

Raise Glossary 16 - 19

Arranged Overdraft: Permission from your bank to spend more money than you have in your current account (usually with fees).

Artificial Intelligence (AI): Solving problems using computers and machines

Attitude to Risk: How comfortable you are with the possibility of losing money when investing. All investments carry some level of risk.

Bonds: Loans to companies or governments that pay interest. When you buy a bond, you essentially lend the company money for a set time.

Building Societies: A financial organisation owned by its customers (called members), mainly focusing on savings accounts and mortgages. Unlike a bank owned by shareholders who get the profits, a building society returns its profits to members through better interest rates on savings or cheaper mortgages.

Capital Gains: Profit made when selling an investment for more than you bought it for.

Car Insurance: Required protection that pays out if you have a car accident or your car is damaged or stolen.

Cash ISA: A tax-free savings account where your money is kept in cash.

Charitable Causes: Organisations or projects that help others to which you can donate money.

Child Trust Fund: A long-term savings account for children born between 1st September 2002 and 2nd January 2011, accessible at 18. The government issued each child with a starting payment voucher for their parents or guardians to put into a savings account in the child's name.

Compound Interest: When you earn interest on both your original money and previously earned interest, your money grows faster.

Conveyancing: The legal process of buying or selling a property.

Current Account: An everyday bank account used to pay for goods and services, receive money (e.g wages) and pay for bills.

Deposit Account: A savings account where you can put money away and earn interest.

Dividend: A payment made by a company to its shareholders from its profits.

ESG: Stands for Environmental, Social, and Governance - ways to assess how ethical and responsible a company is.

Environment: How business activities affect the natural environment and the planet, such as using renewable energy and dealing with problems caused by water pollution.

Governance: How companies are run and managed and how they value their customers and their communities.

Social: How companies treat their workers and affect communities by donating to charitable causes.

Raise Glossary 16 - 19

Entrepreneur: Someone who starts and runs their own business.

Ethical: Making financial decisions based on morals and social responsibility.

Financial Advice: Professional guidance on managing your money.

Financial Advisers: Experts who provide personalised financial advice, often for a fee.

Financial Conduct Authority: The government body that regulates financial services in the UK.

Financially Stable: Having enough money to cover your needs without worrying.

Fixed Rate Bond: A savings account where your money is locked away for a set time with a guaranteed interest rate.

Government Bonus: Extra money the government adds to certain savings accounts or schemes.

Green Investing: Putting money into environmentally friendly companies or projects.

Greenwashing: When a company misleads people about how environmentally friendly or sustainable their products or practices are.

Home Survey Costs: Fees for a professional property inspection before buying.

House Deposit: The upfront amount you pay when buying a property.

HM Land Registry: The government department that records ownership of land and property.

HM Revenue & Customs: The UK government department that collects taxes.

Human Rights: Basic rights and freedoms that everyone should have.

Impulsive Buys: Purchases made without planning or considering the consequences.

Income Tax: The tax you pay on money you earn from employment, self-employment, or investments.

Interest: Money you earn on savings or money you pay on loans.

Investing: Putting money into something that could grow in value over time, like company shares. Investing involves more risk than savings, but it may earn more money in the long-term.

Investment Fund: A pooled investment where money from many investors is managed by finance professionals.

Investment Strategy: Your plan for how to grow your money over time.

Land & Buildings Transaction Tax: A tax paid when buying property in Scotland.

Lifetime ISA: A savings account to help people buy their first home or save for retirement.

Living Expenses: Everyday and regular costs like food, transport, and bills.

Loan Interest: The extra you must pay back when you borrow money.

Raise Glossary 16 - 19

Long-term: Planning or saving for things more than five years away

Notice Account: A notice account is a savings account that pays more interest (extra money you earn) than a regular savings account. However, you have to give notice, like a month or six months, before you can take your money out. This account is good if you don't need your money immediately and want to earn a bit more interest.

Part-time Job: Work that takes up some of your time, often alongside studies or other commitments.

Penalty Points: Points added to your driving licence when you break road rules, such as speeding.

Pooled Investments: When money from many investors is combined to invest in various assets.

Renewable Energy: Power from natural sources that won't run out (like wind or solar).

Rent Deposit: Money you pay upfront when renting a home that is usually returned when you leave.

Retirement Plan: Saving money for when you stop working, for example, paying part of your salary into a pension.

Savings: Money you put aside for the near future. Savings are great for short-term goals like a phone, console games, or clothes.

Self-employed: Working for yourself rather than an employer.

Shares: Owning a small part of a company. For example, if you buy shares in McDonald's, you own a tiny part of that company. The value can go up or down based on how well the company does.

Short-term: Planning or saving for things you'll need in the next year or so.

Simple Interest: The basic amount of money you earn on savings, calculated as a percentage of the original amount invested only.

Solopreneur: Someone who runs a business completely on their own.

Speed Awareness Course: A training course offered instead of points on your licence for speeding, but only in some instances.

Stamp Duty Land Tax: A tax paid when buying property in England and Northern Ireland.

Stockmarket: Where shares in companies are bought and sold.

Stocks: Another term for shares in a company.

Stocks & Shares ISA: A tax-efficient way to hold investments like stocks and funds.

Tax Return: Annual form declaring your income and calculating tax owed.

Trading App: A phone app for buying, selling and holding investments such as shares.

Valuation Fee: A cost for assessing a property's value before buying.

Values: Personal beliefs and principles that guide financial decision-making.

Water Pollution: Contamination of water sources, often by business activities