

# Increasing consumer loan transparency. The role of the annual percentage rate of charge

- Summary of results -

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## 1. Introduction

- Transparency in consumer lending important for consumer protection, financial stability and fair competition
- Borrowers should be able to compare the cost of credits in a simple way
- A widely used instrument to compare different loan offers is the annual percentage rate of charge (APR)
- The APR includes all the costs of the credit and expresses them as annual interest rate

**Research question**: Is APR used appropriately in Moldova to ensure consumer protection?

- Before looking at the specific situation in Moldova, we first take a look at the use of the APR in some EU member states – namely Germany and Austria
- These two countries had to implement the EU Directive that defines standards in consumer lending regulation
- Moldovan regulation also follows the EU Directive



# 2. EU regulation on consumer loan transparency

- Consumer credit agreements are regulated on EU-level by Directive 2008/48/EC
- According to this directive all EU countries have to fulfil certain minimum standards and to use the same definitions
- Advertisement, if costs of credit are indicated, it shall include standard information:
  - the nominal interest rate, plus any additional charges included in the total cost;
  - the total amount of credit;
  - the APR;
  - the duration of the credit agreement;
  - the total amount payable by the consumer;
  - the amount of the instalments



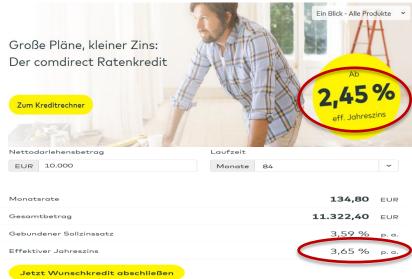
# 3. Regulation in Germany

- Germany fulfils the requirements demanded by the EU Directive, advertisement has to show:
  - the nominal interest rate, any additional charges included in the total cost; the total amount of credit; the APR; the duration of the credit agreement; the total amount payable by the consumer; the amount of instalments
- But law formulates additional provisions:
  - Every communication concerning advertisement shall be fair, clear and not misleading
  - Formulations which lead to wrong expectations regarding costs of the credit are not allowed
  - The APR must be at least as stressed as any other rate
  - The advertisement has to include an example for the APR for which the lender expects that 2/3 of the contracts concluded on the basis of this advertising should have the advertised rate or a better one



# Practical examples of advertisement in Germany





- APR ("effektiver Jahreszins")usually stated before the nominal interest rate
- If only one interest rate is shown, it is the APR; if the nominal interest rate is shown, it is immediately followed by APR
- Very small difference between APR and nominal interest rate
- Advertisements focus on the APR, high transparency and comparability for consumers. The APR is used appropriately

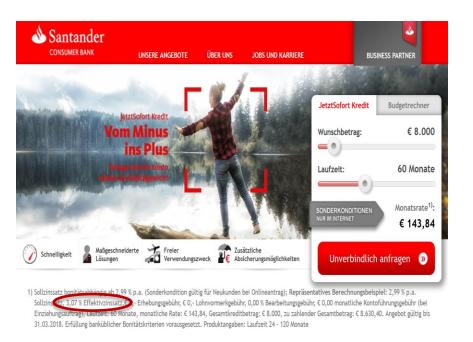


# 4. Regulation in Austria

- Regulation in Austria fulfils requirements of the EU Directive, advertisement has to show:
  - the nominal interest rate, plus any additional charges included in the total cost
  - the total amount of credit;
  - the APR;
  - the duration of the credit agreement;
  - the total amount payable by the consumer;
  - the amount of the instalments
- No additional provisions are made
- Regulation weaker than in Germany



## Practical examples of advertisement in Austria





- Bei einem Nettodarlehensbetrag von EUR 10.000,00 und einer Laufzeit von 84 Monaten erhalten Kunden der easybank AG einen Nominalzinssatz in Höhe von 4,25% p.a. variabel, kein Bearheitungsentgelt Kontoführungsentgelt gesamt EUR 390,60, Zinsen gesamt EUR 1.57 1.58 Effektivzinssatz 5,5% p.a. Gesamtrückzahlung EUR 11.984,88
- Advertisements focus either on the amount of monthly payment or on the nominal interest rate
- APR mostly hidden in the small print
- Use of APR less transparent, efforts and knowledge needed for consumers to compare and understand credit offers

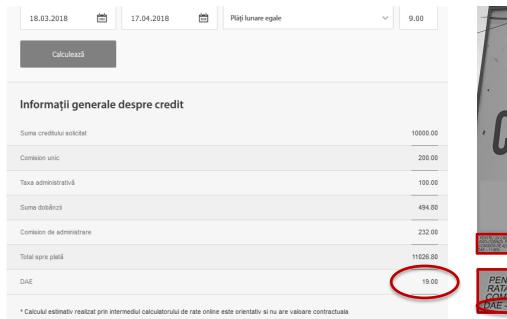


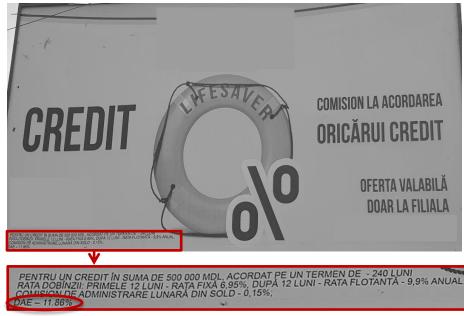
## 5. Regulation in Moldova

- Moldova fulfils the requirements demanded by the EU Directive, advertisement has to show:
  - the nominal interest rate, any additional charges included in the total cost; the total amount of credit; the APR; the duration of the credit agreement; the total amount payable by the consumer; the of instalments
- Law LPO202/2013 additionally states:
  - This information shall be provided in the same field of vision and with symbols of the same size
- Regulation is a bit stricter than in Austria but less strict than in Germany



# **Examples of advertisement in Moldova (1)**

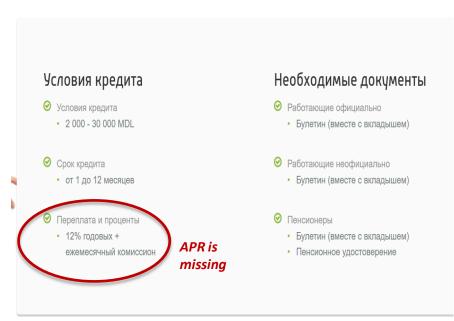




- All necessary information shown
- No focus on APR and only shown as abbreviation
- In left example "%" is missing; in the right "0%" is misleading
- Legally ok, but both cases would not be possible in Germany



# **Examples of advertisement in Moldova (2)**





- In left example the APR is missing
- Right example shows none of the information obligatory by law
- Clear violations of law
- Supervision seems to be a problem

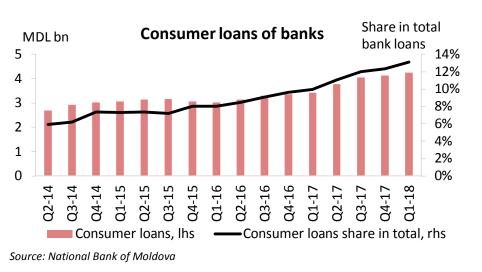


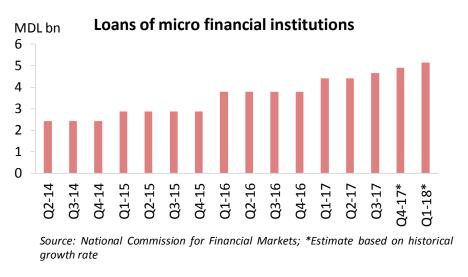
# Transparency during loan application

- Performance of field trials: asked bank and micro financial institutions for loans to assess the transparency during loan application
- According to law lenders are obliged to:
  - Provide pre-contractual information
  - provide adequate explanations to all costs
  - assess the consumer's creditworthiness on the basis of sufficient information
- Our experience
  - Lenders, especially micro finance institutions, often offer lending without explaining all the subtleties of a credit contract
  - Pre-contractual information is sometimes not provided
  - Pre-contractual information is often incomplete, and more details are provided only on request
  - Loans between MDL 1 to 8 thsd. are usually provided on the basis of the ID card, without any income statements
- Lending activity lacks the necessary transparency that is mandatory for ensuring consumer protection, especially in case of micro financial institutions



# 6. Consumer loans and financial stability





- Strong growth of consumer loans in past 4 years:
  - For banks: from MDL 2.7 bn in Q2-2014 to MDL 4.2 bn in Q1-2018, an increase of 58%
  - For micro financial institutions: from MDL 2.4 bn in 2014 to estimated MDL 5.1 bn Q1-2018,
     an increase of 111%
- Bank consumer loans together with loans from micro financial institutions are now around 29% of total banks sector credit volume
- Increasing importance of consumer loans in connection with a non-transparent system of providing consumer loans can pose a potential threat for financial stability



## 7. Summary

- Despite EU Directive still differences between countries because regulation of some countries goes beyond directive requirements, e.g. in Germany
- Stricter regulation leads to better results: in Germany advertisement focuses on the APR and is more transparent than e.g. in Austria

#### **Situation in Moldova**

- Moldova fulfils standards by EU directive but has no substantial further provisions
- Advertisements not very transparent, APR is not used appropriately, consumers not very well protected
- Additionally, many violations of the law in advertisements and in consumer dialogue
- Need to strengthen regulation and supervision



## Recommendations

**Regulation** (disclaimer: economic, no legal advise)

- One possibility, strengthen regulation based on German experience
- Include general provisions in regulation:
  - every communication concerning advertisement shall be fair, clear and not misleading
  - formulations are not allowed which lead to wrong expectations regarding costs of the credit
- Include <u>specific</u> provisions:
  - show the APR at least as prominent as any other rate
  - APR should be stated immediately before or after the nominal interest rate

## **Supervision**

- Beyond our analysis, but the important question is: Does the supervisory body has the capacity to cover the area and what should be done to improve it?
- Topic for further research



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