

Snapshot

JULY 7, 2020
SNAPSHOT 2020-19

Loan restructurings with periods of reduced payments

In response to COVID-19, many creditors are engaging in a variety of programs to restructure their borrower's loans in various ways, including payment deferrals, fee waivers, and extension of repayment terms, which may result in periods of reduced payments following the restructuring, such as payment holidays. On June 30, 2020, the AICPA issued [Technical Question and Answer](#) (TQA) 2130.41 addressing the subsequent accounting for these types of restructurings, provided the restructuring is neither a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) nor accounted for as a new loan.

Determining the EIR for non-TDRs

As noted in the TQA, if a restructured loan is not required to be accounted for as a TDR or as a new loan, then it is accounted for as a restructuring and continuation of the original loan under ASC 310-20, *Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs*. For such loan, a new effective interest rate (EIR) is determined and applied prospectively in accordance with the interest method prescribed by the guidance in ASC 310-20. The objective of the interest method is to arrive at periodic interest income at a constant EIR on the net investment in the loan over the loan's contractual life. In general, the new EIR is the rate that equates new contractual cash flows over the restructured contractual term with the amortized cost basis of the loan at the restructuring date.

FASB technical inquiry

For restructured loans with periods of reduced payments following a restructuring, applying the

interest method may cause the amortized cost basis of the restructured loan to exceed the amount for which the borrower could settle the loan during the periods of reduced payments, as illustrated in Example 6 in ASC 310-20-55-35 through 55-37 (see page 2). Loans originated with increasing rates are subject to the guidance in ASC 310-20-35-18(a), which prohibits recognizing interest income that would result in a creditor's net investment in a loan increasing above the amount for which the borrower could settle the obligation.

During the [April 8, 2020, FASB meeting](#), the FASB staff discussed a fact pattern in which a loan was restructured in response to COVID-19 and (1) the restructuring was neither a TDR nor accounted for as a new loan, and (2) the restructured terms included a period with reduced payments. The FASB staff indicated that a creditor may either elect to apply, or not to apply, the guidance in ASC 310-20-35-18(a) to these loans. The TQA indicates that the election must be made as an entity-wide accounting policy.

Grant Thornton resources

For further guidance on determining whether a loan restructuring is a TDR, including special considerations for loans restructured in response to COVID-19, see [Snapshot 2020-10](#).

For more information on the overall impact of COVID-19 on financial reporting, see [NDS 2020-04](#), "COVID-19: Accounting and financial reporting considerations."

Electing not to apply ASC 310-20-35-18(a)

If a creditor elects not to apply the guidance in ASC 310-20-35-18(a) to its restructurings that include periods of reduced payments and that are neither TDRs nor accounted for as new loans, the EIR on the restructured loans would be the rate that equates the new contractual cash flows over the restructured contractual term with the amortized cost basis of the loans at the restructuring date. Consistent with the general guidance in ASC 310-20, this rate should be applied consistently over the life of the restructured loan, even if it results in the creditor's amortized cost basis in the loan exceeding the amount at which the borrower could settle the loan.

Electing to apply ASC 310-20-35-18(a)

If a creditor elects to apply the guidance in ASC 310-20-35-18(a) to its restructurings that include periods of reduced payments and are neither TDRs nor accounted for as new loans, the EIR on the restructured loan would be the rate that equates the new contractual cash flows over the restructured contractual term with the amortized cost basis of the loan at the restructuring date. However, the amount

recognized in interest income is limited to the amount that would not cause the creditor's amortized cost basis in the loan to exceed the amount for which the borrower could settle the obligation. The determination of, and accounting for, this limitation is illustrated in Example 6 in ASC 310-20-55-35 through 55-37 (see below).

At the end of the period of reduced payments, the creditor determines a new EIR, in accordance with the guidance in ASC 310-20, that equates the remaining contractual cash flows to the amortized cost basis of the loan.

Other considerations

TQA 2130.41 also notes that whichever accounting policy the creditor elects, if it has elected to estimate prepayments in accordance with ASC 310-20-35-26 through 35-32, it should consider the impact of that guidance on its determination of the EIR.

Additionally, whichever accounting policy the creditor elects, the creditor should apply appropriate accounting policies for recognizing interest income to restructured loans when concerns about the realization of loan principal or interest exist.



ASC 310-20-55-35 through 55-37

Example 6: Application of Paragraph 310-20-35-18(a)—With No Prepayment Penalty

This Example illustrates the guidance in paragraph 310-20-35-18(a) for the application of the interest method of amortization with an increasing rate loan and with no penalty charged for prepayment of principal. This Example has the following assumptions.

Entity F grants a 10-year \$100,000 loan. The contract provides for 8 percent interest in Year 1 and 10 percent interest in Years 2-10. Entity F receives net fees of \$1,000 related to this loan. The contract specifies that no penalty will be charged for prepayment of principal.

The discount factor that equates the present value of the cash inflows in Column 1 with the initial cash outflow of \$99,000 is 9.8085 percent. In Year 1, recognition of interest income on the investment of \$99,000 at a rate of 9.8085 percent would cause the investment to be \$93,807, or \$710 greater than the amount at which the borrower could settle the obligation. Because the condition set forth in paragraph 310-20-35-18(a) is not met, recognition of an amount greater than the net fee is not permitted. The loan would be accounted for as follows.

Year	(1) Cash(out) inflow	(2) Stated interest	(3) Amortization	(4) Interest income	(5) Remaining Principle	(6) Unamortized net fees	(7) Carrying amount
	\$ (99,000)				\$ 100,000		\$ 99,000
1	14,903	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 9,000	93,097	\$ -	93,097
2	16,165	9,310	-	9,310	86,242	-	86,242
3	16,165	8,624	-	8,624	78,701	-	78,701
4	16,165	7,870	-	7,870	70,406	-	70,406
5	16,165	7,041	-	7,041	61,282	-	61,282
6	16,165	6,128	-	6,128	51,245	-	51,245
7	16,165	5,124	-	5,124	40,204	-	40,204
8	16,165	4,021	-	4,021	28,060	-	28,060
9	16,165	2,806	-	2,806	14,701	-	14,701
10	16,165	1,464 ^(a)	-	1,464	-	-	-
Total amortization			\$ 1,000				

Computations:

Column (1) — Contractual payments

Column (2) — Column (5) for prior year x the loan's stated interest rate (8% in year 1, 10% in years 2-10)

Column (3) — Column (4) - Column (2)

Column (4) — Column (7) for the prior year x the effective interest rate (9.8085%) as limited by paragraph 310-20-35-18(a)

Column (5) — Column (5) for prior year - (Column (1) - Column (2))

Column (6) — Initial net fees - amortization to date

Column (7) — Column (5) - Column (6)

(a) \$6 rounding adjustment.

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