FINANCE TERMS explained RELEGIATE RELEGIA

| Term | Definition |
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| Arrears | A value that you haven't paid in respect to scheduled repayments for a debt that you owe |
| Asset | An item with economic value that someone holds with the expectation that it'll provide a future benefit |
| Balance sheet | A statement listing any assets, liabilities or equity of a person or organisation |
| Borrowing power | The value which someone can borrow for a loan. It's calculated by determining their income, expenses, and other debts. |
| Capital | The total value of an individial, or the value of an asset after costs are removed |
| Capital gain | The value of an asset after determining its growth and deducting the original cost it was purchased for |
| Compound interest | The amount of interest earned on invested money over time that's added to the original amount invested. Interest then gets paid on the entire amount. Compound interest is a strategy used to increase savings |
| Construction loan | A loan that covers the construction or renovation of a property. Funds are released to the borrower in stages and with the development of the property |
| Credit report | Also known as a file, it identifies a persons; defaults, judgements, bankruptcies, directorships, or owings |
| Debt | Money that is owed from one party to another |
| Drawdown | When approved loan funds are provided to someone and then deposited into their account |
| Equity | The difference between the value of a borrowed asset and how much you owe on it |
| Fixed interest rate | An interest rate that does not change during the course of a specified period |
| Guarantor | A family member or a friend who guarantees the payment of your home loan if you're willing to pay it |
| Interest | The amount of money that a lender chargers the borrower for using the money that they lend |
| Interest only | When a borrower only pays the interest on the loan amount and not the principal (which is the original mortgage |

FINANCE TERMS explained REIF INVESTMENT FINANCE

| I erm | Definition |
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| Lenders mortgage insurance (LMI) | An insurance that is paid to the lender to protect them in case you default when you're borrowing more than 80 per cent of a property's purchase price |
| Loan to value ratio | The value between the amount you're wanting to borrow to service a new loan and the value of the property you're purchasing |
| Minimum repayments | The minimum amount of money you're required to pay back on a loan |
| Mortgage broker | A person that will help a borrower to find the most suitable home loan for their situation |
| Offset account | A bank account linked to a home loan. The balance of the funds in this account reduces the amount payable on interest |
| Principal | The amount of money borrowed that needs to be repaid |
| Redraw facility | A feature that gives you access to money that you've repaid on your loan in excess of scheduled repayment amounts |
| Refinance | The process of taking out a new mortgage to repay an existing loan |
| Stamp duty | A duty that's charged by the Government and is based on factors including a property purchase price, its type and location |
| Term deposit | A way to invest money while earning a fixed rate of interest. Money gets locked away for a specified time while this occurs. |
| Variable rate | A rate that changes in response to external factors, like when the Reserve Bank of Australia changes it's cash rate. |



