Finhawk Mortgages Ltd

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FINHAWK MORTGAGES LTD

Please enjoy 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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How does a remortgage work?

A remortgage could help you save money if you weigh up the fees involved with the savings you could make. Here's how it works.

A remortgage is the process of moving your home's existing mortgage to one with a new lender.

People remortgage for many different reasons, including:

- Finding a better deal elsewhere – you might be on a standard variable rate (SVR) and want to move to a fixed-term rate.
- Coming to the end of a fixed-term deal on your current mortgage and wanting to lock in a lower rate with a new lender.
- The loan-to-value on the home is lower (as more of the mortgage has been repaid).
- Wanting to get ahead of a rise in interest rates, which would affect mortgage rates.

How a remortgage could help you save

One of the big reasons people remortgage is to save money on their monthly payments. If you're on a standard variable rate that is higher than the fixed-rate deals currently available, you could save by switching – either to a fixed-rate mortgage or one that 'tracks' the Bank of England's base rate.

If your home has gone up in value and you've paid off enough of your mortgage to give you a lower loan-to-value, it means you own more of your home and have less to pay off. Remortgaging could result in lower monthly mortgage payments because you're paying off less of a loan amount (and in turn, less interest on it too).

How long does the remortgage application take?

The process can take between four to eight weeks from the time you apply so it's good to start planning early. If you're coming to the end of a fixed-rate or tracker term, your lender should tell you that your mortgage will move onto their standard variable rate[1]. This could be an ideal time to move if you find a better deal elsewhere, or you may even find an attractive deal with the same lender and go through a 'product transfer' (see box).

How much does a remortgage cost?

Existing lender fees

Your existing lender could charge you a fee if you're leaving them early into a fixed period in your mortgage. This is known as an 'early repayment charge' and could be in the range of 1% to 5% of your outstanding mortgage balance. They will also charge you an 'exit' fee of around £50 to £100 to cover their administration costs.

***New lender* fees**

Your new lender could charge you a range of fees, so before you commit it's important to check what you will pay. This will help you calculate whether a move is financially beneficial overall.

Their fees could include:

- **Application fee** to set up your new mortgage. Could also be called an 'arrangement', 'product' or 'booking' fee. This could be around £1,000.
- **Valuation and conveyancing fees.** Some providers won't charge for these, but it's worth checking if you are moving to a new lender.
- **Solicitor's fee** covering the legal paperwork to do with managing the transfer of your mortgage.

Is a remortgage right for you?

Whether or not you remortgage all depends on your situation and the type of mortgage plan you're currently on. You may want a mortgage that lets you make overpayments, or you could be coming to the end of your current deal's fixed term and think the lender's SVR will be too high. One of the most important things you can do before you decide is gather your current mortgage paperwork, look at the fees and get some expert advice on your next steps.

What about product transfers?

If your mortgage is coming to its maturity date but you'd prefer to stay with your current lender, you could consider a product transfer. Switching to a new mortgage product with the same lender could save you money and time. Our financial advisers can help guide you through choosing the right product to make it worthwhile and explain the logistics of transferring your mortgage product.

Our advisers can help you work out the pros and cons of a remortgage, and what could work best for you.

[1] www.investorcoms.com

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

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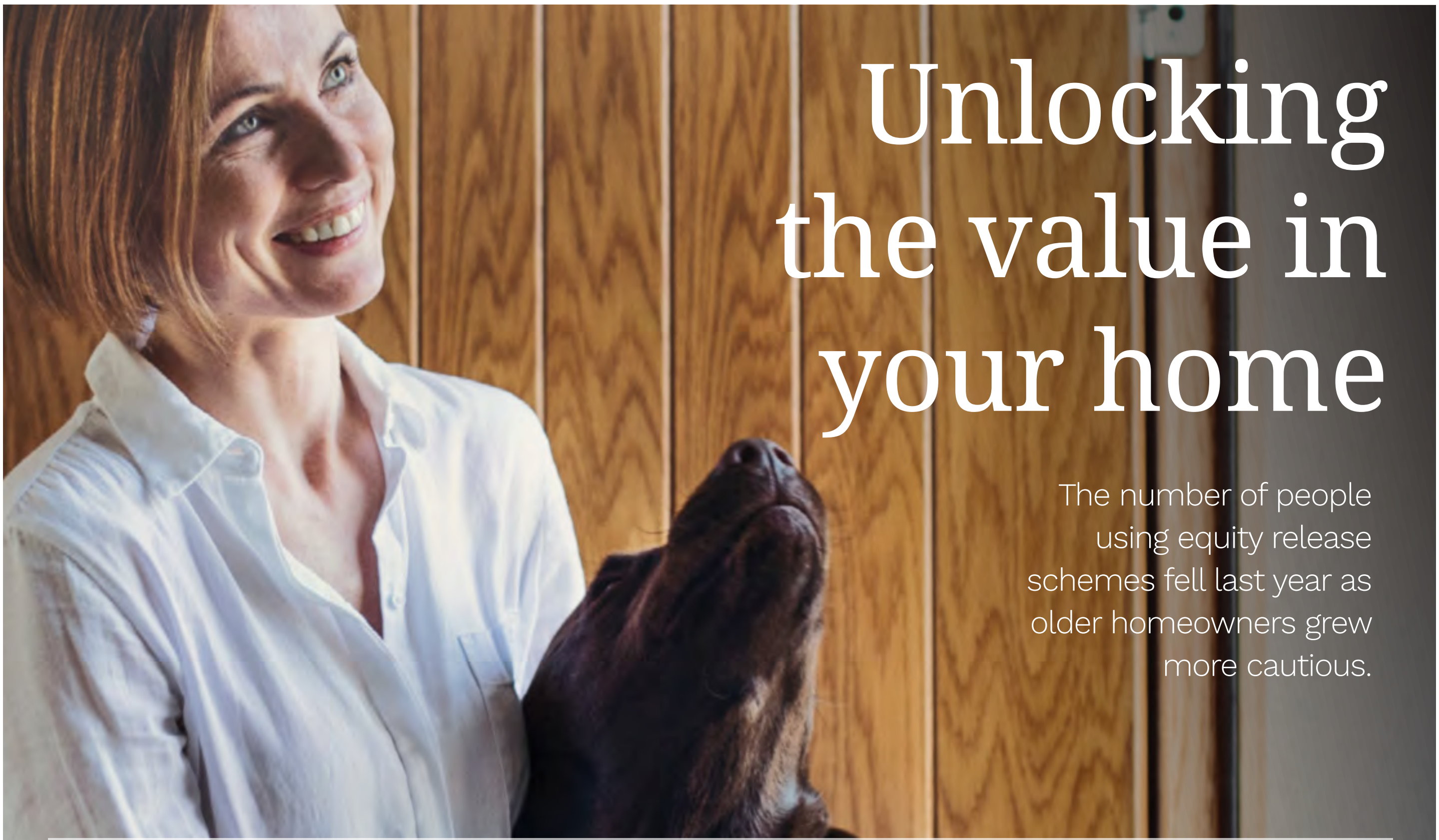

Unlocking the value in your home

The number of people using equity release schemes fell last year as older homeowners grew more cautious.

Older homeowners seemed to be more reluctant to release cash from their homes in 2020, according to the Equity Release Council. Data from the trade body shows drawdowns from lifetime mortgages fell by 21% last year and 10% fewer plans were agreed than in 2019.

This drop suggests the coronavirus pandemic affected the equity release market in 2020, with activity slipping to a four-year low between April and June. Yet the end of the year was a different story – a backlog of cases meant it was unusually busy, with 11,566 new equity release plans agreed between October and December.

What is equity release?

Equity release enables homeowners who are aged 55 and over to access some of the money tied up in their homes. You can take the money as a lump sum or in several smaller amounts. Many people choose this option to supplement their retirement income, make home improvements or help children or grandchildren get onto the property ladder.

The most common way to release equity from your home is through a lifetime mortgage, which allows you to take out a loan secured on your property, provided it's your main residence. You can ring-fence some of the property value as inheritance for your family and you can choose to make repayments or let the interest roll up. The mortgage amount, including any interest, is paid back when you die or move into long-term care.

Alternatively, you can take out a home reversion plan, which enables you to sell all or part of your home for a lump sum or regular payments. You can continue living there rent-free until you die, but you'll have to pay to maintain and insure it. You can ring-fence some of the property for later use. At the end of the plan, the property is sold and the proceeds are shared according to the remaining proportions of ownership.

Is equity release falling out of favour?

In 2020, £3.89 billion of equity was released from property, compared with £3.92 billion in 2019 and £3.94 billion in 2018, according to the Equity Release Council (5). These figures suggest people are biding their time before unlocking wealth from their homes, according to David Burrowes, the trade body's chairman (6).

Yet interest rates for lifetime mortgages are now falling, which could encourage people to take the next step. The average equity release interest rate fell to around 4% during the last three months of 2020, with the lowest rates now at around 2.3% (7). This rate is less than many of those available on 10-year fixed-rate mortgages, but higher than a lot of products with shorter fixed periods (8).

Is equity release right for you?

Deciding to release funds from your home isn't a decision to take lightly. While equity release means you have money to spend now instead of leaving it tied up in your property, it can be a complicated process. Remember that equity release often doesn't pay you the full market value for your home and it will also reduce the amount of inheritance your loved ones could receive. It's important to talk to a financial adviser who can help you decide whether the process is appropriate for you.

A Lifetime mortgage is a loan secured against your home. A Lifetime mortgage may affect your entitlement to state benefits, and it will reduce the value of your estate.

What is income protection?

Income protection insurance pays out a percentage of your monthly income if you are unable to work.

Your income is important and keeps your family secure. So, if you are in a situation where you'd like to protect it if anything happened, you might want some income protection.

How does income protection work?

Income protection is an insurance policy, so you pay a monthly or annual premium for it like any other type of insurance. If you can't work because of sickness, disability, or other reasons (depending on your policy criteria), you will receive a regular income until you either return to paid work, retire, pass away or the policy term comes to an end.

The amount that is paid could be anything from 60% to 65% of your pre-tax income, and payments (which are tax free) will start after a pre-agreed waiting period, which could be weeks or months. You'll pay more in premiums if the waiting period is shorter, and the percentage of your income is larger.

Income protection is different to life insurance or critical illness cover, both of which do not pay regular amounts but instead give you one-off lump sums in the event of your death or the diagnosis of a critical illness. That's why it's important to seek financial advice if you are thinking about getting coverage.

Who could benefit from income protection?

If you work in a high-risk profession or have high-risk hobbies, you might want income protection in case you're unable to work because of an accident. If you've suffered an illness and feel you're at risk of being unable to work because of it, income protection could provide peace of mind, too.

Some things to consider if you are thinking about getting income protection include:

- if you have a good level of statutory sick pay from your employer, you may not need more cover.
- is it the best option for you and your situation? For example, do you (or your partner or spouse) have sufficient savings to help provide an income if you were unable to work?
- can you keep up with the premiums?
- will you find any exclusions in your policy difficult to manage?
- are you close enough to retirement to not need income protection?

How are premiums calculated?

As with any insurance policy to do with your life and health, factors like your age, health condition, if you smoke, your occupation and others (like how much of your income you would like to receive, and how soon you would like payments to start) will be considered when your premium is calculated.

Our Protection Advisers will be able to give you advice and guide you through what type of policy works best for you, helping you find value for money as well as some peace of mind knowing your income is protected.

Our advisers can help you find an income protection policy to suit your needs and keep your family secure.

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What are value-added services?

Value-added services are benefits included in an insurance policy that you might not be aware of – but could help improve your overall health and wellbeing.

When you take out an insurance plan like life insurance, critical illness or income protection, you get the financial protection in the form of a payout, but there are also other services available to you as complementary parts of those plans.

These 'value-added services' or 'wellbeing services' are designed to provide customers with a range of emotional and practical support services throughout the life of the plan, not just when you may need to claim. Most services are included within the price of the plan and can often be accessed by family members too.

It's a good idea to check your policy first (and contact your provider to see if any of their services carry a charge) but you may find some of the following complementary value-added services are part of your policy:

These are just some of the extra-value services that your insurance plan could offer, covering a wide range of needs.

If you're unsure about how to find out more information from your policy, our advisers are here to look at the small print and help you make the most of any value-added benefits available to you.

Annual health check

A range of tests to check various health markers such as cholesterol and blood sugar levels. This may be followed by a consultation with a nurse or GP to discuss the results, depending on how your policy works.

Bereavement counselling

Giving you access to emotional and practical support at a difficult time, if you have been affected by bereavement.

Mental health support.

Being mindful of mental health is more important than ever. These value-added services help those facing mental health challenges, with counselling through various health providers.

GP services

Ability to see or speak to a medical professional from your home or faceto-face, without facing long waiting times, and at a time that suits you.

Second medical opinions

Second medical opinion services give you the chance to check with a second medical professional about the course of treatment or a diagnosis you've received.

Nutritional support

Gives you access to a nutritionist to help improve your diet, which could boost your overall health.

Fitness services

These services give you access to fitness services to enhance your overall health and wellbeing.

How to protect your business

What is business protection insurance and how does it work? Find out why it could be right for your business.

If you own or run a small business, protecting it is always a priority, especially if something were to happen to a key member, which could affect the financial health of the company. In this situation, business protection insurance could provide some peace of mind.

What is business protection?

Business protection provides coverage in the event that a director, business partner or other key employee of your business suffers a critical illness or long-term disability, or passes away. It's a way of protecting the business and ensuring continuity. Business protection can help support forward planning in terms of succession and gives you ways to provide stability during what could be an uncertain time, especially if the company is small.

What are the types of business protection?

Business protection insurance usually offers cover in three ways:

Key person protection
This protection provides cover to replace key staff and cover income lost by their absence that could affect the business. It can cover any key employee from a head of department to the CEO.

Business loan protection
This protects the business by helping to repay business debts like a loan or bank overdraft if the owner or a key member (like a partner) dies or suffers a critical illness.

Shareholder protection
This cover is also known as 'ownership' or 'partnership' protection. It specifically covers the business owners if a shareholder dies, or suffers a critical illness, by ensuring that funds will be available to buy shares from the deceased shareholder's estate.

These three forms of business protection also come with the option to add critical illness cover if you think it necessary. You could also get coverage for more than one person within the business. It's always important to speak to an adviser who can help you figure out the the right type of business protection for your business and any extra coverage (like critical illness) your business and employees could benefit from.

What are cross-option agreements?*

Cross-option agreements are usually required with shareholder protection insurance. The agreement is set up with the directors or partners of the business, and means that if one of these members dies, the remaining directors or partners have the option to *buy back* the shares from the deceased shareholder's estate. It also gives representatives of the deceased's estate the option to *sell* the shares to the remaining shareholders (which could be the preferred option for both sides).

**Before setting an agreement up legal advice should be sought.*

What are the benefits of business protection?

One of the benefits of business protection is the knowledge that should anything happen to a crucial member of the business – or someone with a financial commitment within the company – there would be some protection financially. It also gives other members of the business some peace of mind knowing this. Business protection can protect any loans or mortgages tied to your business, too, meaning lenders (knowing that you have *business loan protection* in place) are less likely to refuse a future loan, and will not approach the guarantor of a loan or their estate to recoup any existing loans.

In a small business that relies on a few key employees, the risk to the business from a financial point of view might increase if one of the team were unable to contribute because they die or are critically ill. In that situation, business protection is a wise plan to have in place.

An adviser can help you find out which type of business protection plan works for you and your company.

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