This information is provided to help creditors when filing Maximum Rate Schedules. Page 1 provides explanations of various terms while Page 2 provides charts and examples.

For additional information regarding filing requirements for Registered Creditors, please see the Filing Instructions and Flowchart available on our website. Call (803) 734-4238 if you have questions concerning filing requirements.

I. CREDIT SALE vs. LOAN

A credit sale occurs when a business sells an item to a consumer and allows the consumer to pay the business for it over a period of time. Motor Vehicle Dealers typically fall within this category because the dealership is either “buy here pay here” or is involved in preparing the paperwork or obtaining credit for the consumer.

A loan occurs when one business (Company A) lends money to a consumer so that consumer can purchase an item from another business (Company B). When the transaction is a loan, the consumer is paying to use Company A’s money, rather than owing Company B for the purchased item. This is typically what happens when a finance company gives the consumer money to go to a dealership to buy a car (Note: the dealership is not involved in the transaction between the borrower and the finance company).

II. SECURED vs. UNSECURED

A secured credit transaction is a transaction that involves a lien on property. With a secured credit transaction, the consumer has collateral the lender may take if the consumer fails to repay the debt. The property used as collateral may be either real estate or non-real estate (such as a motor vehicle). Creditors sometimes offer lower interest rates and better terms on secured credit transactions. Most motor vehicle dealers use secured credit transactions when selling motor vehicles.

An unsecured credit transaction is a transaction that does not involve a lien on property. With an unsecured credit transaction, the creditor does not require any collateral, but rather takes the consumer’s word that he or she will repay the debt. These are sometimes referred to as Signature Loans or used for services that will not be taken back (for example, dental work).

III. VARIABLE RATE vs. FIXED RATE

A fixed rate is an interest rate that remains the same throughout the duration of the contract or agreement. With a fixed interest rate, the consumer will pay the same percentage of interest, regardless of any changes in the market rate. It does not matter if a company’s rates vary by consumer, as differing rates are typical depending on each consumer’s credit history. Rather, the determining factor is whether the rate remains the same during the course of a particular contract.

A variable rate is an interest rate that changes with the market. The interest rate on any outstanding balance will vary as the benchmark interest rate or index changes. For example, assume the variable interest rate on a credit card is the United States Prime Rate plus 12.75%. In this instance, the margin, 12.75%, is added to whatever the prime rate is at the time to come up with the total interest rate. If Prime is 5%, the total interest rate would be 17.75%.

IV. OPEN-END CREDIT

An open-end credit account is one under which the consumer is allowed to make repeated purchases (credit sales) or obtain loans. The consumer is given the privilege of paying the balance in full or paying in installments.
## CREDIT SALES (§ 37-2-305)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
<th>EXAMPLES (but not limited to)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Unsecured Credit Sales</td>
<td>No lien</td>
<td>Dental work, funerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Secured Credit Sales, Non-Real Estate</td>
<td>Lien on collateral other than real estate</td>
<td>Auto dealers, furniture stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Secured Credit Sales, Real Estate</td>
<td>Lien on real estate</td>
<td>Raw land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Open-End (Revolving) Credit Sales</td>
<td>Month to month</td>
<td>Department store or gas station credit cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other</td>
<td>Anything that does not fit in 1 through 4</td>
<td><em>Very rarely applies</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LOANS (§ 37-3-305)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Unsecured Personal Loans</td>
<td>No collateral</td>
<td>Signature loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Secured Personal Loans, Non-Real Estate</td>
<td>Collateral other than real estate</td>
<td>Finance companies, Title lenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Real Estate Mortgage Loans</td>
<td>Real estate is used as collateral</td>
<td>Home Equity Line of Credit or Second Mortgage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Open-End (Revolving) Loans</td>
<td>Month to month up to limit</td>
<td>Overdraft protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other</td>
<td>Anything that does not fit in 1 through 4</td>
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Is it a Credit Sale or a Loan? (see page 1 for explanation)

Is it an Open-End credit sale (repeat purchases with monthly payment amounts based on usage)?

Example: Gas station credit card

**Yes**

**No**

Open End Credit Sale
Ex: Department Store or gas station card

Do your transactions involve a lien on property (collateral)?

**Yes**

**No**

Is the collateral real estate?

**Yes**

**No**

Secured Credit Sale
Ex: raw land

Secured Credit Sale, Non-Real Estate
Ex: auto dealer, furniture store

Is it an Open-End loan (repeat loans with monthly payment amounts based on usage)?

Example: Overdraft protection

**Yes**

**No**

Open End Loans
Ex: Overdraft protection

Do your transactions involve a lien on property (collateral)?

**Yes**

**No**

Is the collateral real estate?

**Yes**

**No**

Real Estate Mortgage Loans
Ex: Home Equity Line of Credit, second mortgage

Secured Personal Loan, Non-Real Estate
Ex: finance companies, title lenders

**Unsecured Personal Loan**