

VIEWPOINT

MAPLE LEAF FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

Thank you for reading our newsletter, if you would like to discuss
any of the articles further, please do not hesitate to contact us



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When your current mortgage deal comes to an end you might be tempted to do nothing and simply move on to your lender's Standard Variable Rate (SVR). However, by doing so you could risk your mortgage rate more than doubling.

SVR tend to be higher than the rates offered by other types of mortgage like tracker. In January 2019, the average SVR was 4.9%, compared to 2.52% for a two-year fixed-rate mortgage. Over the life of the mortgage this can mean paying thousands more interest than you need to.

Remortgaging to a better deal

Finding a new mortgage deal is a lot easier than getting your first mortgage. You don't have the stress of finding a home, working with estate agents, negotiating contracts or worrying about onward chains.

When it comes to remortgaging you could choose to stay with your current lender, and they might offer you something tempting to stay with them, but you don't have to. Switching to a new lender may seem like hassle you don't need, but it's worth the effort as it could mean you get a better rate.

Whether you're staying with your current lender or moving to a new one, just as with your initial deal it can pay to get advice to help find the most suitable mortgage for your needs. That's where we come in.

The value of our advice

We'll look at your current deal and work out if there are any exit fees or early repayment charges. We'll discuss your needs and future plans; whether you want to pay off your mortgage early or you're looking for lower monthly repayments.

We'll check any changes in circumstances and how they impact your financial plans; have you started a new job or reduced your hours to care for a new baby?

What's more, We'll complete your mortgage application and take care of the legwork for you. As part of Openwork Ltd, one of the UK's largest financial adviser networks, we can access competitive rates from most of the UK's best-known lenders.

You may be able to save money if you switch to a new deal. Don't leave it too late and end up paying more than you have to. Contact us today to discuss your remortgage.

Are you at the end of your deal?

Your home may be repossessed if you do not keep up repayments on your mortgage

Income Protection claims

You might believe you'd be more likely to call on your income protection policy later in your working life, but data from protection insurer, The Exeter, show their *average claimant was 40, and on certain products, just 33.*

Income protection is designed to pay an income if you're unable to work as a result of an accident, illness, or, with some policies, unemployment. The benefit usually kicks in after what's called a deferred period and can last until you're able to return to work or you retire.

Cover for physical, and non-physical conditions

Every year, one million workers will have to stop work due to prolonged sickness or injury, but the number having to take a break because of mental health issues is sadly growing. As well as revealing the surprisingly young age of some of their claimants, The Exeter said that mental health-related issues were accounting for a growing number of its claims; reaching 10% in 2018.

The Association of British Insurers (ABI) had previously reported that mental health was the most common cause of claim on income protection policies in 2017; perhaps unsurprising given that one in four of us in the UK will be affected by a mental health problem in any given year.

Whether your reason for claiming on your income protection policy is physical or mental, having cover in the first place is crucial – especially if you have a mortgage or people who rely on your income.

Income protection tips

Check if your employer provides cover as part of your employee benefits. If so, how much do they provide and for how long?

If you need to take out separate cover, don't leave it too long; the younger you are, the cheaper the policy.

Make sure the cover you take out complements your existing cover. For instance, if your work policy ends after six months, choose a six-month deferred period.

If you're self-employed, you might consider a shorter deferred period since you'll have no employer's cover. You might have savings that could see you through the first few weeks or months of being unable to work.

If you'd like to find out more about the features and benefits of income protection, please get in touch.

Borrowing options in your later years

Retirement is an exciting time; the start of a new chapter in life. Whilst we will have worked, saved and prepared for this moment for a long time, many of us will find we don't quite have enough money to fund all the things we planned to do.

Luckily, there are an increasing number of options for borrowing in your later years, enabling people to stay in their homes for longer and help fund their retirement lifestyle.

Mortgage

One option is a traditional residential 'capital and repayment' or 'interest-only' mortgage. Many lenders have increased their upper age cap limits in recent years, enabling mortgages to now be applied for by people up to 80 years old and allowing mortgage terms that end when a customer is up to 85 years old.

You'll have a better chance of being accepted for these mortgages if you have a good credit history. Your income will need to be high enough to easily cover the mortgage payments, so lenders will be looking for proof of pension income. This is easier to do once you are retired. However, if you are yet to retire, your pension provider can give confirmation of your expected retirement date, current pension pot and expected retirement income. The mortgage provider will also be interested in other income you may have, such as from shares and property investments.

Equity Release

Another option is equity release. With an Equity Release Mortgage, you borrow an amount against a part-share of your home, either as a one-off lump sum or a monthly income.

You still own your home, and the payment can be used for a variety of purposes. These are, most commonly, to pay off an outstanding mortgage, pay for a major purchase or unexpected cost, or simply to help fund your retirement.

Lifetime Mortgage

A Lifetime Mortgage differs to a traditional Residential Mortgage as payments do not need to be made throughout the term of the mortgage. Instead, the total amount borrowed plus the interest is repaid when the house is sold, which is usually after the borrowers have moved into a care home or passed away.

Both Equity Release and Lifetime Mortgages will impact elements such as how much inheritance you have available to pass on, eligibility for state benefits and your tax position.

Each of these borrowing options suits different circumstances so you must carefully consider which would be best for you in your later years.

You will need to take legal advice before releasing equity from your home as Lifetime Mortgages and Home Reversion plans are not right for everyone. This is a referral service.

YOUR HOME MAY BE REPOSSESSED IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP YOUR REPAYMENTS ON YOUR MORTGAGE.

Juggling the Jargon

Are you aggravated by financial acronyms? You're not alone! Do you sometimes feel as though acronyms are taking over the English language? Since the advent of 'texting' we have prioritised speed over spelling and grammar.

Of course, there are other situations where the need to convey time-critical information makes the use of acronyms helpful. For example, the military and emergency services use them frequently when out in the field, to deliver safety-critical and location-precise information, without risk of misunderstanding. To do our job properly, we need to communicate information in such a way that it is clearly understood by our clients. Advice that is not understood is not advice – and acronyms don't help.

Are you DB or DC?

The language of the pensions and investment industry is riddled with acronyms – to the point where it becomes like a secret code, designed to baffle anyone without years of industry knowledge. Do you need to know whether you can make AVCs to your SIPP before you reach NRA or do you just want to know whether you should be adding to your pension pot from your own pocket before you retire? Are you aware of the differences between a DC (Defined Contribution) and a DB (Defined Benefit) pension scheme? A DC pension scheme is based on how much has been contributed to your pension pot and the growth of that money over time, a DB plan is set up by an employer and offers you a set benefit each year after you retire.

G&T Anyone?

The latest 'new kid on the block', Responsible Investment, brings a whole new set of acronyms and code words. Overseen by the UN-backed PRI (Principles for Responsible Investment), the concept of sustainability hinges on whether an investment takes ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) issues into account. Sometimes you begin to wonder whether new acronyms are being invented just for the sake of it. At the extreme end of responsible investing is 'impact investing' which is designed to deliver a measurable social or environmental benefit. The Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN, pronounced 'gin') is complemented by an associated membership organisation called Toniic.

Talking Plain English

We are great fans of plain English. We recognise that if people are to take informed decisions about their financial futures, then they need to understand the options properly and that means we need to take time to talk them through those options clearly and without resorting to confusing financial jargon. We take pride in communicating in plain English, keeping our customers informed with product information, news updates and publications that are – as far as humanly possible – acronym free. You can rely on us to stay on your wavelength and talk in plain English.

