

Borrowers should be well informed:

- i. Know the best place to borrow
- ii. Know the conditions attached to borrowing
- iii. Know the alternatives to borrowing

M

- Rights of a Borrower
- The Right to know the:
- 1. A.P.R. (Annual Percentage Rate)
- 2. The number of instalments
- 3. Amount of each instalment
- 4. Cash price
- 5. Total credit price



- □ Responsibilities of a Borrower
- The Responsibility to:
- 1. Provide true and accurate information on the application form
- 2. Repay the amount borrowed in full and on time









- 3. Renting/Hiring/Leasing
- This means that a person will get to use a good but won't own it.
- They may only want to use the good on a force off basis or for a short period of time.
- eg.: carpet shampooers, cement mixers, dress suits, houses, shops, etc.
- The renting company will usually maintain, repair and upgrade the good being rented.
- Renting is costly and should not be used by those who need the item on a regular basis



- This offers immediate use of the good and eventual ownership.
- The person can use the good whilst still paying for it (The Hire).
- They will not own the good until the final instalment has been made (The Purchase)



- The retailer sells the item to the customer and receive immediate payment from the hire purchase company.
- The customer then repays the hire purchase company.
- They do not own the item until the last repayment is made.







- Hire Purchase can be used to purchase cars, furniture, etc.
- Hire Purchase is very costly
- A deposit is made and instalments consist of the cash price, plus interest, plus other charges.





- Advantages of Hire Purchase
- Allows immediate use of the item
- No security is required
- Hirer eventually owns the product
- Disadvantages of Hire Purchase
- Expensive due to high interest rates
- The item is not owned until the final instalment is made



- Advertisements for hire purchase and other forms of credit
- These must show:
 - a. The cash price of the item
 - b. The total credit price of the item
 - c. The amount of each instalment, the number of instalments and how often they must be paid
 - d. The amount, it any of the deposit
 - e. The APR



- The retailer sells the item to the customer and receive immediate payment from the hire purchase company.
- The customer then repays the hire purchase company.
- They do not own the item until the last repayment is made.



Bankruptcy 😊

- A debtor who does not repay what is owed can be declared bankrupt
- One can bring someone who owes as little as €1,900 to the High Court to be declared bankrupt.



- 1. This person is publicly named as being not able to repay their debts
- 2. The court will take over the debtors possessions and sell what is necessary to repay the debt.
- 3. The bankrupt can no longer be director of a company or a public representative (county councillors)
- 4. When the court is satisfied that every effort has been made to pay the debts, it will discharge the bankrupt. He/she is free from the debts and can lead a normal business life



Interest

- This is paid to depositors when they save money.
- This is the price of obtaining a loan.
- Interest received on loans is greater than interest paid out on deposits.
- > Why do you think this is the case?







A.P.R. (Annual Percentage Rate)

- This, by law this must be shown for all loans, hire purchase or leasing.
- This takes into account the charges involved in getting the finance
- eg.: set up costs, stamp duties, etc
- It takes into account that the amount borrowed is reducing as repayments are being made.
- If you want to find the cheapest loan then compare the APR of the loans available to you and chose the one with the lowest APR.



Flat Rate of Interest

- This is based on the original sum borrowed
- It makes no allowance for the fact that the amount owing is falling
- The interest to be paid will be higher than the APR

M

Personal Borrowing

€2,000 is repayable over 4 years @ €500 per year A.P.R. = 10%; Flat Rate = 10%

YEAR	A.P.R. METHOD		FLAT RATE METHOD	
	Amount Owed	Interest	Amount Owed	Interest
1	€2,000	€200	€2,000	€200
2	€1,500	€150	€1,500	€200
3	€1,000	€100	€1,000	€200
4	€ 500	€ 50	€ 500	€200
Total		€500 ©		€800 ⊗