MAIN TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

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Annotation: *An important form of capital movement is loan capital import and export in the form of international credit is considered Enterprises. free money in the population and the state the emergence of savings, their banks, insurance and accumulation in investment companies, as well as multinational companies, banks, international finance and credit The emergence of institutions of loan capital in the world leads to the formation of the market. It is different in the market Credit lenders and borrowers in countries the terms of issuance and contracts determining the amount of credit they make.*

Key words: *important, capital, companies, promissory, factoring, transfers, direction.*

There are several types of international credit according to their different characteristics. Credit, like the international movement of capital, is divided into separate types by lender and term. Loans are divided into loans of private, government and international organizations, depending on who gives them. Private loans are provided by private companies and banks, and corporate and bank loans. is divided. Firm or commercial credit is given by one firm to another in the form of sale of goods with the condition of extending the payment period. In this case, the loan serves the purchase-sale transaction and moves goods from the production sector to the consumption sector. This type of loan is issued in the form of a promissory note or on an open account. In promissory note credit, the importer agrees (acceptance) to pay the promissory note (draft) transferred by the exporter, taking the goods documents, or executes a simple promissory note. In an open account loan, the exporter does not take on the debt obligations of the importer, but opens a debt account, which is paid periodically (every 1-2 months) by the debtor. A firm or trade credit is widely used in international trade because it speeds up the process of selling products and making a profit. However, it is not used in the supply of investment goods, given the limited financial capabilities of firms. In such cases, exporters refinance commercial loans with the help of banking institutions. Bank credit is one of the most common types of credit, unlike commercial credit, it is not limited by the direction and duration of credit transactions. Its field of application is wider, it is not limited to the circulation of goods. but also serves capital accumulation. Therefore, a bank loan has a dual nature. In the first case, it can participate as a loan of money, that is, as payment funds necessary to cover debt obligations. The borrower gets a secured loan by pledging goods, promissory notes, and valuable securities. This loan is not considered additional capital. In the second case, the borrower receives an unsecured loan and uses it to increase working capital.; A bank loan participates in this in the form of a capital loan. The specific forms of bank credit are factoring, factoring and customer credit. For-faiting is the crediting of foreign economic operations in the form of the purchase of promissory notes from the exporter, which the importer agrees to pay. In this case, all risks regarding payment obligations are also transferred to the buyer (forfeitor) of bills. Therefore, the buyer requires a guarantee from the importing country. This form of credit is medium-term, i.e. up to seven years, on the basis of which the lender transfers its requirements to the exporter and importer, making it possible to round off its financial balance. A promissory note is a written debt obligation in a fixed form, which gives its owner the right to demand payment of the specified amount from the debtor at the end of the term (officially 1 year, in reality 1-3 months). Ordinary and transferable bills are distinguished. A simple promissory note is issued and endorsed by the debtor. A promissory note is issued and signed by the creditor (trace) and reflects an order to the debtor (trace) to pay a specified amount to a third party (reissuer) within the specified period. Giving consent (acceptance) on a bill of exchange is an undertaking by the payer to pay it when the term specified in the bill of exchange arrives. It can be a simple signature of the payer on the face of the bill. Bills of exchange are also called credit money like checks and bank notes. However, if a bank bill is not backed by a commodity transaction, then the bill can be used like a security, that is, a stock or a bond. A bond is a promissory note for lending, the owner of which has the right to receive a fixed annual income, that is, it bears a fixed interest. Unlike a share, it does not give the right to vote in management, only brings a fixed income and must be redeemed after a certain period of time. Factoring is an intermediary company accepting payment obligations of the debtor as payment and paying it to the owner of the goods quickly or at set times.

The advantage of this form of lending is that the factoring company (intermediary) is transferred to a certain part of the functions of calculation and analysis of the financial results of entering the market. This form of credit is mostly used by companies that specialize in the production of consumer goods and do not have a large export turnover.

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Conclusion: A buyer's loan is granted by the exporter's bank directly to the importer or to a service bank. It covers up to 80-85 percent of the contract price, and the importer finances the rest from additional resources. Within the agreed amount, he can pay for the delivery of goods to any firm in the lending country, and sometimes in other countries. The lending bank plays an important role in the selection of these firms. For exporters, delivery of goods under such loans means cash payments.

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