

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CREDIT AMENDMENT BILL

(As initiated by the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry for introduction in the National Assembly (proposed section 76); prior notice of introduction published in Government Gazette No. 41274 of 24 November 2017)

(The English text is the official text of the Bill)

(Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry)

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

_____ Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

BILL

To amend the National Credit Act, 2005, so as to provide for debt intervention; to include new definitions; to include the evaluation and referral of debt intervention applications as a function of the National Credit Regulator and to provide for the creation of capacity within the National Credit Regulator to execute this function; to include the consideration of a referral as a function of the Tribunal; to provide for the recordal of information related to debt intervention; to require a debt counsellor to determine whether an agreement is reckless; to provide for a court to enquire into and refer a matter for debt intervention; to provide for an application for debt intervention and evaluation thereof; to provide for the Tribunal to rearrange a consumer's obligations and make an order in respect of an unlawful credit agreement; to provide for orders related to debt intervention and rehabilitation in respect of such an order; to provide for mandatory credit life insurance; to provide for offences related to debt intervention, prohibited credit practices, selling or collecting prescribed debt and related to failure to register as required by the Act; to provide for measures when an offence is committed by a person other than a natural person; to provide for penalties in relation to the created offences; to provide for the Tribunal to change or rescind an order under certain circumstances; to require the Minister to make regulations related to a financial literacy or financial capability programme; to enable the Minister to prescribe debt intervention; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the purpose of the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), is to promote and advance the social and economic welfare of South Africans; to promote a fair, transparent, competitive, sustainable, responsible, efficient, effective and accessible credit market industry; and to protect consumers;

AND WHEREAS there are categories of consumers for whom existing debt interventions are inaccessible, either because of the focus that these interventions place on benefit to credit providers, or the cost involved with such debt interventions;

AND WHEREAS without suitable alternative debt interventions being made available to over-indebted individuals who do not have sufficient income or assets to show benefit to creditors, to afford the costs associated with an administration order, or to be an economically viable client of a debt counsellor, it is not only an unbeatable challenge for them to manage or improve their financial position, but it also amounts to an unjustified and unfair discrimination on socio-economic grounds;

AND WHEREAS to give effect to the purpose of the National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005), all consumers must be afforded protection through fair, transparent, sustainable and responsible processes,

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 1 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 1 of Act 19 of 2014

1. Section 1 of the National Credit Act, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

- (a) by the insertion after the definition of “credit co-operative” of the following definitions:

“ **‘debt intervention’** means a measure as contemplated in section 86A or section 171(2A), as the case may be, which aims to assist identified consumers for whom existing debt interventions are not accessible in practice;

‘debt intervention applicant’ means a natural person, or natural persons who own a joint estate, who on the date of submission of the application for debt intervention contemplated in section 86A—

- (a) is a consumer under unsecured credit agreements, unsecured short term credit transactions or unsecured credit facilities only;
 - (b) receives no income, or if he or she, or the joint estate as the case may be, receives an income or has a right to receive income, regardless of the source, frequency or regularity of that income, that gross income did on an average for the six months preceding the date of the application for debt intervention not exceed R7500 per month;
 - (c) is over-indebted, whether due to a change in personal circumstances such as retrenchment, death of a breadwinner, or other circumstances; and
 - (d) is not sequestrated or subject to an administration order;”;
- (b) by the insertion after the definition of “equality court” of the following definitions:

“ ‘extinguish’ means, save as is specifically provided in this Act,—

- (a) the cessation of all rights and obligations inherent to, or resulting from, a credit agreement; and
- (b) the cessation of any rights or obligations that may arise in law, whether statutory or otherwise, because of the cessation contemplated in paragraph (a),

prospectively from the date on which the act of extinguishment becomes effective;

‘financial capability’ means the knowledge, ability and opportunity to make sound money management choices;

‘financial literacy’ means the knowledge and skills to make sound financial decisions;”;

(c) by the insertion after the definition of “juristic person” of the following definition:

“ **‘knowing’ or ‘knowingly’**, when used with respect to a person, and in relation to a particular matter, means that the person either—

(a) had actual knowledge of the matter; or

(b) was in a position in which the person reasonably ought to have—

(i) had actual knowledge;

(ii) investigated the matter to an extent that would have provided the person with actual knowledge; or

(iii) taken other measures which, if taken, would reasonably be expected to have provided the person with actual knowledge of the matter;”;
and

(d) by the insertion after the definition of “this Act” of the following definition:

“ **‘total unsecured debt’** means the total of all principle debts due by a debt intervention applicant under the unsecured credit agreements, unsecured short term credit transactions or unsecured credit facilities to which the debt intervention applicant is a party;”.

Amendment of section 3 of Act 34 of 2005

2. Section 3 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after paragraph (g) of the following paragraph:

“(gA) providing appropriate debt intervention for qualifying consumers;”.

Insertion of section 15A into Act 34 of 2005

3. The following section is hereby inserted after section 15 of the principal Act:

“Other functions of the National Credit Regulator

15A. (1) The National Credit Regulator must assist a debt intervention applicant—

- (a) with the process of being declared over-indebted;
- (b) to have his or her obligations, or the obligations of the joint estate as the case may be, re-arranged;
- (c) to have his or her debt intervention application be considered for an order contemplated in section 87A; or
- (d) to have his or her application for rehabilitation contemplated in section 88B be considered by the Tribunal.

(2) To enable the National Credit Regulator to assist a debt intervention applicant as contemplated in subsection (1), the Chief Executive Officer or any employee duly authorised by the Chief Executive Officer—

- (a) may appoint any suitable employee of the National Credit Regulator, or any other suitable person employed by the State, as a debt intervention counsellor; and
- (b) must issue each debt intervention officer with a certificate in the prescribed form stating that the person has been appointed as a debt intervention counsellor and as such is deemed to have been registered as a debt counsellor, as contemplated in section 44, for purposes of the services contemplated in subsection (1) only.’’.

Amendment of section 27 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 121 of Act 68 of 2008

4. Section 27 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph (a) for subparagraph (i) of the following subparagraph—

“(i) application or referral that may be made to it in terms of this Act, and make any order provided for in this Act in respect of such an application or referral; or”.

Amendment of section 60 of Act 34 of 2005

5. Section 60 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) Save as is provided in this Act, [Every] every adult natural person, and every juristic person or association of persons, has a right to apply to a credit provider for credit.”.

Insertion of section 69A in Act 34 of 2005

6. The following section is hereby inserted after section 69 of the principal Act —

“National record of debt intervention

69A. (1) The National Credit Regulator must keep a record of applications for debt intervention—

(a) contemplated in section 86A; and

(b) as may be prescribed in terms of section 171(2A),

the status of such applications and any orders granted in respect of such applications.

(2) The record related to debt intervention may be published with the consent of the relevant debt intervention applicant, or as is required by law.

(3) The Minister, by regulation in accordance with section 171, may prescribe the information to be recorded in the record contemplated in subsection (1).”.

Amendment of section 70 of Act 34 of 2005

7. Section 70 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:

“(a) a person’s credit history, including applications for credit, credit agreements to which the person is or has been a party, pattern of payment or default under any such credit agreements, debt re-arrangement in terms of this Act, incidence of enforcement actions with respect to any such credit agreement, the circumstances of termination of any such credit agreement, an application for, status of and orders granted in respect of debt intervention, and related matters;”;

(b) by the insertion in subsection (2) after paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:

“(aA) accept without charge the filing of consumer credit information from the National Credit Regulator related to a debt intervention application, the status of such application and any order granted in respect of such application;”.

Amendment of the section 71 of Act 34 of 2005 as amended by section 21 of Act 19 of 2014

8. Section 71 of the principal Act is hereby amended by—

(a) the insertion after subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1A) A debt intervention applicant whose debts have been rearranged in terms of Part D of this Chapter, must be issued with a clearance certificate by the National Credit Regulator within seven business days after the debt intervention applicant has—

(a) satisfied all the obligations under every credit agreement that was subject to that debt rearrangement order or agreement, in accordance with that order or agreement; or

(b) demonstrated as prescribed—

(i) financial ability to satisfy the future obligations in terms of the rearrangement order; or

(ii) that there are no arrears on the rearranged agreements contemplated in subparagraph (i); and

(iii) that all obligations under every credit agreement included in the rearrangement order or agreement, other than those contemplated in subparagraph (i), have been settled in full,

and the National Credit Regulator must submit a copy of the clearance certificate to all registered credit bureaux.”; and

(b) the insertion after subsection (3) of the following subsection:

“(3A) If the National Credit regulator decides not to issue or fails to issue a clearance certificate as contemplated in subsection (1A), or fails to submit a copy to all registered credit bureaux, the debt intervention applicant may apply to the Tribunal to review that decision or failure to issue, and if the Tribunal is satisfied that the debt intervention applicant is entitled to the certificate in terms of subsection (1A), the Tribunal may order the National Credit Regulator to—

(a) issue a clearance certificate to the debt intervention applicant; or

(b) submit a copy to all registered credit bureaux.”.

Amendment of section 71A of Act 34 of 2005, as inserted by section 22 of Act 19 of 2014

9. Section 71A of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after subsection (3) of the following subsections:

“(3A) The National Credit Regulator must submit proof of the following decisions or orders, together with the date on which the suspension or limitation ends where relevant, to credit bureaux within two business days of that decision or order being made:

(a) A rejection by the National Credit Regulator or Tribunal of an application for debt intervention;

(b) an order of suspension made in terms of section 87A(2)(b), as well as any extension of the order; or

(c) an order limiting the rights of the consumer under section 60 as contemplated in section 87A(8)(a).

(3B) Credit bureaux must remove a listing related to debt intervention within 14 business days from the date—

(a) of receipt of proof of a decision contemplated in subsection (3A)(a);

(b) from the date indicated by the National Credit Regulator as being the date on which the suspension contemplated in subsection (3A)(b) ends, unless the National Credit Regulator submitted further proof of—

(i) an extension of the order contemplated in section 87A(2)(b); or

(ii) the imposition of a limitation contemplated in section 87A(8)(a); or

(c) from the date indicated by the National Credit Regulator as being the date on which the limitation contemplated in subsection (3A)(c) ends,

whichever is the later date.

(3C) In the event that a credit provider or consumer disputes the information submitted by the National Credit Regulator in terms of subsection (3B), that credit provider or debt intervention applicant may request the Minister to investigate and confirm the correct information, the process of which request, investigation and confirmation may be prescribed.

(3D) Every credit provider who is affected by an order contemplated in section 87(1A) or 87A must, within seven business days from the day on which the order was served on the credit provider, amend the affected credit agreement in accordance with that order and submit the amended consumer credit information to credit bureaux in the prescribed manner and form.’’.

Insertion of section 82A in Act 34 of 2005

10. The following section is hereby inserted after section 82 of the principal Act:

“Report and investigation of reckless credit agreement

82A. (1) If during an assessment contemplated in section 86(6) there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a credit agreement included in that assessment is a reckless credit agreement, the debt counsellor must report that suspected reckless credit agreement to—

(a) the National Credit Regulator where the debt counsellor rejects the application as contemplated in section 86(7)(a) or makes a recommendation contemplated in section 86(7)(b); or

(b) the Magistrate's Court where the debt counsellor makes a recommendation contemplated in section 86(7)(c).

(2) A credit provider must, within five business days of receipt of a request and at a fee not exceeding the maximum prescribed fee, provide a debt counsellor with such information as may be required to enable that debt counsellor to consider whether a credit agreement may be a reckless credit agreement.

(3) The report to the National Credit Regulator contemplated in subsection (1)(a) is deemed to be a complaint in terms of section 136 and the National Credit Regulator must investigate that report in accordance with section 139.''

Substitution of section 85 of Act 34 of 2005

11. The following section is hereby substituted for section 85 of the principal Act:

“Court may declare and relieve over-indebtedness

85. Despite any provision of law or agreement to the contrary, in any court proceedings in which a credit agreement is being considered, if it is alleged or it appears to the court that the consumer under a credit agreement is over-indebted, the court may—

(a) refer the matter directly to a debt counsellor with a request that the debt counsellor evaluate the consumer's circumstances and make a recommendation to the court in terms of section 86(7); [or]

(b) declare that the consumer is over-indebted, as determined in accordance with this Part, and make any order contemplated in section 87 to relieve the consumer's over-indebtedness; or

(c) where the consumer may qualify for debt intervention, enquire whether the consumer wishes to participate in debt intervention and if the consumer confirms—

(i) refer the matter to the National Credit Regulator for consideration;

or

(ii) where the court has sufficient information to do so, consider the matter and make an order contemplated in section 87A.”.

Amendment of section 86 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 26 of Act 19 of 2014

12. Section 86 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (6) for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

“(b) [if the consumer seeks a declaration of reckless credit,] whether any of the consumer's credit agreements appear to be reckless.”.

Insertion of section 86A in Act 34 of 2005

13. The following section is hereby inserted after section 86 of the principal Act:

“Application for debt intervention

86A. (1) A debt intervention applicant may apply to the National Credit Regulator in the prescribed manner and form to have the debt intervention applicant declared over-indebted, if that debt intervention applicant has a total unsecured debt owing to credit providers of no more than R50,000.

(2) The following credit agreements that form part of the total unsecured debt, do not qualify for debt intervention:

(a) A developmental credit agreement contemplated in section 10; and

(b) subject to section 85(c), any credit agreement where, at the time of the application for debt intervention, the credit provider under that credit agreement has proceeded to take the steps contemplated in section 130 to enforce that agreement.

(3) On receipt of an application contemplated in subsection (1), the National Credit Regulator must comply with section 86(4) and (6), with the necessary changes.

(4) A debt intervention applicant, and each credit provider listed in the application for debt intervention, must comply with section 86(5), with the necessary changes.

(5) The National Credit Regulator must, when considering an application contemplated in subsection (1), provide the debt intervention applicant with—

(a) counselling on financial literacy and financial capability; and

(b) access to training to improve that debt intervention applicant's financial literacy and financial capability.

(6) If the National Credit Regulator as a result of the assessment contemplated in subsection (3) reasonably concludes that—

(a) the debt intervention applicant does not qualify for debt intervention, the National Credit Regulator must reject the application;

(b) the debt intervention applicant does not qualify for debt intervention, but is nevertheless experiencing, or is likely to experience, difficulty satisfying all the debt intervention applicant's obligations under credit agreements in a timely manner, the National Credit Regulator must recommend that the debt intervention applicant and the respective credit providers voluntarily consider and agree on a plan of debt rearrangement;

(c) a credit agreement that formed part of the application may constitute reckless lending, an unlawful credit agreement or a credit agreement resulting from prohibited conduct, the National Credit Regulator must refer the credit agreement to the Tribunal for an appropriate declaration;

(d) the debt intervention applicant qualifies for debt intervention, and the obligations of the debt intervention applicant can be re-arranged within a period of five years or such longer period as may be prescribed, the National Credit Regulator must make a recommendation to the Tribunal in the prescribed manner and form for an order contemplated in section 86(7)(c)(ii), with the necessary changes; or

(e) the debt intervention applicant qualifies for debt intervention, but the income and assets of the debt intervention applicant are insufficient to allow for the obligations of the debt intervention applicant to be re-arranged during the period contemplated in paragraph (d), the National Credit Regulator must make a recommendation to the Tribunal in the prescribed manner and form for an order contemplated in section 87A to be granted to the debt intervention applicant.

(7) If the National Credit Regulator rejects an application as contemplated in subsection (6)(a), the debt intervention applicant, with leave of the Magistrate's Court, may apply directly to the Magistrate's Court, in the prescribed manner and form, for an order contemplated in subsection (6)(d).

(8) If the National Credit Regulator makes a recommendation in terms of subsection (6)(b), the debt intervention applicant and—

(a) each credit provider concerned accept that proposal, the National Credit Regulator must comply with section 86(8)(a) with the necessary changes;
or

(b) a credit provider concerned did not accept the proposal, the National Credit Regulator must refer the matter to the Tribunal with the recommendation.

(9) (a) If the National Credit Regulator refers an application for debt intervention in terms of subsection (6)(e), the National Credit Regulator must inform each credit provider listed in the application for debt intervention of such referral and invite such credit providers to make representations to the Tribunal by a specified date.

(b) A credit provider contemplated in paragraph (a) may submit representations to the Tribunal in the prescribed form and manner, on or before the date so specified.

(10) (a) If a debt intervention applicant is in default under a credit agreement that is being reviewed in terms of this section, the credit provider in respect of that credit agreement may, after the prescribed period, give notice to terminate the review in the prescribed manner to—

(i) the debt intervention applicant; and

(ii) the National Credit Regulator.

(b) No credit provider may terminate an application for debt intervention lodged in terms of this Act, if such application for debt intervention has already been filed in the Tribunal.

(11) If a credit provider who has given notice to terminate a review as contemplated in subsection (10) proceeds to enforce that agreement in terms of Part C of Chapter 6, the court or the Tribunal hearing the matter may order that the debt review resume on any conditions the court or Tribunal considers to be just in the circumstances.

(12) Subsection (6)(e) is subject to section 87A(12).”.

Amendment of section 87 of Act 34 of 2005

14. Section 87 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the heading of the following heading:

“Magistrate’s Court or Tribunal may rearrange consumer’s obligations”;
and

(b) by the insertion after subsection (1) of the following subsections—

“(1A) If the National Credit Regulator makes a proposal to the Tribunal in terms of section 86A(6)(d), the Tribunal or a member of the Tribunal acting alone in accordance with this Act, must conduct a hearing and, having regard to the proposal and other information before it and the consumer’s financial means, prospects and obligations, may—

(a) reject the recommendation or application as the case may be; or

(b) make—

(i) an order declaring any credit agreement that forms part of the application to be reckless, and make an order contemplated in section 83(2) or (3), if the Tribunal concludes that agreement is reckless;

(ii) an order rearranging the consumer's obligations in any manner contemplated in section 86(7)(c)(ii); or

(iii) both orders contemplated in subparagraph (i) and (ii).

(1B) The National Credit Regulator must notify the debt intervention applicant of any order contemplated in subsection (1A), and serve a copy thereof in the prescribed manner and form, on—

(a) all credit providers that are listed in the application; and

(b) every registered credit bureau.”.

Insertion of section 87A in Act 34 of 2005

15. The following section is hereby inserted after section 87 of the principal Act:

“Other orders related to debt intervention

87A. (1) A referral contemplated in section 86A(6)(e) may be considered by a single member of the Tribunal in the prescribed manner and form, with reference to the documents included in the referral from the National Credit Regulator and any representations contemplated in section 86A(9).

(2) The Tribunal may, in addition to its other powers in terms of this Act, after having considered the information contemplated in subsection (1) and any other relevant information—

(a) make an order that the debt intervention applicant does not qualify for the debt intervention and reject the application; or

(b) suspend all of the qualifying credit agreements, in part or in full, for 12 months, which period may be extended for one further period of 12 months, taking into account the factors referred to in subsection (3).

(3) When considering the suspension or part suspension of a credit agreement, an alteration or extension of that suspension, or the extinguishing of the whole or a portion of the total unsecured debt, the Tribunal must take into account relevant factors, which factors may include:

(a) Whether the debt intervention applicant—

(i) is a disabled person, a minor heading a household, a woman heading a household, or an elderly person;

(ii) had ever applied for debt review or for an order of sequestration or administration; and

(iii) ever had any debt extinguished by an order of a court or Tribunal;

(b) the circumstances of the debt intervention applicant and any act or omission—

(i) when entering into each credit agreement that makes up the total unsecured debt;

(ii) that resulted in, or contributed to, the fact that the debt intervention applicant does not have sufficient income or assets to allow for the obligations of the debt intervention applicant to be re-arranged during the period contemplated in section 86A(6)(d); and

(iii) to secure an income or increase existing income; and

(c) an act or omission of each affected credit provider—

(i) when entering into the relevant credit agreement; and

(ii) during the process contemplated in section 86A and during the proceedings before the Tribunal.

(4) (a) Section 84 applies to a suspension contemplated in subsection (2)(b).

- (b) Subject to subsection (6), if the period of prescription in respect of a suspended credit agreement would be completed before or on, or within one year after the day on which the suspension is ended, the period of prescription shall not be completed before a year has elapsed after the day on which the suspension is ended.
- (5) (a) The National Credit Regulator must review the financial circumstances of the debt intervention applicant eight months after an order was granted in terms of subsection (2)(b), and determine whether the debt intervention applicant at that time has sufficient income or assets to allow for the obligations of the debt intervention applicant to be re-arranged during the period contemplated in section 86A(6)(d).
- (b) The National Regulator must, where the debt intervention applicant—
- (i) has sufficient income or assets to allow for the obligations to be re-arranged during the period contemplated in section 86A(6)(d), proceed in accordance with section 86A(8); or
 - (ii) still does not have sufficient income or assets to allow for the obligations to be re-arranged during the period contemplated in section 86A(6)(d), refer the matter to the Tribunal to consider an extension of the period of suspension as contemplated in subsection (2)(b).
- (c) If the Tribunal orders an extension of the suspension, the National Credit Regulator must again conduct the review contemplated in paragraph (a) eight months into the extended suspension period and where the debt intervention applicant at that time—
- (i) has sufficient income or assets to allow for the obligations to be re-arranged during the period contemplated in section 86A(6)(d), proceed in accordance with section 86A(8); or

(ii) still does not have sufficient income or assets to allow for the obligations to be re-arranged during the period contemplated in section 86A(6)(d), refer the matter to the Tribunal to consider the extinguishing of the whole or a portion of the total unsecured debt.

(d) Section 86A(9) applies with the necessary changes when the National Credit Regulator does a referral contemplated in paragraphs (b)(ii) or (c)(ii).

(6) The Tribunal may, in addition to its other powers in terms of this Act, after having considered—

(a) the referral contemplated in subsection (5)(c)(ii);

(b) whether the debt intervention applicant still does not have sufficient income or assets to allow for the obligations to be re-arranged during the period contemplated in section 86A(6)(d); and

(c) the factors contemplated in subsection (3).

and subject to subsections (7) and (8), declare the total unsecured debt under the qualifying credit agreements as extinguished.

(7) The extinguishment contemplated in subsection (6)—

(a) may be a percentage of the total unsecured debt; and

(b) must apply equally to all the qualifying credit agreements.

(8) When granting an order contemplated in subsection (6) the Tribunal must—

(a) limit the debt intervention applicant's right to apply for credit contemplated in section 60 for a minimum period of 12 / 24 months and the Tribunal may limit said right for such further period as the Tribunal deems fair and reasonable—

(i) taking into account the factors referred to in subsections (3) and (9);
and

(ii) subject to the maximum periods referred to in subsection (9); and

(b) require the debt intervention applicant to attend a financial literacy or financial capability programme.

(9) The total period of limitation on the debt intervention applicant's right to apply for credit contemplated in subsection (8)(a) may not exceed 24 / 36 / 48 / 60 months and when determining an appropriate discretionary period, the following factors must also be considered:

(a) The total unsecured debt;

(b) the number of credit agreements that were submitted for debt intervention;

(c) the period of each qualifying credit agreement; and

(d) the debt intervention applicant's credit record.

(10) The National Credit Regulator must notify the debt intervention applicant of any order contemplated in this section, and serve a copy thereof in the prescribed manner and form, on—

(a) all credit providers that are listed in the application; and

(b) every registered credit bureau.

(11) The Tribunal may rescind or change an order for debt intervention if information is placed before the Tribunal showing that the debt intervention applicant who applied for debt intervention was dishonest in his or her application or fails to comply with the conditions of the debt intervention order.

(12) (a) This section is effective for a period of 24 months from the date on which it becomes operational.

(b) The Minister must review the impact of this section and may extend the effective period by notice in the *Government Gazette* after consultation with the National Assembly.”.

Insertion of section 88A and 88B in Act 34 of 2005

16. The following sections are hereby inserted after section 88 in the principal Act:

“Effect of debt intervention

88A. (1) A debt intervention applicant who has filed an application for debt intervention contemplated in section 86A may not enter into any further credit agreement, other than a consolidation agreement, with a credit provider unless—

- (a) the National Credit Regulator rejects the application for debt intervention and the prescribed time period for direct filing in terms of section 86A(7) has expired without the debt intervention applicant having so applied;
- (b) the Tribunal has determined that the debt intervention application is not over-indebted, or has rejected the proposal of the National Credit Regulator or the debt intervention applicant’s application;
- (c) the Tribunal having made an order or the debt intervention applicant and credit providers having made an agreement rearranging the debt intervention applicant’s obligations and all the debt intervention applicant’s obligations under the credit agreements as rearranged are fulfilled, unless the debt intervention applicant fulfilled the obligations by way of a consolidation agreement; or
- (d) the period contemplated in section 87A(8)(a) has expired.

(2) If a debt intervention applicant fulfils obligations by way of a consolidation agreement, the effect of subsection (1) continues until the debt intervention applicant fulfils all the obligations under that consolidation agreement, unless the debt intervention applicant again fulfilled the obligations by way of another consolidation agreement.

(3) A credit provider who receives notice of an application contemplated in section 86A may not exercise or enforce by litigation or other judicial process any right under that credit agreement until—

- (a) the National Credit Regulator or Tribunal rejects the application or the debt intervention applicant is in default under the credit agreement; and
- (b) one of the following has occurred:

- (i) An event contemplated in subsection (1)(a) through (c); or
- (ii) the debt intervention applicant defaults on any obligation in terms of a rearrangement agreed between the debt intervention applicant and credit providers, or ordered by the Tribunal.

(4) If a credit provider enters into a credit agreement, other than a consolidation agreement contemplated in this section, with a debt intervention applicant who is expecting, or is subject to, an order related to debt intervention, all or part of that new credit agreement may be declared to be reckless credit, whether or not the circumstances set out in section 80 apply.

(5) If a debt intervention applicant applies for or enters into a credit agreement contrary to this section, the provisions related to debt intervention will never apply to that agreement.

(6) If the Tribunal ordered that the debt that underlies a credit agreement is extinguished the credit provider may not exercise or enforce by litigation or other judicial process any right under that credit agreement or arising from that order, in respect of the portion of the debt that the order applies to.

Application for rehabilitation

88B. (1) A debt intervention applicant who was granted an order contemplated in section 87A(6) may in the prescribed manner apply to the National Credit Regulator for a rehabilitation order to be granted by the Tribunal.

(2) The debt intervention applicant must submit proof that he or she has paid the cost of credit contemplated in section 101 as it was due on the date on which the order contemplated in section 87A(6) was granted, under each credit agreement affected by that order, by—

- (a) payment in full to each credit provider of that cost of credit; or
- (b) entering into a settlement agreement with a relevant credit provider to the effect that the cost of credit has been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the credit provider.

(3) The application for a rehabilitation order must further be supported by such information as the Minister may prescribe, including proof that the debt intervention applicant has—

(a) improved his or her, or their joint, as the case may be, financial circumstances to such an extent that the debt intervention applicant can participate in the credit market; and

(b) successfully completed the programme contemplated in section 87A(8)(b).

(4) Upon receipt of the application for rehabilitation, the National Credit Regulator must—

(a) notify, in the prescribed manner and form—

(i) all credit providers that were affected by the order contemplated in section 87A(6); and

(ii) every registered credit bureau; and

(b) consider the application for rehabilitation and if the debt intervention application has complied with the requirements contemplated in subsections (2) and (3), refer the matter for consideration by the Tribunal.

(5) If the National Credit Regulator rejects an application for rehabilitation, the debt intervention applicant, with leave of the Tribunal, may apply directly to the Tribunal, in the prescribed manner and form, for an order contemplated in subsection (7).

(6) The Tribunal must notify each affected credit provider of the date on which the application for rehabilitation will be considered.

(7) The Tribunal must consider the application for rehabilitation, any information submitted in support of the application, and any submissions made by an affected credit provider and may grant an order that the debt intervention applicant is rehabilitated if the Tribunal is satisfied that the debt intervention applicant complied with the requirements in subsection (2) and (3).

(8) An order that the debt intervention applicant is rehabilitated has the effect that any limitation on the rights of the debt intervention applicant contemplated in section 60 is ended as from the date of the order.

(9) The National Credit Regulator must notify the debt intervention applicant of any order contemplated in this section, and serve a copy thereof in the prescribed manner and form, on—

(a) all credit providers that are listed in the application; and

(b) every registered credit bureau.’’.

Amendment of section 89 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 27 of Act 19 of 2014

17. Section 89 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (5) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

“If a credit agreement is unlawful in terms of this section, despite any other legislation or any provision of an agreement to the contrary, a court or the Tribunal, as the case may be, must make a just and equitable order including but not limited to an order that—”.

Amendment of section 90 of Act 34 of 2005

18. Section 90 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (4) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

“In any matter before it respecting a credit agreement that contains a provision contemplated in subsection (2), the court or the Tribunal, as the case may be, must—”.

Amendment of section 106 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 30 of Act 19 of 2014

19. Section 106 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) A credit provider may require a consumer to maintain during the term of their credit agreement—

- (a) where section (1A) is not applicable to the credit agreement, credit life insurance not exceeding, at any time during the life of the credit agreement, the total of the consumer's outstanding obligations to the credit provider in terms of their agreement; and
- (b) **[either]** credit insurance, other than credit life insurance—
 - (i) in the case of a mortgage agreement, **[insurance cover]** in respect of the immovable property that is subject to the mortgage, not exceeding the full asset value of that property; or
 - (ii) in **[any other]** the case of a credit agreement that deals with movable property, [insurance cover] against damage or loss of [any] the property [other than property referred to in subparagraph (i)] that forms the subject matter of the credit agreement, not exceeding, at any time during the life of the credit agreement, the total of the consumer's outstanding obligations to the credit provider in terms of their agreement.'';

(b) by the insertion after subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1A) Where the term of a credit agreement exceeds six months and the principal debt does not exceed R50 000, the credit provider must require the consumer to enter into and maintain credit life insurance for the duration of the term of that credit agreement not exceeding, at any time during the life of the credit agreement, the total of the consumer's outstanding obligations to the credit provider in terms of that credit agreement.”;

(3) In addition to insurance that may be required in terms of **[subsection]** subsections (1) and (1A), a credit provider may offer a consumer optional insurance in relation to the obligations of the consumer under the credit

agreement or relating to the possession, use, ownership or benefits of the goods or services supplied in terms of the credit agreement.”;

- (c) by the substitution in subsection (4) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

“If the credit provider proposes to the consumer the purchase of a particular policy of credit insurance as contemplated in [subsection] subsections (1), (1A) or (3)—”; and

- (d) by the substitution for subsection (8) of the following subsection:

“(8) (a) The Minister may, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, prescribe the limit in respect of the cost of credit insurance that a credit provider may charge a consumer.

(b) The Minister must, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, prescribe the limit in respect of the cost of credit life insurance contemplated in subsection (1A).”.

Amendment of section 129 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 32 of Act 19 of 2014

20. Section 129 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:

“(a) may draw the default to the notice of the consumer in writing and propose that the consumer refer the credit agreement to the National Credit Regulator for debt intervention, a debt counsellor, alternative dispute resolution agent, consumer court or ombud with jurisdiction, with the intent that the parties resolve any dispute under the agreement or develop and agree on a plan to bring the payments under the agreement up to date; and”;

- (b) by the substitution in subsection (4) for paragraphs (b) and (c) of the following paragraphs:

- “(b) the execution of any other court order or order of the Tribunal enforcing that agreement; [or]
- (c) the termination thereof in accordance with section 123[.]; or”; and
- (c) by the addition in subsection (4) after paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:
 - “(d) the Tribunal ordered that the debt that underlies a credit agreement is extinguished: Provided that where only a portion of the debt due under a credit agreement was extinguished, this subsection applies only in respect of the portion so extinguished.”.

Amendment of section 130 of Act 34 of 2005, as substituted by section 33 of Act 19 of 2014

21. Section 130 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition after subsection (4) of the following paragraph:

“(5) In any proceedings contemplated in this section, if it is shown that the credit agreement was subject to an order contemplated in section 87A(6) and the Tribunal ordered that the whole of the debt underlying that credit agreement was extinguished, the court must dismiss the matter.”.

Amendment of section 137 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 4 of Act 5 of 2013

22. Section 137 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion after subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1A) The National Credit Regulator must refer applications for debt intervention that qualifies in terms of this Act, to the Tribunal in the prescribed manner and form.”.

Amendment of section 142 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 121 of Act 68 of 2008

23. Section 142 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion in subsection (3) at the end of paragraph (f) of “or”; and
- (b) by the insertion in subsection (3) after paragraph (f) of the following paragraph:

“(fA)consideration of a debt intervention application contemplated in section 86A, or an application in respect of a prescribed debt intervention measure; or”.

Amendment of section 152 of Act 34 of 2005, as amended by section 121 of Act 68 of 2008

24. Section 152 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion in subsection (1) at the end of paragraph (e) of “and”; and
- (b) by the insertion in subsection (1) after paragraph (e) of the following paragraphs:

“(eA) a credit provider;

(eB) a consumer; and”.

Insertion of section 157A to 157D in Act 34 of 2005

25. The following sections are hereby inserted after section 157 of the principal Act:

“Offences related to debt intervention

157A. (1) Any person who intentionally submits false information related to debt intervention, or who presents information related to debt intervention in a manner that is intended to mislead the National Credit Regulator or Tribunal, is guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who intentionally alters his or her financial circumstances, or persons who intentionally alters their joint financial circumstances, in order to qualify for debt intervention, is guilty of an offence.

Offences related to credit agreements generally

157B. (1) A credit provider who intentionally —

- (a) participates in an unlawful credit marketing practice contemplated in section 74(2) and (3), 75(1) or section 91;
- (b) does not comply with the limitations to entering into a credit agreement at a private dwelling contemplated in section 75(2);

- (c) does not comply with the limitations related to visiting or entering into a credit agreement at a person's place of employment contemplated in section 75(3);
- (d) enters into an unlawful agreement contemplated in section 89(2) with a prospective consumer;
- (e) includes an unlawful provision contemplated in section 90 in a credit agreement with a prospective consumer; or
- (f) offers or demands that a consumer purchases or maintains insurance that is unreasonable, at an unreasonable cost, or is to cover a risk that reasonably cannot arise in respect of that consumer, as contemplated in section 106(2)(a), (b) or (c) respectively,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who intentionally sells a debt under a credit agreement to which this Act applies and that has been extinguished by prescription under the Prescription Act, 1969 (Act No. 68 of 1969) as contemplated by section 126B(1)(a), commits is guilty of an offence.

(3) Any person who intentionally continues the collection of, or attempt to re-activate a debt under a credit agreement to which this Act applies under the circumstances contemplated in section 126B(1)(b), is guilty of an offence.

Offences related to registration

157C. (1) Any person who intentionally gives him or herself out to be—

- (a) a credit provider, without having been registered under section 39 or section 40, as may be applicable;
- (b) a credit provider of developmental credit, without having been registered under section 41;
- (c) a credit bureau, without having been registered under section 43;
- (d) a debt counsellor, without having been registered under section 44;

(e) a payment distribution agent, without having been registered under section 44A; or

(f) an alternative dispute resolution agent, without having been registered under section 134A,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—

(a) at the time the credit agreement was made, or within 30 days after that time, the credit provider had applied for registration in terms of section 40, and was awaiting a determination of that application;

(b) at the time the credit agreement was made, the credit provider held a valid clearance certificate issued by the National Credit Regulator in terms of section 42(3)(b); or

(c) the act in question was a once-off transaction or incidental to the main business of the person contemplated in subsection (1): Provided that the main business of that person may not be the provision of credit, debt counselling, payment distribution or alternative dispute resolution as contemplated in this Act, nor may it be the retention of credit information as contemplated in this Act.

Offence by non-natural person

157D. (1) Where the person who committed an offence in terms of this Act is not a natural person, every director or prescribed officer of that person who knowingly was a party to the contravention, is, subject to the provisions of this Act and any other law, guilty of an offence and subject to the same penalties as if such director or prescribed officer committed the offence in person.”.

Substitution of section 161 of Act 34 of 2005

26. The following section is hereby substituted for section 161 of the principal Act:

“Penalties

161. (1) Any person convicted of an offence in terms of this Act, is liable—
- (a) in the case of a contravention of section 160(1), to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both a fine and imprisonment; **[or]**
 - (aA) in the case of a contravention contemplated in section 157A, to—
 - (i) a fine or imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both a fine and such imprisonment; and
 - (ii) a permanent prohibition on applying for debt intervention;
 - (aB) in the case of a contravention contemplated in section 157B or 157C to a fine or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or to both a fine and such imprisonment or, if the convicted person is not a natural person as contemplated in section 157D, to a fine not exceeding 10 per cent of its annual turnover or R1 000 000, whichever amount is the greater; or
 - (b) in any other case not listed in paragraphs (a), (aA) or (aB), to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
- (2) When determining an appropriate penalty, the following factors must be considered:
- (a) The nature, duration, gravity and extent of the contravention;
 - (b) any loss or damage suffered as a result of the contravention;
 - (c) the behaviour of the person convicted of an offence in terms of this Act;
 - (d) the market circumstances in which the contravention took place;
 - (e) the value of the credit agreement that formed the basis for the commission of the offence;
 - (f) the degree to which the person convicted of an offence in terms of this Act has co-operated with the National Credit Regulator or Tribunal; and

(g) whether the person convicted of an offence in terms of this Act has previously been found in contravention of this Act.

(3) For purposes of determining the appropriate penalty contemplated in subsection (1)(aB), annual turnover must be calculated in accordance with section 151(4).’’.

Amendment of section 164 of Act 34 of 2005

27. Section 164 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) [Nothing in this Act renders void a] A credit agreement or a provision of a credit agreement that, in terms of this Act, is prohibited or may be declared unlawful, is not void unless a court or the Tribunal, as the case may be, declares that agreement or provision to be unlawful.’’.

Amendment of section 165 of Act 34 of 2005

28. Section 165 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

“(1) The Tribunal, acting of its own accord or on application by a person affected by a decision or order, may [vary] change or rescind its decision or order—’’; and

(b) by the addition after paragraph (c) of the following subsection:

“(2) The Tribunal may change or rescind an order—

(a) if information is placed before the Tribunal showing that a party to the proceedings was dishonest in respect of any fact or argument placed before the Tribunal; or

(b) if the person affected by that order fails to comply with the conditions of the order or fails to comply with this Act.’’.

Amendment of section 171 of Act 34 of 2005

29. Section 171 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion in subsection (1) after paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:

“(bA) must make regulations regarding participation in a financial literacy or financial capability programme;”;

(b) by the insertion after subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(2A) (a) The Minister may prescribe a debt intervention measure to alleviate household debt and to address economic circumstances that—

(i) constitutes a significant exogenous shock and which caused widespread job losses; or

(ii) were caused by a regional natural disaster or similar emergent and that is of grave public interest, contemplated in section 11(2)(a) and identified by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* as such.

(b) A debt intervention measure contemplated in paragraph (a) may only benefit one or more of the following consumers:

(i) Indigent persons;

(ii) persons with an income of less than R7500 per month; or

(iii) persons who suffered an unforeseen loss of income in a sector identified by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* as being subject to mass retrenchments;

(c) A debt intervention measure contemplated in paragraph (a) may consist of a measure similar to that contemplated in section 86A and 87A.

(d) Before prescribing a debt intervention measure contemplated in paragraph (a), the Minister must—

- (i) consult—
 - (aa) the Minister responsible for finance;
 - (bb) the Minister responsible for justice;
 - (cc) the National Credit Regulator and the Tribunal; and
 - (dd) the credit industry;
- (ii) table a report in the National Assembly referred to in section 42(1)(a) of the Constitution on the consultations conducted in subparagraph (i);
- (iii) consult the National Assembly and where the debt intervention measure proposed falls outside of the criteria referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), or if a different debt intervention measure from that contemplated in paragraph (c) is proposed, obtain the permission of the National Assembly to proceed;
- (iv) publish a notice in the *Gazette* stating that he or she intends to prescribe a debt intervention measure, indicating the—
 - (aa) type of debt intervention measure to be prescribed;
 - (bb) group of consumers who will qualify to apply for the measure;
 - (cc) type or value of the debt that will qualify for the measure: Provided that secured debt may not qualify for the measure;
 - (dd) process for application and approval of the measure; and
 - (ee) consequences of the measure,and must provide interested parties at least 30 business days within which to comment thereon; and

(v) after consideration of the comments contemplated in paragraph (d), table in the National Assembly a report on the comments received and the debt intervention measure that the Minister intends to introduce for consideration and comment.”; and

(c) by the additional after subsection (3) of the following subsection:

“(4) For the purpose of this section “significant exogenous shock” means an unexpected or unpredictable event affecting the economy of the Republic negatively, and may include events such as strikes or political unrest.”.

Substitution of the long title of Act 34 of 2005

30. The following long title is hereby substituted for the long title of the principal Act:

“To promote a fair and non-discriminatory marketplace for access to consumer credit and for that purpose to provide for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information; to promote black economic empowerment and ownership within the consumer credit industry; to prohibit certain unfair credit and credit-marketing practices; to promote responsible credit granting and use and for that purpose to prohibit reckless credit granting; to provide for debt re-organisation or debt intervention in cases of over-indebtedness; to regulate credit information; to provide for registration of credit bureaux, credit providers and debt counselling services; to establish national norms and standards relating to consumer credit; to promote a consistent enforcement framework relating to consumer credit; to establish the National Credit Regulator and the National Consumer Tribunal; to repeal the Usury Act, 1968, and the Credit Agreements Act, 1980; and to provide for related incidental matters.”.

Transitional provision

31. Save for clauses 20, 26 and 27, the National Credit Amendment Act, 2018 applies to a credit agreement that was made before the commencement date of the National Credit Amendment Act, 2018, if that credit agreement falls within the application of the principal Act in terms of Chapter 1 of the principal Act.

Short title and commencement

32. This Act is called the National Credit Amendment Act, 2018, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL CREDIT AMENDMENT BILL, 2018

1. INTRODUCTION

At the end of March 2017, 24.68 million consumers were credit-active in South Africa. Of these credit-active consumers, 14.99 million consumers were in good standing while 9.69 million had impaired records (an impaired record refers to a consumer account that are classified as three or more payments or months in arrears, or which has an “adverse listing”, or that reflects a judgment or an administration order). Consumers with impaired records account for approximately 39.3 per cent of the credit-active consumers and may be considered over-indebted.

Existing mechanisms for debt intervention in South Africa lean towards greater protection for credit providers, sometimes to the detriment of certain consumers. Despite a global trend to accommodate all debtors who are caught in an inescapable debt trap, South Africa’s insolvency system still exclude a group of vulnerable consumers (*“Is the Unequal Treatment of Debtors in Natural Person Insolvency Law Justifiable?: A South African Exposition by Hermie Coetzee – published in International Insolvency Review, Vol 25 (2016)”*). The Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936), does not assist a debtor where there is no benefit to creditors, thus excluding consumers with no or minimal assets. The National Credit Act, 2005 (Act No. 34 of 2005) (“the Act”), provides for a debt review measure to alleviate household debt. Similarly, the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944), provides for debt administration where an administrator assists to handle the debtor’s finances and pay off his/her debt. However, due to the costs involved in the debt review and debt administration procedures, this vulnerable group is in practice still excluded. Consultations held by the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry (the Committee) and research conducted by stakeholders indicated that debt review is not cost-effective for Debt Counsellors when considering applications of consumers earning less than R7500 per month, and thus Debt Counsellors tend to avoid assisting these consumers. Debt administration will cost the debtor up to 12.5% of the

value of their debt repayments in administration costs, making it an unaffordable mechanism for any consumer with minimal income.

Without suitable, alternative debt intervention measures available to over-indebted individuals in especially in lower income groups who are unable to afford these other measures, escaping the debt trap is an unbeatable challenge. If this exclusion is tested against section 9 of the Constitution (Equality), it amounts to an unjustifiable unfair discrimination on the basis of socio-economic status, which furthermore hampers transformation in that it keeps consumers with no or minimal income and assets in a state of poverty (*Coetzee, above*).

When considering alternative debt intervention measures for this targeted group, the Committee considered that as far as possible, existing measures must be utilised. Furthermore, the Committee agreed that measures to enable a consumer to repay his or her debt must be the first steps of any alternative debt relief measure. To achieve these two objectives, the Bill envisages capacity to be developed within the National Credit Regulator so that a process to re-arrange obligations can be provided to these targeted consumers free of charge. However, if a consumer cannot solve (i.e the consumer's obligations cannot be re-structured over a period of 5 years) the constitutional concern of unjustifiable unfair discrimination must be balanced against the constitutional property rights of credit providers. The Bill envisages that these obligations will be suspended for a period of maximum 24 months, to allow the consumer time to recover financially. If, despite all obligations being suspended for 24 months the consumer can still not solve, the consumer must be given the same opportunity as is given to a consumer that does earn an income and has assets and the Bill accordingly envisages that these obligations are to be extinguished. Keeping in mind that this affects the constitutional right related to property, the Bill provides for a fair and balanced process, as well as for various factors to be considered before the Tribunal will make such an order, thus ensuring that the rights of credit providers are not arbitrarily affected.

Currently, the Act does not adequately provide for prosecution of unscrupulous lenders. Thus, prohibited conduct has been occurring with little to no consequences. Over-indebtedness could be curbed if there was stricter enforcement of the provisions in the

Act on prohibited conduct and available credit life insurance facilities were used effectively where there are unforeseen changes in personal financial circumstances.

2. OBJECTS OF THE BILL

The Bill aims to provide for capped debt intervention to promote a change in the borrowing and spending habits of an over-indebted society. The Bill will provide relief to over-indebted South Africans who have no other effective or efficient options to extract themselves from over-indebtedness. The Bill provides for mandatory credit life insurance on all credit agreements for longer than six months but no more than R50 000 in value to prevent lower income groups from falling into over-indebtedness due to changes in their financial circumstances. The Bill also aims to further limit the wide-spread abuse of consumers by unscrupulous lenders and to allow for simpler and more rigorous enforcement of the Act by, amongst others, providing for criminal prosecution of persons who contravene the Act.

3. CONTENTS OF THE BILL

- 3.1 Clause 1 inserts new definitions into the Act.
- 3.2 Clause 2 amends section 3 of the Act to provide for debt intervention as one of the tools to promote and advance the social and economic welfare of South Africans.
- 3.3 Clause 3 inserts section 15A into the Act to provide for the functions of the National Credit Regulator in respect of applications for debt intervention and to provide for the creation of necessary capacity in this regard.
- 3.4 Clause 4 amends section 27 of the Act to add to the functions of the Tribunal in respect of referrals to it in terms of this Act.
- 3.5 Clause 5 amends section 60 of the Act to correctly reflect the right to apply for credit as being subject to the Act.
- 3.6 Clause 6 inserts section 69A into the Act to require the National Credit Regulator to keep a register of applications for debt intervention and to provide that the Minister may prescribe the information to be recorded therein.

- 3.7 Clause 7 amends section 70 of the Act requiring credit bureaux to accept information related to debt intervention applications from the National Credit Regulator at no charge.
- 3.8 Clause 8 amends section 71 of the Act to provide for clearance certificates to be issued by the National Credit Regulator.
- 3.9 Clause 9 amends section 71A of the Act to provide for the period within which credit bureaux must remove a listing related to debt intervention.
- 3.10 Clause 10 inserts section 82A into the Act, which section requires debt counsellors to report suspected reckless credit.
- 3.11 Clause 11 amends section 85 of the Act to empower a court to enquire in respect of a matter before it and where the consumer may qualify for debt intervention, whether the consumer wishes to participate and if so to refer the matter directly to the National Credit Regulator for consideration of debt intervention or to consider an order for debt intervention where the court has sufficient information to do so.
- 3.12 Clause 12 amends section 86 of the Act to require a debt counsellor to always consider credit agreements for reckless lending, and not just at the request of the consumer.
- 3.13 Clause 13 inserts section 86A into the Act . This section provides for the National Credit Regulator to consider whether the obligations of a debt intervention applicant can be re-arranged and to refer the application either for such re-arrangement or for suspension by the Tribunal if re-arrangement is not possible within a specified period.
- 3.14 Clause 14 amends section 87 of the Act to empower the Tribunal to re-arrange a consumer's obligations.
- 3.15 Clause 15 inserts section 87A into the Act. This section provides for orders by the Tribunal where a consumer's obligations cannot be rearranged within a specified period. The remedy provided commence with the suspension of the relevant obligations, which suspension may be extended for one further period. If the consumer can still not solve after a period of 24 months, the Tribunal may then declare all or part of the obligations extinguished.

- 3.16 Clause 16 inserts sections 88A and 88B into the Act. These sections provide for the effect of debt intervention and rehabilitation from an order granted under section 87A respectively.
- 3.17 Clause 17 amends section 89 of the Act to empower the Tribunal to declare an unlawful credit agreement void.
- 3.18 Clause 18 amends section 90 of the Act to empower the Tribunal to make an order related to unlawful provisions in a credit agreement.
- 3.19 Clause 19 amends section 106 of the Act to provide for mandatory credit life insurance in respect of certain credit agreements. The targeted credit agreements are those that consumers who earn less than R7500 per month could access. It is further provided that the cost of this mandatory credit life insurance must be determined by the Minister as the purpose is to benefit the target group of consumers and not to create a further burden. It is envisaged that mandatory credit life insurance will enable consumers to not be over-indebted in the event of retrenchment, and so exclude these consumers from any group in need of a debt intervention.
- 3.20 Clause 20 amends section 129 of the Act to provide that a credit provider may also not re-instate or revive a credit agreement, or part thereof as the case may be, where an order of the Tribunal was executed in respect of that credit agreement, or where the Tribunal ordered that the debt that underlies a credit agreement is extinguished.
- 3.21 Clause 21 amends section 130 of the Act to provide that a court must dismiss a matter before it where the Tribunal ordered that the debt underlying that credit agreement was extinguished.
- 3.22 Clause 22 amends section 137 of the Act to provide for the referral of applications for debt intervention to the Tribunal.
- 3.23 Clause 23 amends section 142 of the Act to provide for the hearing of an application for debt intervention by a single member of the Tribunal.
- 3.24 Clause 24 amends section 152 of the Act to make it clear that orders of the Tribunal are binding on credit providers and consumers as well.

- 3.25 Clause 25 inserts sections 157A, 157B, 157C and 157D into the Act. Section 157A provide for offences where a person intentionally submits false information or intentionally misrepresents information in respect of debt intervention, or where a person deliberately alters his or her financial circumstances in order to qualify for debt intervention. Section 157B provide for offences related to acts that are currently prohibited by the Act. Section 157C provides for offences where, despite registration being required by the Act, a person still operates as credit provider, credit bureau, debt counsellor, payment distribution agent, or alternative dispute resolution agent. Section 157D provides for the situation where an offence is committed by a company.
- 3.26 Clause 26 amends section 161 of the Act to provide for penalties for the offences created in clause 26. Due to seriousness of the offences, the maximum period of imprisonment is set at 10 years and in respect of the offences set out section 157A, two years plus the debt intervention applicant is also permanently barred from applying for any debt intervention. In respect of offences committed by a person who is not a natural person, the example of administrative fines set out in section 151 is followed so that the maximum fine is set at 10 per cent of its annual turnover or R1 000 000, whichever amount is the greater.
- 3.27 Clause 27 amends section 164 of the Act to extend the provisions of the Act related to civil actions and jurisdiction to orders that the Tribunal may make in respect of unlawful provisions or unlawful credit agreements.
- 3.28 Clause 28 amends section 165 of the Act to provide that the Tribunal may change or rescind its order under certain circumstances.
- 3.29 Clause 29 amends section 171 of the Act to require the Minister to make regulations establishing a financial literacy or financial capability programme. The Minister is also empowered to prescribe a debt intervention measure under certain circumstances. Specific provision is made for the process to do so.
- 3.30 Clause 30 amends the long title of the Act so as to provide for debt intervention.
- 3.31 Clause 31 provides for the Amendment Act, save for clauses 20, 26 and 27, to be applicable to a credit agreement that was made before the commencement date of the

National Credit Amendment Act, 2018, if that credit agreement falls within the application of the Act.

3.32 Clause 32 provides the short title and commencement.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATE

The National Credit Regulator and Tribunal will require additional capacity to process the applications for debt intervention.

5. DEPARTMENTS, BODIES OR PERSONS CONSULTED

The following stakeholders were consulted:

- Department of Trade and Industry;
- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development;
- Department of Labour;
- National Treasury;
- South African Reserve Bank;
- South African Revenue Service;
- Financial Houses;
- Retailers who lend money;
- Debt Counsellors;
- National Credit Regulator; and
- National Consumer Tribunal.

6. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

6.1 The Committee proposes that the Bill must be dealt with in accordance with the procedure established by section 76 of the Constitution as it affects “Trade” and “Consumer Protection”.

- 6.2 The Committee is of the opinion that it is not necessary to refer this Bill to the National House of Traditional Leaders in terms of section 18(1)(a) of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003), since it does not contain provisions pertaining to customary law or customs of traditional communities.