

The following spreadsheet shows how the XIRR function in Excel produces an APR that's consistent with the TILA APR methodology. For ease of illustration, we have limited the Excel template for loans with no more than 52 periods. In production, Excel can handle loans with more than 52 periods. Use case: for loans with (equal or non-equal) payments that occur at non-equal intervals. In this case, payments occur on weekdays but not weekend days.

User Input	
Calculated / Linked	

Section 1. Input loan terms		
In Section 1, we enter the terms of the loan.		
Payment Number	Date	Amount
Initial advance	2-Jan-19	-\$1,000
Payment 1	3-Jan-19	\$70
Payment 2	4-Jan-19	\$107
Payment 3	7-Jan-19	\$1
Payment 4	8-Jan-19	\$200
Payment 5	9-Jan-19	\$70
Payment 6	10-Jan-19	\$112
Payment 7	11-Jan-19	\$4
Payment 8	14-Jan-19	\$136
Payment 9	15-Jan-19	\$67
Payment 10	16-Jan-19	\$109
Payment 11	17-Jan-19	\$109
Payment 12	18-Jan-19	\$92
Payment 13	0	0
Payment 14	0	0
Payment 15	0	0
Payment 16	0	0
Payment 17	0	0
Payment 18	0	0
Payment 19	0	0
Payment 20	0	0
Payment 21	0	0
Payment 22	0	0
Payment 23	0	0
Payment 24	0	0
Payment 25	0	0
Payment 26	0	0
Payment 27	0	0
Payment 28	0	0
Payment 29	0	0
Payment 30	0	0
Payment 31	0	0
Payment 32	0	0
Payment 33	0	0
Payment 34	0	0
Payment 35	0	0
Payment 36	0	0
Payment 37	0	0
Payment 38	0	0
Payment 39	0	0
Payment 40	0	0
Payment 41	0	0
Payment 42	0	0
Payment 43	0	0
Payment 44	0	0
Payment 45	0	0
Payment 46	0	0
Payment 47	0	0
Payment 48	0	0
Payment 49	0	0
Payment 50	0	0
Payment 51	0	0
Payment 52	0	0
No. of total payments	12	
Periods per year	365	

Section 2. Calculate interest using XIRR()		
In Section 2, we use the XIRR function in Excel to calculate both the interest per unit period, as well as the annual APR.		
Interest rate, per day		0.81%
APR		294.39%

Section 3. Setting up the Reg Z Equation					
In Sections 3 and 4, we want to verify that the APR calculated from the XIRR function is in fact consistent with the TILA APR formula.					
$0 = -A + \frac{P_1}{(1+i)^{t_1}} + \frac{P_2}{(1+i)^{t_2}} + \dots + \frac{P_n}{(1+i)^{t_n}}$					
$APR = i * m$					
In order to do so, we will first map (in Section 3) the user inputted values about the loan to the various variables in the TILA APR formula.					
	Payment Variables	Value	Date Variable	Value	Source
Initial advance	A	-\$1,000.00	N/A	N/A	User input (Section 1)
Payment 1	P1	\$70.00	t1		1 User input (Section 1)
Payment 2	P2	\$107.00	t2		2 User input (Section 1)
Payment 3	P3	\$1.00	t3		5 User input (Section 1)
Payment 4	P4	\$200.00	t4		6 User input (Section 1)
Payment 5	P5	\$70.00	t5		7 User input (Section 1)
Payment 6	P6	\$112.00	t6		8 User input (Section 1)
Payment 7	P7	\$4.00	t7		9 User input (Section 1)
Payment 8	P8	\$136.00	t8		12 User input (Section 1)
Payment 9	P9	\$67.00	t9		13 User input (Section 1)
Payment 10	P10	\$109.00	t10		14 User input (Section 1)
Payment 11	P11	\$109.00	t11		15 User input (Section 1)
Payment 12	P12	\$92.00	t12		16 User input (Section 1)
Payment 13	P13	\$0.00	t13		0 User input (Section 1)

