

The credit market of Russia: the assessment of condition, the development of tendency

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Abstract

The analysis of results of the market of loans granted to legal entities, the physical persons are provided in the work. The assessment of condition of industry segments of the market of the credits of legal entities is carried. The results of assessment of the market of the credits of physical persons by types of the granted loans are provided. The correlation and regression analysis on the industry segments of crediting of legal entities is carried out. The dynamics of development of debt on the industry segments of crediting is determined. The results show that: Hypothesis 1. The amount of the issued credits to the legal entities steadily in-creases on all industries of economy. Communication between the industry segments of market very high. Hypothesis 2. Crediting of physical persons is characterized by relative stability. The structure of overdue debt repeats the structure of the issued credits to the physical persons.

Keywords: Analysis of Credit Market, Credit Market, Segments of the Credit Market, Crediting of Legal Entities, Crediting of Physical Persons, Industry Segments of Market, Types of Loan.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to explore the analysis of credit market, its main parts and the industry segments of segments. The research a debt in the credit market, determination of tendency of its development.

The data array, the research of methods were used the data on crediting of legal entities since the 2009-2016 y.y. monthly and the monthly data on crediting of physical persons for the 2016 y. on types of loan. Determination of tendency of development of credit market and its segments was performed using the applied software package of Statgraphics. In the course of the analysis the methods of multidimensional statistics were used.

The results show that Hypothesis 1. The amount of the issued credits to the legal entities steadily in-creases on all industries of economy. Communication between the industry segments of market very high. Hypothesis 2. Crediting of physical persons is characterized by relative stability. The structure of overdue debt repeats the structure of the issued credits to the physical persons.

2. The results of analysis

2.1. The assessment of crediting of legal entities

For the end of December 2016 y. in the Russian Federation the 978 credit institutions, from them the 911 banks, including the 35969 structural divisions are registered.

We will consider the credit market in the context of crediting of legal entities and the physical persons. In general in the credit market since the 2009 y. the tendency of growth of crediting of legal entities in all industry segments is observed (fig. 1,2,3).

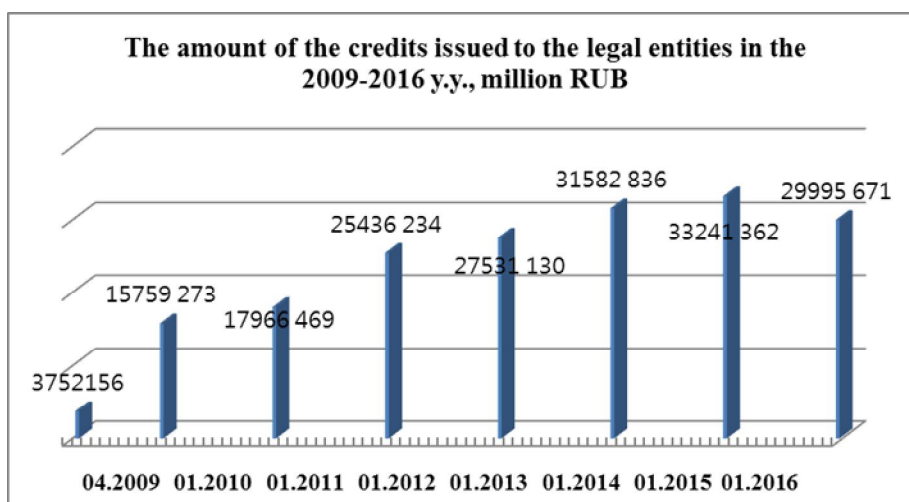
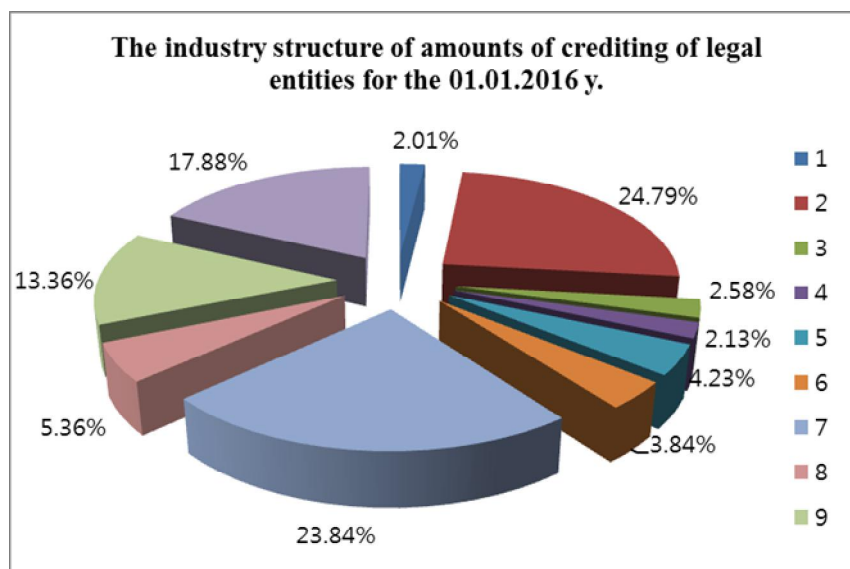


Figure 1: The amount of the credits issued to the legal entities in the 2009-2016 y.y.



1 – the mining, 2 – the industrial production, 3 – the energy, 4 – the agricultural industry, 5 – the construction, 6 – the transport and communication, 7 – the trade, 8 – the real estate transactions, 9 – the other types of activity, 10 - the credits for completion of calculations.

Figure 2: The industry structure of amounts of crediting of legal entities for the 01.01.2016 y

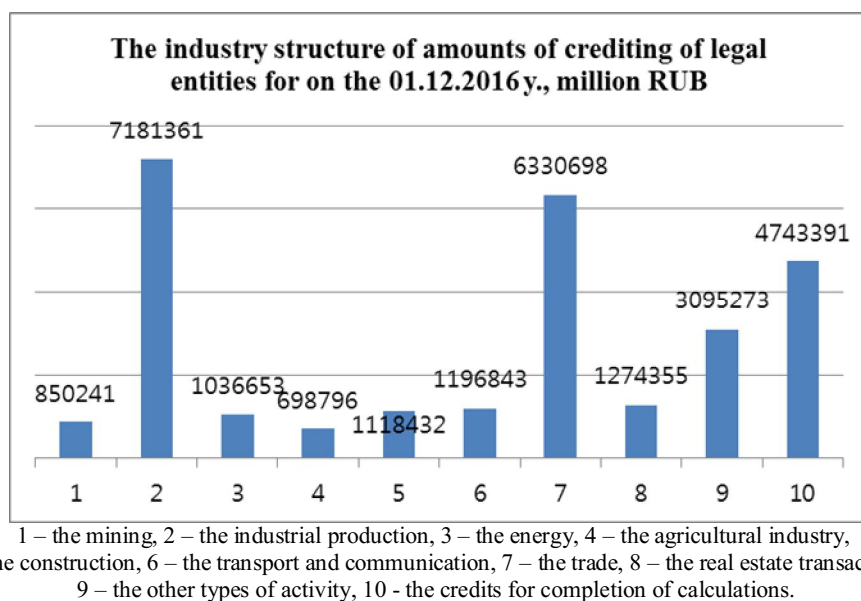


Figure 3: The industry structure of amounts of crediting of legal entities for on the 01.12.2016 y.

The greatest specific weight for the 01.01.2016 y. is the share on financing of industrial production – 24,79%, the trade – 23,84%, the other types of activity – 13,36%, the completion of calculations – 17,88%. For the 01.12.2016 y. amounts of e issued credits in the industrial production made the 7181361 million rubles, in the trade – the 6330698 million rubles, on completion in calculations – the 4743391 million rubles, in other types of activity – the 3095273 million rubles.

The credit debt in the 2009 - 2016 y.y. also tends to growth (fig. 4,5,6).

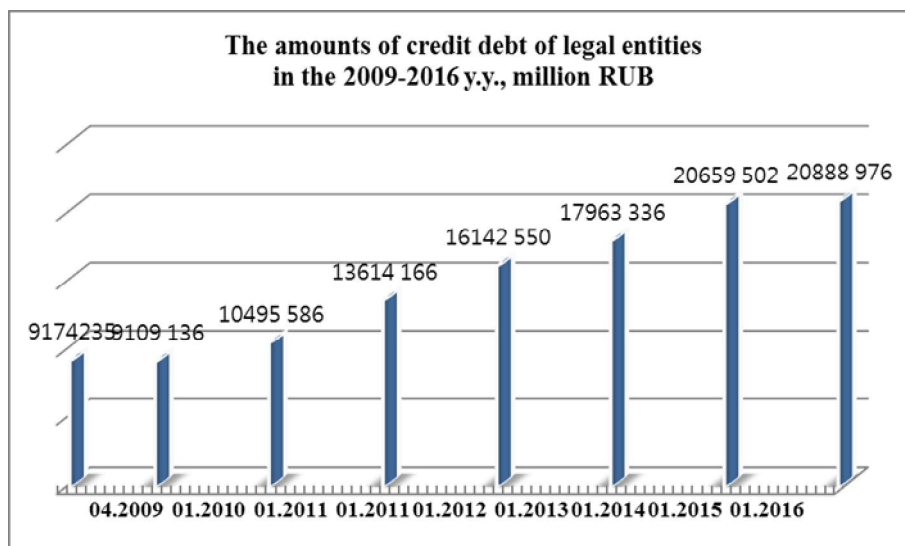
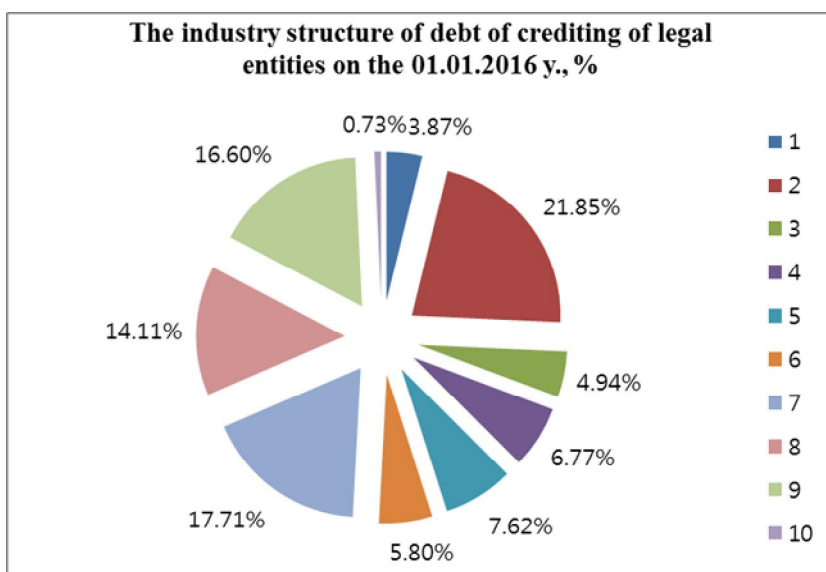
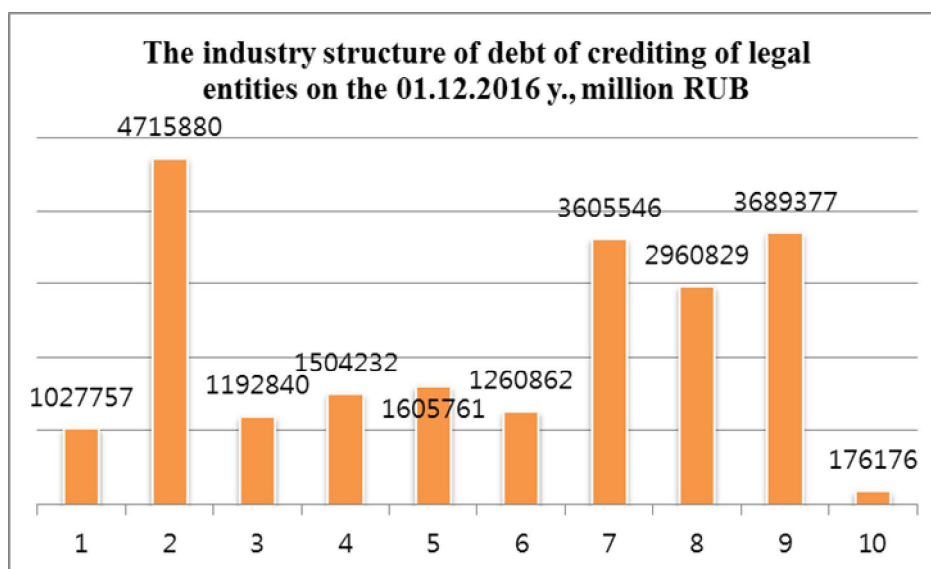


Figure 4: The amounts of credit debt of legal entities in the 2009-2016 y.y.



1 – the mining, 2 – the industrial production, 3 – the energy, 4 – the agricultural industry, 5 – the construction, 6 – the transport and communication, 7 – the trade, 8 – the real estate transactions, 9 – the other types of activity, 10 - the credits for completion of calculations.

Figure 5: The industry structure of debt of crediting of legal entities on the 01.01.2016 y.



1 – the mining, 2 – the industrial production, 3 – the energy, 4 – the agricultural industry, 5 – the construction, 6 – the transport and communication, 7 – the trade, 8 – the real estate transactions, 9 – the other types of activity, 10 - the credits for completion of calculations.

Figure 6: The industry structure of debt of crediting of legal entities on the 01.12.2016 y.

The greatest specific weight for the 01.01.2016 y. is the share of industrial production – 21,85%, the trade – 17,71%, the other types of activity – 16,6%, the real estate transactions – 14,11%. For the end of the 2016 y. the industry structure of debt doesn't change. In particular, for the 01.12.2016 the credit debt in the industrial production was constituted the 4715880 million ru-bles, in the trade – the 3605546 million rubles, in other types of activity – the 3689377 million rubles, the real estate transactions – the 2960829 million rubles. At the same time an overdue debt in the 2009 - 2016 y.y. also tends to growth though the indus-try structure other (fig. 7,8,9).

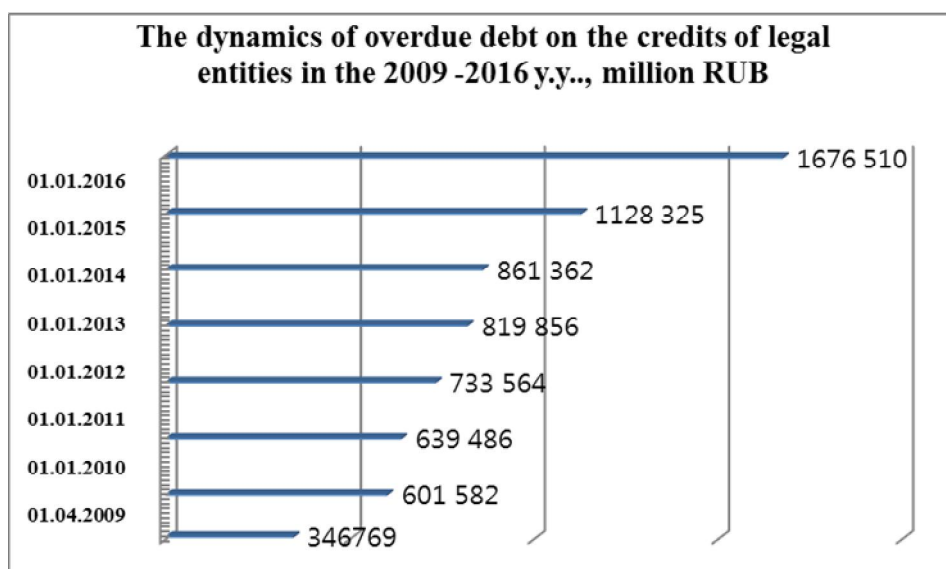
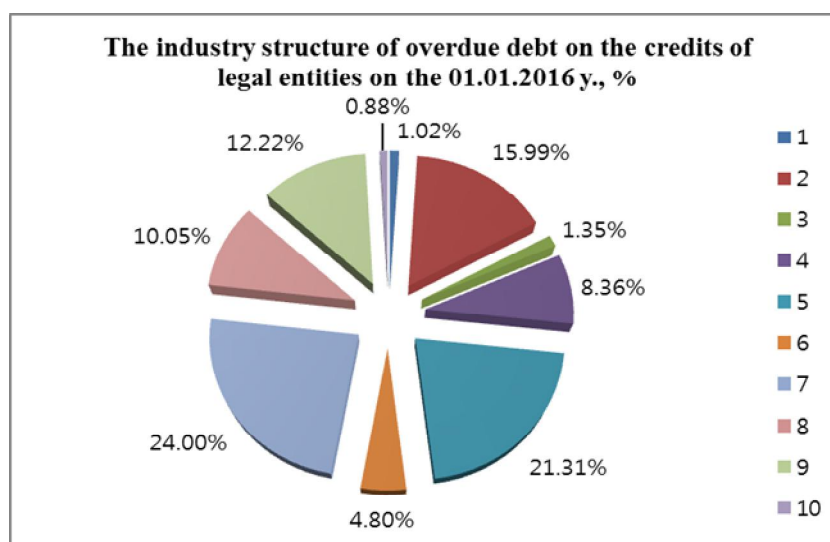
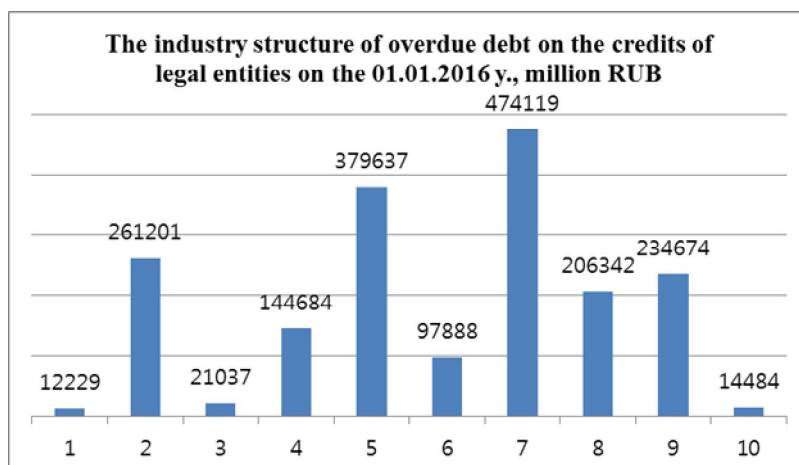


Figure 7: The dynamics of overdue debt on the credits of legal entities in the 2009 -2016 y.y.



1 – the mining, 2 – the industrial production, 3 – the energy, 4 – the agricultural industry, 5 – the construction, 6 – the transport and communication, 7 – the trade, 8 – the real estate transactions, 9 – the other types of activity, 10 - the credits for completion of calculations.

Figure 8: The industry structure of overdue debt on the credits of legal entities on the 01.01.2016 y.



1 – the mining, 2 – the industrial production, 3 – the energy, 4 – the agricultural industry, 5 – the construction, 6 – the transport and communication, 7 – the trade, 8 – the real estate transactions, 9 – the other types of activity, 10 - the credits for completion of calculations.

Figure 9: The industry structure of overdue debt on the credits of legal entities on the 01.12.2016 y

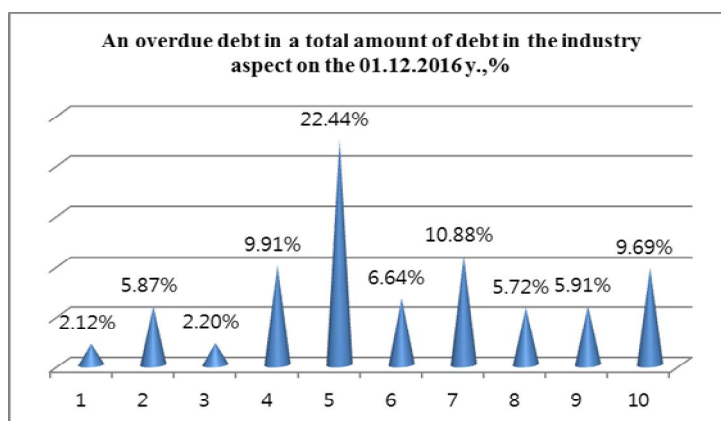
The greatest specific weight of overdue debt for the beginning of the 2016 y. is the share of trade – 24%, the construction – 21,31%, the industrial production – 15,99%, in other types of activity – 12,22%, the real estate transactions – 10,05%. For the 01.12.2016 a credit debt in the trade – the 474119 million rubles, in the construction – the 379637 million rubles, in the industrial production made – the 261201 million rubles, in other types of activity – the 234674 million rubles, the real estate transactions – the 206342 million rubles.

If to estimate delayed debts in a total amount of debt, then the industry structure has an appearance other type (fig. 10). For the 01.12.2016 y. the greatest specific weight is the share of a construction – 22,44%. The considerable amount is the share of trade – 10,88%, the agricultural industry – 9,91% and for the credits for completion of calculations – 9,69%.

Determining a tendency of development of the credit market of Russia, it should be noted that the total amount of the credits issued to the legal entities can be described on the basis of a linear trend of a type:

$$Y = 7,85 + 118125 * t,$$

The importance of parameters of the equation it was checked by means of Student's criterion. The assessment of autocorrelation was determined by means of Darbina-Watson's statistics.



1 – the mining, 2 – the industrial production, 3 – the energy, 4 – the agricultural industry, 5 – the construction, 6 – the transport and communication, 7 – the trade, 8 – the real estate transactions, 9 – the other types of activity, 10 - the credits for completion of calculations.

Figure 10: An overdue debt in a total amount of debt in the industry aspect on the 01.12.2016 y.

The dynamics of a credit debt to the legal entities can be described a polynom of the second de-gree of a type (fig. 1):

$$Y = 7,018 + 212572 * t - 484,962 * t^2$$

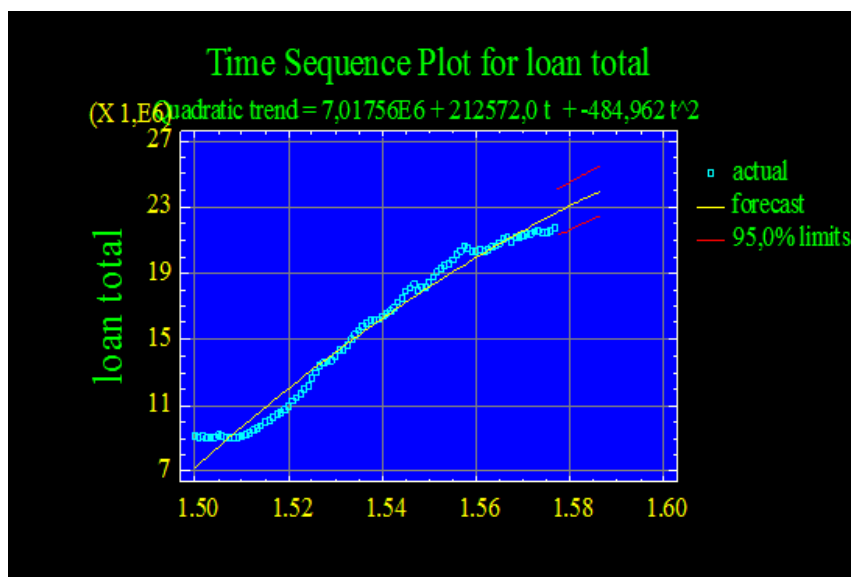


Figure 11: The dynamics of credit debt to legal entities

The dynamics of overdue debt on the credits legal entities can describe a polynom of the second degree of a type (fig. 12):

$$Y = 605030 - 4876,68 * t + 204,762 * t^2$$

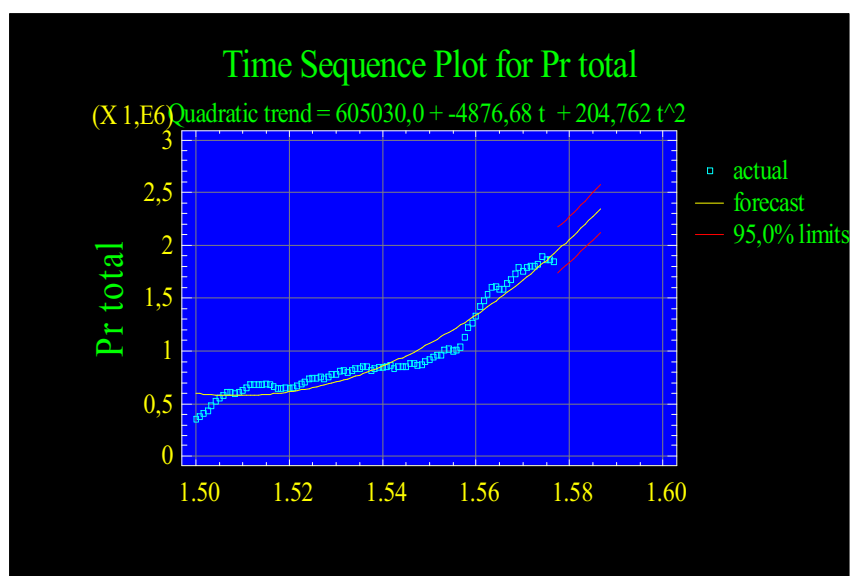


Figure 12: The dynamics of overdue debt on the credits legal entities

Estimating the industry structure of credit market, it is possible to note that industry segments are closely connected among themselves about what witness results of the correlation analysis (table 1). In particular, the amount of the credits issued in the agricultural industry is determined for the 76,28% by crediting in the construction, for the 82,39% crediting in the calculations, for the 59,21% crediting in the mining, for the 92,54% crediting in the energy, for the 88,57% crediting in the real estate transactions, for the 74,3% crediting in the processing productions, for the 86,06% crediting of other types of activity, for the 79,6% crediting in the trade, for the 87,16% crediting in the transport and communication.

The dynamics of amount of the credits to the legal entities in the industry aspect can be presented in the different types, including the dependence forms received on the basis of the regression analysis (table 2).

Table 1: The correlation coefficients on the industry segments of crediting of legal entities

the industry segments	1. the mining	2. the industrial production	3. the energy	4. the agricultural industry	5. the construction	6. the transport and communication	7. the trade	8. the real estate transactions	9. the other types of activity	10. the credits for completion of calculations
The credits issued to legal entities (on economy industries)										
1. the mining		0,8659	0,762 2	0,7695	0,6511	0,7891	0,777 6	0,7917	0,6611	0,7766
2. the industrial production	0,865 9		0,841 2	0,862	0,6828	0,7773	0,838 4	0,8533	0,7268	0,8022
3. the energy	0,762 2	0,8412		0,962	0,903	0,8786	0,919 9	0,9337	0,8861	0,9139
4. the agricultural industry	0,769 5	0,862	0,962		0,8734	0,9336	0,892 2	0,9411	0,9277	0,9077
5. the construction	0,651 1	0,6828	0,903 0	0,8734		0,8842	0,957 2	0,9482	0,8619	0,9735
6. the transport and communication	0,789 1	0,7773	0,878 6	0,9336	0,8842			0,9445	0,9246	0,9309
7. the trade	0,777 6	0,8384	0,919 9	0,8922	0,9572	0,8834	0,883 4	0,9754	0,8403	0,9853
8. the real estate transactions	0,791 7	0,8533	0,933 7	0,9411	0,9482	0,9445	0,975 4		0,9185	0,9879
9. the other types of activity	0,661 1	0,7268	0,886 1	0,9277	0,8619	0,9246	0,840 3	0,9185		0,8881
10. the credits for completion of calculations	0,776 6	0,8022	0,913 9	0,9077	0,9735	0,9309	0,985 3	0,9879	0,8881	
The debt on the credit issued to the legal entities (on economy industries)										
1. the mining		0,963	0,935 6	0,8583	0,8194	0,8168	0,721 1	0,9322	0,9572	0,4163
2. the industrial production	0,963		0,988 5	0,9341	0,8963	0,8917	0,824 4	0,9837	0,9862	0,5197
3. the energy	0,935 6	0,9885		0,9637	0,9265	0,924	0,862 8	0,9882	0,9839	0,599
4. the agricultural industry	0,858 3	0,9341	0,963 7		0,9511	0,959	0,916 6	0,9716	0,9522	0,7593
5. the construction	0,819 4	0,8963	0,926 5	0,9511		0,928	0,966	0,9253	0,9227	0,7691
6. the transport and communication	0,816 8	0,8917	0,924	0,959	0,928		0,921 7	0,9392	0,9	0,7806
7. the trade	0,721 1	0,8244	0,862 8	0,9166	0,966	0,9217		0,879	0,8578	0,8167
8. the real estate transactions	0,932 2	0,9837	0,988 2	0,9716	0,9253	0,9392	0,879		0,9854	0,6203

9. the other types of activity	0,957 2	0,9862	0,983 9	0,9522	0,9227	0,9	0,857 8	0,9854		0,5754
10. the credits for completion of calculations	0,416 3	0,5197	0,599	0,7593	0,7691	0,7806	0,816 7	0,6203	0,5754	
The overdue debt on the credits issued to legal entities (on economy industries)										
1. the mining		0,662	- 0,131 1	0,7008	0,7495	0,5936	0,633 8	0,7342	0,7824	0,6453
2. the industrial production	0,662		0,475 8	0,975	0,86	0,8395	0,864 6	0,911	0,9247	0,3193
3. the energy	- 0,131 1	0,4758		0,4252	0,2135	0,3164	0,290 9	0,3186	0,2838	-0,2366
4. the agricultural industry	0,700 8	0,975	0,425 2		0,8296	0,7881	0,794 8	0,8813	0,9163	0,2823
5. the construction	0,749 5	0,86	0,213 5	0,8296		0,9607	0,957 9	0,9547	0,9364	0,6789
6. the transport and communication	0,593 6	0,8395	0,316 4	0,7881	0,9607		0,962 5	0,9167	0,9085	0,6057
7. the trade	0,633 8	0,8646	0,290 9	0,7948	0,9579	0,9625		0,9506	0,9151	0,5762
8. the real estate transactions	0,734 2	0,911	0,318 6	0,8813	0,9547	0,9167	0,950 6		0,9643	0,5387
9. the other types of activity	0,782 4	0,9247	0,283 8	0,9163	0,9364	0,9085	0,915 1	0,9643		0,5238
10. the credits for completion of calculations	0,645 3	0,3193	- 0,236 6	0,2823	0,6789	0,6057	0,576 2	0,5387	0,5238	

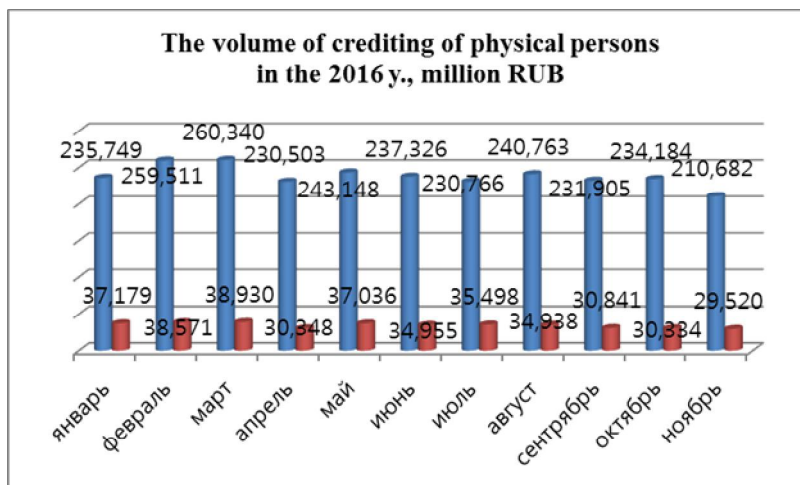
Table 2: The dependence forms describing the dynamics of credits on the industry segments of crediting of legal entities

The credits issued to legal entities (on economy industries)	
1. the mining, X1	$Y = -12264,1 + 0,52X3 - 0,83X5 + 0,066 X9 + 0,31 X10$
2. the industrial production, X2	$Y = -128226 + 1,53X3 + 6,18 X4 - 5,42 X5 - 1,37X6 + 0,45X7 + 3,73X8 - 0,52 X9 + 0,68 X10$
3. the energy, X3	$Y = 45210,7 + 0,12 X2 + 0,84 X5 + 0,069 X9 - 0,26 X10$
4. the agricultural industry, X4	$Y = 25668,4 + 0,07X1 + 0,11X2 + 0,09X3 + 0,65X5 + 0,2X6 - 0,05X7 - 0,35X8 + 0,07X9 - 0,12X10$
5. the construction, X5	$Y = -24627,7 - 0,37X1 - 0,11X2 + 0,64X3 + 0,39 X4 + 0,32X8 - 0,11 X9 + 0,28 X10$
6. the transport and communication, X6	$Y = -36683,7 + 2,08X4 - 0,023X2$
7. the trade, X7	$Y = 752522 + 1,09X2$
8. the real estate transactions, X8	1) $Y = -24917,7 + 0,12 X2 + 0,5X5 - 0,58 X4 + 0,12X9$ 2) $Y = 627152 + 23043,6 * t - 22,85t^2$
9. the other types of activity, X9	$Y = -60096,7 - 2,18X1 - 0,81X2 + 3,67X3 + 4,012X4 - 6,06 X5 + 3,74X8 + 1,43 X10$
10. the credits for completion of calculations, X10	$Y = 119538 + 1,21X1 + 0,28X2 + 1,77X3 - 1,17 X4 + 2,89 X5 + 0,26X9$
The debt on the credit issued to the legal entities (on economy industries)	
1. the mining, X1	1) $Y = -113906 X1 + 0,15X2 - 0,37X3 - 0,5X4 + 0,19X5 + 0,28X6 - 0,17X7 - 0,01 X8 + 0,42 X9$ 2) $Y = \exp(12 + 0,02t)$
2. the industrial production, X2	1) $Y = 823273 + 0,58X1 + 1,95X3 - 0,43X4 + 0,18X5 - 0,12X6 - 0,01X7 + 0,58X8 + 0,03X9 - 1,3X10$

	2)Y= exp(14,3+0,01t)
3. the energy,X3	1)Y = -247225 - 0,09 X1 + 0,19X2 + 0,3X4 + 0,12X5 + 0,07X6 - 0,04X7 - 0,03X8 + 0,02X9 - 0,26X10 2) Y =247956 + 9738,89*t + 1,51t ²
4. the agricultural industry,X4	1)Y = 310970 - 0,26X1 - 0,04X2 + 0,3X3 + 0,07X5 + 0,02 X6 - 0,07X7 + 0,22X8 + 0,14X9 + 1,31X10 2) Y =569392 + 17794*t - 88,84t ²
5.the construction,X5	1)Y = 114569 - 0,55X1 + 0,13X2 + 0,42X3 - 0,58X4 + 0,16X6 X7 - 0,22X8 + 0,52X9 + 2,59X10 2)Y= exp(13,68+0,01t)
6. the transport and communication,X6	1)Y = 111367 + 0,43X1 - 0,07X2 + 0,53X3 + 0,14X4 - 0,14X5 + 0,14X7 + 0,42 X8 - 0,42X9 + 1,37X10 2)Y= exp(13,02+0,01t)
7. the trade, X7	1)Y = 556424 - 1,47X1 - 0,02X2 - 0,92X3 - 1,89 X4 + 1,94 X5 + 0,56X7 + 0,81X8 + 0,52X9 + 2,24X10 2)Y= exp(15,04 - 0,9/t)
8. the real estate transactions,X8	1)Y = -667986 + 0,09X1 + 0,29X2 - 0,14X3 +1,13 X4 - 0,45 X5 + 0,33 X6 + 0,16X7 + 0,18X9 -1,14X10 2) Y =627152 + 29043,6*t -22,85t ²
9. the other types of activity,X9	1)Y = 48932,8 + 0,99X1 + 0,02 X2 + 0,15X3 + 1,01X4 + 0,18X5 - 0,47X6 + 0,15X7 X8 -1,09X10 2) Y =126548,6 + 20808,8*t + 69,09t ²
10. the credits for completion of calculations,X10	1)Y = -92857 X1 - 0,02X2 - 0,1X3 + 0,32X4 + 0,06X5 + 0,08X6 + 0,01 X7 - 0,06X8 -0,01X9 2)Y= exp(12,14 - 1,14/t)
The overdue debt on the credits issued to legal entities (on economy industries)	
1. the mining, X1	1)Y = - 10763,9 - 0,02X2 X3 + 0,04X4 + 0,08X5 - 0,45X6 +0,01X7 - 0,08X8 + 0,15X9 + 1,0X10 2) Y =4038,32 - 54,77*t + 2,78t ²
2. the industrial production,X2	1)Y = 22384,6 + 0,03X1 + 1,13X4 - 0,13X5 + 0,02X6 + 0,35X7 + 0,001X8 - 0,1X9 2) Y =99655 6 + 1895,57*t + 0,2t ²
3. the energy,X3	1)Y = 4571,76 + 0,06X2 2)Y= exp(9,19+0,01t)
4. the agricultural industry,X4	1)Y =-8647,31 - 0,29X1 + 0,74X2 X3 + 0,13X5 - 0,15X6 - 0,29X7 + 0,03X8 + 0,22X9 2) Y =9719,06 + 1824,2*t - 3,028t ²
5. the construction,X5	1)Y = - 103735 + 2,34X1 - 0,53X2 + 1,1X4 + 2,03X6 + 0,36X7 + 0,71X8 - 0,61X9 + 5,5X10 2) Y =99201,6 - 4312,51*t + 84,54t ²
6. the transport and communication,X6	1)Y = -19828,4 - 1,19X1 - 0,01X2 - 0,01 X4 + 0,19 X5 + 0,1X7 - 0,24X8 + 0,25X9 + 0,61X10 2) Y =28955,5 - 1188,07*t + 21,69t ²
7. the trade, X7	1)Y = 133514 + 0,25X1 + 0,98X2 -1,47X4 + 0,3X5 + 0,87X6 + 0,57X8 + 0,06X9 - 3,65X10 2) Y =245278 - 2355,69*t + 50,3t ²
8. the real estate transactions,X8	1)Y = - 24438 - 0,81X1 + 0,01X2 + 0,001X4 + 0,25X5 - 0,89X6 + 0,24 X7 + 0,43X9 - 0,41X10 2) Y =46801,8 - 566,73*t + 22,21t ²
9. the other types of activity,X9	1)Y = 599,71 + 2,38X1 - 0,17X2 + 0,56X4 - 0,34X5 + 1,47X6 + 0,04 X7 + 0,69X8 2)Y= exp(10,54+0,02t)
10. the credits for completion of calculations,X10	1)Y = 12535,7 + 0,27X1 + 0,02X5 + 0,01X6 + 0,09X7 - 0,02X8 - 0,05X9 2) Y =10604,3 + 29,43*t

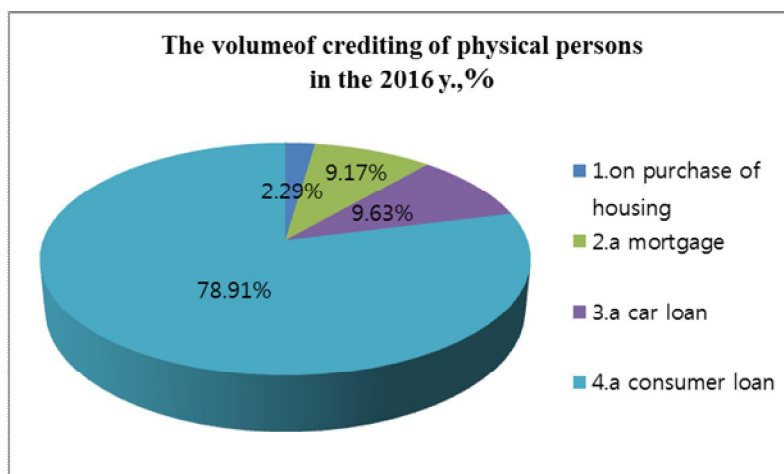
2.2. The assessment of crediting of physical persons

Crediting of physical persons in the 2016 y. is characterized by relative stability (fig. 13,14).



A row blue – a loan amount, a Row red – the overdue debt size.

Figure 13: The amount of crediting of physical persons in the 2016 y.

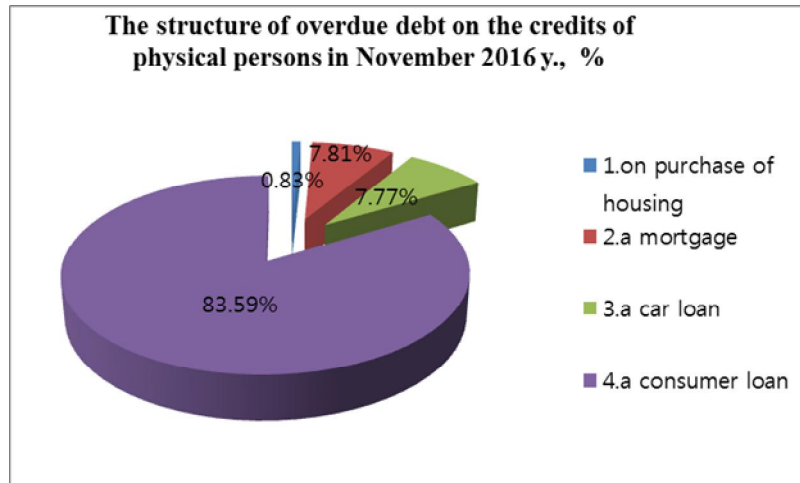


A row 1 – on purchase of housing (except a mortgage), a row 2 – a mortgage, a row 3 – a car loan, a row 4 – a consumer loan.

Figure 14: The amount of crediting of physical persons in the 2016 y.

If to consider the loans allowed the physical persons according to which the payment due date came in the reporting period including outstanding in the time established by the agreement, then the greatest specific weight in November 2016 y. it is the share of consumer crediting – 78,91%.

The structure of an overdue debt is similar and repeats the structure of the credits of physical persons (fig. 15). The greatest specific weight is the share of consumer crediting – 83,59%, the minimum of the credits for purchase of housing – 0,83%.



A row 1 – on purchase of housing (except a mortgage), a row 2 – a mortgage, a row 3 – a car loan, a row 4 – a consumer loan.

Figure 15: The structure of overdue debt on the credits of physical persons in November 2016 y

In general the share of overdue loans in a total amount issued is rather pro rata (Fig. 16).

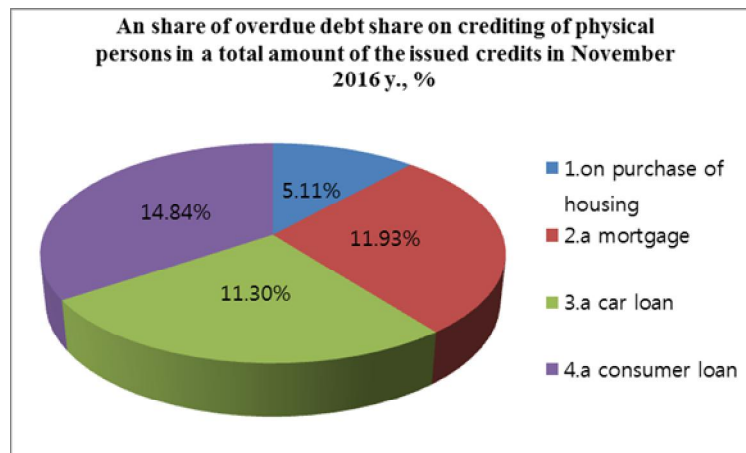


Figure 16: An share of overdue debt share on crediting of physical persons in a total amount of the issued credits in November 2016 y.

On purchase of housing in November 2016 y. the 5,11% of an overdue debt, are the share of a mortgage – 11,93%, a car loan – 11,3%, of consumer crediting – 14,84%.

3. Conclusion

In general in the credit market in the analyzed period the tendency of growth of crediting of legal entities in all industry segments is observed. The debt, as well as overdue on the credits also tends to growth. As show results of the correlation analysis the industry segments of the credit market are closely connected among themselves. Crediting of physical persons is characterized by relative stability. The structure of overdue debt is similar and

repeats the structure of the credits of physical persons. Reducing the amount of overdue loans is possible with a more detailed approach to the analysis of the creditworthiness of borrowers (appendix A). Conducting a policy of large-scale lending is possible if the technological regime of lending is observed. Let's present the theoretical positions in the appendix A.

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Appendix

The basic indicators used in the process of the financial analysis.

The analysis of the financial status of the organization:

- the analysis of liquidity and solvency,
- the analysis of creditworthiness,
- the analysis of financial sustainability,
- the investment analysis, the business activity, the diagnosis bankruptcy,
- the comparative analysis (rating).

The analysis of the financial condition of the organization may be the proximate analysis and detailed.

The liquidity characterizes the state of an entity in which the organization has a certain amount of money to enable partially cover their most urgent liabilities to the ensure normal mode calculation.

The solvency is the ability of the organization to discharge its liabilities within a certain period of time.

The creditworthiness is the ability of an entity to pay its liabilities on the credits received for a certain period of time.

The creditworthiness can be defined and how the organization's ability to distract from the economic turnover means, to credit another entity without breaking your own normal functioning.

Under the state's financial sustainability refers to the organization of the subject, implying the liquidity, solvency, as well as sufficient funds for normal functioning and the possibility of its replenishment.

1 group. The coefficients used in the evaluation of the structures assets.

These include specific weight coefficients. For example, in assessing the current assets (CA), you can use a specific gravity of revolving funds in the currency of the balance sheet (the total assets; TA).

(1)

$$W_c = \frac{CA}{TA} 100\%$$

Also addresses the specific weight of individual components of working capital (the material current assets (MC), accounts receivable (the debtor, Dz), etc.) in the both total assets and the working capital.

$$W_m = \frac{MC}{TA} 100\%; W_m = \frac{MC}{CA} 100\% \quad \text{and so on.} \quad (2)$$

$$Wb = \frac{Dz}{TA} 100\%; Wd = \frac{Dz}{CA} 100\%$$

2 group. The coefficients used in the analysis of turnover means an entity.

These include indicators of velocity, which is defined as the ratio of the revenue (or turnover, To) for any average funds (CAa). In the our example this is the average current assets and their components (the material circulating assets, receivables (the debtor)).

$$Vca = \frac{To}{CA}; V_{MC} = \frac{To}{MC}; VDz = \frac{To}{Dz} \quad \text{and so on.} \quad (3)$$

I would like to point out that the average assets is defined differently. It can be calculated as the arithmetic mean, harmonic, etc. depending on the analyzed situation. Hence the turnover (in the days) is calculated as the ratio of the analyzed period (p = 30, 60, 90, and so on) to the speed of traffic.

$$O_{oc} = \frac{P}{V_{oc}}; O_{Moc} = \frac{P}{V_{Moc}}; O_{Дз} = \frac{P}{V_{Дз}} \quad \text{and so on.} \quad (4)$$

3 group. The coefficient of the profit and the profitability. There are the different points of view on what is meant by profitability and that efficiently. Take as a basis for a common enough the concept that determines profitability as the ratio of the results of operations (the profit) to the resources and to the cost. In particular, the overall rate of return (R) is defined as the ratio of profit (P) cost (Z).

(5)

$$R = \frac{P}{Z} 100\%$$

As an example, consider the profitability of indicator (Rmp) of the material resources (M).

$$Rmp = \frac{P}{M} 100\% \quad (6)$$

4 group. The subject indicators.

These include:

1. The coefficient of absolute liquidity (Kal), defined as the ratio of funds (C) to the short-term obligations (O).

(7)

$$Kal = \frac{C}{O}$$

Typically, the value of this coefficient shall be 0.05-0.2 and more, but in view of the difficult economic situation prevailing in Russia the upper bound of the norm is high enough. The absolute liquidity ratio is the one of the main indicators used in the analysis of liquidity.

2. The intermediate liquidity ratio determined by the ratio (Kil) of cash and the receivables debtor (Dz) to the short-term obligations (O).

(8)

$$Kil = \frac{C + Dz}{O}$$

The normative value of this indicator is accepted more than the 0.5 -0.7 that also provides enough perfect structure of the organization. By analogy with the coefficient of absolute liquidity calculated private rates.

3. The coverage ratio (current liquidity, Kp) is calculated as the ratio of current assets (CA) to the short-term obligations with a recommended value of 1-2.

(9)

$$Kp = \frac{CA}{O}$$

In this case, in the same way as the previous may be calculated private rates:

- the liquidity ratio in the mobilization of reserves, calculated as the ratio of the material production reserves to short-term liabilities 0.5 -0.7.

4. The ratio of own circulating assets utilization (K_{oc}) is the ratio of own working capital (OCc), defined as the difference between the equity own capital and the non current assets (NC) to current assets (CA, the revolving funds).

(10)

$$K_{oc} = \frac{OCc}{CA}$$

The standard of the given indicator is 0.1. However, this level is very low. Analyzing the calculation can reveal the relationship between coefficients $Cos = (Kp-1)/2$. Taking into account the relationship with the previous factor (factor), the each unit should be established at the level of 0.5 (with norm equal coverage factor 2, according to the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 20.05.94 № 498).

- the ratio of stocks (S) of the own circulating assets utilization - the ratio of own circulating assets to stocks (OCc / S)(0.6 -0.8).

5-6. In particular, in the addition to coverage ratio (general level) it is recommended to calculate the normal level and real. The normal level of coverage factor (K_n) is determined by the ratio of current assets to current liabilities amount, it is assumed that the organization is able to fully settle its liabilities, and the amount of material circulating assets (M) to the short-term liabilities, this allows you to assess the possibility of the normal functioning of the business entity.

(11)

$$K_n = \frac{O''+M}{O}$$

The normal factor further coverage level is compared with the factor of the overall level of coverage. If $K_n < K_p$, the organization liquidity, otherwise-no.

The next step involves the calculation of the real level of cover (K_r), whose calculation is similar to the calculation of the coefficient of normal levels of cover and is complemented by the fact that the numerator is the amount of unforeseen expenses (UE), which allows you to assess the availability of funds from the organization not only to cover the liabilities and maintain, but also for unforeseen expenses.

(12)

$$K_r = \frac{O''+M + UE}{O}$$

Then compare the real level of cover with the general. If the $K_r < K_p$, the organization be solvent. It should be noted that in the each case the amount of tangible current assets is determined individually, taking into the account sectoral and other features. For example, the value of inventories in the industry funds is determined, mostly raw materials, unfinished, in the trade – the goods, etc.

Similarly, deriving the patterns within the funds estimated the creditworthiness and other features of an entity. While the ratio of credit used.

When analyzing the current or the prospective solvency calculations is not just a value, and its variable part, if this analysis of current capacity to pay, or a portion, if the analysis of the prospective solvency.

7. The coefficient of agility (K_m) is determined by the ratio of the own circulating assets (OCc) to equity own capital (C). Recommended value 0.2 -0.5.

(13)

$$K_m = \frac{OCc}{C}$$

8. The credit ratio (CC) and the own funds (C), according to the methodological recommendations on the development of the financial policy of the company (the Decree of the Ministry of economy of the Russian Federation No. 118 from 01/10/97), must be less than 0.7, given that the criterion of autonomy ratio (the ratio of equity to balance currency C/TA) is equal to 0.5, although it is difficult to take as a basis for analysis, since, for example, in the trade the formation of the working capital up to the 60% derivative credit ratio and the own funds should be greater than 1.

(14)

$$Kc = \frac{CC}{C}$$

- the ratio of borrowings to equity (CC/C) 0.1-0.5.
- the maneuverability coefficient of equity capital, defined as the ratio of the own circulating assets / the equity ratio (OCc/C)0.2-0.5, etc.
- a permanent asset, as the ratio of fixed assets to equity (NC/C)(the sum of the coefficients of maneuverability and a permanent asset gives 1).
- the real property value ratio of the sum of the non-current assets and the material of current assets to total assets (NA+M / TA)(must be more than 0.5).

To analyze can be used integrated or the combined ratios, or system of inequalities. In particular, the combined liquidity ratio, assessing the overall proportions of the structure of assets and the liabilities, may be represented as follows (A.D. Rosenberg):

(15)

$$fl = \frac{A_1 + A_2 * 0,9 + A_3 * 0,7}{\Pi_4 + \Pi_5 + \Pi_6}$$

where A 1, 2, 3 – the total of sections active balance;

Π 4, 5, 6 – the total of sections passive balance.

The up-to-date version of the aggregate liquidity factor:

(16)

$$fl = \frac{A_1 + 0,5A_2 + 0,3A_3}{\Pi_4 + 0,5\Pi_5 + 0,3\Pi_6}$$

For use in analysis system of inequalities hold grouping articles assets and the liabilities as follows:

A 1 - the most liquid assets;

A 2 – the quickly realization assets;

A 3 – the slowly realization assets (corrected value of current assets);

A 4 – the difficult realization assets;

Π 1 - is the most urgent liabilities;

Π 2 - - the short-term loans and borrowings;

Π 3 - the long-term liabilities;

Π 4 - the immobilized funds.

Displays inequality and concludes about the liquidity of the organization.

When absolute liquidity:

$$A1 \geq \Pi1$$

$$A2 \geq \Pi2 \quad (17)$$

$$A3 \geq \Pi3$$

$$A4 \leq \Pi4.$$

The systems of inequalities, used in the analysis of financial sustainability may be different. The most widespread variants lies a definition of surplus (or lack of) of their own long-, medium-, and short-term borrowings. The first time is over (lack of) [± E1] the own funds in the working capital formation by deducting from the equity values of non-current assets.

$$\pm E1 = C - NC \quad (18)$$

The second phase is defined over (lack of) [± E2] the own and long-term funds (C1) in the working capital formation as the difference between the amount of equity (C) with long term liabilities (before) and the non-current assets.

$$\pm E2 = C + C1 - NC \quad (19)$$

The third phase is defined over (lack of) [± E3] the own, the long-term, the medium-term, the short-term funds (Cc) in working capital formation as the difference between the above specific tools and the non-current assets.

$$\pm E3 = C + C1 + Cc + - NC \quad (20)$$

If the organization rarely uses the medium-term borrowings, it might be useful to include them in the calculation of the second stage.

The first stage, as you can see, represents the determination of the own circulating assets. Next is determined by the degree of sustainability. Allocate the 4 basic situation:

1. The absolute stability

$$\begin{matrix} \pm E_1 \geq 0 \\ \pm E_3 \geq 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} - \\ - \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \pm E_2 \geq 0 \\ \pm E_2 \geq 0 \end{matrix} \quad S = (1;1;1) \quad (21)$$

2. The normal resistance

$$\begin{matrix} \pm E_1 \leq 0 \\ \pm E_3 \geq 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} - \\ - \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \pm E_2 \geq 0 \\ \pm E_2 \geq 0 \end{matrix} \quad S = (0;1;1) \quad (22)$$

3. The precarious state

$$\begin{matrix} \pm E_1 \leq 0 \\ \pm E_3 \geq 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} - \\ - \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \pm E_2 \leq 0 \\ \pm E_2 \leq 0 \end{matrix} \quad S = (0;0;1) \quad (23)$$

4. The crisis state

$$\begin{matrix} \pm E_1 \leq 0 \\ \pm E_3 \leq 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} - \\ - \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \pm E_2 \leq 0 \\ \pm E_2 \leq 0 \end{matrix} \quad S = (0;0;0) \quad (24)$$

There is another version of the inequality which instead build the non-current assets are used the current assets (CA). Can also be calculated the coefficient:

The most common in our country is the index of creditworthiness (E. Altman):

$$Z = 3,3 K_1 + 1,0 K_2 + 0,6 K_3 + 1,4 K_4 + 1,2 K_5, \quad (25)$$

where K1 - the ratio of earnings before the interest payments of taxes to the total volume of assets;

K2 - the ratio of revenues to the total assets;

K3 - the ratio of the market value of equity to debt;

K4 – the ratio of profit to cumulative reinvested (sometimes used in the calculation of retained earnings) the total assets;

K5 - the ratio of own current assets to total assets.

If the index value is $Z > 2.675$, you can make an opinion on the sustainable financial position. Otherwise, the likelihood of bankruptcy within 2-3 years.

There are other variants of calculation of the index. For example,

$$Z = 0,012 X_1 + 0,014 X_2 + 0,033 X_3 + 0,006 X_4 + 0,999 X_5 \quad (26)$$

If $Z < 1,8$ – the bankruptcy probability high;

1.9-2.7 – the average;

2.8-2.9 – the non big;

more than 3 is slight.

The accuracy of the prediction according to the foreign studies on the 1 year-90%, the 2 year-70%, the 3 year-up to 50%.

However, taking into account the specifics of the Russian economy, the use of this index does not bring positive results in the most cases. Some scientists are proposing to change the Z-score Altman. In particular, I. Philosophers offers:

$$(27)$$

$$X_2(K4) = 0, X_4(K3) = \frac{TA}{CC}$$

Andreyev Y. suggested that the market value of capital in the amount of the authorized the capital and incremental.

You can consider the two-factor model of z-scores, which can be seen in the works of M.A. Fedotova.

$$Z = -0,3877 + (-1,0736) X_1 + 0,579 X_2, \quad (28)$$

where X 1 - the ratio of current assets to the debt;

X 2 - the share of borrowed funds in the currency of the balance sheet.

In this case, if $Z < 0$, then the probability of small, otherwise - big.

In 1972, the UK was designed similar to the index (author of the novel the R.Lis).

$$Z = 0,063 X_1 - 0,092 X_2 - 0,057 X_3 + 0,001 X_4, \quad (29)$$

where X 1 - is the ratio of working capital to total assets;

X 2 - the ratio of operating profit to the total assets;

X 3 - comparison of retained earnings the amount of assets;

X 4 - equity relationship with debt.

The limit value of 0.037.

In the year 1977 in the UK developed the model Taffler.

$$Z = 0,53 X_1 - 0,13 X_2 + 0,18 X_3 - 0,16 X_4, \quad (30)$$

where X_1 - is the ratio of operating profit to the short-term liabilities;

X_2 - the coverage ratio;

X_3 - the proportion of current liabilities to total assets;

X_4 - is the ratio of revenues to the total assets.

When $Z > 0.3$ - the organization be solvent in the long term, otherwise the probability of the bankruptcy more.

The same can be applied to Biewer scorecard.

1. The coefficient of Biewer (K_b) = (the net income - the depreciation)/(the long-term liabilities + the short-term liabilities), $K_b > -0.15$ a year before the bankruptcy.

2. The asset coverage ratio the net working capital (K_{pw}) = (the equity capital -the non-current assets)/ the assets, $K_{pw} <$ the year before at the bankruptcy.

3. The coverage ratio (K_p) = the current assets/ the short-term liabilities, $K_p <$ a year before at the bankruptcy.

The model Chessera.

$$Y = -2,0434 + (-5,24x_1) + 0,0053x_2 - 6,6507x_3 + 4,4009x_4 - 0,0791x_5 - 0,1020x_6 \quad (31)$$

x_1 - the cash and the marketable securities/ the total assets

x_2 - the net result from the sale/ the cash and the marketable securities

x_3 - the gross (total) result from sales/ the total assets

x_4 - the total debt/ the total assets

x_5 - the capital/ the net assets

x_6 - the operating capital/ the net result from the sale.

$$P = 1 \setminus (1 + e^{-y}), \quad (32)$$

$$e = 2,718281828\dots$$

$R > 0.50$ - there are the probability do not perform a credit agreement.

The model Olson.

$$Y = -1,3 - 0,4 x_1 + 6,0 x_2 + 1,4x_3 + 0,1x_4 - 2,4x_5 - 1,8x_6 + 0,3x_7 - 1,7x_8 - 0,5x_9, \quad (33)$$

x_1 - ln (the balance sheet total / the index GNP deflator),

x_2 - the total liabilities/ the total assets,

x_3 - the working capital/ the total assets,

x_4 - the turnover/ the current assets,

x_5 - 1 if the total liabilities > the total assets,

0, if the total liabilities total assets < the total assets,

x_6 - the net profit/ the total assets,

x_7 - the revenue from operations/ the total liabilities,

x_8 - 1 if the net profit for the last 2 years «-»,

0 - otherwise,

x_9 - | the net profit in the most recent reporting period, the net profit in the previous period | / | the net profit in the most recent reporting period + the net profit in the previous period |.

$$P = 1 \setminus (1 + e^{-y}), \quad (34)$$

$$e = 2,718281828\dots$$

P - the probability of bankruptcy in fractions of units.

$P \in [0;1]$

During the analysis, indicators can be grouped differently (table 1,2,3,4).

Table 1: The diagnosis of the extent of the crisis the organization field

the extent monitoring	the extent of the crisis financial condition		
	The easy financial crisis	The deep financial crisis	The financial disaster
the net cash flow	reduction of liquid cash flow	the negative value of net cash flow	the sharply negative value of net cash flow
the market value of organization	the market value stabilization organization	the trend to downward in market value organization	the market value reduction landslide organization
the composition of the financial obligations of the organization by term of repayment	Increasing the amount and the proportion of short-term financial obligations	a large proportion of urgent financial obligations	the overly large proportion of urgent financial obligations
The composition of the current cost variable	the tendency in the growth of cost variable	the growth of borrowing when the tendency to the growth of trend of variable costs	the very big of size the borrowing when the tendency to the growth of overall level of current expenses

Table 2: The magnitude of the crisis of the financial status of the organization and the possible ways out of it

The scale of the crisis the organization	The method of response
the easy financial crisis	normalization of current financial performance
the deep financial crisis	the full use of internal mechanisms of financial stabilization
the catastrophic financial crisis	to search for effective forms of foreign rescue (failure-elimination)

Table 3: The main indicators system assessing the threat of financial crisis of the organization in the context of the individual objects in the field of crisis supervision

Monitoring the crisis of field	The indicators	
	The value	The structural
1. The net cash flow of the organization	1. The sum of net cash flow for the organization as a whole 2. The sum of net operating the cash flow of the organization's activities	1. The net cash flow adequacy ratio 2. The liquidity ratio cash flow 3. The cash flow efficiency 4. The coefficient of reinvestment of net cash flow
2. The market value of organization	1. The sum of net assets at market value	1. The market value of organization
3. The capital structure the organization	1. The amount of own capital of the organization 2. The amount of extra capital the organization	1. The coefficient of autonomy 2. The ratio of credit and the own funds
4. The composition of the financial obligations of the organization on the urgency of repayment	1. The amount of long-term financial liabilities 2. The amount of the short-term	1. The ratio of long-term and the short-term financial obligations 2. The ratio of attracted of financial and

	financial liabilities 3. The amount of financial credit 4. The amount of the commodity credit (commercial)	the commodity credit 3. The circulation period accounts payable
5. The composition of the assets of the organization	1. The sum of non-current assets 2. The amount of current assets 3. The amount of the current receivables – the total, including overdue 4. The amount of monetary assets	1. The maneuverability coefficient assets 2. The ratio of liquid assets 3. A ratio prepared tender 4. The current ratio solvency 5. The coefficient of absolute solvency
6. The composition of the current expenses of the organization	1. The total current expenditure 2. The amount of the regular current expenses	1. The level of ongoing costs to the product sales volume 2. The level of variable costs
7. The concentration of financial operations in high-risk area	The amount of funds involved in the operation	The frequency of loss

Table 4: SWOT analysis in the diagnosis of bankruptcy organization

The strengths side	The weaknesses side
1. The adequate financial resources. 2. The positive attitude of buyers. 3. The market leadership. 4. A strong functional strategy and organization. 5. Availability of our own technologies. 6. The lower costs. 7. The effective advertising.	1. The absence of a clear development strategy. 2. The obsolete equipment. 3. The low profitability. 4. The inefficient management. 5. The internal problems. 6. The lack of development. 7. The narrow range. 8. The low image on the market.
The opportunities	The threats
1. The absorptive capacity of the market. 2. The ability to expand. 3. The reduction of trade barriers. 4. The weakening of competitors. 5. The possibility of rapid development.	1. The entry of competitors with lower costs. 2. The sales growth of substitute products. 3. The slow growth of the market. 4. An adverse change in exchange rates. 5. The growing insistence of buyers and the suppliers. 6. The other external factors.

Theoretical provisions of the technological regime of lending (Fragment of the academic university course).

The credit – the economic relations between the lender and the borrower at the cost of the transferred loan.

Under the form of repayment of the loan should understand the specific source of repayment of existing debt, the legal right of the creditor to use the organization for the achievement of the bank's control and the continuity of this source.

The kinds of forms to ensure repayment of the loan:

1. A pledge. In the GMV can act as collateral, the securities law, the deposits in the bank, the real estate. Can apply mixed forms.
 2. A mortgage is storage of pledged property in the public warehouses under the supervision of the bank.
 3. The guarantees and the sureties.
 4. The assignment of rights (the cession).
 5. Other species.
- The relationship of forms to ensure repayment of the loan and the amount of the loan will present in table 5.

Table 5: The score forms to ensure repayment of the loan

The form to ensure repayment of the loan	The maximum amount of the loan as a percentage to ensure
1. The real estate (mortgage)	60 %- 80 %
2. The collateral deposits, located in the bank, which provides loans	100 %
3. The guarantee, warranty	Depending on the extent of the creditor the surety (guarantor) up to 100 %
4. The cession	20 % - 40 %
5. The collateral securities	The securities, generating a solid percentage of 70 % - 80 %, the action – 50% - 60%
6. Transfer of ownership	20 % - 50 %

In the international practice of surety (burgshaft) is a contract according to which the one of the parties (bailer) assumes responsibility for the use to the creditor by the debtor of obligations in full or in part. The bail was accessory and is effective only when the really the primary obligation. The accessory nature of character is that:

- the obligation of the guarantor may not be large in the volume or the more burdensome than the obligation of the principal debtor. However, there may be smaller and the less cumbersome and may concern the part of the debt;
- under certain conditions, the purchaser may exercise the right to set-off its main debtor claims;
- the guarantor shall be entitled to all the objections against the lender's requirements arising from the obligations of the principal debtor.

If accessory is given, then there is a surety. If not, then it's settled guarantee.

The guarantee is a written unilateral undertaking (guarantee) the bank-guarantor, taken in the relation to any person (beneficiary) on the behalf of another person (the principal), ensuring compliance with its commitments to the final beneficiary. The content of the obligation under the warranty is always other contract execution contract, to which it sends the warranty.

The participants on the following persons the act safeguards.

The principal applicant is under guarantee, authorizing your bank to set warranty. He instructs his bank in the respect of the guarantee should be given on the amount, the term, the date etc.

The guarantor or the guarantor-bank – the bank, with works guarantee (the bank of the principal).

The beneficiary - a person in whose favour exhibited guarantee.

There are many types of guarantees. The one of the classifications will present in Fig.1. Look at some of them.

Differences between the surety from a guarantee:

1. The obligation of the surety extends only to the obligation of the principal debtor. He pays only if it is proved that the principal debtor has not complied with the agreement with the lender.
2. The obligation of the guarantor independently, i.e. not dependent on the contractual relationship between the principal and the beneficiary.

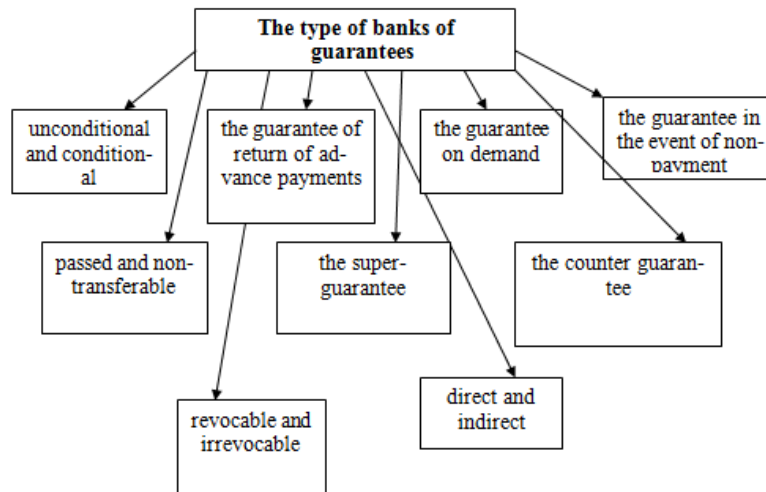


Figure 1: The type of guarantees

The forms of sponsorship (surety). The surety can be simple or solidarity. The simple sponsorship subsidiary liability of the surety, that is secondary. This means that the guarantor has the right to demand upon presentation to him creditor to creditor first addressed with the requirement to the main debtor and has taken the steps to recover the debt from the property of the principal debtor. If you cannot recover from the main debtor the creditor may present a claim to the guarantor.

When the joint surety with the lender might default obligations the principal debtor, the claim for payment of the debt immediately to the guarantor or both. The joint surety is the most real guarantee of payment of the debt.

The types of sureties and the guarantees:

1. The bank guarantee (surety). There are three types of bank guarantees for objectives:
 - the trade in the solicitation. The organization, which had declared the auction are guaranteed damages associated with failure of the provider to comply with its order (warranty up to 10% of the order value, limited term-90-180 days);
 - the guarantee under the advance payments. Provides the buyer a refund of the advance payment in the event of failure by the seller of his obligations, which he paid to the seller under the contract;
 - the contractual guarantees. Amount of guarantee is usually do not exceed 110% of the value of the contract.
2. The guarantee of firm. Can serve as a fairly reliable method of ensuring payment, if we are talking about solidarity companies, companies with big capital, with a good reputation, which is confirmed by the banks. In this case, can be used, for example, guarantees against the holding companies in the execution of payment liabilities of their affiliates.
3. The personal guarantee can be framed as a surety of a person with the joint property or bank accounts and well-known in business circles. A special place is given to guarantees issued by the public authorities.
4. The government guarantee.
5. The express guarantee when the Bank-guarantor provides a guarantee in favour of the beneficiary directly.
6. The guarantees are called indirect if the bank-guarantor and the advising bank are not correspondents. In this case, the operation can participate even intermediary bank (general reporter) or more intermediary banks. At the same time:
 - no direct link between the bank of the principal (this counterparty) and the beneficiary of the guarantee,
 - is a system of relations force and recalled, in the practice an irrevocable documentary letter of credit.
7. The revocable and the irrevocable bank guarantees. The revocable bank guarantee means that it can be withdrawn or its terms and conditions may be changed by the bank-guarantor without prior notice to the beneficiary.

This guarantee does not contain a firm commitment of the bank to the beneficiary, and, consequently, is not sufficient for the beneficiary. The irreversible guarantee means that it may not be withdrawn, and that its terms cannot be changed without the consent of the beneficiary.

8. From the point of view of grounds for implementation, the guarantees are divided into unconditional and conditional. Setting the unconditional guarantee means that the bank-guarantor fulfils its obligation to the beneficiary (commits him payment) against his simple first requirement, even if it was not confirmed due to the provision of any additional documents. The conditional guarantee less advantageous to the beneficiary, because its implementation is dependent on the fulfilment of certain conditions:

- the documents confirming the fulfillment of obligations (for example, the shipping documents),
- the certificate of the authorized third party (for example, the chamber of commerce, the certification bodies, etc.), etc.

9. The counter, or indirect guarantee serves as collateral in the case when a direct guarantee sets not bank principal and a bank in the country of the beneficiary (or a third bank, if you want to guarantee a first-class bank). In this case, the principal bank (bank-guarantor) exposes the counter-guarantee and requests its correspondent bank put a direct guarantee in favor of the beneficiary under full liability of the surety. In this scenario, the secondary bank in addition to the primary bank assumes an autonomous liabilities in favour of the recipient of the guarantee that is a kind of validation of the guarantee the bank's primary secondary. The primary bank is a direct guarantee that secondary bank bills (joining).

10. The payment and contract (contract). The payment guarantees are applied when settlement of account in the form of collection in calculations under the conditions of commercial credit. Such guarantees can be both absolute and conditional. The treaty (contractual) assurances put out by the banks in the interests of the importer.

The next form of repayment of the loan is the cession (assignment) requirements and the transfer of ownership.

The assignment (cession) is a document of a borrower (the assignor), in which he relinquishes the claim (receivable) lender (bank) as security for the repayment of the loan. There are a variety of assignment: open (debtors notified) and silent or closed (debtors not notified). The same general excreting cessions, which means that the borrower agrees to the bank regularly succumb to the requirements for the supply of goods or provision of services for a certain amount. When the bank's right to receive cash funds in the repayment of the loan is not provided at the time of the conclusion of a treaty on the total cession, and since the transfer of the bank requirements or the list of debtors. When a global cession borrower must assign existing bank requirements for specific clients and newly emerging within a specified period.

As noted earlier, the one of the forms of repayment of the loan is a mortgage. Identify the following types of mortgages:

1. The first mortgage – the mortgage on immovable property, if it has not been registered no mortgage on the property. There is the notion of a second mortgage, which is immovable property, already currently in escrow (junior).

2. The total mortgage is a mortgage where the loan refers to more than one part of the immovable property and is usually applied to finance the modernization of the property. Such loans include regulations on partial release, which means that, subject to return a specific part of the loan part of the mortgaged property may be exempted from the pledge.

3. The integrated mortgage is a mortgage in which the pledge is taken not only real estate, but also under articles of personal property attached to the property and equipment, are part of the real estate.

4. The open cage is a mortgage in which the lender the borrower opens a line of credit. The rate of interest on the original amount of the loan is fixed, but the percentage of the following loans can equal the current interest rate.

5. The re-take mortgage allows the borrower to obtain additional financing from another lender.

The loans in the process of analysis can be classified as follows:

The 1 (highest) category of quality (standard loan) - no risk.

The 2 quality class (non-standard loans) - there is a risk the likelihood of impairment of a loan-1-20%.

The 3 categorized (doubtful loans) is a significant risk, the likelihood of impairment of a loan - 21-50%.

The 4 category quality (problem loans) – the high risk, the likelihood of impairment of a loan-51-100%.

The 5 lowest category of quality (bad loans) - no likelihood of repayment of the loan.

The types of loans.

The credit to kontokorrent.

Is multi-purpose. It is available at the gap in the backside client when its current financial needs exceed their own resources. Lending within credit line, its size is set for the year. On the basis of the balance sheet data of the borrower on the placement of the working capital and available funding sources. The amount of credit line is

calculated as the difference between funding sources and the amount of its own sources of their formation, as well as accounts payable. In each case, its exceeding can be different. Permissible is 10%. The line of credit - a legal liabilities of the bank or other credit institution before the borrower provide, within a period of a loan within the agreed line. Kontokorrent is a single active-passive account. The balances kontokorrent can be debit and credit. The debit balance indicates that the borrower is temporarily lacking their own funds for ongoing payments and issued him a credit. The credit balance shows that the flow of own funds exceed the need for current payments, the client does not need a loan and basically credit at bank.

Overdraft is a form of the short-term crediting clients on the current account. After reviewing your creditworthiness without opening a separate loan account he is allowed to have a debit balance on the current account. This means that the bank allows paying the current account of the client's payment documents in excess revenue balances and loan bank. As security for the repayment of the loan from the client, you may need to make a certain amount of funds on the term deposit.

Open account crediting – the credit type, used both at the domestic and at export-import operations and the mean short-term crediting seller buyer in the form of deferred payment. The seller ships the products and at the same time or later, but not before shipment, sends the documents to the buyer's address. The seller opens a bank account in the name of the buyer and credits in debit of the account the amount of debt to pay for shipped products. The contract for the supply of products shall be specified terms of payment, for example, no later than 30, 60, 90 days after shipment. The buyer is obliged to pay its arrears of open account in time. Often in the case of advance payment in accordance with the terms of the contract the buyer a discount (Skonto) ranging from 2 to 5%.

The syndicated loans.

Banking consortia are created for the implementation of a joint credit, guarantee or other financial transactions. Banking consortia aims to: increase in the operations by attracting additional resources, risk allocation, maintaining a certain level of liquidity.

The consortium is a temporary association on a contractual basis, the various business units, including banks, to implement a project. Then the consortium terminates its activities or is a new contract.

The consortium relations are documented in a number of loan contracts: Consortium, credit, collateral or surety.

The initial contract is the consortium, which is fixed by the establishment of the consortium, its purpose, membership is determined by the consortium involved in the credit transaction-quota governance consortium resources, the rights and the responsibilities of participants.

The credit relations between the consortium and the borrower shall be governed by the standard credit agreement (the purpose, the security, the currency, the amount and the procedure interest crediting mechanism, the terms of early repayment, the level of penalties, etc.).

The mortgage loan.

The mortgage lending system comprises the two directions:

- the direct loans to business entities and population,
- on the secondary market (mortgages), which provides an additional attraction of resources for crediting.

Attracting resources mortgage loan-production of major bond housing loans. Housing-a special type of bond certificates with a nominal value of indexed right their owner: the purchase of the owner of the apartment (several apartments) or the purchase a package of housing certificates; the receive from the issuer on the first demand of the indexed par value of housing certificates. (Diagram of indexing). The mortgage is the one way to ensure the obligations of the real property, in which the pledge has the right in case of non-performance by the pledge of the obligation to obtain satisfaction through foreclosures.

The consumer credit.

On the subjects of credit transaction (appearance of the lender and the borrower) are distinguished:

- the bank consumer loans,
 - the loans issued to the population of trade organizations,
 - the consumer loan credit institutions non-banking type (the pawn shops, the rentals, etc.),
 - the personal and private consumer loans granted to borrowers directly in the enterprises and the organizations in which they work.

In terms of consumer loans lending classified: the short-term (up to 1 year), the medium-term (3-5 years) and the long-term (over 5 years).

By way of providing consumer loans: the target, non-earmarked.

To ensure distinguish loans unsecured (blank) and secured (the mortgage guarantees, the guarantees insured).

On the method of repayment of loans are distinguished repaid in a lump sum and the loans with payment by installments.

On the method of charging interest loans are classified as: the loans with deduction of interest at the time it is providing loans with the payments of interest at the time of loan repayment, the loans with payments of interest different contributions throughout the period of use (quarterly, the 1 in the semi-annually or according to the agreed schedule).

There is just such a thing as a loan from annuity, i.e. the payment with simultaneous payment of percents for using a loan.

By the nature of the circuit means loans are divided into the one-time and renewable (revolving, rollover).

The promissory note loan (bill's loan). For lending you can open the special loan account with the bank, which granted him the collateral (pledge). Depending on the size of the loan policy of the bank, the client's reputation and the quality of bills, period or is not installed, or is determined by the period of payment of the bill. Either the client repays its debts on the account, in which case it returns or repaid at random from the amount received in the payment of bills. The percentage charged by the bank in the accordance with the established procedure. The special loan account is a demand deposit account because the bank, in turn, sets the client maturity debt. When you do this, the following requirements apply to the client:

1. The amount of the loan.
2. The upper limit of the ratio between debt and security.
3. The amount of interest for a loan and the commission with the right bank after warning the customer change the size.
4. The rights of the bank to require at any time, partially or fully pay off debt or to provide additional security.
5. The rights of the bank customer's receipt of arrears in payment of the amounts presented in the provision of promissory notes, as well as at the expense of other amounts the client available in the bank.
6. The bank's right to allow a client to replace for the payment of the bill, are, on the other.

Thus, when posting bills of exchange client receives all of their amount minus the discount. On onkol account he can use sum, usually at the rate of 60-90% of the nominal value of a bill passed in. In the first case, the client receives all sums due at once, the second is to use the money as needed. In the first case, the percentage withheld by the bank immediately, and the second after a certain period, as the use of funds from the account onkol.

The loans from the Central Bank: centralized loan, the credit auctions The corporate (commercial credit).

The advantages:

1. The independence from the state regulation of export in a commercial transaction.
2. The great opportunities to harmonize the cost of credit directly between the counterparties.
3. The flexible regulation deadlines.

The disadvantages:

1. Limited funds in the lending process.
2. The relationship of the buyer only with the supplier.
3. The difference in prices.

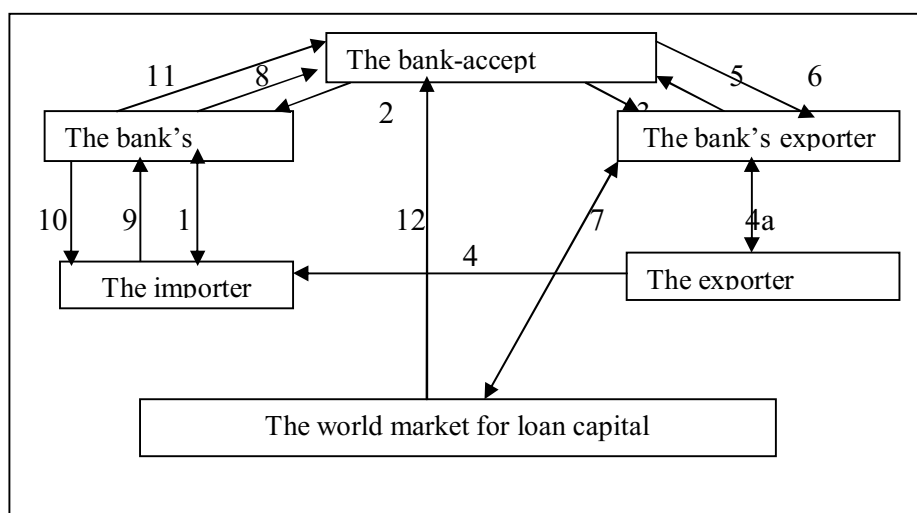


Figure 2: The accepting-ramburs credit

- 1- the order of acceptance bill of exchange by the acceptor.
- 2 – the acceptance of the agreement.
- Issuing of an irrevocable letter of credit of accept with the obligation to accept the bill.
- 4 – the shipment of goods.
- 4A – the accounting of draft and the transfer of commercial documents to the bank.
- 5 - forwarding draft for acceptance and the commercial documents.
- 6 – the return the accepted bill of exchange.
- 7 – the re-draft.
- 8 - the forwarding of commercial documents.
- 9 – the transfer of business documents to the importer under security (safe receipt).
- 10 – reimbursement - translation amounts of bills and refund provision.
- 11 – the transfer amounts to the acceptor bank bills.
- 12 - the presentation of a bill of exchange payable at maturity.