

A loan always comes with an interest charge. Interest is an agreed amount the borrower pays in addition to payments on the borrowed sum. Interest charge generally comes in two forms:

A VARIABLE INTEREST RATE

This makes the interest payment rise or fall in line with changes in interest rates.

A FIXED INTEREST RATE

This means the interest payment stays the same throughout the term of the loan, regardless of any changes in the level of interest rates.

Watch out for unexpected fees: Ask your lender carefully about fees connected with drawing up the loan documents, or other costs.

You pay interest on a loan.

You can always negotiate to get a lower interest rate on your loan. Compare the loan terms offered by your lender with those of other competitors and then negotiate the best deal.

WHAT TYPES OF LOANS ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU?

There are two types of Loans:

Unsecured Loans: This is a loan arrangement in which collateral or guarantee is not pledged. The loan is granted on the good credit of the borrower.

Secured Loans: These are loan arrangements in which collateral or guarantee is pledged.

THE TERM OF A LOAN

The term of a loan is the repayment period. This means it is the length of time during which you are required to pay back the loan e.g. a 3 year personal loan.

WHY ARE LOANS TAKEN?

Many people invest their savings to enable them achieve a financial goal like buying a house, buying a car or starting a business. There are, however, times that the investment so far made is insufficient to help us meet our financial goals including kick-starting a wealth creation process.

Taking a loan can help you meet your financial goal, but only when you carefully consider the responsibilities associated with taking the loan. It is, therefore, advisable to take a loan only when all other options for accessing resources including your savings or investments have been fully explored and your financial outlook justifies taking on this further responsibility.

Use the loan for the intended purpose.

Before you sign for the loan, ask yourself if you really need the loan. Is it something you could save up for? Chances are you may not need the loan as badly as you think you do. Get a loan only when you need it and when it is the only option left.

Do not take more than one loan. Too many loans may strangle you.

As much as possible do not borrow multiple loans as you may face problems making multiple loan repayments at the same time.

HOW AND WHERE CAN YOU TAKE A LOAN?

There are many financial institutions that offer loans to individuals. These include banks, building societies, micro finance institutions, leasing companies etc.

A variety of loan arrangements are offered by different financial institutions and they are always happy to advise you on what best suits your specific need and how you should go about your loan application and relevant arrangements.

It always helps to operate an account at the financial institution you hope to borrow from.

Before you go to the lender, make sure you know your exact purpose for the loan, how much you need, how long it will take you to repay the loan and what collateral you can provide.

PAYING BACK THE LOAN

Every loan taken must be paid back. The financial institution gives you the loan from the savings or investments other people have made with it. You must therefore pay back your loan so that others who provided the funds to the financial institution can be paid. Again the financial institution uses the same pool of funds to give loans to its customers, it is therefore when you pay back your loan that other customers including your friends and relatives can also be granted loans by the financial institution.

A loan always comes with a repayment schedule which indicates the loan instalment amount and dates that the borrower must repay the loan. If you fail to meet the repayment schedule of your loan, you lose the trust of the lender and a penalty may be imposed on you. If you persist in failing to meet the repayment schedule, the lender may take legal action against you.

If you pay your loan on time, your financial institution can provide loans to other clients.

Avoid late repayments to avoid payment of penalties.

Ask your financial institution about the types of loans they offer and determine which of them is suitable for you.

WHO CAN ACCESS A LOAN?

Everyone can seek to obtain a loan but loans are normally given to people who are considered to be in a position to pay back the loan, e.g. someone gainfully employed or self-employed.

Carefully read the terms and understand the type of loans that best suits your needs.

Traditionally, lenders look at what are called the 5 "Cs" of credit namely;

Capacity: This is what makes the lender confident that a borrower has the resources and ability to pay back the loan. The borrower's ability to generate sufficient cash flow is what the borrower uses to convince the lender of their ability to pay back the loan.

Character: This is what makes the lender confident that the borrower is credible and responsible and will not suddenly disappear if he/she runs into financial problems.

Collateral: To ensure that borrowers pay back loans they have taken, they may be required to put up a personal or business asset that may be used to secure the loan. This asset may be used to offset the unpaid loan if the borrower defaults in paying back the loan. Collateral may be in the form of equipment, buildings, vehicles, inventories or stocks of goods. Financial assets, such as shares and bonds may also be accepted by lenders as collateral.

Capital: This is a measure of financial strength of a borrower. It is concerned with the tangible net worth (assets – liabilities) and ratio analysis of the borrower's most recent financial statements.

Conditions: This refers to the lender's assessment of the changes in the industry, the general economic conditions; seasonal fluctuations in income or cashflow, and specific industry/employment characteristics that affect a borrower's ability to repay the loan regularly.

GUARANTEE

Sometimes financial institutions ask their borrowers to provide "guarantors" to further strengthen their security requirements. The guarantor is usually someone who is gainfully employed. He or she accepts to make good the loan to financial institution in the event that the borrower defaults in payment. As a borrower you are not supposed to make any payment to the guarantor if he or she offers to be a guarantor.

Think twice before borrowing against your home or retirement account. Never offer something as security that you cannot live without. Usually, lenders base their lending decision on good credit and character of a borrower. They use collateral only as a last resort. For example, in granting a loan to a worker who has an assured salary, the lending institution will look for that worker's pay slip and a letter from his/her employer that his/her salary will be paid through the bank. For a self employed person, the lender would usually request for business registration documents as well as statements of his/her earnings or bank accounts.

When requesting a loan, you should try to put yourself in the potential lender's position. You know your business, and you are confident about its results and your ability to repay the loan. You need to convey that same confidence to the lender.

HOW TO MANAGE YOUR LOAN

Every day we are confronted with many situations for which money is required. We may always be tempted to apply a loan amount to a totally unrelated need. For example, you may take a loan for your business with the intention of paying it back with revenues from the business but find yourself spending it on your wedding. This may create problems for you. There are some things you can do to ensure that the loan you have taken does not end up becoming a burden for you. They include the following:

Apply the loan amount in a way that enables you to pay it back as agreed with the financial institution (the lender). Negotiate for payment options that fit your income stream or your business operating cycle. For example, if you collect cash every 90 days, then opt for a quarterly payment on interest and principal.

Make payments on time! This boosts your credit rating and improves your chances of getting future loans at lower interest rates.

A financial institution can make a mistake, so keep records of your payments. Closely review your bank statements and other correspondence from your lender. This will help you detect errors, unauthorized withdrawals, and matters you might want to question or challenge.

TAKING A LOAN - SOME BASIC STEPS

Below we present the basic steps for taking a loan from a financial institution:

1. Ask an official of the institution about the different forms of loans they offer.
2. Once you receive the information either orally or in writing, take a bit of time to think about it and relate it to your current situation and your financial need.
3. Select the loan option that best fits your life situation.
4. Make a loan application to the financial institution for your loan request to be approved.
5. The staff of the financial institution will give you a form to complete and will help you to complete it.
 1. This form usually requires the following information:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth/age;
 - c. Occupation;
 - d. Address
 - e. Identification e.g. National Registration Card, passport, birth certificate.

The financial institution may verify your personal information and address using any one or more of the following methods: Utility bills such as an electricity, water, telephone or property rate bill. Some financial institutions may also accept any of the mentioned bills in the name of your landlord;

Obtaining a reference from a professional or a letter from your employer or school;

A known customer of the regulated institution; or

A customary authority, civic or community leader that knows you.

Once you have gone through the formalities, a loan agreement or contract will be prepared for you to sign to enable you to have access to the loan amount granted you.

Do not lie in your loan application; be honest about the reason you want the loan.

To lower your risk and improve your chances of getting a loan, you need to present the lender insights into your income that may enable him to easily approve your loan.

Watch out for unexpected fees! Ask your lender carefully about fees connected with drawing up the loan documents, or other costs.

Before you sign the paper work, find out about the loan processing fees which may be payable in lump sum at the time the loan is disbursed.

FINANCIAL EDUCATION FOR ZAMBIA



ILUKENU NSAÑU YAYIVULU HAMALONI (LUNDA)

KNOW MORE ABOUT LOANS



I ILUKENU NSAŊU YAYIVULU HAMALONI!

Fwekizhenu nenu munakuhitañana nakukeña mali akutuña nachu itala denu, akufwetela anyanenu kushikola yamusukula, akulanda nachuma yuma yamwitala, akudifwetela enu aweni kushikola yahewulu, akulanda nachu yitwa yakudimina, hela akulanda motoka nawa muwana nenu kwosi kumwatela kutambula mali. Chuma chimwatela kwila yowu kutambula loni. Loni hichipimu chamali ashimañayi muntu.

Antu avula kwashima mali kumutayi wamali wetezhawu munshimbi chidi neyi kunyambawulu. Nzhila zhikwawu zhidi zhakwashima kudi muntu hela kudi izanvu dawantu. Muntu wumu anатели kumwinka loni, inzanvu dawantu muchituñilu nidena anатели kudinka loni, kampani hela mutayi anатели kuyinka loni. Kakavulu loni yekala yamumpinji yashikila yinateli kwikala yamafuku, nyilungu, tukwezhi, hela yaaka.

Muntu hela mutayi wunakutambula loni hakusambila watambulaña mali kudi mukwakhana loni nikwitezha nindi wukafuntisha, muchipimu chamali akuhanañayi mumpinji mumpinji kudi muntu wamwinkeli loni.

<p>Ilukenu nenu loni yakusambila diyi yakala kutambula. Kakavulu, akwakhana akeñaña kwikana mali kudi akwakusondama atambulahu dehi mali kamu nawa afuntishili mumpinji.</p>

<p>Mwatela kwiluka nenu muneluki chikupu munatalishi oyu loni. Chakutalilahu, kuduhu yuma yikuleñaela mukwakuyinka mali yakeñi nindi mumufuntishili loni yezhima? Yuma yamuchidinyi nawa chipimwinyi chamali akufweta hakufuntisha?</p>
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<p>Diloñeshelu chadimu! Hakuloñesha nawu ayinki loni kwasendaña mpinji.</p>
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MUKWAKUSONAMA NAWA MUKWAKUSONDAMISHA

Munzhila yakutambula loni muntu wukusenda mali diyi MUKWAKUSONAMA nawa wunakhana mali diyi MUKWAKUSONDAMISHA.

Mwamweni, mukwakusondama wafuntishaña mali aditezhawu hakakwenzhi abombelañamu chibalu chamali atambwiliyi (hela mali ashiminyi) kushilahu niakubombelahu hewulu.

<p>Ihulenu mukwakusondamisha yalumbululi nzhila zhimunabuli kutiyisha. Neyi yililu yindi hiyinayiseheshuku, yenu kumutayi wacheñi.</p>

MALI AKUFWETA AHEWULU

Mpinji yezhima loni yakeñekaña kufweta mali akuwezhelahu. Awa himali imwaditezha akufwetaña mukwakusondama kubombela hamali akufweta hamali akongolawu. Kakavulu mali akufweta ekalaña munzhila zhiyedi:

MALI AKUFUNTISHA AHIMPIKAÑA

Ichi chaleñelaña mali akufweta hakufuntisha loni ayiluku hewulu hela mwishina kwesekezha nakuhipika kwamali akufuntisha.

MALI AKUFUNTISHA ABULAÑA AHIMPIKA

Chinayi mukwila nawu mali akuhana hakufuntisha ekalaña wowamu hampinji yezhima yakufuntisha loni, hichidi namuloña nakuhipma kwamali akufuntishaku.

<p>Mwatela kubabala kulonda mubuli kufweta mali imunabuli kwiluka: Mwiulenu chachiwahi mukwakuyikongwesha mali akufweta hakutambula yipapilu yaloni, hela hanfwetu zhikwawu.</p>

<p>Kwekalaña kuwezhelahu mali hewulu hakufuntisha loni.</p>
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<p>Mpinji yezhima munateli kutiyañana kulonda hakufuntisha mukafweti mali ashikila akuwezhelahu hewulu. Esekezhenu nzhila zhakuyinkawu mwakufuntishila loni yenu kudi mukwakuyikongwesha nanzhila zhahanaña amakwawu kulonda mutiyañani chachiwahi.</p>
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NYITAPWINYI YAMALONI YIMWATELA KUWANA?

Kwekala nyitapu yiyedi yamaloni:

Loni yabula kukiñewa: Iyi hiloni yabula chuma chakukwatilamu chuma chidi chezhima. Iyi loni yashindamenaña hankongoli yatela yikwetiyi mukwakukongola.

Loni Yakiñawu: Iyi hiloni yakwila munaditiyashani chuma chakutwatilamu.

MPINJI YAKUFUNTISHILAMU LONI

Mpinji yakufuntishilamu loni diyi mafuku hela yaaka yikuhitahu hakwila mukafuntishi loni. Dikwila hikuleha kwampinji mumwatela kufuntishila loni chidi neyi loni yenu yayaaka yisatu.

MULOÑADI ANTU CHATAMBWILAÑAWU MALONI?

Antu amavulu aswekezhaña yuma yawu kulonda akashikizhi chikonkwanyi chinakufwila kumbidi munsañu zhamali chidi neyi kulanda itala, kulanda motoka hela kutachika mudimu wakulanda nakulandulula. Hela chochu, kwekala mpinji yakwila yuma yinaswekezhiyi muntu yinakehi hiyanateli kumukwasha kushikizha yikwonkwanyi yamali yinakukeñayiku yidi neyi nzhila yakutachikilamu kuwana maheta.

Kutambula loni kunateli kuyikwasha muwanishi chikonkwanyi chenu munsañu zhamali, ilaña chiña hohu neyi mutofozhoka hanyidimu yendelaña hamu nakutambula loni. Dichi, chachiwahi kutambula loni hanyi yakushinshika hanzhizhila zhezhima zhakuwaninamu mali kushilahu nimalenu imwahembaña hela imwaswekezha nawa kwosi mukwawu mwakwiila chinashaluku hikutambula hohu loni.

<p>Zatishenu mali aloni kumudimu yimwayitambwili.</p>
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<p>Henohu kanda mufwachiki nakutambula loni, dihulenu neyi mwalala munakukeña loni. Indi kwizhi munakukeñeka hohu kuhemba mali? Mukuwana nenu himunakukeñeka nikutambula loni neyi chimunakutoñozhokaku. Mwatela kutambula hohu loni neyi munakuyikeña nawa neyi diyi nzhila yinashaluku hohu.</p>

<p>Mwatela kutambula loni yimu hohu. Maloni amavulu akuyiletela kukala.</p>
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<p>Neyi chinatwesheki bayi mukongola maloni ayeduku muloña munateli kumona kukala hakufuntisha maloni ayedi hampinji yimu.</p>

MUNZHILANYI NAWA KUDIHI KUMWATELA KUTAMBULA LONI?

Kudi nyitayi yayivulu yamali yahanaña maloni kudi antu. Yidi neyi zhinyabawulu, nyitayi yakutuña matala, nyitayi yanyanya yamali, makampani ahanaña maluña niamakwawu. Nyitayi yamali yashiyashana yahanaña maloni nawa mpinji yezhima anатели kuyikwasha kulonda mwiluki nzhila yinateli kuyikwasha nakukankila kwenu nichimwatela kwila hakusonekesha loni yenu niyuma yikwawu yimwatela kulofesha.

<p>Mpinji yezhima chakwashaña kushinkula akawundi kumutayi wamali kunakukeña kukongola.</p>
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<p>Henohu kanda muyi kudi mukwakukongwesha, mwatela kwiluka chikupu chuma chacheni chimunakukeñela loni, mali añahi imunakukeña, kuleha kwampinji yishika hadihi yikakeñeka hakwila mukafuntishi loni nichuma chakukwatila chimwatela kuhana.</p>
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KUFUNTISHA LONI

Loni yezhima yimukutambula mwatela kuyifuntisha. Mutayi wamali wukuyinka loni kufuma hamali aswekezhaña antu amakwawu kunowu mutayi. Dichi mwatela kufuntisha kulonda antu amakwawu niwena ahanini malawu kunowu mutayi wamali ayifweti. Cheñi nawa mutayi wamali wazatisha mali wowamu hakhana maloni kudi makasitoma, dichi chimwafuntisha loni yenu chikuleñela makasitoma amakwawu kushilahu niamabwambu zhenu niataña niwena ayinki maloni kunowu mutayi wamali.

Mpinji yezhima loni yenzaña nampinji yakufuntishilamu loni yuyipimu yamali nimafuku atela mukwakukongola kufuntisha loni. Neyi mukañanya kushikila kufuntisha mumpinji yakufuntishilamu loni yenu, akuleka kuyikuhwelela kudi mukwakuyinka nawa anатели kuyika muloña. Neyi mutwalekahu kukañanya kufweta mumpinji yayinkawu, mukwakuyinka loni nateli kuyitwala chota chanyiloña.

<p>Neyi mufuntisha loni yenu mumpinji, mutayi wamali kumwatambulaña wunateli kuhana maloni kudi antu amakwawu.</p>

<p>Bayi mufwetaña mali mukulabaku kulonda abuleña kuyifwetesha.</p>
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CHIMWATELA KUTONDA MUTAPU WALONI YATELELA

Mutapu waloni imukutonda wukushindamena hayaaka yenu, yuma yimunakukeña kwila nanowu mali, kukankila kumukweti nihachipimu himunateli kutwesha kumanisha kukala kwamwékana mukukasumwisha. Ihulenu mutayi wamali hanyichidi yamaloni yahanañawu kulonda mwiluki yimwatela kutambula.

HINYI WUNATELI KUTAMBULA LONI?

Muntu wezhima natweshi kutambula loni ilaña kakavulu maloni enkaña antu amonañawu nawu anatweshi kufuntisha loni, chidi neyi muntu weñila mudimu wafolaña hela wadizatila yomweni.

<p>Tañenu chachiwahi nzhila zhakulondela nikwiluka nyitapu yamaloni anатели kushikila muyuma yimunakukeña</p>
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Kakavulu, akwakukongwesha atalaña hayikuma yitanu yidi neyi:

Wuswa: Ichi chaleñelaña mukwakukongwesha kukuhwela nindi mukwakukongola wukwiti yuma niñovu yakufuntisha loni. Wuswa wamukwakukongola wakuwana mali dichuma chazatishaña mukwakukongola yaleñeli mukwakumukongweshi yetezhi nindi wukweti wuswa wakufuntisha loni.

Yilwilu: Ichi dichaleñelaña mukwakhana yakuhweleli nindi mukwakutambula atela kumukuhwelela nawa hakatemukaku neyi yekala mukukala kwamali.

Chuma chakukwatilamu: Hakwila akuhweleli nawu muntu wunatambuli loni wukafuntisha, anатели kukeña nawu muhani mudimu wakulandulula hela iheta denu dakukwatilamu. Anатели kuzatisha chuma chiyanakwatilumu hakufuntisha loni neyi muntu watambwili loni yakañanya kufuntisha loni. Chuma chakukwatilamu chinateli kwikala chuma chakuzatisha, matala, nyotoka, yipapilu yakuhembelahu yuma hela yuma yimwahemba. Yuma mumwaswekezha mali, yidi neyi ma shares nima bonds anатели kuyitezha kudi mukwakhana yikali yuma yakukwatilamu.

Kapito: Iyi hinzhila yakwilukilamu wuswa wamali akweti mukwakukongola. Chashindamenaña hayuma yalala yikwetiyi (yuma – maheta) nikuchinda kwayipapilu yamali yakatataka yamukwakukongola. Makondisheni: Ichi chinatalishi kunjila zhikuwanayi mukuhipika kwanyidimu muniyi nyitayi, chidi nsañu zhamaheta mwituña; kuhimpika kwayilaaka mumali anakutambulawu hela mali nakwinza, ninyitayi yikwawu, chidi mudimu wazataña mukwakukongola wunateli kuleñela yafuntishi loni mpinji yejima.

ANTU ATENAÑAWU (GUARANTEE)

Mpinji yikwawu nyitayi yamali yehulaña mukwakukongola kuleta antu atenañawu nawu “guarantors” kulonda kukiña chikupu yuma yinakukeñeka. Kakavulu iwu muntu wekalaña wazataña wafolaña mali. Iwu muntu wetezhaña kufweta loni kumutayi wamali neyi chakwila muntu watabwili loni yakañanya kufuntisha. Iyi wunatambuli loni hiwatela kumufweta muntu wunetezhi kukwimenakuku.

<p>Toñozhokenu chachiwhai henohu kanda muhani itala denu hela malenu imukatambula hakuleka kuzata ekali neyi chuma chakukwatilamu. Bayi muhana chuma chimwashindamenahu kulonda chikali chakukwatilamuku. Kakavulu, akwakukongwesha ashindamenaña hamali nihayilwilu yayiwahi yamuntu wanakukongola. Azatisha chuma chakukwatilamu neyi hinzhila yakukumishaku. Chakutalilahu, hakwinka loni mukwamudimu watambulaña nfwetu yalala, mutayi wunakhana mali akeñaña yipapilu yakufolelahu mali nimukanda wakufuma kudi amwiñizha mudimu wakumwitezha nawu nfwetu yindi wukutambwilaña kunyambawulu. Kudi muntu wadizatilaña yomweni, mukwakukongwesha kakavulu wukukeña chipapilu hasonekeshaluwu owu mudimu wakulandulula niyipapilu yamali atwalañayi kunyambawulu.</p>
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<p>Hakusonekesha loni, mwatela kweseka kudimona nenu yenu munakhana loni. Mweluka chela mudimu wenu wakulanda nakulandulula, nawa munakuhweleli nenu kudi yuma yikufumamu niwuswa wenu wakufuntisha loni. Mwatela kuleñela mukwakuyinka loni yekali nachikuhwelelu chochimu.</p>

CHAKUHEMBA LONI YENU

Ifuku niuku twamonaña kukala kwashiyashana kwakeñekaña mali. Mpinji yejima tunateli kwikala mukweseka kwakukeña kusonekesha loni yinabuli nikutelela. Chakutalilahu, munateli kutambula loni yamudimu wenu wakulandulula nayitofozhoka yakukeña kufuntisha neyi mudimu wakulandulula wanasemuneni ilaña mukuwana nenu munazatishi dehi owu mali hakusumbula. Chinateli kuyiletela kukala. Kudi yuma yimwatela kwila kulonda mwiluki nenu

loni yimunatambuli yibuli kuyiletela kukala. Iyi diyi yuma yimwatela kwila:

Zatishenu mali aloni munzhila yikuyileñela mukatweshi kufuntisha kwesekezha nachimwaditezheli namutayi wamali (mukwakhana).

- Tiyañanenu hanzhila zhakufuntishilamu mali zhinateli namali imwatambulaña hela namudimu wenu wakulandulula.
- Chakutalilahu, neyi mwatambulaña mali chimwahita mafuku 90, komana tondenu nzhila yakufwetaña kawana muchaaka (quarterly payment on interest and principal).
- Fwetenuña mumpinji! Ichi chaleñelaña ayichideña nawa kumbidi anатели kayinka loni yikwawu yakufweta wuseya wantesha.
- Mutayi wamali wunateli kulwafesha, koma mwatela kuhemba yipapilu yakufwetelahu mali. Hetulukenu chachiwahi muyipapilu yenu yakunyambawulu niyipapilu yikwawu yakufuma kudi mukwakuyisondamisha. Ichi chikuyikwasha kwiluka hanaluwafeshuwu, mali afumishiluwu chakadi enu kuyitezha, niyuma yikwawu yimwatela kwihula hela kuyilezha.

HAKUTAMBULA LONI – NZHILA ZHALEMA ZHAKULONDELA

Heshina tunashimuni nzhila zhalema zhakulondela hakutambula loni kumutayi wamali:

- Mwiulenu muntu wazataña kunowu mutayi hanyichidi yamaloni ahanañawu.
- Chayilezhawu nsañu chili hakanwa hela yakusoneka, ikalenu nampinji yakutofozhokahu nawa esekezhenu nachidi chihandilu chenu nimali imunakukeña.
- Tondenu loni yiteleli nachihandilu chenu.
- Sonekeshenu loni kumutayi wamali hakwila loni yenu ayitezhi.
- Antu azatilaña kunowu mutayi wamali akuyinka chipapilu chakusonekahu nawa akuyikwasha hakusonekahu nsañu yinakukeñeka.

Kakavulu iyi diyi nsañu yakeñekaña hafomu:

- Izhina;
- Ifuku dakusemuka/yaaka;
- Mudimu imwazataña;
- Keyala
- Chuma hakuyilukilaku chidi neyi, Mutu Wamenzhi Amatamba, chitupa, kaadi yakusemuka.

Mutayi wanyambawulu wukukeñakeña nsañu yenu nikeyala kuzatisha muntu wudi wezhima hela kuzatisha iyi nzhila:

- Malisiti amalayiti, menzhi, nshiña hela anyisonku yayuma yimwaheta. Nyitayi yikwawu yatalaña hamali yinateli kwitezha malisiti adi ezhima itunateni hewulu, adi mwizhina damwini itala kumwasonkelaña;
- Kutambula mukanda wakuyitezhenu kufuma kumwadizilili mudimu hela mukanda wakufuma kudi ayiñizha mudimu hela kushikola kumwatañilili;
- Kufuma kudi kasitoma wawu welukawu dehi ; hela
- Kudi chilolu wamuchituñilu, wanfulumendi hela wamuchituñilu wayilukenu.

Chimwawanisha yuma yakeñekaña, anатели kuyisonekela chitiyañenu chakuyinka Loni hela kontilakiti yimukufwachikahu kulonda yiyikwashi kutambula loni yamali anayinkuwu.

<p>Bayi mutwamba hakusonekesha lonuku; shimunenu nsañu yalala chimunakukeñela kutambula loni.</p>
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<p>Hakwila abuli kuyikaanina nawa chiypeleli kutambula loni, mwatela kumulezha mukwakhana mali yeluki mali imwatambulaña kulonda chimukwashi kwitezha swayi loni yenu.</p>

<p>Shenuku kanshinshi kulonda mubuli kufweta nfwetu yimunabuli kwiluka! Mwiulenu chachiwahi mukwakuyinka mali hamali akeñekaña hakutambula yipapilu yamali aloni, hela hanfwetu zhikwawu.</p>
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<p>Henohu kanda mufwachiki hayipapilu, ihulenu hamali akufweta hakutambula loni imwatela kufweta hamu hampinji yakufuntisha loni.</p>
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<p>KUDIZA HANSAŊU YAMALI MU ZAMBIA</p>

KNOW MORE ABOUT LOANS!

Imagine desperately needing money to construct your home, pay for your child’s college fees, acquire household items, finance your further studies, buy farming equipment, or a car and finding that you have nowhere to obtain it from. What you may wish to do is to take a loan. A loan is an amount of money that an individual borrows.

The most common source for borrowing money is a licensed financial institution such as a bank. Other sources include another person or a group of people.

A loan can be granted to an individual, a community group, a company or an organization. A loan is usually for a specific time frame which can be a number of days, weeks, months, or years.

The person or organisation taking the loan initially receives an amount of money from the one providing the loan and agrees to pay it back, in regular installments to the one who provided the loan.

<p>Bear in mind that the first loan is usually the hardest to get. In general, lenders prefer to lend money to borrowers who have borrowed at least once and have paid back the loan on time.</p>
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<p>Be sure you understand what the terms of the loan are. For instance, are there circumstances under which the lender requires the entire loan to be paid off? Under what circumstances and by how much can the interest rate change?</p>

<p>Plan ahead! Processing of loans takes time.</p>

<p>BORROWER AND LENDER</p> <p>In the loan arrangement the person taking the money is the BORROWER and the one giving the money is the LENDER.</p>
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Typically, the borrower pays back a certain fixed amount per month which includes a portion of the principal (or amount borrowed) plus interest.

<p>Ask the lender to explain any unclear terms. If you don’t like a lender’s attitude, go elsewhere.</p>

<p>INTEREST CHARGE</p>
