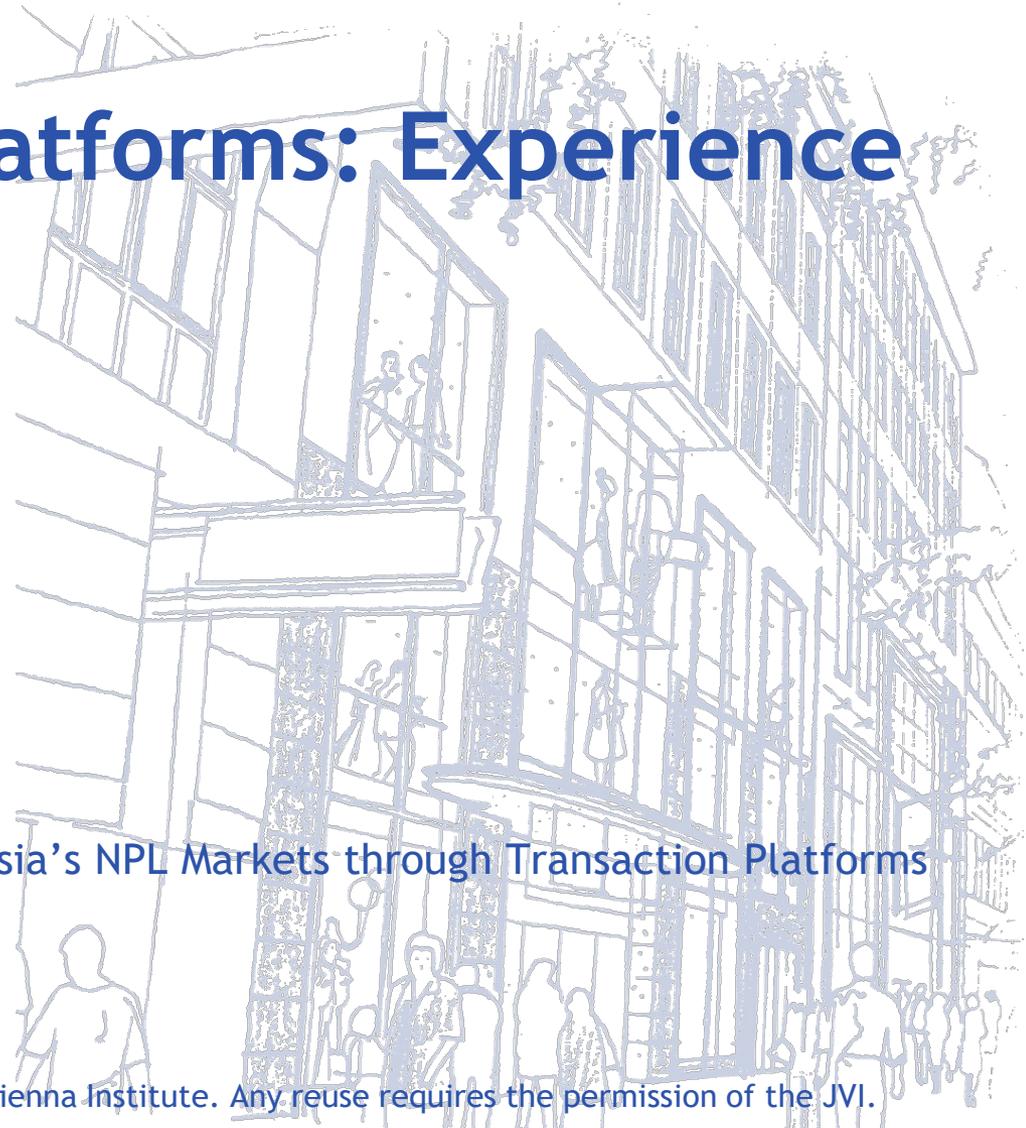


NPL Trading Platforms: Experience from Europe

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RCI-POD Webinar: Strengthening Asia's NPL Markets through Transaction Platforms
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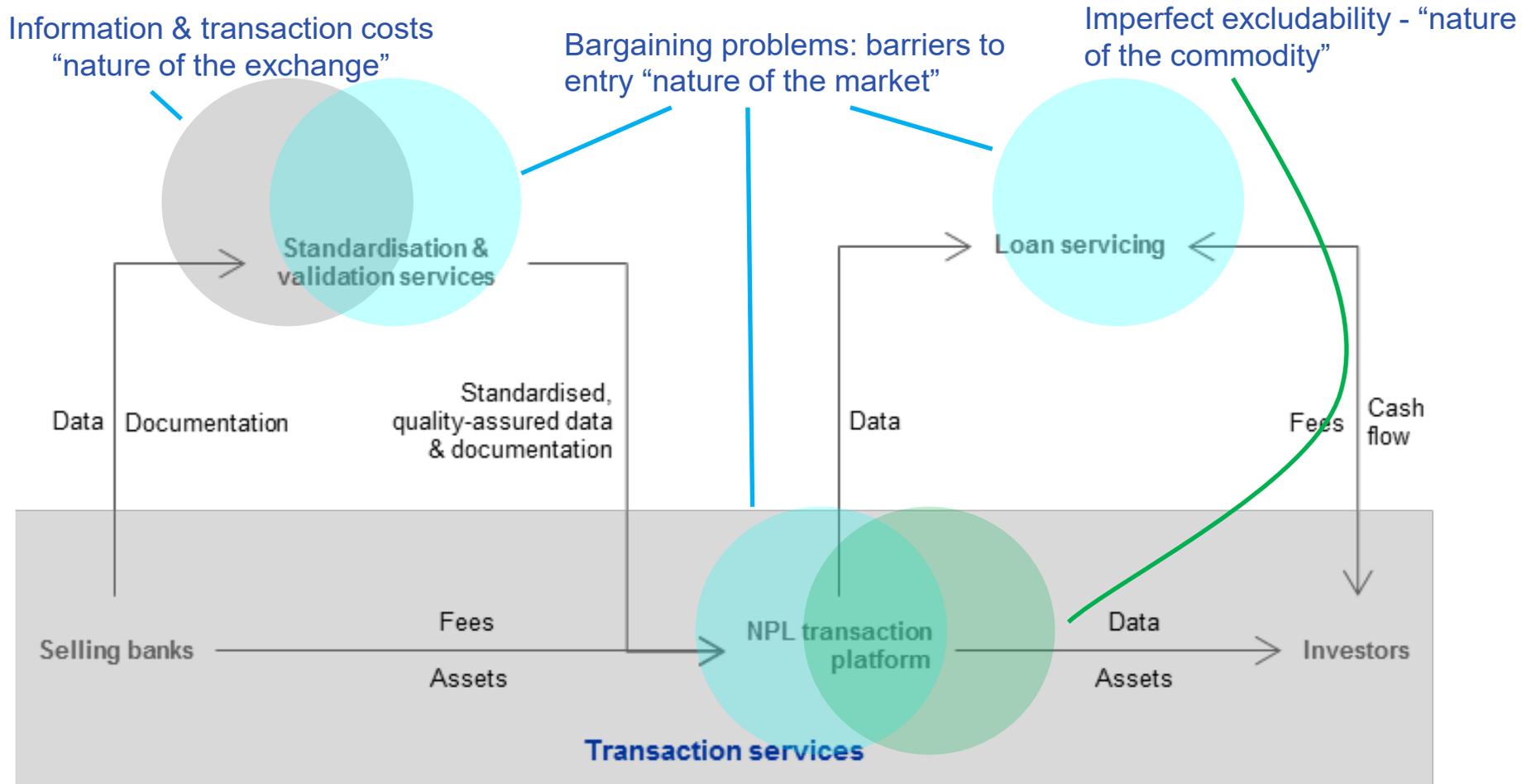


Background - Failures of the EU NPL Market

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A market for 'lemons'; intransparency • High costs of overcoming intransparency (investors) 	<p>Market failure 1) <i>Information & transaction costs</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few investors can absorb costs; barriers to entry 	<p>Market failure 2) <i>Bargaining problems</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even when they can, cannot be sure of exclusive rights to debtors 	<p>Market failure 3) <i>Insufficient control</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates oligopsony, eliminates price competition and crystallises low prices associated with 'lemons' market • Market failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • banks generally can't afford to sell • many investors excluded from the marketplace • wide bid-ask spreads; low market liquidity 	

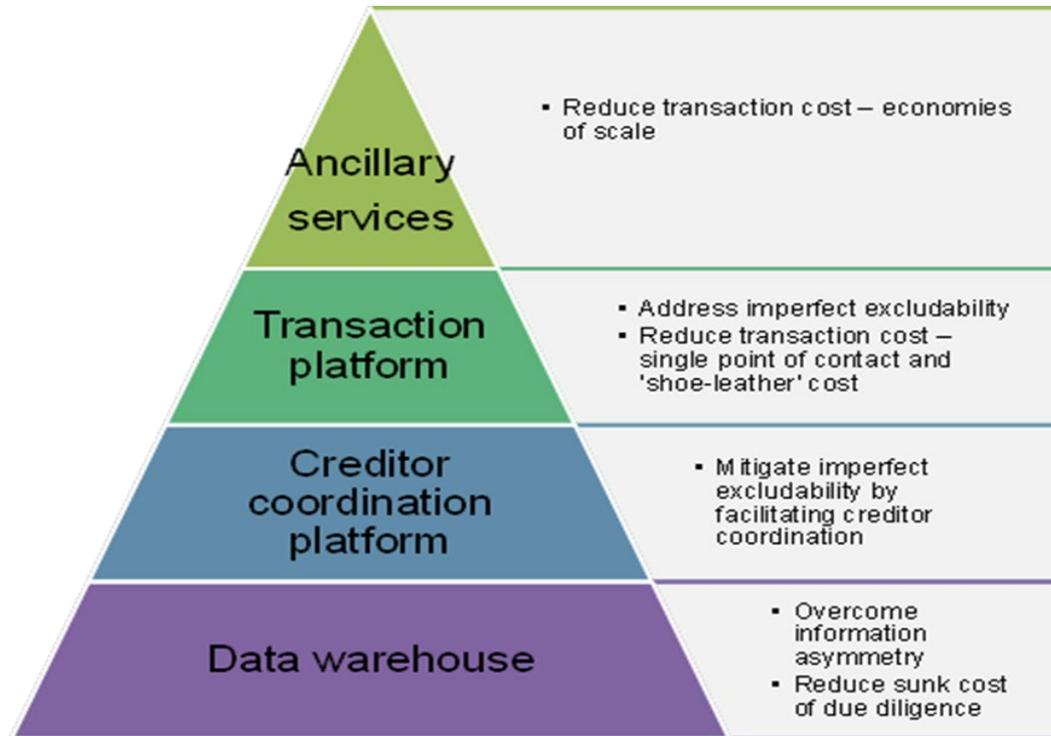
Source: Fell, J., M. Grodzicki, D. Krusec, R. Martin and E. O'Brian (2017)

Background - addressing market failures



Source: Fell, J., M. Grodzicki, D. Krusec, R. Martin and E. O'Brian (2017)

Background - Platforms can be Multi-Faceted



- ...but NPL platforms are no silver bullet.
Only one element of encompassing NPL resolution strategies, including e.g.
- bank-internal workout,
 - securitisation and
 - AMCs,

NPL Platforms in Europe - Progress so far

Institutional 'Genesis'

- Idea triggered by ECB in 2017
- EU NPL Action Plan (2017) included the idea of NPL Transaction Platforms
- European Commission (EC) (in collaboration with ECB and EBS) published a Staff Working Document on 'European Platforms for Non-Performing Loans' (2018)
- Roundtable of industry experts organised by EC (2019)
- Idea of a central NPL data hub at EU level stressed in EC's Communication on 'Tackling NPLs in the aftermath of the Covid-19 Pandemic' (2020)

NPL Platforms in Europe - Progress so far

Common ‘conceptual denominator’ reached so far

- **Broad scope desirable**
 - all loan types should be eligible for inclusion (unlike the more selective approach for AMC’s in EU’s ‘AMC Blueprint’)
 - Open to all types of sellers and (professional) buyers
 - Wide geographical scope – ideally EU-wide – to obtain economies of scale
- **Scope of services to be provided**
 - Ensure data quality and high degree of data standardisation
 - Could conduct data quality checks and define data validation standards
 - Could offer a price discovery mechanism
 - Could intermediate between investors and 3rd party providers
 - Never own nor service any loans, do not settle NPL transactions (!)

NPL Platforms in Europe- Open issues

- **Ownership – public versus private, national versus European**
 - EC sees no clear-cut case for public ownership and considers EU institutions mainly as ‘facilitators’
 - National public ownership seen as politically sensitive
 - EC idea of a ‘network’ of privately-owned platforms, adhering to industry standards, enforced by an industry body (self-regulation). *Details TBD*
- **How to square ‘bottom-up’ approach with pan-European scope?**
 - Expansion of existing ‘national’ platforms into other jurisdictions?
 - Some (limited) progress:
 - *Cooperation between Debitos (DE) and doValue (IT) starting in 2020, now expanding to GR and CY) but not yet on a large scale*
 - Creditor coordination platforms in Portugal and Greece
 - Are NPL markets across EU still so diverse that a stronger top-down approach is needed?

NPL Platforms in Europe - Open issues

- **Data to be used for the platform**
 - EBA published NPL data templates in 2017
 - Wide stakeholder involvement in their design
 - 'screening' vs. (more detailed) 'transaction' templates;
 - Identification of subset of 'critical' data fields
 - Not used in practice(!); now to be reviewed and streamlined
 - Design problem or stronger (regulatory) push needed?
- **Are the incentives sufficiently strong?**
 - Banks should have an interest in well-functioning platforms with strong economies of scale and scope!
 - But they face monetary costs (improving / adjusting NPL data, platform fees), possible reputational risks and benefits are uncertain
 - Stronger incentives needed?
 - Regulatory costs and benefits of (not) using the platform
 - Tax incentives

References

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Thank you for your attention!

Comments / Feedback?

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