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АСТА ТПУ



IV. HUMANITIES, TEACHING AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

ECONOMIC AND THEORETICAL BASES OF ORGANIZATION OF LENDING IN COMMERCIAL BANKS. THE PRINCIPLES AND TYPES OF BANK LENDING

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Abstract

In the situation that has developed in the economy of our country requires creating conditions for setting up the activity of enterprises in the real sector of the economy. This would be greatly facilitated by the formation in our country of a civilized market of banking services for corporate clients. Its creation and development would positively effects on not only the work of credit institutions and the state of interbank competition, but also the function of corporate clients themselves, and, consequently, of the real sector of the domestic economy. The economic development of Uzbekistan in the banking and financial system plays an invaluable role. This article details the issues of the Principles and types of bank lending.

Keywords: lending, short-term loan, long-term loan, factoring, leasing operation, syndicate lending

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ И ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ КРЕДИТОВАНИЯ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ. ПРИНЦИПЫ И ВИДЫ БАНКОВСКОГО КРЕДИТОВАНИЯ.

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Аннотация

В сложившейся в экономике нашей страны ситуации необходимо создать условия для создания деятельности предприятий в реальном секторе экономики. Этому в значительной степени способствовало бы формирование в нашей стране цивилизованного рынка банковских услуг для корпоративных клиентов. Его создание и развитие положительно скажется не только на работе кредитных организаций и состоянии межбанковской конкуренции, но также на роли самих корпоративных клиентов и, следовательно, реального сектора отечественной экономики. Экономическое развитие Узбекистана в банковской и финансовой системе играет неопределимую роль. В этой статье рассматриваются вопросы Принципов и видов банковского кредитования.

Ключевые слова: кредитование, краткосрочный кредит, долгосрочный кредит, факторинг, лизинговые операции, синдикатное кредитование

Bank lending to enterprises and other organizational and legal structures for industrial and social needs is carried out with strict rules to the principles of lending. The principles of lending are the basis, the main element of the credit system, because they reflect the essence and content of the loan,

as well as the requirements of objective economic laws, including in the field of credit relations.

The principles of lending include the purpose, urgency of return, timeliness, security and pay. Commercial banks operate mainly with borrowed capital, a significant part of which

can be claimed by owners in a short time and without prior notice. When considering an application for a loan, the bank should always take into account the prospect of repayment of obligations to depositors.

Therefore, before issuing a loan, it is necessary to assess the risk associated with it and, first of all, the probability of not repaying the loan on time. The security of the principal amount of debt is one of the main principles that must always be observed when carrying out credit operations by the bank. When receiving an application for a loan, the bank should study not only different aspects of the loan transaction, but also assess the personal qualities of the borrower, be it an individual or a company manager.

Assessing the identity of the client, the bank primarily focuses on the following points: decency and honesty, professional abilities. These key qualities of the client are of paramount importance for the bank. [1]

The purpose of the loan depends on the borrower category. If this is a private (physical) person, then it takes a consumer loan for the purchase of real estate, durable goods or a personal loan for the repayment of debts, payment of fees for studies. If we are talking about entrepreneurs, the loan objectives will change significantly: they need capital to finance capital expenditures, purchase equipment, raw materials and materials, pay wages to staff, and repay urgent obligations.

Recurrence is the feature that distinguishes credit as an economic category from other economic categories of commodity-money relations. Without repayment, a loan cannot exist. Return ability is an integral feature of the loan, its attribute. Urgent lending is a necessary form of achieving credit repayment.

The urgency principle means that the loan should not just be returned, but returned in a strictly defined time, that is, it finds a specific expression of the time factor. And, consequently, urgency is a temporary certainty of credit repayment. The term of the loan is the time limit for the borrowed funds in the borrower's household and is the measure beyond which the quantitative changes in time turn into qualitative ones: if the period of using the loan is violated, the essence of the loan is distorted, it loses its real purpose, which adversely affects the state of money treatment in the country. [2]

This is confirmed by the current situation with monetary circulation in the country, which, along with other factors, was also influenced by the practice of prolonged violation of the urgency principle in lending to certain industries and

costs under a centrally planned management system. With the transition to market conditions of management, this principle of lending is given more importance than ever before. First, on its observance depends on the normal provision of social reproduction in cash, and accordingly its volumes, growth rates.

Secondly, compliance with this principle is necessary to ensure the liquidity of the commercial banks themselves. The principles of organizing their work do not allow them to invest the attracted credit resources into irrevocable investments. Thirdly, for each individual borrower, adherence to the principle of the urgency of credit repayment opens the possibility of obtaining new loans in the bank, and allows it to meet its self-supporting interests, without paying higher interest for overdue loans. Loan terms are set by the bank based on the terms of turnover of the material assets being credited and the cost recovery, but not higher than the normative ones.

Two other principles of lending, such as differentiation and security, are closely related to the principle of urgency of loan repayment. [3] Credit differentiation means that commercial banks should not unequivocally approach the issue of granting loans to their clients claiming to receive it. The credit should be given only to those economic entities that are in a position to return it in a timely manner. Therefore, the differentiation of lending should be based on the indicators of creditworthiness, which refers to the financial condition of the enterprise, giving confidence in the ability and willingness of the borrower to return the credit. [4]

Meanwhile, in the world banking practice, in addition to material values, which are registered as a pledge obligation, in the world banking practice, guarantees and sureties of solvent, respectively legal and physical persons, as well as insurance policies of the borrowers in the insurance company, the risk of non-repayment of bank loans. Moreover, not only one, but also all of the listed forms of legal obligations can simultaneously serve as collateral for the loan given out to the bank. Only with the adoption of the Law "On Guaranty" commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the opportunity to issue loans to their clients for various forms of collateral.

Thus, in modern conditions, speaking about the security of loans, one should keep in mind that borrowers have legally executed obligations guaranteeing a timely return of the loan: a pledge, a guarantee agreement, and a loan liability insurance agreement. Both parties to the credit transaction

provide for securing of obligations on bank loans in one or at the same time several forms in a loan agreement concluded with each other. [5]

The bank pays for the bank to cover its costs associated with paying interest on deposits of foreign funds, the cost of maintaining its apparatus, and also provides a profit to increase the resource funds of lending (reserve, statutory) and use for own and other needs. The combined application in practice of all principles of bank lending allows observing both national interests and interests of both subjects of the credit transaction of the bank and the borrower. [6]

The most important types of lending to corporate clients include the following:

1. Short-term loans;
2. Crediting of the settlement (current) account (overdraft);
3. Provision of long-term loans;
4. Organization of project financing;
5. The organization of syndicated lending;
6. Leasing operations;
7. Factoring;
8. Provision of bank guarantees;

Short-term loans. Short-term commercial lending is designed to meet the needs of the client in short-term financing. Short-term commercial loans are used to finance the disruption of the balance of payments of trade and manufacturing enterprises, with a shortage of funds on a settlement account, short-term commercial transactions, accelerating the turnover of assets of enterprises as insurance against payment delays of suppliers and other purposes. Short-term loans, as a rule, can be provided for up to 30 days for the following purposes:

- Replenishment of working capital (purchase of goods, components, consumables, etc.);
- financing short-term payment gaps.

Loans to the settlement (current) account (overdraft). It is a bank loan conducted through the customer's current account, which allows you to withdraw money from the account gradually within the credit.

Providing long-term loans. Long-term credit is a loan granted for a period of more than a year and used primarily as an investment capital.

The study of long-term crediting is conducted in accordance with the system-forming attributes, among which:

- 1) Elements: creditors, borrowers, project initiators, lending facilities, competitors, suppliers, goods or services,

and others;

2) the relationship between the elements: the relationship of cooperation, competition, as well as material, energy, transportation, cash flows;

3) laws: economic laws: the law of value, the law of supply and demand, laws of credit, etc.; The basic laws of the functioning of complex systems: the framework of the existing legal "field".

Organization of project financing. The investment loan acts as a form of providing a long-term loan on terms of payment, urgency and repayment, under which the bank has the right to repay principal and interest payments, but does not acquire rights for joint economic activities. However, this type of lending has some differences from other credit transactions, including specificity of the purpose of the loan, a longer period of delivery and a high degree of risk.

Organization of syndicated lending. The essence of a syndicated loan consists in consolidating several banks to provide a loan, which allows you to accumulate the necessary amount of money resources and distribute risks between all parties to the transaction. The purpose of the syndicated loan can be: trade financing, refinancing, acquisition financing, project bridge financing, financing of capital expenditures, financing of loan portfolio accumulation, etc.

In general, the process of organizing syndicated lending is as follows:

- Tool selection and market analysis - identification of needs for financing, bilateral consultations with banks, identification of the list of potential organizers;
- Preparation of a request for funding (RPF) and dispatch to banks requirements for terms, repayment schedule, collateral, currency. It is possible to provide a primary information package indicating the expected price parameters and the timing of the expected supply;
- Choice of the organizer - selection and appointment of external legal advisers of the organizer, distribution of roles (in the case of several organizers), agreeing on a list of banks - potential investors, preparing a detailed information memorandum.

Leasing operations. Leasing is a type of entrepreneurial activity aimed at investing temporarily free or attracted financial means when, under a financial lease agreement, one person undertakes to acquire the property contracted by the property from a certain seller and to provide this property to another person for a temporary use for entrepreneurial goals.

In the theoretical aspect, leasing is a way of separating

the capital of a function from capital-ownership. In this respect, leasing is similar to rent, however it has significant distinctive features. The main difference from other types of rent is that the equipment that is used by the lessor is not used for use, but the new material values that are specially purchased exclusively for transferring for use. The difference lies in the fact that here there are three-way relations, where, apart from the lessor and the lessee, the supplier (manufacturer) of the leasing object participates. [7]

Leasing operations are an alternative to long-term lending, although they share common features with a number of advantages. One of the subjects of leasing is a lessor - a legal entity that carries out leasing activities, i.e. Lease under a contract specially purchased for this property, or a citizen engaged in entrepreneurial activities without the formation of a legal entity and registered as an individual entrepreneur.

Factoring. Increasing sales markets, entrepreneurs are often faced with a shortage of working capital necessary for the purchase and expansion of the range. And then they decide on factoring. Factoring is a complex of financial services rendered by the bank to wholesale suppliers of goods and services, which has an indefinite nature. Factoring is an invaluable benefit for those whose loans have already been exhausted, and there are no other means of attracting finance. Thus, the factoring service tool satisfies the need of the supplier of goods and services in working capital. The purpose of factoring is to stimulate sales growth. A factoring service does not compete with a bank loan, because it is relevant when all loans in the bank have already been selected, but additional working capital is needed for development: in seasonal peaks, during the development and expansion of the market, during the promotion of the new brand. It should be understood that factoring expands the already familiar range of banking services and is a simpler and more flexible procedure, compared to a conventional loan.

One of the main advantages of factoring is that it does not require a log, and due to this procedure of attracting working capital is greatly simplified. Those funds that are involved in factoring, do not depend on existing loans and allow you to significantly increase sales. At factoring, the supplier receives money in the necessary quantity and for the required period. In addition, when the loan is repaid, there is no certainty that the bank will provide a new one, and factoring services are of an indefinite nature.

Provision of bank guarantees. It is an irrevocable obligation of the bank to pay a certain amount of money in the

event that the party for which the bank gives a guarantee does not meet the terms of the contract. There are several types of guarantees:

- A payment guarantee is used to guarantee the seller payment for goods and services purchased by the buyer. The guarantor bank undertakes to pay the seller, upon his first demand, a certain amount in the event that the seller submits to the guarantor bank an application stating that the buyer did not pay for the delivered goods.

- The guarantee of the offer (tender guarantee) is used for international tenders and provides coverage for the organizers of the tender in the event that the participant withdraws his offer or does not accept the order made to him.

- The performance guarantee is used to strengthen the contractual relationship between the buyer and the seller and ensures the delivery of the goods or the provision of services on time and on the terms indicated in the contract.

- A down payment guarantee is used when an advance payment is made in the contract in favor of the seller. It ensures its return to the buyer in the event of the seller failing to fulfill its obligations to supply goods or provide services.

As a rule, in order to receive a bank guarantee, it is necessary to submit the completed application form to the bank and agree on securing the guarantee. As collateral can be used:

- Cash in the amount of the guarantee amount (transferred to the special account of the guarantee coverage);
- Term deposit in the bank;
- Commercial pledge of the assets of the enterprise;
- A loan secured by real estate and other acceptable forms.

Banks provide loans to various legal entities and individuals from their own and borrowed resources. The funds of the bank are formed at the expense of client money on settlement, current, urgent and other accounts; Interbank loan funds mobilized by the bank for temporary use through the issuance of debt securities and so on.

Conclusion

In modern society, banks have become a large and diverse financial service provider. These include operations on lending to sectors of the economy, purchase and sale of securities, property management operations and other financial transactions. Nevertheless, credit operations continue to be a primary operation for commercial banks. In conclusion, it should be noted,

First of all, the regulatory framework of lending opera-

tions of commercial banks has been created and is being improved;

Secondly, commercial banks independently develops and implements the credit policy, but the requirements for their development are determined by the Central Bank;

Thirdly, in the process of lending to business entities there is a risk, and in order to prevent them, loans in commercial banks are constantly classified;

Fourthly, when the financial position of the customers deteriorates, the policy of non-interest payments is applied to them.

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