# Equity release compound interest explained 

This is a lifetime mortgage. It's important you consider the benefits, costs and risks before deciding whether a lifetime mortgage is right foryou.

## What is equity

 release?Equity release is a way of taking money from your home without having to move. The type of equity release we offer is a lifetime mortgage. This is a long-term loan, secured on your property. You need to be 55 or over and own a property worth at least $£ 75,000$ to take out a lifetime mortgage with us. The amount you can borrow depends on your personal circumstances, such as your age and the value of your property. You will also need to pay product related fees and other fees, such as solicitor fees.

Unlike a regular mortgage, you won't have to make any repayments. Instead, each year we'll add interest to both the loan and any previous interest that's already built up. This will quickly increase what you owe. The loan and interest is usually repaid when you die or need long-term care, subject to our terms and conditions.
If you are considering a lifetime mortgage, it's vital to understand how this works in practice. It may not be right for you if you have savings you could use or wish to sell all or part of the property or downsize. Taking out a lifetime mortgage will reduce the amount of inheritance you are able to leave. It may affect your tax position and may affect your eligibility for means-tested benefits.

The interest on your loan is compound interest. This means we charge interest on the total amount of the loan, including the interest that has already built up. We calculate the interest every day, but we only add the compound interest to your balance once a year.

Suppose you took out a lump sum lifetime mortgage of $£ 90,000$ at $\mathbf{3 . 4 9 \%}$ interest. At the end of the first year, the total interest is $£ 3,141$. This makes your outstanding balance $£ 93, \mathbf{1 4 1}$. At the end of the second year, we'll charge $\mathbf{3 . 4 9 \%}$ interest, but we'll calculate it on the closing balance of the previous year, which was $£ 93,141$. This makes the interest $£ 3,251$. We add that to last year's balance, so you now have an outstanding balance of $£ 96,392$.
As you can see from the table below, compound interest means that the amount you owe will increase quickly.
Interest rates are based on a number of factors such as your age, health and lifestyle and property value. This is an example and the actual rate will be based on your individual circumstances.

|  | Interest charged | Total Outstanding Balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year 0 |  | £90,000 |
| Year 1 | £3,141 | £93,141 |
| Year 2 | £3,251 | £96,392 |
| Year 3 | £3,364 | £99,756 |
| Year 4 | £3,481 | £103,237 |
| Year 5 | £3,603 | £106,840 |
| Year 6 | £3,729 | £110,569 |
| Year 7 | £3,859 | £114,428 |
| Year 8 | £3,994 | £118,421 |
| Year 9 | £4,133 | £122,554 |
| Year 10 | £4,277 | £126,831 |
| Year 11 | £4,426 | £131,258 |
| Year 12 | £4,581 | £135,839 |
| Year 13 | £4,741 | £140,579 |
| Year 14 | £4,906 | £145,486 |
| Year 15 | £5,077 | £150,563 |


|  | Interest <br> charged | Total <br> Outstanding <br> Balance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Year 16 | $£ 5,255$ | $£ 155,818$ |
| Year 17 | $£ 5,438$ | $£ 161,256$ |
| Year 18 | $£ 5,628$ | $£ 166,884$ |
| Year 19 | $£ 5,824$ | $£ 172,708$ |
| Year 20 | $£ 6,028$ | $£ 178,735$ |
| Year 21 | $£ 6,238$ | $£ 184,973$ |
| Year 22 | $£ 6,456$ | $£ 191,429$ |
| Year 23 | $£ 6,681$ | $£ 198,110$ |
| Year 24 | $£ 6,914$ | $£ 205,024$ |
| Year 25 | $£ 7,155$ | $£ 212,179$ |
| Year 26 | $£ 7,405$ | $£ 219,584$ |
| Year 27 | $£ 7,663$ | $£ 227,247$ |
| Year 28 | $£ 7,931$ | $£ 235,178$ |
| Year 29 | $£ 8,208$ | $£ 243,386$ |
| Year 30 | $£ 8,494$ | $£ 251,880$ |

Could you give me
an example of how
it works? continued


What is the 'no negative equity guarantee'?

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## Any questions?

Our lifetime mortgage loans have a no negative equity guarantee, so you don't have to worry about leaving debts to your loved ones. As long as your property is sold for the best price it can reasonably get, neither you nor your estate will ever have to repay more than the money received from the sale.

Your financial adviser will be able to help you with any further questions you might have.

