

The Credit Landscape
Getting to know the National Credit Act
June 2007

Disclaimer

This presentation should be read in conjunction with the relevant laws and the National Credit Act 34 of 2005, and should be used only as a guide to assist in the understanding of this legislation



Consumer credit market is worth R740 billion.

Two thirds of the population only have access to 6% of it

I want, I want, I must have, I have to have
= Sellers Market



R760 bn consumer credit households:

- More than doubled in size since 2002 (most growth in mortgages)
 49% of GDP
- •73% Debt to income ratio
- •51% Mortgages
- •14m credit active consumers with 50m open accounts
- •80 000 judgements for debt per month
- •11% of households with debt >20% of disposable income



Portrait of a South Africa Consumer

- Feel wealthy
- Spend in anticipation
- Known to borrow and spend
- Appetite for consumables and credit
- Access to credit has become easier –
- •And more affordable due to lower interest rates



- Nearly every retail shop offers "in store credit"
- Increase in micro lenders or "loan sharks"
- Reckless credit granting, based on risky credit scoring
- Consumer ignorance regarding the concept of interest (repayment based credit)
- •Increase in debtors book additional cost of debt drives prices up
- Spiralling debt trap
- •Risk of economic failure due to inability of consumers to service debt



Background and Purpose of the Act

Background and Purpose of the Act



- Replaces Usury and Credit Agreements Act
- Consumer focused (initially Consumer Credit Bill)
- •Increases availability of credit and reduces the cost of credit
- •Improves regulation of the credit environment
- •Creates transparent credit processes with a focus on client education and understanding
- Creates a healthier credit market through the introduction of reckless credit and over-indebtedness
- •Improves the collection and recovery processes
- •Effective date: 1 June 2007

Background and Purpose of the Act



Objectives of the NCA include...

- •Create a framework where competition and transparency is promoted.
- Equal rights and protection of rights to consumers.
- Measures to manage over-indebtedness.
- Avoidance of reckless lending.
- •Regulatory framework for credit bureaus, credit providers and debt counselors.
- •Regulatory formal complaint procedures for protection and compensation



Application of the Act

Application of the Act



Applies to all credit agreements where:

- Parties are dealing at arm's length
- •The agreement will be effective in South Africa

Does not apply if:

- •One of the contracting parties is:
 - The State
 - An organ of the State
 - A juristic person
 - Company/CC/Trust With an asset value or annual turnover in excess of R1 million
 - •The credit provider is:
 - •The Reserve Bank
 - •Located outside of the Republic



Credit Agreements

Credit Agreements



Types of Credit Agreements impacted...

| Туре | Example |
|--------------------|--|
| Credit Facility | Credit Card Overdraft on a cheque account |
| Credit Transaction | Pawn Incidental Credit Agreement Installment Agreement Mortgage Agreement Lease (on moveable property) |
| Credit Guarantee | Deeds of Surety |

A combination of the above such as the Access Bond

Credit Agreements



Types of Credit Agreements impacted...

Exclusions:

- Stokvel agreements
- Credit extended by an insurer
- Lease on immovable property





- Apply for credit (Sec 60)
- Protection against discrimination (Sec 61)
 (Race, colour, language, gender, marital status, age, disability and Religion)
- Request reasons for credit being refused (Sec 61(6))
 - •Refusal must be based on reasonable commercial grounds
 - •Credit provider must provide the dominant reason for the decline in writing



- •Right to information in an official language that they can read or understand (Sec 63(1))
- •It must be reasonable with respect to usage, practicality and expense on the part of the credit provider.
- •Right to information in plain and understandable language (Sec 64(1))
- •The ordinary consumer with average literacy skills and minimal credit experience is able to understand the content of the documents



- •Right to receive documents in a method chosen by the consumer (Sec 65(2))
- •All required documents must be delivered to the consumer in one of the following methods:
 - •In person at the credit providers premises (attorney on behalf of Bank)
 - At a location chosen by the consumer (at their expense)
 - Ordinary mail
 - Fax
 - •E-mail
 - Printable web page



- Confidentiality (Sec 68)
 - •Have the right to have confidentiality of information protected by anyone who receives, compiles, retains or reports on it.
- Information can only be used, for purpose of Act
- Information can only be released to
 - the consumer,
 - •or to a 3rd party if consented to,
 - or under law



Quotation

Quotation



- Before entering into a credit agreement, credit providers must:
 - Deliver a written quote that contains all the financial details of the transaction
 - Instalment
 - Interest rate
 - Insurance premiums
 - All costs and fees
- The quote is valid for five days and details the cost of credit



Reckless lending

Reckless Lending Practices



- Credit Providers have a duty to ensure that they do
 NOT approve reckless lending / credit
- •Criteria for Reckless Credit:
 - •Credit Provider performed no assessment of the consumer's financial circumstance
 - •Consumer did not understand the obligations and cost of credit
 - Agreement concluded when consumer was already over-indebted

Reckless Lending Practices



- •Consumers must fully and truthfully answer requests for information when they are being assessed
- •The Credit Provider is protected against allegations of reckless credit where there was
 - Dishonesty and/or
 - Part-disclosure by a consumer at the application stage
- •Reckless credit agreements can:
 - •Be set aside
 - Be restructured (Debt Councillor)
 - Be suspended
 - Client need not make further payments
 - •No interest, fee or charge may be levied against the account



Over Indebtedness

Consumer Over-indebtedness



- •A consumer is over-indebted if he/she will be unable to meet all their financial obligations in a timely manner
- •A consumer cannot borrow more than they can afford to repay!!

Role of the Debt Councillor:

- •If a consumer is over-indebted, he may apply to a debt councillor for assistance in determining whether he is overindebted and requires rearrangement of debt
- The consumer pays the Debt Councillor for his services
- •All Debt Councillors must be registered with the NCR (National Credit Regulator)





- •External pressures from media and ruthless sales consultants have caused unwanted credit for consumers
- The Act aims to regulate the ways in which credit is marketed to the consumer to provide protection against abusive marketing practices

No more pushy salesmen!!

Credit Providers MAY NOT:

- •Increase the credit limits on a customers' credit card, overdraft or any credit facility without their consent
- Harass a consumer at home or work (or telephonically)
 without prior invitation or permission to persuade them to enter into a credit agreement
- Include negative option marketing on any material



Negative marketing means that –
"unless you tell me you do not want something, I assume that you <u>do</u> want it"



When a consumer enter into a credit agreement – certain options have to be in writing to select from:

- Decline automatic limit increase to credit facilities
- Be excluded from telemarketing campaigns
- •Be excluded from marketing or consumer lists which credit providers might sell
- Be excluded from mass distribution of e-mail or sms messages



When a credit provider advertises the granting of credit, it must show the:

- •Interest Rate
- Credit Costs
- Number of Instalments
- Residual (if applicable)



Unlawful Agreements

Unlawful Agreements



Unlawful credit
Agreements

Lack of contractual capacity

Not of legal age & parents/guardian has not consented

Declared mentally unfit

Under admin order & contracted without consent of administrator

by negative marketing option

Company sends offer if the consumer does not turn the offer down, contract comes into effect

Credit Provider must be registered but is not

Persons with 100 credit agreements + Or principal debt of more than R500K have to register (informal loans in business)

If a credit agreement is unlawful, it cannot be enforced



Cancellation of Mortgage Agreements



- •Penalty fees have been prohibited by the Act, but cancellation fees are still allowed...
- Calculation of the fee has remained similar to the current calculation
- •The charge/fee may not exceed the interest that would have been levied on the account for the period equalling a 3 months notice period, i.e.
 - •If the client gives 3 months notice, the fee will be R0 (3-3)
 - •If the client gives 2 months notice, the fee will be equal to 1 month's interest (3-2)



Consumer Protection Bill

The Consumer Protection Bill



Consumer Rights...

- ☐ Right to Equal access to the consumer market
- ☐ Right to Confidentiality and Privacy
- ☐ Right to Disclosure and Information
- ☐ Right to Fair and Responsible Marketing and Promotion
- ☐ Right to Honest Dealing and Fair Agreements
- ☐ Right to Fair Value, Good Quality and Safety
- ☐ Right to be heard and obtain redress

Perpetuation of Constitutional Rights & codification of common law Principles

- It will regulate customer loyalty programs, promotional competitions, pyramid schemes, referral selling (no rebates/referral commissions/kick backs)
- Policed by the National Consumer Regulator

The Bill will regulate all businesses that fall outside the ambit of the NCA