MORTGAGE LOANS IN RUSSIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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СЛАЙДЫ КОЛЕТТ

1. Capital and interest

$$p = \frac{P_0 \cdot r \cdot (1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n - 1}$$

- amortization/repayment mortgage
- calculation of periodic payments is based on time value of money formulas
- specific to different lenders: interest, prepayment, time

Beginning: the repayment are largely interest and small part capital

End: payments are mostly capital and small portion of interest

2. Interest only

- capital is not repaid throughout the term
- repay the mortgage at maturity, depend on investment
- risky! rent on property + inflation combine to surpass the interest rate

Lifetime

Problem: no repayment, poorly performed

Solution: fixed term, remortgage on monthly basis

3. No capital or interest

- for older borrowers
- interest rolled up with the capital (debt increase)
- not paid until the deceased period

4. Interest and partial capital

- amount of monthly payment are calculated over a certain term
- outstanding capital balance is due at some point short of that term

Variations

- increasing costs (if expect wage increase)
- biweekly mortgage (weekly payment)
- budget loans include taxes and insurance (cost of furnishing)
- buydown mortage (allow lender to pay mortgage reduce interest rate)

Flexibility!

Lender can foreclose mortgage: sell property - received amount apply to the original debt

DEVELOPMENT OF MORTGAGE IN RUSSIA

СЛАЙДЫ ИГОРЯ

СЛАЙДЫ КОСТИ

SPECIFICATION OF MORTGAGE IN USA

SPECIFICATION OF MORTGAGE IN THE US

The main features of the U.S. mortgage: mortgage loan is usually long-term (15-20 years), the interest rate below the market (an average of 3-4%), the amount of loan is usually not more than 80-90% of the value of the mortgaged property, and 10-20% of the first payment, which the buyer shall pay out of its own funds.

Second main feature of the mortgage in this country should include a more loyal attitude of banks to the real estate, which will be acquired through a mortgage loan.



SPECIFICATION OF MORTGAGE IN THE US

Another feature is that most banks offer borrowers to obtain a loan with a variable interest rate, the amount of which will be changed periodically.

As to the characteristics of mortgage is the possibility of taking into account the borrower's income, not only in the form of wages and rents, but also of personal retirement savings and dividends.

MORTGAGES IN EU & FINLAND

MORTGAGE FROM A FINNISH POV

WHAT IS IT? (FINNISH STANDARDS)

A loan for buying, renovating and building a home.

Usually for 20-25years

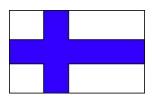
 Below average length within EU

Instalment is tax dedactable!!!

 Home can be sold for untaxed profit in 2 years

REQUIREMENTS

- Steady income
 - Current, previous, future
- Good credit information
- Deposit usually the house
- Not mandatory to have savings
- Government guarantee possible for first home buyers

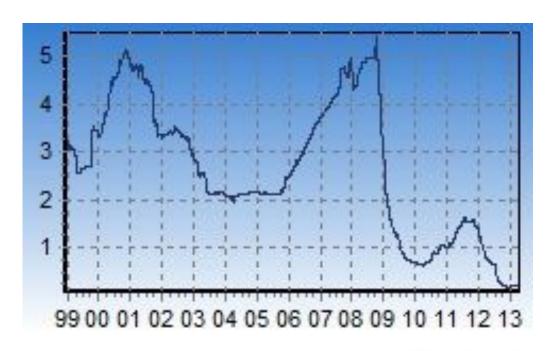


INTEREST & MARGINAL

You can tied down your interest to 2 interest ratings:

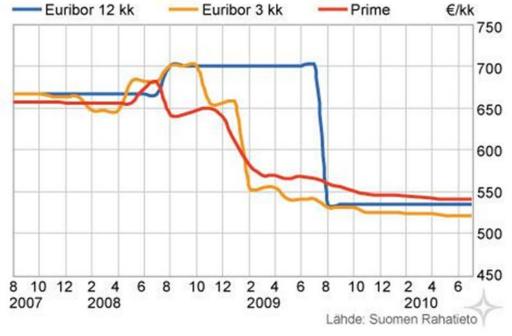
- Euribor %
 - 1, 3, 6 or 12 month updates
- Prime-interest %
 - The banks own marginal
 - Updated a few times a year, often claimed to be slow to change.
- + Bank's marginal, 0,935 % in average
 - Expected to rise to 1,5% next year





EURIBOR % FROM 1999 -2013

Euribor % and Prime % comparison 2007 – 2010



EXAMPLE COST OF MONEY

How much would money cost in Finland in reality? Example: January 2012, **85000e for 180 months**, costs calculated from averages of Banks of Helsinki.

- Bank marginal 0,887%

- Euribor of 3months 1.343%

- Total of the marginal 2,487%

- Other expenses 445e

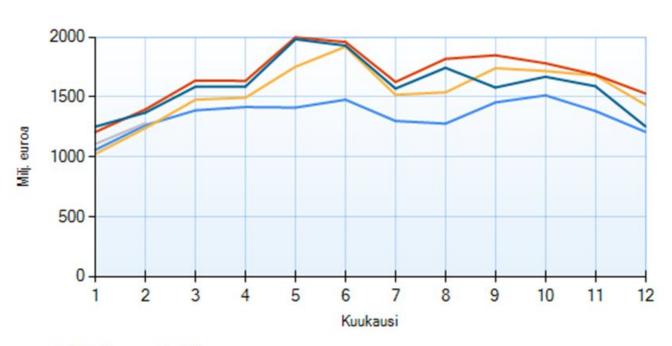
TOTAL 104 764,60e

Current Euribor rates			
period	12.4.2013	11.4.2013	10.4.2013
1 month	0.118%	0.119%	0.119%
3 months	0.210%	0.211%	0.211%
6 months	0.327%	0.329%	0.329%
12 months	0.534%	0.536%	0.537%

Cost of the money would be: 19 764,6e

NEW MORGAGES TAKEN IN FINLAND 2009 - 2013





Lähde: Suomen Pankki

LOANS AVAILABLE IN FINLAND

Annuity Loan

A time for a loan is calculated and the sum is divided for this period. Each instalment is equal. If the interest rate changes, a new instalment sum is calculated for the same time period.

Fixed Annuity

All instalment payments are the same amount but if the interest rate (%) risess the customer may be paying only the %

Equal Installment

Customer pays every instalment a sertain amount of the debt and a sertain procentage of interest (%). As more of the debt is paid, the instalment payments get smaller.

СЛАЙД КОЛЕТТ

Hi 🙂

If you can find somewhere the statistic of the amounts of Morgage EU countries have and the chart you showed me, it would be a really interesting adding to the information above \odot

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!