LENDING INDEX PRESENTATION EXPERT DISCUSSION

THE FUTURE OF STUDENT AND STUDY LOANS IN LATVIA: CHALLENGES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS









LENDING INDEX

PRIVATE CUSTOMER SEGMENT

COORDINATOR



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- Methodology and results of the Lending Index in the private customer segment
- **Expert discussion:** "The future of the student and study loan system in Latvia: challenges and possible solutions"
- Q&A Session



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LENDING INDEX FOR PRIVATE CUSTOMER SEGMENT















Commercial banks' ability to provide credit

- Ratio of loans and deposits in the commercial banking sector
- Amount of unrestricted funds in the commercial banking sector
- Volume of assets in the commercial banking sector
- Percentage of late payments by borrowers



Commercial banks' willingness to provide credit

- Stringency of credit conditions
- Commercial banks' willingness to take risk
- Percentage of loans refused by commercial banks
- The shadow economy share in Latvia



Borrowers' willingness to borrow

- Share of the population planning to borrow in the next 6 months
- Actual demand for loans
- EU Economic Sentiment Index



Borrowers' ability to borrow

- Unemployment rate
- Gross domestic product of Latvia
- Average monthly income of Latvia's residents







The Finance Latvia Association Credit Index is a complex measurement, which characterizes an individual's ability and willingness to borrow, as well as the banking sector's ability and willingness to lend.

THE LEVEL OF BANKS' ABILITY TO CREDIT ASOCIÁCIJA



Ratio of loans and deposits in the commercial banking sector

Amount of unrestricted funds in the commercial banking sector

Volume of assets in the commercial banking sector

Percentage of late payments by borrowers

THE LEVEL OF BANKS' ABILITY TO CREDIT REMAINS HIGH





Source: FKTK data (2018)

THE BANKS' WILLINGNESS TO CREDIT





Stringency of credit conditions

Commercial banks' willingness to take risk

Percentage of loans refused by commercial banks

The shadow economy share in Latvia

Credit terms and conditions for individuals have not changed significantly

Last year, willingness to risk has remained at the level of previous years

The share of credit refusals has not changed significantly (due to the shadow economy and negative credit history)

INDIVIDUALS' WILLINGNESS TO BORROW



The share of the population planning to borrow in the next 6 months

Actual demand for loans

EU Economic Sentiment Index

1. Source: SKDS Population Survey (2019)



- An increase in the number of individuals planning to borrow in the next 6 months ¹ (+2,3%)
 - The demand for loans has grown
 - The EU Economic Sentiment Index has dropped

ABILITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO BORROW



2015 2016 2017 2018

National unemployment rate

Gross domestic product of Latvia

Average monthly income of Latvia's residents

Source: CSB data (2019)



The unemployment rate has decreased by 1.2%

Annual GDP has increased by 4.8%

The average income has grown from 927 to 1004 €

KEY FINDINGS



- The banking sector has seen certain structural changes, which have also, to some extent, affected lending. At the same time, the banks' desire and capacity to lend have both remained high.
- In 2018, the Lending Index in the private customer segment continued its climb, encouraged by the economic growth (GDP and average income), as well as by relatively low unemployment rates.
- Although the capacity and willingness of individuals to borrow has increased, the main reasons for credit refusals are still linked to the negative impact of the shadow economy and negative credit history.
- In general, the potential of the lending environment in the private customer segment is considered positive, but trends in certain areas (eg. state-guaranteed student loans) call for improvement.



NUMBER OF CREDIT AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CREDIT TYPE (2001-2017)



Source: Data gathered by Finance Latvia Association (2019)



- **49.8%** of students have considered a study, student, or both types of loans as a possible financial solution for covering tuition-related costs.
- Of the given number, 40% of students did not apply for a loan, as it was no longer needed, the student could not find a guarantor or experienced doubts about their ability to repay a loan.
- However, loans were refused to 9.4% of the students who applied for a study loan and 5.8% of the students who applied for a student loan.

The most frequent reasons for rejection: students could not provide suitable guarantors, as they were over the age of 64 or had unsettled debts.

Source: Sudent survey on student and study loans, LSA (2019)



DISCUSSION

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!





