

Bills of Exchange - in practice

Jyske Bank's financing solution is based on Bills of Exchange. A Bill of Exchange is a debt instrument through which the buyer undertakes to pay the nominal amount of the Bill of Exchange to the seller at a specified time – please see the example below.

	First bill of Exchange City of the celler, the dd.mmLyyyy Rece	For USD 100.000,00 Amount In Routes
Ø TYSKE BANK	Fey this first Bill of Sachange (second unpeid) to the order of	Ac dd.mm.yyyy (meturity date)
	Full name and address of the seller.	
	currency and amount in letters (USD one	windradrhousand 00/1001
	Amounts In words	
ata Accepted		
ets Accepted	Amounts In words	

When a buyer accepts Jyske Bank's offer of financing, the following takes place:

- Jyske Bank prepares the Bills of Exchange, an original and a duplicate for each payment.
- The Bills of Exchange are sent to the nearest Jyske Bank branch, where the seller signs the Bills of Exchange (also on the back).
- Jyske Bank sends the Bills of Exchange by courier to either the buyer's bank, lawyer or a notary public.
- The buyer signs and stamps the Bills of Exchange at his local bank/lawyer/notary public.
- The buyer's bank/lawyer/notary public verifies to Jyske Bank that the Bills of Exchange have been signed according to the buyer's signing powers.
- The buyer's bank/lawyer/notary public returns the Bills of Exchange to Jyske Bank.
- Jyske Bank finances the Bills of Exchange, and the seller receives his payment, when he provides documentation that delivery has taken place in accordance with the commercial contract.
- On due date, Jyske Bank contacts the buyer for payment. The Bill of Exchange can be paid either by a direct bank transfer or as an international collection through buyer's bank.

Bills of Exchange are a recognised means of payment regulated by international conventions and national legislation.