

# Investment Property Mortgages

## Highlights

- a) Extended Amortizations of up to 35 years, with Variable, Fixed and Adjustable Rate Mortgages Permitted
- b) Very good rates, very close to the best if not the best
- c) Up to 80% LTV for a 1-4 unit Rental Property

## With the Investment Property Program, borrowers can:

- a) Enjoy the convenience of one monthly payment and one mortgage, have the ability to purchase an investment property in a cost-effective way
- b) Benefit from NO application fees and competitive interest rates
- c) Enjoy the payment flexibility that comes with extending your amortization and refinance or purchase an investment property up to 80% LTV

## Traditional - 20% Down Payment Investment Property Mortgages

Purchasers have a variety of options available to them when buying a rental or investment property when they put a minimum 20% down payment. With twenty percent down, the mortgage is conventional and therefore, no Mortgage Insurance is required.

## Mortgage Rates

Typically, many lenders will offer their best rates.

## Best Rental Product

If you have good income and good credit, and if you have 20% to put down, you also qualify for a 35 year amortization.

## Net Worth

The requirement for a minimum net worth varies from one lending institution to another. Some require that you have a minimum \$100,000 net worth per rental property, although, most lending institutions do not have a minimum net worth.

## Debt Coverage Ratio

The ratio for debt coverage requirements varies from one lending institution to another. Certain institutions will use 1.10% debt coverage ratio, while others will rely on rental off set for qualifying purposes. The 1.10% debt coverage ratio is arrived at by dividing the Net Operating Income by the Debt Service.

Rental off set refers to when a lending institution uses seventy percent of rental income and off sets it against the P.I.T. Only the shortfall will be included in the Debt Ratio and if there is a rental surplus, it will be added to the client's income. For example, assume a rental property with a rental income of \$2000 and P.I.T of \$1432. We will take 70% of the \$2000 income, which equals \$1400, and deduct this amount from \$1432 P.I.T. Only the \$32 shortfall will be added to the Debt Ratio.