

S.I 74 of 2010

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ACT, 2004

(Act 14 of 2004)

**Financial Institutions (Credit Classification and Provisioning)
Regulation, 2010**

(as amended in 2011 and 2019)

Arrangement of Regulations

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S.I 74 of 2010**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT, 2004****Financial Institutions (Credit Classification and provisioning)
Regulations, 2010**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Financial Institutions Act, 2004, the central Bank hereby makes the following Regulations –

1. These Regulations may be cited as financial Institutions (Credit Classification and Provisioning) Regulations, 2010.

Citation

2. In these Regulations –

Interpretation

“Board of Directors” means highest body of authority in a bank responsible for strategically guiding the bank, effectively monitoring management and properly accounting to shareholders;

“Book Value” means the value of an asset as stated on the books of account of a bank being the amount of the bank’s investment in the asset less any specific and/or general provisions for loss;

“Core Capital” otherwise referred to as Tier 1 capital, means permanent capital for the purpose of computing risk weighted capital adequacy ratio;

“Credit” has the meaning given in section 2 of the Act;

“Credit Concentration” means an exposure to a customer, or group of closely-related customers that meets or exceeds 25 percent of Core Capital;

“Eligible Collateral” means the “net realizable” value of the following assets, provided that the bank’s interest therein is fully enforceable –

- (a) Balances with banks;
- (b) Debt security, provided that the issuer is one of the following –
 - (i) The Government of Seychelles;

- (ii) A government of a member country of the organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); or
 - (iii) A Government of a country with a current consensus country risk classification of 1 or 2, as published by the OECD;
- (c) Guarantee, provided that the guarantee meets the following criteria –
 - (i) The guarantee is issued by –
 - (a) The Government of Seychelles;
 - (b) A government of a member country of the OECD;
 - (c) A government of a country with a current consensus country risk classification of 1 or 2, as published by the OECD; or
 - (d) A bank with an independent credit assessment of AAA to AA- issued by an external credit assessment institution acceptable to the Central Bank;
 - (ii) The guarantee represents a direct claim on the guarantor;
 - (iii) The guarantee is denominated in the same currency as the credit;
 - (iv) The guarantee clearly and incontrovertibly defines the extent of the guarantee's cover of a specific credit;
 - (v) The guarantee is irrevocable by the guarantor, except for non-cancellable by the guarantor, except for non-repayment of the credit protection contract;

- (vi) The guarantee has no clause in the credit protection contract that would allow the guarantor unilaterally to cancel the guarantee, increase the effective cost of the guarantee, or delay payment under the guarantee for any reason including the need to be funded in the budget;
 - (vii) The only condition required to be met for the guarantee to be called or enforced is the obligor's failure to meet his obligation to the bank; and
 - (viii) The guarantee is executed so that neither the guarantor nor any other person is in a position to challenge the legal rights of the bank in calling or enforcing the guarantee;
- (e) the amount of 50 percent of the net realizable value of other tangible securities as approved by Central Bank.

Amended by S.I 39 of 2011

“Group of Closely-Related Customers” has the meaning given in Section 2 of the Act;

“Large Exposure” means an exposure to a customer, or group of closely-related customers, that meets or exceeds 10 percent of Core Capital but represents less than 25 percent of Core Capital;

“Net Credit Balance” means the outstanding principal balance of a credit less the “net realisable value” of any “eligible collateral;”

“Non-Performing Credit” means credit that is classified as Substandard, Doubtful, or loss in accordance with these Regulations.

“Renegotiated credit” means a credit which has been refinanced, rescheduled, rolled over or otherwise modified because of weaknesses in the borrower's financial position or non-repayment of the debt according to the original terms.

Amended by S.I 39 of 2011

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| Application | <p>3. (1) These Regulations shall apply to all banks that are licensed by the central bank pursuant to section 6 of the Act, to engage in banking business or offshore banking business and are applicable to each bank individually, on a fully consolidated basis to each bank, its holding company and members of its group, if applicable.</p> <p>(2) When a banking operation is conducted by way of a branch of a foreign bank, the role of the board of directors shall be assumed by the head office, which shall ensure that its branch is in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, guidelines and other prudential directives.</p> |
| Requirements
for a Bank's
Credit
Classification
Process | <p>4. (1) All of a bank's credits, including off-balance sheet credit equivalents, shall be reviewed for purposes of credit classification on at least a monthly basis.</p> <p>(2) This credit review and classification function shall be performed in accordance with these regulations and with the bank's written policy and guidelines by persons who are independent of the credit origination function.</p> <p>(3) While small homogenous credits may be reviewed on a group-wide basis, the following credits must be reviewed on an individual basis –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Large exposures;(b) Credit concentrations;(c) Non-performing credits;(d) Credits that are deemed complex or otherwise of greater credit risk; and(e) Sampling of credits from each group within the portfolio. <p>(4) The remainder of the bank's credit portfolio may be divided into groups of credits with similar credit risk characteristics (such as type of credit) for review on a collective basis.</p> <p>(5) In case a bank has more than one credit outstanding to a single customer or group of closely-related customers and one such credit is non-performing, then the bank shall review all other credit to that customer or group of closely-related</p> |

customers for purposes of classification and shall document such review.

(6) Based on the credit review, each credit shall be assigned to classification categories on the basis of credit risk as per regulation 5.

(7) A bank may develop its own internal risk-grading system to indicate various levels of risk exposure in credits; however, such risk grades must be reconciled to the five categories contained in these Regulations for purposes of reporting to the Central bank.

(8) Between each monthly credit review, if a bank gains knowledge of a material deterioration in the quality of an individual credit or group of credits within the credit portfolio, then the credit(s) must be promptly assigned to the classification category that accurately reflects its new status.

Credit
Classification
categories

5. A bank's credits are classified on the basis of credit risk into the following five categories using the stated criteria –

(a) Credits which meet all of the following conditions shall be classified as “Pass” –

- (i) The credit is performing and is expected to continue to perform, in accordance with the credit contract.
- (ii) Credit documentation is sufficient to support the outstanding credit, evidence the bank's perfected interest in collateral (if any), or permit the bank to properly supervise the credit or collateral (if any).
- (iii) The financial condition of the obligator is sound and is expected to remain sound.
- (iv) Secured credits are less than 30 days past due, payments on unsecured credits are up-to-date, and overdrafts are operating within their approved limits and demonstrate good fluctuations, which at least service the interest applied/charged.

(b) Credits, including those that are currently performing and/or secured by unimpaired collateral, that meet one or

more of the following criteria shall be classified as “Special Mention” –

- (i) Credit documentation is insufficient to support the outstanding credit, evidence the bank’s perfected interest in collateral (if any), or permit the bank to properly supervise the credit or collateral (if any).
- (ii) Certain factors are known which could, in the future, impinge on the performance of the credit or impair the value of the collateral (if any) including deteriorating general economic or sector conditions and adverse trends in the obligor’s financial condition.
- (iii) A credit is 30-89 days past-due or is not in compliance with any other term or condition of the credit contract.
- (iv) An overdraft has surpassed the approved limits for 30-89 days without the bank’s prior approval.

(c) Credits that have one or more of the following deficiencies shall be classified as “Substandard” –

- (i) The primary source of repayment of the credit is insufficient to service the debt and the bank is relying on one or more secondary sources of repayment (such as liquidation of collateral, sale of fixed assets, or restructuring of the credit);
- (ii) A credit is 90-179 days past-due or is not in compliance with any other term or condition of the credit contract;
- (iii) An overdraft, continuously exceeds the approved limits for 90 179 days, without the bank’s prior approval or has fluctuations that do not follow the business cycle;
- (iv) Non-performing credits that are totally secured (including 100% of the principal balance and accumulated interest) by cash, Government securities, or government

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guarantee meeting the requirements of “eligible collateral” shall be classified no more adversely than Substandard.

(d) Credits that have one or more of the following deficiencies shall be classified as “Doubtful” –

- (i) Collection of the credit in full is highly questionable or unlikely;
- (ii) There is a likelihood of loss on the credit; however, the situation could improve due to near-term important and reasonably specific pending factors such as a proposed merger, acquisition, liquidation, capital injection, perfection of liens, additional collateral, or other arrangements;
- (iii) A credit is 180-364 days past-due;
- (iv) An overdraft without the bank’s prior approval continuously exceeds the approved limits for 180 364 days and has had minimum activity in the account.

(e) Credits that have one or more of the following deficiencies shall be classified as “Loss” –

- (i) The credit is regarded as uncollectible that is continuance on the bank’s book of account is not warranted;
- (ii) The credit may have some recovery value; however, the bank deems it to be neither sensible nor desirable to postpone removing the credit from its books of account while it pursues long-term recovery efforts;
- (iii) The credit is 365 days past-due or more;
- (iv) An overdraft without the bank’s prior approval continuously exceeds the approved limits for 365 days or more and has had minimum activity in the account.

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6. (1) The classification of a credit which has been re-negotiated to modify one or more of its terms shall not be

Re-negotiated
Credits

improved unless repayment of principal and/or interest, in accordance with the credit contract, has been made for six (6) instalment period of not less than six (6) months, whichever time period is greater.

(2) Subsequent to the expiration of the time period referenced in sub-regulation (1), a restructured credit may be classified no more favourably than “special mention” until repayment of principal and interest has been made for six (6) additional instalment periods or for an additional period of not less than six (6) months, whichever time period is greater.

(3) Subject to sub-regulation (1) and (2) restricted credit may be classified in line with regulation (5).

7. (1) At least monthly and based upon a bank’s credit review and classification process, any impairment to the value of a credit or group of credits shall be recognize by reducing the book value of the credit and charging the income statement in the period in which the impairment occurred –

Minimum
Provisioning
Requirements

- (a) Through the General Provision for Bad and doubtful debts account for credits classified as “Pass”;
- (b) Through the Specific Provisions for Bad and Doubtful debts account for credits classified as Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss.

(2) The bank shall determine the amount of the Provisions for Bad and Doubtful Debts using the Standard Percentages method by applying the minimum percentages to the sum of the gross credit balance for general provisions and the sum of the net credit balance for specific provisions as follows –

Amended by S.I 39 of 2011

- (a) General Provision apply 1% provision for credits classified as Pass and nil provision for credits extended to the Government of Seychelles classified as Pass; and
- (b) Specific Provisions apply 5% provision for credits classified as special Mention, 25% provisions for credits classified as Substandard, 50% provision for credits classified as Doubtful and 100% provision for credits classified as loss.

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(3) The Central Bank may also direct a bank to increase its levels of provisions where reliable information indicates that losses are likely to be more than the minimum amounts.

Reconciliation with
IFRS 9

8. (1) The following requirement shall apply to banks reporting under International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) –

Amended by S.I 26 of 2019

(a) They are required to calculate their provisions in accordance with the requirements of both IFRS 9 and these Regulations;

Amended by S.I 26 of 2019

(b) Should the provisions computed under IFRS 9 be less than what is required under these regulations; the bank shall assign the difference to a non-distributable equity reserve created through an appropriation of reserve;

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(c) Where IFRS 9 requires a higher provisioning than prescribed by these Regulations, the bank shall provide for the greater amount.

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9. (1) Credits which are uncollectible and of such little value that their continued reporting as bankable assets is no longer warranted, shall be written off.

Write-Off

(2) Credits (or portions thereof) shall be written off within twelve months of being classified as “loss”.

(3) Charge-offs shall be made against the specific credit loss reserve account and if the amount of the credit to be charged off exceeds the balance of the specific credit loss reserves account, additional reserves shall be established to cover the shortfall through charges to income or through transfers from the general credit loss reserves account.

(4) Recoveries on credits previously written off shall be recorded as income in the financial period during which such recovery occurs.

(5) Regulation 9 shall come into force on the 1st January 2012.

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10. (1) All categories of non-performing credit shall be placed on a non-accrual basis, that is interest due but uncollected should not be accrued as income but instead should be shown as interest in suspense.

Income
Recognition
Requirement

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), interest on credits to the government of Seychelles and credit guaranteed by the Government of Seychelles which have become non-performing, shall continue to accrue up to the limit of the guarantee.

(3) All interest on non-performing credit previously accrued into income but collected shall be reversed and credited into interest in suspense account until paid in cash by the borrower.

Acquisition of
Asset in Lieu
of Repayment
of Credit

11. (1) If a bank acquires an asset in lieu of repayment of a credit, then the book value of the credit, then the book value of the asset acquired shall be the unpaid balance of the credit or the net realizable value of the asset acquired, whichever is lower.

(2) If the net realizable value of the asset acquired is less than the book value of the credit, then the difference should be charged off through the provisions for bad and doubtful credits account when the asset is added to the books of account of the bank.

Restrictions

12. (1) A bank shall not re-negotiate, roll-over, refinance, renew, or modify the terms of a credit after becoming non-performing in order to avoid an adverse classification to cure a past-due status or other contract default.

(2) A bank shall not grant credit or otherwise advance additional funds to an obligor for the purpose of enabling the obligor for the purpose of enabling the obligor to meet existing payment obligations to the bank.

Management
Information
System and
Reporting
Requirements

13. (1) When a credit is classified doubtful or loss, a bank shall obtain a current and reliable written indications of the net realizable value of the collateral and shall obtain regular updates thereafter.

(2) Each bank shall maintain a management, information system adequate to identify and track –

(a) The features of individual credits, groups of credits, and credit portfolio (including types of credits within the portfolio);

(b) The evolving condition of credit such as –

(i) Regularity of payments;

- (ii) The financial condition of the obligor;
 - (iii) The status and value of collateral; and
 - (iv) All other attributes of the credit.
 - (c) The characteristics of obligors and groups of related customer; and
 - (d) Sectors in which the bank has credit exposures.
- (3) Each bank shall maintain, and make available to authorized examiners of the central bank, adequate written records and reports in support of –
- (a) Credit review and classification functions;
 - (b) Its evaluation and calculation of potential loss exposure in the credit portfolio;
 - (c) The entries made to the provisions for bad and doubtful credit accounts is adequate to cover the identified potential loss exposure in the credit portfolio.
- (4) The board of directors shall require regular written reports showing –
- (a) The lending activities of the bank are in compliance with the credit policies approved by the board of directors, with the Act, and these Regulations;
 - (b) The risks and potential loss exposure in the bank's credit portfolio have been identified, classified, placed on non-accrual status and the action taken by management to reduce the risk of loss on such credits;
 - (c) Problem or deteriorating credits have been identified, classified, placed on non-accrual status, and the action taken by management to reduce the risk of loss on such credits;
 - (d) The amount of accrued, but uncollected interest on the books of account of the bank is appropriate;
 - (e) Adequate provisions for potential credit losses have been made to the proper account; and

(f) Losses have been identified and written off.

(5) Within fifteen (15) days of each month end, each bank shall submit to the Central Bank, showing an analysis and classification of its credits, provisions for bad and doubtful debt accounts, and interest in suspense accounts.

MADE this 4th day of November, 2010

PIERRE LAPORTE

GOVERNOR

CENTRAL BANK OF SEYCHELLES