

202

Ť.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

**DOT** 1 1976



B-114823

To the Board of Directors Export-Import Bank of the United States

We have examined the statement of financial condition of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) as of June 30, 1976, and the related statements of income and reserve for contingencies and defaults and of changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841 et. seq) and in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We previously examined and reported on Eximbank's financial statements for fiscal year 1975.

Eximbank's reported net income, which had been declining in prior years, increased in fiscal year 1976. Reported net income has been stated before any provision for losses that may be sustained on loans, guarantees and insurance, but all accumulated net income, after dividends, has been reserved as a provision for future losses. Although an increased amount was added to the reserve in fiscal year 1976, loan and lorn interest delinguencies increased (see note 4), the total risk of incurring possible losses continued to rise (see note 7) and future losses continued to be unpredictable (see note 6). We are therefore unable to express an opinion on the adequacy of Eximbank's reserve for contingencies and defaults.

In our opinion, except for the amount reserved for contingencies and defaults, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of Eximbank at June 30, 1976 and 1975, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis after restatement for the change, with which we concur, in the method of accounting for sales of Certificates of Beneficial Interest as described in note 1 to the financial statements.

Attack.

Comptroller General of the United States

Copy microfilmed was of poor quality.

ID-76-91

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION ۰. ٩. 4 -ASSETS June 30, 1976 June 30, 1975 CASH: 500,000 U. S. Treasury ..... \$ \$ 8,300,000 Domestic Commercial Banks ..... 500,000 12,500.000 \$ -0- \$ 20,800,00 INVESTMENT IN U.S. SECURITIES ..... 9,600,000 -0-LOANS RECEIVABLE (NOTES 4 & 5): Current Loans -- includes rescheduled loans of \$669,1 million at 6-30-76 and \$794.6 million at 6-30-75 .... 10,549,300,000 9,769,800,000 ACCRUED INTEREST AND FEES RECEIVA-BLE (NOTE 4): 143,000,000 Current Interest and Fees ..... 172,500,000 201,800,000 159,600,00 Delinquent Interest ..... 29,300,000 16,600,000 OTHER ASSETS: . Deferred Debenture and Participa-2,200,000 3,300,000 tion Certificate Expenses ..... 949 page -Foreign Credit Insurance Association 1,500,000 1,800,000 Receivables..... 300,000 500,000 Other Receivables ..... 400,000 Miscellaneous Assets ..... 200,000 4,200,000 6,000,00 TOTAL ASSETS \$11,046,500,000 \$10,069,100,00 ţŧ

Notes to Financial Statements on pages \_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_ are an integral part of this statement, >

. . . .

• .

Export-Import Bank of the United States

	une 30, 1976	-	lune 30, 1975	
BORROWINGS (Notes 2 & 3):				
Notes Payable to U.S. Treasury\$ Notes Payable to Federal Financ-	10,800,000		\$ 207,100,000	-
ing Bank Notes Payable to Private Export	4,984,600,000		4,049,400,000	
Funding Corporation	100,000,000		-0	
Debentures Payable Certificates of Beneficial Interest	2,343,100,000		2,343,100,000	
Payable	480,600,000		471,100,000	
Participation Certificates Payable	250,000,000	\$ 8,169,100,000	250,000,000	\$ 7,320,700,0
THER LIABILITIES:				
Guaranteed Letters of Credit Payable	23,103,000		16,500,000	
Accrued Interest Payable	94,000,000		76,600,000	•
Dividend Payable to U.S. Treasury	20,000,000		20,000,000	
Other Credits	13,700,000	150,800,000	6,300,000	
DEFERRED FEE INCOME		7,700,000		5,500,0
~				
ESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES AND DEFAULTS (NOTES 3, 4, 5 and 6):				,
accumulated from income-includes	مي و ورومورونو .		-	•
capitalized interest of \$31.6 million at 6-30-76 and \$18.6	•	· · · ·		
million at ú-30-75		1,718,900,000		1,623,5 <b>00</b> ,0
APITAL STOCK HELD BY U.S. TREASURY				
NOTE 3)		1,000,000,000		1,000,000,0
OTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVE, AND				
CAPITAL		\$ <u>11,046,500,000</u>		\$ <u>10,069,100,</u> C
<b>f</b> t				

•

۴.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND BESLEVE FOR CONTINGENCIES AND DEFAULTS

.

ł

·, ·

-

Export-Import Bank of the United Stat

## Fiscal Year Ended

-	June 30, 1976	June 30, 1975
REVENUES:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Interest on Loans Insurance Premiums and Guarantee Fees Commitment Fees and Other Income Total Revenues	\$ 609,000,000 17,100,000 24,700,000 650,800,000	\$ 512,200,000 12,100,000 21,500,000 545,800,000
EXPENSES:		-
Interest on U. S. Government Borrowings Interest on Debenture and Participation Certificate Bor-	342,800,000	267,900,000
rowings	170,700,000	180,000,000
Financing Costs	5,000,000	5,500,000
Administrative Expenses	11,000,000	10,100,000
Claims Paid, net of recoveries (Note 6)	5,900,000	1,800,000
Total Expenses	535,400,000	465,300,000
NET_INCOME	115,400,000	80,500,000
Less: Dividend to U. S. Treasury (Note 3)	20,000,000	20,000,000
Addition to Reserve for Contingencies and Defaults	95,400,000	60,500,000
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES AND DEFAULTS:		
Balance at Beginning of Fiscal Year Balance at End of Fiscal Year	<u>1,623,500,000</u> \$ <u>1,718,900,000</u>	$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1,563,000,000} \\ \underline{1,623,500,000} \\ \end{array}$

ŧ

"otes to Financial Statements on pages \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_ are an integral part of this statement.

1

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

•	Fiscal Year June 30, 1976	Endad June 30, 1975
FUNDS PROVIDED:		
Net Income includes adjustment for depreciation expense Borrowings from the Federal Financing Bank (Note 2) Borrowings from the Private Export Funding Corporation Repayments and Other Credits to Loans Receivable	<pre>\$ 115,500,000 2,285,000,600 100,000,000 1,363,200,000 17,40<sup>0</sup>,000 9,500,000 38,200,000</pre>	\$ 80,500,000 4,049,400,000 - 0 - 1,359,300,000 16,500,000 - 0 - (10,200,000)
TOTAL FUNDS PROVIDED	\$ <u>3,928,800,000</u>	\$ <u>5,495,300,000</u>
FUNDS APPLIED:		
Interest - 1976, \$7,490,291; 1975, \$4,191,572	\$2,310,900,000 9,600,000 42,200,000 1,349,800,000 196,300,000 -0 - -0 - 20,000,000	\$2,819,760,600 - 0 - 35,660,000 - 0 - 2,249,800,000 41,800,000 300,600,000 50,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED	\$ <u>3,928,800,000</u>	\$ <u>5,495,300,000</u>

Notes to Financial Statements on pages \_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_ are an integral part of this statement.

.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: Enabling Legislation and Basic Accounting Principles.

Eximbank is an independent corporate agency within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The primary legislation governing its operations consists of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended through January 4, 1975, and the Government Corporation Control Act.

Eximbank's accounting records are maintained on an accrual basis with the exception of write-offs of loans and payment of claims on guarantees and insurance policies. Loans are written off and charged to income when Eximbank determines that the outstanding principal balance is uncollectable. Claims are charged to income in the year paid. Later recoveries of amounts written off or of amounts on which claims are paid are treated as income in the year received. Interest on delinquent loans receivable is accrued until such time as Eximbank determines on a case-bycase basis that a particular delinquent loan should be nonaccruing.

For several years Eximbank sold Certificates of Beneficial Interest (CBI's) in its loan portfolio. Until FY 1976, these transactions had been considered sales of assets, and the sale of a CBI resulted in a reduction of loans receivable. As of June 30, 1976, the Bank changed its accounting treatment of CBI's, so that these instruments are now treated as borrowings rather than asset sales. As a result, the loan maturities represented by outstanding guaranteed CBI's have been reinstated as loans receivable and the CBI's are now shown as borrowings payable. The statements for FY 1975 have been adjusted to conform to FY 1976 statement classifications. The commitment authority of Eximbank under the Export-Import Bank Act to lend, guarantee, and insure is limited to \$25 billion outstanding at any one time. Under the Act, loans are charged against the \$25 billion limitation at 100 percent of their authorized amount. Guarantees and insurance are charged against the \$25 billion limitation at 25 percent of Eximbank's contractual liability, with the proviso that the aggregate amount of guarantees and insurance so charged may not exceed \$20 billion. Thus, Eximbank's contractual commitments outstanding at any one time could reach \$40 billion, consisting of \$20 billion of guarantees and insurance outstanding, resulting in a \$5 billion charge against the \$25 billion limitation, and \$20 billion additional commitments charged at 100 percent against the limitation.

At June 30, 1976, the committed and uncommitted authority to lend, guarantee, and insure was:

\$25 billion limitation					
Category		15	Charge Millions)		
Jucegory		74			
Loans		\$	18,061.5		
Guarantees	\$ 5,986.3				
Insurance	4,339.8 \$ 10,326.1 @ 25%				
	\$ 10,326.1 @ 25%		2,581.5		
Committed			20,643.0		
Uncommitted			4,357.0		
Total Statutory	Authority		25,000.0		

ţ,

The figure of \$4,339.8 million includes a charge to lending authority of \$2,400 million for short-term insurance. Exposure under such short-term insurance was \$2,095.9 million at June 30, 1976.

Note 2: Borrowings from the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Financing Bank.

3

1

Eximbank does not receive any appropriated funds. It has authority, under its Act, to borrow directly from the U.S. Treasury and to have outstanding at any one time up to \$6 billion of such borrowings. Eximbank avails itself of this authority for its short-term needs on a daily basis at a 91-day Treasury bill rate. Excess cash is used to reduce these borrowings on a daily basis. The average rate for such short-term borrowings during FY 1976 was 5.76 percent.

In previous years, Eximbank borrowed to meet its medium-term needs through the issuance of debentures and participation certificates, of which \$2.6 billion are still outstanding with maturieties extending to 1982, at an average interest rate of 6.58 percent.

Eximbank is now borrowing from the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) for its medium-term needs. During FY 1976, Eximbank borrowed the following from the FFB:

ſ	S	Mt	11	ion	s)

Date	Amount	Rate	Maturity
9-1-75	\$ 170	8.320%	3-1-79
9-1-75	500	8.375	9-1-7 <b>9</b>
12-1-75	550	7,905	12-1-79
3-1-76	568	7.515	6-1-79
6-1-76	400	7.480	6-1-78
6-1-76	97	8.125	6-1-84

- As Eximbank is a net borrower of funds, it is planned that net short-term borrowings from the U.S. Treasury will be repaid quarterly by borrowing from the FFB on a medium-term basis at a U.S. Government agency borrowing rate appropriate to the term of the borrowing.

- 🗟

ţ,

- 4 -

In addition to the Bank's regular short-term U.S. Treasury borrowings, Eximbank has certain borrowings (\$10.8 million at June 30, 1976) from the U.S. Treasury at rates lower than the standard rate prevailing at the time the funds were borrowed. These borrowings were tied direct'\* to the rate, term, and outstanding balances of certain concessionary loans that Eximbank made in the national interest. The last of these loans was authorized in 1970. Had the Treasury charged Eximbank interest at rates approximating the full cost of funds, Eximbank's interest expense would have been increased by about \$ 1.5 million and \$ 2.9 million in fiscal years 1976 and 1975, respectively, and the net income from operations for these years would have been correspondingly reduced.

Note 3: United States Government Investment in Eximbank.

The investment of the U.S. Government in Eximbank consists of the following:

	(\$ Millions)		
	June 30, 1976	June 30, 1975	
Capital stock held by U.S. Treasury	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	
Reserve for Contingencies and Defaults	1,718.9	1,623.5	
Dividend Payable to U.S. Treasury	20.0	20.0	
Notes Payable to Federal Financin, Bank	4,984.6	4,049.4	
Notes Payable to U.S. Treasury	10.8	207.1	-
Total	\$7,734.3	\$6,900.0	

A dividend to the U.S. Treasury of \$20 million, as of June 30, 1976, was declared August 19, 1976.

Note 4: Delinquent Loans.

Ē

Loans with any installments of principal or interest past due 90 days or more are classified as delinquent on the Statement of Financial

Condition. The oust..nding principal amount of delinquent loans are summarized inthousands of dollars on a comparative basis as follows:

(Statement attached)

Only \$29.3 million of delinquent interest has accrued and is carried as a receivable. The difference between this figure and the \$63.9 million shown above represents mainly interest on loans which are nonaccruing for financial statement purposes.

The government of the Republic of China, now located on Taiwan, is not at this time being called upon to make payments on the delinquent loans next to its name above. which were made prior to 1947 when the seat of that government was on the mainland and which relate to assets no longer under the control of that government. The delinquent loans to Cuba pertain to loans made before 1961, when a prior government existed. Note 5: Rescheduled Loans.

From time to time Eximbank must extend the repayment date of some or all principal installments of a loan to a new schedule because the obligor or country has encountered temporary financial difficulty and the Directors of Eximbank have determined that providing relief in this manner will aid collectability and enable the obligor ultimately to service the debt.

All loan maturities which were previously rescheduled in this manner are current at June 30, 1976, except for 11 loans with an aggregate outstanding principal balance of \$23.5 million are to which principal and interest installments amounting to \$6.2 million are 90 days or more past due. These 11 loans are included in the delinquent classification on the Statement of Financial Condition. In FY 1976 Eximbank rescheduled principal

5

	Total Outstanding	Deli	nquent Install June 30, 1976		Del	inquent Installs	ents
Country	<u>Principal</u>	Principel	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
China	\$ 25,386.0	\$26,396.0	\$21,620.9	\$. 48,CC6.9	\$ 24.910.0	\$ 20,632.3	\$ 45,542.3
Cuba	35,255 6	36,256.6	32,470.3	68,735.9	34,693.7	30,224.5	64,919.2
(exico	1,082.2	1,082.2	147.9	1,230,1	1,032.2	147.9	1,230.1
ligeria	20,240.8	1,014.9	539.5	1,554.4	·_	-	
Chailand	15,632.2	727.6	1,301.5	2,029.1	485.1	867.2	1,352,3
aire	145,421.4	2,172.9	6,536.1	8,709.0	~	-	-
)ther	33,052.2	2,842.7	1,326,3	4,169.0	1,275.5	1,180.7	2,456.2
Totel	\$ _231,081.4	\$70,492.9	\$63,942.5	<u>\$134,435.4</u>	\$ 62,446.5	\$ 53,052.6	\$115,499.1

. .

ś

)

;

`

1

.

• •

4

:

•

.

.

.

**Å**1.

installments totaling \$48.3 million bn loans having an outstanding principal balance of \$53.4 million.

- Some reschedulings include capitalized interest, which has been previously credited to the Reserve for Contingencies and Defaults. At June 30, 1976, the Reserve of \$1,718.9 million includes \$65.2 million of such outstanding capitalized interest of which \$2.2 million is 90 days or more past due. The Reserve also includes past due interest and interest on delinquent loans totaling \$39.3 million.

Note 6. Losses, Claims and Reserve for Contingencies and Defaults.

No loans were written of in FY 1976. Losses, claim payments and recoveries for the last two fiscal years are:

Loans written off	Fiscal Year 1976 \$ -0-	Fiscal Year 1975 \$ 0.3
Guarantee claims paid	4,053.3	2,553.0
Guarantee recoveries	(5,133.3)	(4,275.7)
Insurance claims paid	9,133.6	5,516.3
Insurance recoveries	(2,150.0)	(2,042.6)
Claims Paid, net of recoveries	\$5.903.6	\$1,757.3

The risk to Eximbank from potential losses and claims is not susceptible to accurate measurement because of the unpredictable nature of future worldwide economic and politi.al conditions. Eximbank's entire Reserve is available to cover such losses, claims and contingencies. Eximbank has a Reserve for Contingencies and Defaults of \$1.7 billion which is 15.9 percent of outstanding loans and 1.1 percent of world commitments. This Reserve, coupled with Eximbank's \$1.3 billion Capital, amounts to 25 percent of outstanding loans and more than 9 percent of world commitments.

---

5

ns ha

، کینے :

· 7 -

Note 7: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.

Eximbank's worldwide commitments, shown below, incluce contingent liabilities totaling \$10,022.0 million at June 30, 1976, and \$8,769.4 million at June 30, 1975.

÷

		(\$ Millions)	
<u>.</u>	<u>June 30, 1976</u>	<u>'une 30, 1975</u>	
Outstanding Loans	\$ 10,830.4	\$ 9,882.7	
Undisbursed Loans	. 7,231.1	7,043.6	
Guarantees Contingent Liability	5,986.3	5,260.6	
FCIA Insurance Contingent Liability	. 4,035.7	3,508.8	
Total	\$ 28,083.5	25,695.7	

ţ