LEARN THE LINGO: FUNDAMENTALS.

Debt: In the financial world, the amount (usually of money) a person legally owes.

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Borrower: The person or entity that borrows. The borrower is the one who needs money (a loan) and becomes the Debtor after getting the loan.

Debtor: Any person or entity that legally owes something, usually money.

Lender: The person or entity that puts up the money or advances the credit to the Borrower or Debtor. The Lender becomes the initial Creditor on the loan or other extension of credit or money.

Creditor: The person or entity entitled to be paid the amount of a debt plus any agreed or lawful fees and interest on the debt.

Principal: The monetary amount of the debt; in the United States, the “dollar amount” of the debt itself.

Interest: The cost of using someone else’s money; what the borrower pays for the privilege of getting a loan. The cost is almost always shown as a percentage of the dollar amount of the loan.

Interest Rate: The percent or rate of interest charged on a loan.

THE Long-Term GOAL: Raise your Score to at least: 680

Credit Rating: A systematic evaluation of your personal financial history, including debts (or types of debts) you already owe, your payment record (whether you pay on time), what kinds of items have gone to collections or to judgment and a number of other factors.

Almost all new or major lenders will review your credit rating and record to get an indication, based upon your past record, whether you are a good risk if they give extend a loan to you.

Lenders look to see if you can score at least 680 if you want their most favorable lending rates. The lower your score, in general, the higher the rate of interest and the less likely you will get a loan on terms you would like.

“Debt” is the easiest financial condition to get into these days – but you don’t want to have much of it.

Easy Come: Think how easy it is to get into debt. You got into debt because you wanted or needed something you couldn’t buy for cash, so you borrowed to get the thing now but pay for it later, over time.

Financial debt is not just a “moral obligation.” You may believe you owe a “debt” to the fireman who carried you from the burning building, but you do not owe a legal debt to the hero.

You may have a moral view about your debts, but the important fact is this: The law will enforce many, if not all, financial obligations to pay off your debts.

Moral beliefs about obligations to help or serve are not financial debts.

PAY NOW … or …… PAY MORE LATER!

Creditors. Creditors want to get paid back – and they have a lawful right to get paid back for lawful debts. If you think of a Creditor as your friend, it is a friend you have bought – not one who is your friend because you are a good person or have a good personality. Creditors have legal rights, but they must act within the law.

EXPRESS CONSOLIDATION gives access to federal consumer and credit collection laws at its website. www.expressconsolidation.org

It’s Easy to Make Yourself a Debtor and Easy to Have a Lot of Creditors. Perhaps your debt started when you paid a deposit at a store’s lay-away counter, putting money down and obligating yourself to pay the rest later (or lose your
deposit). You made the store your Creditor. Most of us get into debt by using a credit card. The credit card company is your Creditor that gets bigger every time you use your credit card.

Sometimes people borrow at a bank or at a credit union. If you do, you have made the bank or the credit union your Creditor. Perhaps you borrowed from a friend, making the friend your Creditor. If you signed a guarantee to help someone else pay a debt, you have made someone else’s Creditor into your Creditor, too, because you have guaranteed the other person’s debt will be paid. These all make you a Debtor.

Learn From Your Own Experience. Please look at your own financial past to see how you got to be in your present position as a Debtor. Then face up to your current situation: If you are at all worried, call for help TODAY! 1 (888) 589-7901.

We Want to Help. Call to Discuss Ways to Pay Off Your Debts and Start to Improve Your Credit Rating; A Debt Management Plan May Help You Avoid Judgments or Bankruptcies.

If you resolve your current debt, you can develop a better life style and enjoy the good things you would like and deserve. Remember: You can live better without burdensome debt.