Credit card terms to know

APR For credit cards, the APR is the cost of credit expressed as a yearly interest rate.

Annual fee A yearly fee that may be charged for having a credit card. Some card issuers assess the fee in monthly installments. Some cards do not have an annual fee.

Balance The amount owed on the account, including the charges, interest, and fees owed.

Balance transfer fee A fee charged when you make a balance transfer. It may be a flat fee or a percentage of the transfer. Some cards will charge 0 percent interest on balance transfers, but that doesn't mean the transfer is free.

Credit limit The maximum amount that may be borrowed on a credit card. Some credit card advertisements offer a credit limit "up to" a certain amount – but you may not qualify for the maximum. Maxing out a card with a low credit limit can hurt your credit score, which could make it more difficult and more expensive to borrow in the future.

"Go-to" rate Interest rate you are charged after the introductory rate.

Grace period The number of days you have to pay your bill in full before an interest charge is assessed on purchases.

Introductory or promotional APR Your card may have a lower APR during an introductory or promotional period and a higher rate after that period ends. Under Federal law, the introductory period must last at least six months, and the credit card company must tell you what your rate will be after the introductory period expires.

Penalty APR The APR charged on new transactions if you trigger the penalty terms in your credit card contract. Your credit card issuer may consider you in default if you pay late, go over your credit limit, or if your check is returned. Penalty rates usually are higher than your standard or introductory rates. If you become more than 60 days late, the penalty APR may be applied to your existing balance.

Penalty fees Fees charged if you violate the terms of your cardholder agreement or other requirements related to your account. For example, your credit card company may charge a penalty fee if you make a late payment or if you exceed your credit limit.

About the CFPB

The CFPB is focused on making the consumer financial markets work for families by enforcing federal consumer laws and by empowering consumers to take more control over their financial lives. We are working to foster a marketplace:

- Where customers can see prices and risks up front and where they can easily make product comparisons.
- In which no one can build a business model around unfair, deceptive, or abusive practices.
- That works for American consumers, responsible providers, and the economy as a whole.

Contact Us

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consumerfinance.gov

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Submit a complaint by phone
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HOW TO FIND THE BEST CREDIT CARD

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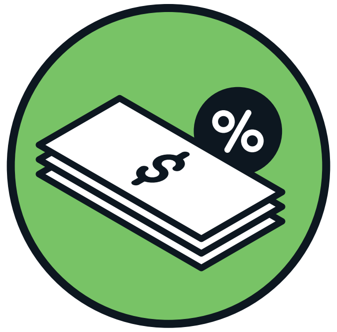
Why should you shop around?

Comparing offers before applying for a credit card will help you find the right card for your needs, and ensure that you're not paying higher fees or interest rates than you have to.

Not shopping around could be more expensive than you think. Consider these two credit cards. One carries an 18 percent interest rate, the other 15 percent. If you owed $3,000 on each and could only afford to pay $100 per month, it would cost more and take longer to pay off the higher rate card:

To pay off a **$3000** credit card balance with **$100** per month at		interest	months
18% APR	=	**$1015**	**41**
vs.			
15% APR	=	**$783**	**38**

The higher rate card would cost you an extra $232. If you pay only the minimum payment every month, it would cost you even more.



1. Decide how you plan to use the card

You may plan to pay off your balance every month to avoid interest charges. But the reality is the majority of credit card holders don't.

If you already have a credit card, let history be your guide. If you have carried balances in the past, or think you are likely to do so, consider credit cards that have *the lowest APRs.* These cards typically do not offer rewards and do not charge an annual fee.

If you have consistently paid off your balance every month, then you may want to focus more on fees and rewards. Always compare the value of rewards you expect to receive (and use) each year with the annual fee you might pay.

2. Know what to compare

APR Sometimes the offer will list several rates or a range of rates, and you won't know the rate you'll get until after you're approved. Would you still want the card if you had to pay the higher advertised rates?

APR for Balance Transfers If you will be transferring your balance from one card to another, compare the interest rate you are paying now with the rate you'll pay over the life of the new card – *not just the introductory rate.*

Penalty APR Check for a penalty APR. The offer must tell you what the penalty rate is, what triggers it, and how long it would last.

Fees Compare the fees listed for each card. Common fees include a cash advance fee, a late-payment fee, and for some cards, an annual fee.

3. Shop around and ask for better deals

Start your search for a new card at your bank or credit union. Your existing relationship may qualify you for a better offer.

If you have a credit card and are happy with your service but think you're paying too much in interest and fees, then see if the issuer will match or beat the terms and rate on the new card you're considering.

Next, compare the offers with others you've received at home or have seen online.

Only apply for the credit you need. If you apply for too many cards over a short period, it could affect your credit score.

4. Transfer your account with care

Most credit cards charge a fee to transfer your balance. So even though a 0 percent interest rate on balance transfers may sound appealing, it isn't free. A one-time fee of 3 percent of the balance you're transferring is common.

When you move your account, don't close your old account right away. Continue to make at least the minimum payment while you're waiting for the balance to transfer to the new card.

If you transfer your balance to a new card, and you feel you've made a mistake after reviewing your disclosures, you can generally change your mind if you act within 10 days after the credit card issuer sends you account opening disclosures. Contact the credit card issuer as soon as possible if you think you've made a mistake.

When Your Rates Can Rise

Credit card companies cannot raise your rate for the first 12 months after you open your account, unless:

- You have a variable rate card tied to an index and the index rises
- There is an introductory rate (introductory rates must last at least six months)
- You are 60 days late paying your bill
- Your rates can go up at any time after the first year, but the creditor must notify you about the change in advance.

In general, rate increases can only apply to new charges, unless you are more than 60 days late with a payment. If you are more than 60 days late, the higher rate can be applied to both new charges and your existing balance.

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