

Title:

Financial Terminology: Jargon Buster A - E

Word Count:

1330

Summary:

A

1. Account holder

The person who has a personal loan account.

2. Advance

The mortgage loan itself is called the advance.

3. APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

An interest rate designed to show you the total annual cost of getting credit. It should include

Keywords:

finance,debt consolidation,secured loans,unsecured loans,mortgages,remortgages,bad credit,advances

Article Body:

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3. APR (Annual Percentage Rate)

An interest rate designed to show you the total annual cost of getting credit. It should include

4. Applicant

You become an applicant when you complete and submit an application form for a personal loan.

5. Applied or nominal interest rate

The rate used to calculate the interest due on your mortgage.

6. Arrangement fee

The fee payable to the loan provider by you (the applicant) to open the account.

7. Arrears

Mortgage payments which have not been paid and are overdue.

B

1. Bank of England base rate

The Bank of England sets or reviews their interest rate on a monthly basis and this is the main

2. Buildings insurance

Covers your actual building(bricks and mortar) and is usually required as soon as you exchange

C

1. Capital

The amount you owe excluding costs and any interest outstanding.

2. Capital and interest mortgage

This is when your monthly payments go to pay off the outstanding mortgage in addition to the interest.

3. Capped rate

This is a mortgage where a maximum interest rate is agreed which the rate cannot go above. This is often used for variable rate mortgages.

4. Cashback

An amount, either fixed or a percentage of a mortgage, which you can opt to receive when you complete the mortgage.

5. Charge-off

The removal of an account from a loan provider's books. When an account is charged off, the lender has given up on recovering the loan.

6. Closing administration charge

A final charge made by the lender to cover their administration costs when a mortgage is fully repaid.

7. Completion

This is the end of the mortgage process, when the contracts are signed, all questions have been answered and the money is transferred.

8. Consumer Credit Act (CCA)

The Act which defines how personal loans may be advertised, and what rules need to be followed by lenders.

9. Contents insurance

Insurance that covers your personal belongings.

10. Contract

A contract is a binding agreement between two or more parties. In the context of house buying, it is the agreement between the buyer and seller.

11. Conveyancing

The legal work involved in the sale or purchase of land.

12. Credit Reference Agency (CRA)

An agency that gathers and maintains information on the debts and repayment records of individuals.

13. Credit scoring

The process by which your credit worthiness is checked. Weights or 'scores' are associated with different factors.

D

1. Debt consolidation

The process of combining all outstanding debts in one loan account. For example, you may have a credit card, a personal loan and a mortgage, which you consolidate into one loan.

2. Default

Non-payment of an account according to the terms of the loan agreement. If you are declared in default, the lender may take action to recover the loan.

3. Deferred payment

Delayed payment. Also referred to as a deferred start, this facility allows you to delay the start of repayments on a mortgage.

4. Deposit

The deposit paid towards the total price of the property, normally payable at exchange of contracts.

5. Direct debit

Pre-authorized debit on the payer's account initiated by the payee. Most loan providers would use direct debits for repayments.

6. Discounted rate

This is where the lender makes a guaranteed reduction off the standard variable rate for an agreed period.

7. Drawdown date

The date when the contracts have been completed and the mortgage starts.

E

1. Early repayment charge (ERC) / Early settlement penalty

The charge payable to some loan providers should the loan be repaid in full before the full term.

2. Early redemption charges

Redemption is when the borrower pays off the capital and the interest on the mortgage and thus ends the mortgage.

3. Endowment

Endowments are life assurance policies with an investment element designed to pay off the outstanding mortgage.

4. Equity

In housing terminology, equity is the difference between the value of the property and the mortgage.

5. Exchange of contracts

In England and Wales (not Scotland), the point when both buyer and seller are legally bound to complete the transaction.

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