

Balance Sheets

(in millions)	As of September 30, 2010	As of September 30, 2009
ASSETS		
Intragovernmental		
Fund Balance with the U.S. Treasury (Note 2)	\$4,630.4	\$1,792.5
Receivable from the Program Account (Note 5)	842.8	1,396.6
Total Assets - Intragovernmental	5,473.2	3,189.1
Public		
Cash (Note 3)	0.3	0.5
Loans Receivable, Net (Note 4A)	4,868.7	3,936.3
Receivables from Subrogated Claims, Net (Note 4E)	437.5	659.5
Other Assets (Note 9)	32.3	7.7
Total Assets - Public	5,338.8	4,604.0
TOTAL ASSETS	\$10,812.0	\$7,793.1
LIABILITIES		
Intragovernmental		
Borrowings from the U.S. Treasury (Note 11)	\$7,254.5	\$3,805.2
Accounts Payable to the U.S. Treasury	990.3	928.9
Payable to the Financing Account (Note 5)	842.8	1,396.6
Total Liabilities - Intragovernmental	9,087.6	6,130.7
Public		
Payment Certificates (Note 11)	78.8	82.7
Claims Payable	14.4	11.8
Guaranteed-Loan Liability (Note 4G)	1,419.6	2,234.1
Other Liabilities (Note 12)	565.5	176.1
Total Liabilities - Public	2,078.3	2,504.7
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$11,165.9	\$8,635.4
NET POSITION		
Capital Stock	1,000.0	1,000.0
Unexpended Appropriations	255.1	293.1
Cumulative Results of Operations	(1,609.0)	(2,135.4)
TOTAL NET POSITION	(353.9)	(842.3)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$10,812.0	\$7,793.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Net Costs

(in millions)	Loans	Guarantees	Insurance	Total
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010				
Costs				
Interest Expense	\$424.2	\$-	\$-	\$424.2
Claim Expenses	-	13.0	4.3	17.3
Provision for Credit Losses	595.9	(368.9)	53.8	280.8
Broker Commissions	-	-	5.3	5.3
Total Costs	1,020.1	(355.9)	63.4	727.6
Earned Revenue				
Interest Income	(502.2)	(79.9)	-	(582.1)
Fee & Other Income	(31.3)	(268.8)	-	(300.1)
Insurance Premium & Other Income	-	-	(34.7)	(34.7)
Total Earned Revenue	(533.5)	(348.7)	(34.7)	(916.9)
NET EXCESS OF PROGRAM (REVENUE) OVER PROGRAM COSTS	486.6	(704.6)	28.7	(189.3)
Administrative Costs (Note 4K)				90.9
Liquidating Account Distribution of Income				22.9
TOTAL NET EXCESS (REVENUE) OVER COSTS				(\$75.5)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Costs				
Interest Expense	\$256.3	\$-	\$-	\$256.3
Claim Expenses	-	13.4	5.2	18.6
Provision for Credit Losses	41.3	1,176.7	87.4	1,305.4
Broker Commissions	-	-	4.0	4.0
Total Costs	297.6	1,190.1	96.6	1,584.3
Earned Revenue				
Interest Income	(487.5)	(119.9)	-	(607.4)
Fee & Other Income	(21.3)	(257.6)	-	(278.9)
Insurance Premium & Other Income	-	-	(26.1)	(26.1)
Total Earned Revenue	(508.8)	(377.5)	(26.1)	(912.4)
NET EXCESS OF PROGRAM COSTS OVER PROGRAM (REVENUE)	(211.2)	812.6	70.5	671.9
Administrative Costs (Note 4k)				84.1
Liquidating Account Distribution of Income				46.9
TOTAL NET EXCESS COSTS OVER (REVENUE)				\$802.9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Net Position

(in millions)	Capital Stock	Unexpended Appropriations	Cumulative Results of Operations	Total
For the Year Ended September 30, 2010				
BEGINNING NET POSITION	\$1,000.0	\$293.1	(\$2,135.4)	(\$842.3)
BUDGETARY FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Appropriations Received - Inspector General	-	2.5	-	2.5
Appropriations Received - Reestimate	-	1,121.1	-	1,121.1
Rescissions	-	-	-	-
Cancelled Authority	-	(17.0)	-	(17.0)
Transfer Out Without Reimbursement	-	-	(778.2)	(778.2)
Other Adjustments	-	-	(2.0)	(2.0)
Appropriations Used	-	(1,144.6)	1,144.6	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	82.8	82.8
Other Financing Sources				
Imputed Financing	-	-	3.7	3.7
Total Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(38.0)	450.9	412.9
Adjusted Net Position	1,000.0	255.1	(1,684.5)	(429.4)
Less: Excess of Program Costs Over Revenue	-	-	(75.5)	(75.5)
ENDING NET POSITION	\$1,000.0	\$255.1	(\$1,609.0)	(\$353.9)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2009				
BEGINNING NET POSITION	\$1,000.0	\$363.3	(\$1,296.2)	\$67.1
BUDGETARY FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Appropriations Received - Inspector General	-	2.5	-	2.5
Appropriations Received - Reestimate	-	570.5	-	570.5
Rescissions	-	(44.0)	-	(44.0)
Cancelled Authority	-	(10.6)	-	(10.6)
Transfer Out Without Reimbursement	-	-	(706.6)	(706.6)
Other Adjustments	-	2.5	(2.3)	0.2
Appropriations Used	-	(591.1)	591.1	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	78.8	78.8
Other Financing Sources				
Imputed Financing	-	-	2.7	2.7
Total Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(70.2)	(36.3)	(106.5)
Adjusted Net Position	1,000.0	293.1	(1,332.5)	(39.4)
Less: Excess of Program Revenue over Costs	-	-	802.9	802.9
ENDING NET POSITION	\$1,000.0	\$293.1	(\$2,135.4)	(\$842.3)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources

(in millions)	For the Year Ended September 30, 2010			For the Year Ended September 30, 2009		
	Budgetary	Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Accounts	Total	Budgetary	Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Accounts	Total
BUDGETARY RESOURCES						
Unobligated Balance, Brought Forward October 1	\$559.4	\$938.6	\$1,498.0	\$560.2	\$905.5	\$1,465.7
Recoveries of Prior-Year Unpaid Obligations	20.8	10.0	30.8	16.2	4.9	21.1
Budget Authority:						
Appropriation	1,123.6	–	1,123.6	573.0	–	573.0
Borrowing Authority (Note 16)	–	5,131.0	5,131.0	–	4,619.8	4,619.8
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	512.2	3,031.8	3,544.0	206.0	2,121.2	2,327.2
Permanently Not Available	(34.1)	(998.6)	(1,032.7)	(96.3)	(1,192.9)	(1,289.2)
Total Budgetary Resources (Note 16)	\$2,181.9	\$8,112.8	\$10,294.7	\$1,259.1	\$6,458.5	\$7,717.6
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES						
Obligations Incurred, Direct (Note 16)	\$1,273.1	\$6,557.6	\$7,830.7	\$699.7	\$5,519.9	\$6,219.6
Unobligated Balance, Apportioned (Note 16)	679.8	1,555.2	2,235.0	342.8	938.6	1,281.4
Unobligated Balance Not Available (Note 16)	229.0	–	229.0	216.6	–	216.6
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	\$2,181.9	\$8,112.8	\$10,294.7	\$1,259.1	\$6,458.5	\$7,717.6
CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE						
Obligated Balance, Net:						
Unpaid Obligations, Brought Forward October 1	\$96.7	\$2,710.9	\$2,807.6	\$89.9	\$100.5	\$190.4
Obligations Incurred, Net (Note 16)	1,273.1	6,557.6	7,830.7	699.7	5,519.9	6,219.6
Gross Outlays	(1,240.6)	(3,747.9)	(4,988.5)	(676.7)	(2,904.6)	(3,581.3)
Recoveries of Prior-Year Unpaid Obligations	(20.8)	(10.0)	(30.8)	(16.2)	(4.9)	(21.1)
Total, Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, End of Period	\$108.4	\$5,510.6	\$5,619.0	\$96.7	\$2,710.9	\$2,807.6
NET OUTLAYS						
Gross Outlays	\$1,240.6	\$3,747.9	\$4,988.5	\$676.7	\$2,904.6	\$3,581.3
Less: Actual Offsetting Collections	(512.2)	(3,031.8)	(3,544.0)	(206.0)	(2,121.2)	(2,327.2)
NET OUTLAYS	\$728.4	\$716.1	\$1,444.5	\$470.7	\$783.4	\$1,254.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010 and Year Ended September 30, 2009

1. Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Enabling Legislation and Mission

The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank or the Bank) is an independent executive agency and a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation that was first organized as a District of Columbia banking corporation in 1934. Ex-Im Bank is the official export-credit agency of the United States. Ex-Im Bank's operations subsequent to September 30, 1991, are subject to the provisions of the Federal Credit Reform Act (FCRA) of 1990 (P.L. 101-508), which became effective October 1, 1991. The Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2006 extended the Bank's charter until September 30, 2011.

Ex-Im Bank's mission is to enable U.S. companies – large and small – to turn export opportunities into real sales that help to maintain and create U.S. jobs and contribute to a stronger national economy. Ex-Im Bank supports U.S. exports by providing export financing through its loan, guarantee and insurance programs in cases where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing or when such support is necessary to level the playing field due to financing provided by foreign governments to their exporters that compete with U.S. exporters. The Bank's charter requires reasonable assurance of repayment for the transactions it authorizes, and the Bank closely monitors credit and other risks in its portfolio. In pursuit of its mission of supporting U.S. exports, Ex-Im Bank offers four financial products: direct loans, loan guarantees, working capital guarantees and export credit insurance. All Ex-Im Bank obligations carry the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Ex-Im Bank offers fixed-rate loans directly to foreign buyers of U.S. goods and services. Ex-Im Bank extends to a company's foreign customer a fixed-rate loan covering up to 85 percent of the U.S. contract value. The buyer must make a cash payment to the U.S. exporter of at least 15 percent of the U.S. contract value. Ex-Im Bank's direct loans carry the lowest fixed interest rate permitted for the importing country and term under the "Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits" negotiated among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Ex-Im Bank loan guarantees cover the repayment risks on the foreign buyer's debt obligations incurred to purchase U.S.

exports. Ex-Im Bank guarantees to a lender that, in the event of a payment default by the borrower, it will pay to the lender the outstanding principal and interest on the loan. Ex-Im Bank's comprehensive guarantee covers all of the commercial and political risks for up to 85 percent of the U.S. contract value.

Loans and guarantees extended under the medium-term loan program typically have repayment terms of one to seven years, while loans and guarantees extended under the long-term loan program usually have repayment terms in excess of seven years. Generally, both the medium-term and long-term loan and guarantee programs cover up to 85 percent of the U.S. contract value of shipped goods.

Under the Working Capital Guarantee Program, Ex-Im Bank provides repayment guarantees to lenders on secured, short-term working capital loans made to qualified exporters. The working capital guarantee may be approved for a single loan or a revolving line of credit. Ex-Im Bank's working capital guarantee protects the lender from default by the exporter for 90 percent of the loan principal and interest. Ex-Im Bank's Supply Chain Finance Guarantee Program (SCF Program) is designed to support U.S. exporters and their U.S. based suppliers many of whom are small and medium-sized companies. Under the SCF Program, lenders will purchase accounts receivable owned by the suppliers and due from the exporter. Ex-Im Bank provides a 90 percent guarantee on the repayment obligation of the exporter. The purchase of accounts receivable allows suppliers to receive immediate payment of their invoices, decreases their cost of funds, and enables them to better fulfill new orders and maintain or add jobs. The exporters benefit by having the option to extend payment terms without imposing undue financial hardship on their suppliers.

Ex-Im Bank's export-credit insurance policies help U.S. exporters sell their goods overseas by protecting them against the risk of foreign-buyer or other foreign-debtor default for political or commercial reasons, allowing them to extend credit to their international customers. Insurance policies may apply to shipments to one buyer or multiple buyers, insure comprehensive (commercial and political) credit risks or only political risks, and cover short-term or medium-term sales.

Basis of Accounting

Ex-Im Bank reports under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States applicable to federal agencies

(government GAAP). The format of the financial statements and footnotes is in accordance with form and content guidance provided in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements, revised as of September 29, 2010.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant of these estimates are the allowances for losses on loans receivable, subrogated claims receivable, and guarantees and insurance. Ex-Im Bank uses its historical default and recovery experience to calculate loss estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Loans Receivables, Net

Loan obligations are carried at principal and interest receivable amounts less an allowance for credit losses.

From time to time, Ex-Im Bank extends the repayment date and may modify the interest rate of some or all principal installments of a loan because the obligor or country has encountered financial difficulty and Ex-Im Bank has determined that providing relief in this manner will enhance the ability to collect the loan.

Receivables from Subrogated Claims, Net

Receivables from subrogated claims represent the outstanding balance of payments that were made on claims that were submitted to Ex-Im Bank in its capacity as guarantor or insurer under Ex-Im Bank's export guarantee or insurance programs. Receivables from subrogated claims are carried at principal and interest receivable amounts less an allowance for claim losses. Under the subrogation clauses in its guarantee and insurance contracts, Ex-Im Bank receives all rights, title and interest in all amounts relating to claims paid under insurance policies and guarantees and therefore establishes an asset to reflect such rights.

Accrued Interest

Interest is accrued on loans and claims as it is earned. Generally, loans and subrogated claims receivable delinquent 90 days or more are placed on a nonaccrual status unless they are well-secured and significant collections have been received. At the time that a loan or claim is placed on nonaccrual status, any accrued but unpaid interest previously recorded is reversed against current-period interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on a cash basis until qualifying for return to accrual status. Loans are returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Accounting for Capitalized Interest on Rescheduled Loans and Subrogated Claims

Rescheduling agreements frequently allow for Ex-Im Bank to add uncollected interest to the principal balance of rescheduled loans and subrogated claims receivable (i.e., capitalized interest). When capitalized, any accrued interest receivable is reversed against current period's interest income. The amount of interest that was capitalized and included in the principal balance is recorded as income when cash collections occur and only after all principal not related to the capitalized interest is paid. An allowance is established for all uncollected capitalized interest.

Allowance for Losses on Loans, Guarantees, Insurance and Subrogated Claims

The allowance for losses provides for estimated losses inherent in the loan, claim, guarantee and insurance portfolios. The allowance is established through a provision charged to earnings. Write-offs are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan or claim balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the credits in light of historical and market experience, the nature and volume of the credit portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing worldwide economic and political conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance for Ex-Im Bank credit-reform credits represents the amount of estimated credit loss associated with the applicable credit. The credit loss is defined as the net present value of estimated loan, guarantee and insurance defaults less subsequent estimated recoveries. Ex-Im Bank has established cash-flow models for expected defaults, fees and recoveries to estimate the credit loss for each approved credit. For new authorizations, the models incorporate Ex-Im Bank's actual historical loss and recovery experience.

The net credit loss of credit-reform loans, guarantees and insurance is re-estimated annually in accordance with OMB guidelines and Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 18, Amendments to Accounting Standards for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees. The re-estimates adjust the allowance for credit losses to account for actual activity and changes in the financial and economic factors that affect the repayment prospects over time.

Accounting for Guarantees in a Foreign Currency

Ex-Im Bank provides guarantees and insurance denominated in certain foreign currencies. The foreign currencies approved for Ex-Im Bank guarantees as of September 30, 2010, are: Australian dollar, Brazilian real, British pound, Canadian dollar, CFA franc, Colombian peso, Egyptian pound, euro, Indian rupee, Indonesian rupiah, Japanese yen, Korean won, Malaysian ringgit, Mexican peso, Moroccan dirham, New Zealand dollar, Norwegian krone, Pakistani rupee, Philippine peso, Polish zloty, Russian ruble, South African rand, Swedish krona, Swiss franc, Taiwanese dollar and Thai baht. At the time of authorization, Ex-Im Bank records the authorization amount as the U.S. dollar equivalent of the foreign-currency obligation based on the exchange rate at that time. At the end of each fiscal year, Ex-Im Bank determines the dollar equivalent of the outstanding balance for each foreign-currency guarantee based on the exchange rate at the end of the year and adjusts the guarantee loan liability accordingly.

Borrowings from the U.S. Treasury

The main source of Ex-Im Bank's outstanding debt is borrowings from the U.S. Treasury. Borrowings from the U.S. Treasury are used to finance medium-term and long-term loans. These borrowings carry a fixed rate of interest. They are further discussed in Note 11.

Payment Certificates

Payment certificates represent Ex-Im Bank's outstanding borrowings related to specific claims for which Ex-Im Bank is paying the guaranteed lender as the guaranteed installments become due. Payment certificates are issued by Ex-Im Bank in exchange for the foreign importer's defaulted note which was guaranteed by Ex-Im Bank and the payment certificates carry the same repayment terms and interest rate as the guaranteed foreign importer's note. Payment certificates are backed by the full faith and credit of the government and are freely transferable.

Claims Payable

Liabilities for claims arising from Ex-Im Bank's guarantee and insurance activities and the related estimated losses and claim recovery expenses are accrued upon approval of a claim.

Accounts Payable to the U.S. Treasury

Accounts payable to the U.S. Treasury include the results of the credit-loss re-estimate required under the FCRA. The payable represents funds that are held in credit-reform financing accounts that are determined to be in excess of amounts needed to cover future defaults. The payable also includes expired appropriations no longer available for obligation that will be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Fees and Premia

Ex-Im Bank charges a risk-related exposure fee under both the loan and guarantee programs that is collected on each loan disbursement or shipment of goods under the guarantee policy.

On working capital guarantees, Ex-Im Bank charges an up-front facility fee, which, due to the short-term nature of the contracts, is credited to income as collected. Premia charged under insurance policies are recognized as income using a method that generally reflects the exposure over the term of the policy.

Appropriated Capital

Appropriations received by Ex-Im Bank pursuant to the FCRA are recorded as paid-in-capital. Beginning in FY 2008, fees collected in excess of expected credit losses are used to reimburse the U.S. Treasury for appropriations provided for program and administrative costs, resulting in a net appropriation of zero. Appropriations received prior to FY 2008 and not required to finance credit activities are returned to the U.S. Treasury when the period of availability ends.

Congress has appropriated certain sums specifically for Ex-Im Bank's tied-aid activities. Tied-aid is government-to-government concessional financing of public-sector capital projects in developing countries. Tied-aid terms usually involve total maturities longer than 20 years, lower than market interest rates and/or direct grants.

Imputed Financing

A financing source is imputed by Ex-Im Bank to provide for pension and other retirement benefit expenses recognized by Ex-Im Bank but financed by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Liquidating Account Distribution of Income

Ex-Im Bank maintains a liquidating account which accumulates the repayment on loans issued prior to the FCRA and any collections on claims. At the end of each fiscal year, Ex-Im Bank transfers the cash balance in this account to the U.S. Treasury. The amount transferred is detailed on the accompanying Statements of Net Costs.

2. Fund Balance with the U.S. Treasury

Fund balances as of September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, were as follows:

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Revolving Funds	\$3,584.7	\$1,099.5
General Funds – Unexpected Appropriations	490.8	515.6
General Funds – Offsetting Collections	537.3	144.9
Other Funds – Unallocated Cash	17.6	32.5
TOTAL	\$4,630.4	\$1,792.5
Status of Fund Balance with the U.S. Treasury		
Unobligated Balance		
Available	\$2,235.0	\$1,281.4
Expired	229.0	216.6
Canceled and Unavailable	11.1	28.1
Obligated Balance Not Yet Disbursed	2,137.7	233.9
Funds Pending Application	17.6	32.5
TOTAL	\$4,630.4	\$1,792.5

Revolving funds are credit-reform financing accounts and cash balances in the pre-credit-reform revolving fund. Included in the credit-reform financing accounts are disbursed appropriations, exposure fees collected, and interest paid by the U.S. Treasury to Ex-Im Bank on the balances in the account. These funds are available to cover losses in Ex-Im Bank's credit programs. Unexpended appropriated funds and unexpended offsetting collections are deposited in a noninterest-bearing account at the U.S. Treasury. These funds are available to Ex-Im Bank when the credit activity to which they relate takes place or to finance administrative expenses. Upon disbursement of the related loans or shipment of goods under guarantee or insurance policies, the funds become available to either subsidize the related loan disbursement or to be invested in the credit-reform financing accounts to fund the credit costs of the guarantee and insurance policies. Unallocated cash represents collections pending final application to the applicable loan or guarantee.

Unobligated available funds represent unexpired appropriations and funds held in credit-reform financing accounts for payment of future guaranteed loan defaults. Unobligated expired funds represent appropriations that are no longer available for new obligations.

Unobligated canceled funds represent appropriations that are no longer available and are returned to the U.S. Treasury in subsequent years. Obligated balance not yet disbursed represents funds held in the loan financing account awaiting disbursement that have been obligated under the Bank's direct loan program.

As of September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, there were no unreconciled differences between U.S. Treasury records and balances reported on Ex-Im Bank's general ledger.

3. Cash

As of September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, there was \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million in cash balances, respectively, held outside the U.S. Treasury. The amount represents lockbox receipts for collection of insurance premia that are transferred to one of Ex-Im Bank's U.S. Treasury accounts upon application to the appropriate credit.

4. Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, Nonfederal Borrowers

A. Direct Loan, Loan Guarantees and Export-Credit Insurance Programs

Ex-Im Bank offers fixed-rate loans directly to foreign buyers of U.S. goods and services. Ex-Im Bank extends to a company's foreign customer a fixed-rate loan covering up to 85 percent of the U.S. contract value. The buyer must make a cash payment

to the U.S. exporter of at least 15 percent of the U.S. contract value. Ex-Im Bank's direct loans carry the lowest fixed interest rate permitted for the importing country and term under the "Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits" negotiated among members of the OECD.

Ex-Im Bank loan guarantees cover the repayment risks on the foreign buyer's debt obligations incurred to purchase U.S. exports. Ex-Im Bank guarantees to a lender that, in the event of a payment default by the borrower, it will pay to the lender the outstanding principal and interest on the loan. Ex-Im Bank's comprehensive guarantee covers all of the commercial and political risks for 85 percent of the U.S. contract value.

Ex-Im Bank's export-credit insurance helps U.S. exporters sell their goods overseas by protecting them against the risk of foreign-buyer or other foreign-debtor default for political or commercial reasons, allowing them to extend credit to their international customers. Insurance policies may apply to shipments to one buyer or many buyers, insure comprehensive (commercial and political) credit risks or only political risks, and cover short-term or medium-term sales.

Credit Reform

The primary purpose of the FCRA is to measure more accurately the cost of federal credit programs and to place the cost of such credit programs on a basis equivalent with other federal spending.

OMB established The Interagency Country Risk Assessment System (ICRAS) to provide a framework for uniformly measuring country risk for the U.S. government's international credit programs across the various agencies that administer them. The ICRAS methodology determines the risk levels for lending to both sovereign governments and non-sovereign borrowers.

ICRAS rates every country to which U.S. government agencies have outstanding loans or loan guarantees or are anticipating making new credits available. ICRAS rates countries on the basis of economic and political/social variables. There are 11 sovereign and nine nonsovereign risk categories and ICRAS currently has risk ratings for 197 markets. Each country receives two ratings: a sovereign-risk rating and a private-risk rating.

FY 2010 and FY 2009 Activity

Ex-Im Bank received a \$2.5 million appropriation in FY 2010 and \$2.5 million in FY 2009 for the inspector general administrative costs.

Beginning in FY 2008, fees collected in excess of expected credit losses (offsetting collections) are used to cover the Bank's credit program needs for providing new direct loans, guarantees and insurance and for administrative costs.

The following table summarizes offsetting collections and appropriations received and used in FY 2010 and in FY 2009:

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
RECEIVED AND AVAILABLE		
Appropriation for Inspector General Administrative Costs	\$2.5	\$2.5
Offsetting Collections	479.4	156.5
Total Received	481.9	159.0
Unobligated Balance Carried Over From Prior Year	325.6	343.7
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-	(44.0)
Cancellations of Prior-Year Obligations	-	4.3
Total Available	807.5	463.0
OBLIGATED		
For Credit Program Costs Excluding Tied Aid	42.9	29.2
Credit Modifications and Other	1.1	0.4
For Credit-Related Administrative Costs	86.1	81.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>130.1</i>	<i>111.4</i>
For Tied Aid	-	7.8
Total Obligated	130.1	119.2
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE		
Unobligated Balance	677.4	343.8
Unobligated Balance Lapsed	(0.9)	(18.2)
Remaining Balance	\$676.5	\$325.6

Of the remaining balance of \$676.5 million at September 30, 2010; \$28.0 million is available until September 30, 2011; \$75.0 million is available until September 30, 2012; \$395.5 million is available until September 30, 2013; and \$178.0 million is available until expended and may be used for tied aid.

New loans, guarantees and insurance result in a program cost (or subsidy cost) when the net present value of expected cash disbursements exceeds expected cash receipts. Cash receipts typically include fees or premia, loan principal and interest, and cash disbursements typically include claim payments and loan disbursements. For new authorizations, Ex-Im uses both its own historical default and recovery rates in its cash flow models to calculate program cost.

When the present value of expected cash receipts exceeds the present value of expected cash disbursements, a “negative” credit subsidy (or program revenue) arises.

In FY 2010 and in FY 2009, Ex-Im Bank operated on a self-sustaining basis using program revenue to fund current year administrative expenses and program costs. During FY 2010, Ex-Im Bank collected \$479.4 million of receipts in excess of estimated credit losses. Of these offsetting collections, \$83.9 million was used to fund administrative expenses and statutory guidelines allowed \$395.5 million to be retained, and is available for obligation until September 30, 2013. During FY 2009, Ex-Im Bank collected \$292.1 million of receipts in

excess of estimated credit losses. Of these offsetting collections, \$81.5 million was used to fund administrative expenses, \$135.6 million was returned to the U.S. Treasury while \$75.0 million was retained and is available for obligation until September 30, 2012. FY 2010 and FY 2009 program costs were obligated from available prior year budget authority.

Administrative costs are the costs to administer and service Ex-Im Bank’s entire credit portfolio. The program costs are obligated to cover the estimated subsidy costs at the time loans, guarantees and insurance are committed. As the loans are disbursed, or when the insured or guaranteed event has taken place (generally when the related goods are shipped), the obligated amounts are used to cover the estimated subsidy costs related to the disbursements and shipments. The portion of the obligated amounts related to Ex-Im Bank’s lending programs is used to partially fund the loan disbursements, while the portions related to Ex-Im Bank’s guarantee and insurance programs are invested in an interest-bearing account with the U.S. Treasury. Prior to loan disbursement or the insured or guaranteed event, all of the appropriated funds and offsetting collections are held in a noninterest-bearing U.S. Treasury account.

Allowance for Loss

The process by which Ex-Im Bank determines its allowance for loss for each fiscal year involves assessing the repayment risk of the credit, which includes both commercial and political risk factors, then calculating the loss reserve based on the percentage of loss associated with the risk level assigned to the credit.

Sovereign risk is associated with an obligor that conveys the full faith and credit of its country. To rate sovereign obligors, Ex-Im Bank relies on the risk levels assigned to sovereign countries by ICRAS.

Non-sovereign obligors are divided into four categories for risk assessment purposes: (1) obligors in workout status; (2) obligors rated by third-party rating agencies, such as, Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s; (3) obligors not rated but publicly traded on local exchanges; and (4) obligors neither rated nor publicly traded on local exchanges.

After the political and commercial risks of the transaction are assessed, the transaction is assigned a risk rating based on the standard ICRAS classification. A major determinant of the risk rating is the sovereign-risk rating of the country in which the obligor is located. Credit enhancements such as the availability of liens and off-shore escrow accounts are taken into account.

For pre-credit-reform, nonimpaired loans receivable and guarantees, Ex-Im Bank determines the allowance using historical default and recovery rates. The allowance for losses on this exposure is calculated using the credit loss estimate method. Consistent with industry practice in the private sector,

this is an estimate of the loss expected due to credit risk and does not include non-credit factors that are included in the fair-market value method.

Loss reserves on pre-credit-reform impaired credits are determined using the fair-value method. Ex-Im Bank generally considers a credit impaired if it meets one or more of the following: (1) delinquent loans and claims with an amount of \$50,000 or more past due at least 90 days, (2) rescheduled loans and rescheduled claims, or (3) nondelinquent loans and claims above a certain risk rating.

The allowance for losses for credit-reform loans, guarantees and insurance are determined by the credit loss calculated at authorization and subsequent adjustments made to the allowance as a result of the annual re-estimate.

Credit Loss Re-Estimate

Because financial and economic factors affecting the repayment prospects change over time, the net estimated credit loss of the outstanding balance of loans, guarantees and insurance is re-estimated annually in accordance with OMB guidelines and SFFAS 18. This re-estimate indicates the appropriate balance necessary in the financing accounts to ensure sufficient funds to pay future estimated claims.

Ex-Im Bank uses its actual historical default and recovery rates to calculate the re-estimated future credit losses. In the event that the balance in the financing accounts exceeds the re-estimate level, the difference will not be needed to cover future estimated claims and will be returned to the U.S. Treasury. In the event that the balance in the financing accounts is less than the re-estimate level, the FCRA provides that the difference will be transferred to Ex-Im Bank from a general appropriation account authorized for this purpose.

The current economic environment has caused Ex-Im Bank to re-evaluate the methods used for calculating the reserves needed to cover expected losses. The Bank uses historical experience to estimate the probability of default as well as the loss given default. The probability of default (PD) is the likelihood that a transaction would go into default where the loss given default (LGD) gives the estimated loss, net of recoveries and expenses, if a default occurred. Multiplying together gave the bank expected loss factors across programs and budget cost level (BCL) categories. The loss factors, developed before the onset of the financial crisis and global recession used the midpoint as the predictor for probability of default. For a non-crisis, "normal" year, the Bank believes that the midpoint is the best predictor for probability of loss. In the Bank's analysis, in a more challenging economic environment, which its historical experience does not capture, a more conservative estimate is appropriate to predict losses.

As of September 30, 2010, a re-estimate of the credit loss of the exposure of FY 1992 through FY 2010 commitments indicated

that of the balances in the financing accounts, the net amount of \$36.4 million was no longer needed to cover commitments and was due to the U.S. Treasury. This amount is included in the Accounts Payable to the U.S. Treasury on the Balance Sheet.

As of September 30, 2009, the re-estimate of the credit loss of the outstanding balances of FY 1992 through FY 2009 commitments indicated that a net of \$595.4 million of additional funds were needed in the financing accounts. Subsequent to September 30, 2009, the re-estimate was adjusted using updated assumptions in conjunction with the preparation of the FY 2011 President's Budget Request to Congress. As a result, it was determined that a net of \$44.5 million of additional funds were needed in the financing accounts. A total of \$639.9 million was received from the U.S. Treasury in FY 2010.

Direct Loans

Ex-Im Bank's loans receivable, as shown on the Balance Sheet, are net of an allowance for loan losses.

To calculate the allowance for loan losses for direct loans obligated prior to FY1992, each of the 11 risk levels is identified with a loss percentage to determine the overall allowance for credit losses as described above. In addition, certain credits and capitalized interest included in gross loans receivable are reserved at 100 percent. At September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, capitalized interest on credits obligated prior to FY 1992 was \$218.2 million and \$239.8 million, respectively. The total allowance for direct loans obligated prior to FY 1992, including capitalized interest, equaled 76.0 percent and 76.9 percent, respectively, of gross loans and interest receivable. Excluding capitalized interest from the pre-credit-reform receivable balance and from the loss reserve yields an allowance of 63.0 percent and 63.3 percent, respectively, of loans and interest receivable.

The allowance for loss calculated for direct loans obligated since the commencement of FY 1992 equals the amount of credit loss incurred to support the loan obligation. The credit loss is the amount of loss estimated to be incurred on the transaction, as previously described. At September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, the allowance for loan losses on credit-reform credits equaled 20.4 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively, of the outstanding loans and interest receivable balance.

At September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, the allowance for both pre-credit-reform and credit-reform loans equaled 25.7 percent and 25.8 percent, respectively, of the total loans and interest receivable. Excluding capitalized interest from the total receivable balance and from the total loss reserve yields an allowance of 14.8 percent and 22.3 percent, respectively, of loans and interest receivable.

The outstanding balances related to rescheduled installments included in loans receivable at September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, were \$1,154.2 million and \$1,244.3 million, respectively. No loan principal installments were rescheduled in FY 2010 compared to \$5.7 million in FY 2009. Loan installments of interest rescheduled in FY 2010 and FY 2009 were \$7.1 million and \$35.4 million, respectively. The interest rate on rescheduled loans is generally a floating rate of interest, which is 50.0 basis points over the six-month U.S. Treasury rate.

The net balance of loans receivable at September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, consists of the following:

FY 2010 (in millions)	Loans Receivable Gross	Interest Allowance for		Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net
		Receivable	Loan Losses	
Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992	\$574.9	\$49.0	(\$474.0)	\$149.9
Loans Obligated After FY 1991	5,872.1	56.7	(1,210.0)	4,718.8
TOTAL	\$6,447.0	\$105.7	(\$1,684.0)	\$4,868.7

FY 2009 (in millions)	Loans Receivable Gross	Interest Allowance for		Value of Assets Related to Direct Loans, Net
		Receivable	Loan Losses	
Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992	\$607.9	\$38.1	(\$497.0)	\$149.0
Loans Obligated After FY 1991	4,603.4	54.6	(870.7)	3,787.3
TOTAL	\$5,211.3	\$92.7	(\$1,367.7)	\$3,936.3

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Direct Loans Disbursed During Year (Post-1991)	\$2,120.0	\$1,446.9

B. Program Cost and Re-Estimate Expense for Direct Loans by Component

The table below discloses the interest, defaults, fees and re-estimate amounts associated with program cost disbursed in the current fiscal year on loan authorizations made in the current and prior fiscal years and the current year loss re-estimate.

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Interest	(\$178.4)	(\$20.3)
Defaults	29.4	9.7
Fees and Other Collections	(89.5)	(74.8)
TOTAL	(238.5)	(85.4)
Net Re-estimate – Principal	355.4	(125.3)
Net Re-estimate – Interest	124.7	(52.1)
TOTAL NET RE-ESTIMATE	480.1	(177.4)
Total Direct Loan Program Cost and Re-estimate Expense	\$241.6	(\$262.8)

C. Program Cost Rates for Direct Loans by Program and Component

The program cost rates disclosed below relate to the percentage of program cost authorized in the current year on loan authorizations made in the current fiscal year. Because these rates only pertain to authorizations from the current year, these rates cannot be applied to loan disbursements in the current reporting year to yield the program cost, which could result from disbursements of loans from both current and prior-years.

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Interest	(12.15)%	(5.35)%
Defaults	4.79%	2.08%
Fees and Other Collections	(11.57)%	(4.01)%
TOTAL	(18.93)%	(7.28)%

D. Schedule for Reconciling Direct Loan Allowance Balances

The table below discloses the components of the direct-loan allowance.

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Post-1991 Direct Loans		
Beginning Balance of the Allowance Account	\$870.7	\$801.2
Current-Year Program Cost	(237.8)	(85.4)
Modifications	(0.7)	–
Subtotal Program Cost (See note 4B for Component Breakdown)	(238.5)	(85.4)
Fees Received	106.9	33.3
Loans Written Off	(11.1)	–
Program Cost Allowance Amortization	217.1	48.9
Miscellaneous Recoveries and Costs	(215.2)	250.1
Ending Balance Before Re-estimate	\$729.9	\$1,048.1
Re-estimate	480.1	(177.4)
Ending Balance of the Allowance Account	\$1,210.0	\$870.7

Program cost allowance amortization is calculated, as required by SFFAS 18, Amendments to Accounting Standards for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees, as the difference between interest revenue and interest expense.

E. Defaulted Guaranteed Loans

The allowance for defaulted guaranteed loans is calculated using the fair-market value method as described above. Capitalized interest included in gross defaulted guaranteed loans receivable is reserved at 100 percent. At September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, capitalized interest on pre-credit-reform defaulted guaranteed loans was \$138.9 million and \$143.9 million, respectively. At September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, capitalized interest on credit-reform defaulted guaranteed loans was \$394.8 million and \$393.4 million, respectively. The total allowance equaled 81.1 percent and 72.6 percent of gross defaulted guaranteed loans and interest receivable at September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, respectively. Excluding capitalized interest from

the receivable balance and from the loss reserve yields an allowance of 75.5 percent of defaulted guaranteed loans and interest receivable at September 30, 2010, and 70.9 percent at September 30, 2009.

FY 2010 (in millions)	Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Loan Losses	Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans, Net
Defaulted Guaranteed Loans				
Obligated Prior to FY 1992	\$203.0	\$0.1	(\$176.9)	\$26.2
Obligated After FY 1991	2,115.2	1.3	(1,705.2)	411.3
TOTAL	\$2,318.2	\$1.4	(\$1,882.1)	\$437.5
FY 2009 (in millions)				
Defaulted Guaranteed Loans				
Obligated Prior to FY 1992	\$236.3	\$-	(\$196.6)	\$39.7
Obligated After FY 1991	2,173.8	1.1	(1,555.1)	619.8
TOTAL	\$2,410.1	\$1.1	(\$1,751.7)	\$659.5

F. Guaranteed Loans and Insurance

Ex-Im Bank is exposed to credit loss with respect to the amount of outstanding guaranteed loans and insurance policies in the event of nonpayment by obligors under the agreements. The commitments shown below are agreements to lend monies and issue guarantees and insurance as long as there is no violation of the conditions established in the credit agreement.

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Outstanding Principal of Guaranteed Loans and Insurance, Face Value	\$46,235.4	\$42,168.0
Undisbursed Principal of Guaranteed Loans and Insurance, Face Value	15,460.0	15,499.2
Total Principal of Guaranteed Loans and Insurance, Face Value	\$61,695.4	\$57,667.2
Amount of Principal Guaranteed and Insured	\$61,695.4	\$57,667.2
Guaranteed Loans and Insurance Disbursed During Year, Face Value	\$19,065.1	\$14,599.4
Guaranteed Loans and Insurance Disbursed During Year, Amount Guaranteed	\$19,065.1	\$14,599.4

G. Liability for Loan Guarantees and Insurance

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Liability for Losses		
On Pre-1992 Guarantees and Insurance	\$1.2	\$4.4
On Post-1991 Guarantees and Insurance	1,418.4	2,229.7
Total Liabilities for Loan Guarantees and Insurance	\$1,419.6	\$2,234.1

Ex-Im Bank has authorized guarantee transactions denominated in a foreign currency during FY 2010 totaling \$1,529.3 million, and authorized \$1,217.5 million during FY 2009, as calculated at the exchange rate at the time of authorization. Ex-Im Bank adjusts the allowance for all transactions denominated in a foreign currency using the various foreign-currency exchange rates at the end of the fiscal year.

H. Program Cost and Re-Estimate Expense for Loan Guarantees and Insurance by Component

The table below discloses defaults, fees and re-estimate amounts associated with the program cost disbursed in the current year on loan guarantee and insurance authorizations made in the current and prior fiscal years and the current year loss re-estimate. The total program cost also includes modifications made on these authorizations.

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Defaults	\$385.6	\$299.8
Fees and Other Collections	(605.3)	(488.5)
Total	(219.7)	(188.7)
Net Re-estimate – Principal	(488.0)	680.1
Net Re-estimate – Interest	(210.7)	92.7
Total Re-estimate	(698.7)	772.8
Total Loan Guarantee and Insurance Program Cost and Re-Estimate Expense	(\$918.4)	\$584.1

I. Program Cost Rates for Loan Guarantees and Insurance by Component

The program cost rates disclosed below relate to the percent of program cost authorized in the current fiscal year on loan guarantee and insurance authorizations made in the current fiscal year. Because these rates only pertain to authorizations from the current year, these rates cannot be applied to the guarantees of loans disbursed during the current reporting year to yield the program cost, which could result from disbursements of loans from both current and prior years.

	FY 2010	FY 2009
Defaults	1.34%	1.08%
Fees and Other Collections	(4.08)%	(2.85)%
TOTAL	(2.74)%	(1.77)%

J. Schedule for Reconciling the Allowance for Loan Guarantee Balances

The table below discloses the components of the allowance for loan guarantees.

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Post-1991 Loan Guarantees		
Beginning Balance of the Allowance Account	\$2,229.7	\$1,367.9
Current-Year Program Cost Modifications	(218.0)	(188.8)
Subtotal Program Cost <i>(See Note 4H for Component Breakdown)</i>	(219.7)	(188.7)
Fees Received	328.4	269.1
Claim Expenses and Write-Offs	(307.0)	(14.2)
Interest Accumulation	88.5	44.2
Adjustments for Purchased Guaranteed Loans	-	-
Other	(2.8)	(21.4)
Ending Balance Before Re-estimate	2,117.1	1,456.9
Re-estimate	(698.7)	772.8
Ending Balance of the Allowance Account	\$1,418.4	\$2,229.7

K. Administrative Expense

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Total Administrative Expense	\$90.9	\$84.1

L. Allowance and Exposure Summary

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Pre-Credit-Reform Allowance		
Allowance for Loan Losses	\$474.0	\$497.0
Allowance for Defaulted Guarantees	176.9	196.6
Liability for Outstanding Loan Guarantees	1.2	4.4
Total Pre-Credit-Reform Allowance	652.1	698.0
Credit-Reform Allowance		
Allowance for Loan Losses	1,210.0	870.7
Allowance for Defaulted Guarantees and Insurance	1,705.2	1,555.1
Liability for Loan Guarantees and Insurance	1,418.4	2,229.7
Liability Related to Undisbursed Loans, Guarantees and Insurance	132.9	97.4
Total Credit-Reform Allowance	4,466.5	4,752.9
Total Loan-Loss Allowance	1,684.0	1,367.7
Total Allowance for Guarantees, Insurance and Undisbursed Loans	3,434.6	4,083.2
Total Allowance	\$5,118.6	\$5,450.9
Total Exposure	\$75,213.9	\$67,987.8
Percent Allowance to Exposure	6.8%	8.0%

5. Receivable from Program Account

The Receivable from the Program Account of \$842.8 million at September 30, 2010, and \$1,396.6 million at September 30, 2009, represents program costs related to the undisbursed principal balance of loans, guarantees and insurance and the amount of the upward loss re-estimate. The receivable is fully offset by the Payable to the Financing Account. These amounts are payable to and receivable from different Ex-Im Bank accounts at the U.S. Treasury and net to zero.

6. Nonaccrual of Interest

The weighted-average interest rate on Ex-Im Bank's loan and rescheduled claim portfolio at September 30, 2010, was 3.27 percent (3.96 percent on performing loans and rescheduled claims). The weighted-average interest rate on Ex-Im Bank's loan and rescheduled claim portfolio at September 30, 2009, was 2.74 percent (4.41 percent on performing loans and rescheduled claims). Interest income is recognized when collected on nonrescheduled claims.

Generally, the accrual of interest on loans and rescheduled claims is discontinued when the credit is delinquent for 90 days. Ex-Im Bank had a total of \$824.2 million and \$463.5 million of loans and rescheduled claims, respectively, in

nonaccrual status at September 30, 2010. Ex-Im Bank had \$1,623.0 million and \$727.5 million of loans and rescheduled claims, respectively, in nonaccrual status at September 30, 2009. Had these credits been in accrual status, interest income would have been \$62.9 million higher as of September 30, 2010 (amount is net of interest received of \$0.5 million), and \$99.5 million higher in FY 2009 (amount is net of interest received of \$16.9 million).

7. Statutory Limitations on Lending Authority

Under provisions of the Export-Import Bank Act, as amended in FY 2006, Ex-Im Bank's statutory authority currently is limited to \$100.0 billion of loans, guarantees and insurance outstanding at any one time. At September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, Ex-Im Bank's statutory authority used was as follows:

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Outstanding Loans	\$6,447.0	\$5,211.3
Undisbursed Loans	4,753.3	2,699.2
Outstanding Claims	2,318.2	2,410.1
Guarantees	51,828.9	48,301.3
Insurance	9,866.5	9,365.9
TOTAL	\$75,213.9	\$67,987.8

Transactions can be committed only to the extent that budget authority is available to cover such costs. For FY 2010 and 2009, Congress placed no limit on the total amount of loans, guarantees and insurance that could be committed in those years, provided that the statutory authority established by the Export-Import Bank Act was not exceeded.

During FY 2010, Ex-Im Bank committed \$4,260.6 million for direct loans, \$20,207.2 million for guarantees and insurance, using \$42.9 million of budget authority and no tied aid funds. During FY 2009, Ex-Im Bank committed \$3,033.3 million for direct loans, \$17,987.8 million for guarantees and insurance, using \$29.2 million of budget authority and \$7.8 million of tied-aid funds.

For financial statement purposes, Ex-Im Bank defines exposure as the authorized outstanding and undisbursed principal balance of loans, guarantees and insurance. It also includes the unrecovered balance of payments made on claims that were submitted to Ex-Im Bank in its capacity as guarantor or insurer under the export guarantee and insurance programs. Exposure does not include accrued interest or transactions pending final approval. This corresponds to the way activity is charged against the Bank's overall \$100 billion lending limit imposed by Section 6(a)(2) of Ex-Im Bank's charter.

Working capital guarantees may be approved for a single loan or a revolving line of credit, with an availability generally of one year. Guaranteed lenders do not report activity to Ex-Im Bank; the entire credit is assumed to be "disbursed" when the

fee is paid to Ex-Im Bank. The credit is recorded as repaid in one installment six months after the expiry date of the credit unless the controller's office is notified before that time that a claim has been paid. Under the assumption that the exporter is using the credit up to the end of the expiry period, six months provides sufficient time for the guaranteed lender to report defaults to Ex-Im Bank in the event that the exporter does not repay the credit. If a claim is paid, the remaining outstanding balance of the credit associated with the claim is reduced to zero. Exposure is then reflected as an unrecovered claim.

Since there is typically a delay in reporting shipments under the insurance program, undisbursed balances remain on the books for 90 days after the expiry date to allow for the posting of shipments that took place within the period covered by the policy but were reported after the expiry date. These unreported shipments pose some liability in the form of claims that have been incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). Leaving the policy open past the expiry date provides a reserve for IBNR.

8. Concentration of Risk

Ex-Im Bank support is available to U.S. businesses exporting to countries around the world. The Bank's portfolio is concentrated more heavily in some regions, industries and obligors than others. In reviewing each transaction, Ex-Im Bank considers the option of using various credit enhancements to support its standard for a reasonable assurance of repayment. Various types of collateral, including liens on commercial aircraft, may or may not be appropriate or available in support of a credit.

The volatility in commodity prices, the fluctuation in currency exchange rates, and the tightening of credits markets may have an impact on borrowers' ability to service their obligations. Ex-Im Bank closely monitors the portfolio and makes appropriate rating adjustments and loss reserve adjustments as necessary.

The following tables summarize Ex-Im Bank's total exposure by geographic region as of September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009.

Total Exposure:

2010 (in millions)		
Region	Amount	Percentage
Asia	\$27,655.2	36.8%
Latin America and Caribbean	15,606.3	20.7%
Europe	7,907.3	10.5%
North America	7,773.9	10.3%
Africa	4,949.4	6.6%
Oceania	4,601.9	6.1%
All Other	6,719.9	9.0%
TOTAL	\$75,213.9	100.0%

2009 (in millions)		
Region	Amount	Percentage
Asia	\$28,271.2	41.6%
Latin America and Caribbean	14,222.2	20.9%
Europe	6,897.2	10.1%
North America	6,136.1	9.0%
Africa	4,555.8	6.7%
Oceania	1,394.5	2.1%
All Other	6,510.8	9.6%
TOTAL	\$67,987.8	100.0%

The following tables summarize Ex-Im Bank's total exposure by industry as of September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009.

2010 (in millions)		
Industry	Amount	Percentage
Air Transportation	\$35,370.6	47.0%
Oil and Gas	10,408.5	13.8%
Manufacturing	8,904.7	11.8%
Power Projects	4,599.1	6.1%
All Other	15,931.0	21.3%
TOTAL	\$75,213.9	100.0%

2009 (in millions)		
Industry	Amount	Percentage
Air Transportation	\$33,203.0	48.8%
Oil and Gas	8,014.7	11.8%
Manufacturing	4,614.5	6.8%
Power Projects	4,448.5	6.5%
All Other	17,707.1	26.1%
TOTAL	\$67,987.8	100.0%

At September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, Ex-Im Bank's five largest (public and private) obligors made up 23.0 percent and 23.6 percent of the credit portfolio, respectively.

2010 (in millions)		
Obligor	Amount	Percentage
Pemex	\$5,425.4	7.2%
Ryanair Ltd.	3,789.1	5.0%
Papua New Guinea LNG Global Comp.	3,000.0	4.0%
Various Government Entities of India	2,674.0	3.6%
Emirates Airlines	2,396.0	3.2%
All Other	57,929.2	77.0%
TOTAL	\$75,213.9	100.0%

2009 (in millions)		
Obligor	Amount	Percentage
Pemex	\$5,342.4	7.9%
Various Government Entities of India	3,650.9	5.4%
Ryanair Ltd.	2,793.6	4.1%
Emirates Airlines	2,673.6	3.9%
Korean Air Lines	1,550.1	2.3%
All Other	51,977.2	76.4%
TOTAL	\$67,987.8	100.0%

The largest exposures by program by country are as follows as of September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009:

Loans Outstanding and Undisbursed:

2010 (in millions)		
Country	Amount	Percentage
Papua New Guinea	\$2,200.0	19.6%
Mexico	1,498.1	13.4%
Saudi Arabia	1,332.3	11.9%
Brazil	751.1	6.7%
All Other	5,418.8	48.4%
TOTAL	\$11,200.3	100.0%

2009 (in millions)		
Country	Amount	Percentage
Brazil	\$1,083.2	13.7%
Mexico	1,050.0	13.3%
Saudi Arabia	912.8	11.5%
Indonesia	857.6	10.9%
All Other	4,006.9	50.6%
TOTAL	\$7,910.5	100.0%

Subrogated Claims:

2010 (in millions)		
Country	Amount	Percentage
Congo	\$404.3	17.4%
Mexico	403.6	17.4%
Indonesia	337.1	14.5%
Serbia	124.3	5.4%
All Other	1,048.9	45.3%
TOTAL	\$2,318.2	100.0%

2009 (in millions)		
Country	Amount	Percentage
Mexico	\$469.5	19.5%
Congo	404.3	16.8%
Indonesia	391.1	16.2%
Serbia	130.1	5.4%
All Other	1,015.1	42.1%
TOTAL	\$2,410.7	100.0%

Guarantees and Insurance:

2010 (in millions)		
Country	Amount	Percentage
Mexico	\$6,411.5	10.4%
India	4,560.6	7.4%
Ireland	4,163.0	6.7%
United Arab Emirates	3,177.0	5.1%
All Other	43,383.3	70.4%
TOTAL	\$61,695.4	100.0%

2009 (in millions)		
Country	Amount	Percentage
Mexico	\$6,265.7	10.9%
India	5,838.2	10.1%
Ireland	3,238.3	5.6%
United Arab Emirates	3,148.5	5.5%
All Other	39,176.5	67.9%
TOTAL	\$57,667.2	100.0%

9. Other Assets

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Commitment Fee Receivables	\$9.7	\$5.9
Other	22.6	1.8
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	\$32.3	\$7.7

Commitment fees are charged on the undisbursed, unexpired balance of loans and certain guarantees. The Other category includes miscellaneous receivables, including assets acquired through claims recovery.

10. Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources

Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources are included in Other Liabilities on the Balance Sheet as follows:

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Accrued Unfunded Annual Leave	\$3.5	\$3.4

Ex-Im Bank's liability to employees for accrued annual leave, included in other liabilities, was \$3.5 million as of September 30, 2010, and \$3.4 million as of September 30, 2009. The liability will be paid from future administrative expense budget authority.

11. Debt

Ex-Im Bank's outstanding borrowings come from two sources: direct borrowing from the U.S. Treasury, and the assumption of repayment obligations of defaulted guarantees under Ex-Im Bank's guarantee program via payment certificates.

Ex-Im Bank's total debt at September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, is as follows:

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
U.S. Treasury Debt		
Beginning Balance	\$3,850.2	\$2,929.1
New Borrowings	4,200.1	2,069.0
Repayments	(750.8)	(1,192.9)
Ending Balance	\$7,254.5	\$3,805.2
Debt Held by the Public		
Beginning Balance	\$82.7	\$104.1
New Borrowings	15.9	5.7
Repayments	(19.8)	(27.1)
Ending Balance	\$78.8	\$82.7
TOTAL DEBT	\$7,333.3	\$3,887.9

Ex-Im Bank had \$7,254.5 million of borrowings outstanding with the U.S. Treasury at September 30, 2010, and \$3,805.2 million at September 30, 2009, with a weighted-average interest rate of 5.32 percent at September 30, 2010, and 5.88 percent at September 30, 2009.

U.S. Treasury borrowings are repaid primarily with the repayments of medium-term and long-term loans. To the extent repayments on the underlying loans, combined with commitment and exposure fees and interest earnings received on the loans, are not sufficient to repay the borrowings, appropriated funds are available to Ex-Im Bank through the re-estimation process for this purpose. Accordingly, U.S. Treasury borrowings do not have a set repayment schedule; however, the full amount of the borrowings is expected to be repaid by FY 2032.

Payment certificates are issued by Ex-Im Bank in exchange for the foreign obligor's original note that was guaranteed by Ex-Im Bank on which Ex-Im Bank has paid a claim and carries the same repayment term and interest rate as the foreign obligor's note. Payment certificates are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and are freely transferable.

Outstanding payment certificates at September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, were \$78.8 million, and \$82.7 million, respectively. Maturities of payment certificates at September 30, 2010, follow:

(in millions) Fiscal Year	Amount
2011	\$2.3
2012	5.3
2013	1.5
2014	9.7
Thereafter	60.0
TOTAL	\$78.8

The weighted-average interest rate on Ex-Im Bank's outstanding payment certificates at September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, was 4.16 percent and 4.26 percent, respectively.

12. Other Liabilities

(in millions)	FY 2010	FY 2009
Current		
Funds Held Pending Application	\$16.9	\$23.4
Administrative Expenses Payable	9.7	8.4
Miscellaneous Accrued Payables	2.2	1.8
Non-Current		
Deferred Revenue	536.8	142.5
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	\$565.6	\$176.1

The \$536.8 million in FY 2010 and the \$142.5 million in FY 2009 represent deferred revenue in the form of offsetting collections which is available to cover administrative expenses and program costs.

13. Leases

Ex-Im Bank's headquarters office space is leased from the General Services Administration through the Public Buildings Fund. Lease expenses, included in administrative expenses, were \$6.4 million in FY 2010 and \$5.6 million in FY 2009. The lease expires on December 31, 2014, at which time it will be renegotiated. Future payments under the lease are as follows:

(in millions) Fiscal Year	Amount
2011	\$6.1
2012	6.2
2013	6.2
2014	6.2
2015	1.6
TOTAL	\$26.3

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Pending Litigation

As of September 30, 2010, Ex-Im Bank was named in several legal actions, virtually all of which involved claims under the guarantee and insurance programs. It is not possible to predict the eventual outcome of the various actions; however, it is management's opinion that these claims will not result in liabilities to such an extent that they would materially affect the financial position or results of operations of Ex-Im Bank.

Project Finance

In project-finance transactions, Ex-Im Bank's support during the construction period is generally in the form of a direct credit or comprehensive guarantee to the commercial lender. At the end of the construction period, the borrower in some cases has the opportunity to convert the commercial guaranteed financing to an Ex-Im Bank direct loan. As of September 30, 2010, Ex-Im Bank had \$331.2 million of such contingent loan commitments outstanding.

Take Out Option

In FY 2009, in response to the capital constrained credit markets, Ex-Im Bank began offering a "take-out" option available on all U.S. dollar, floating rate medium-term and long-term guarantees. The option allows banks to transfer the loan to Ex-Im following origination for a set of predetermined fees. As of September 30, 2010, Ex-Im Bank had \$1,703.5 million of such contingent loan commitments outstanding. There were no such contingent loan commitments outstanding at September 30, 2009.

15. Disclosures Related to the Statements of Net Costs

Ex-Im Bank's Statements of Net Costs lists the costs and revenues associated with each of the Bank's lines of business, namely the loan, guarantee and insurance programs. The intragovernmental and public costs and revenues associated with each program, and administrative expenses, are disclosed below. Ex-Im Bank does not allocate administrative expenses by program.

Intragovernmental costs include interest expense paid to the U.S. Treasury related to borrowings associated with the funding of credit-reform direct loans and administrative costs paid to other government agencies. Intragovernmental costs were \$431.0 million in FY 2010 and \$263.8 million in FY 2009. Intragovernmental revenues represent interest from the U.S. Treasury on cash balances in the credit-reform financing accounts. Intragovernmental revenue was \$249.4 million in FY 2010 and \$105.0 million in FY 2009.

Ex-Im Bank public costs represent costs which the Bank incurs to support the business programs. These costs are comprised primarily of the provision for loss on the loan and guarantee portfolio, and administrative expenses paid to the public. Ex-Im Bank public revenue represents income items which are generated as a result of operating the loan, guarantee and insurance programs. This revenue primarily relates to the fee and interest income on the outstanding credits. Ex-Im Bank net public costs totaled \$387.5 million in FY 2010 and \$1,404.6 million in FY 2009. Public revenue totaled \$667.5 million in FY 2010 and \$807.4 million in FY 2009.

Public Costs and Public Revenue (in millions)

	Loans	Guarantees	Insurance	Admin. Expenses	Total
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010					
Intragovernmental Costs	\$424.2	\$-	\$-	\$6.8	\$431.0
Public Costs	595.9	(355.9)	63.4	84.1	387.5
Total Costs	1,020.1	(355.9)	63.4	90.9	818.5
Intragovernmental Revenue	(177.9)	(69.3)	(2.2)	-	(249.4)
Public Revenue	(355.6)	(279.4)	(32.5)	-	(667.5)
Total Revenue	(533.5)	(348.7)	(34.7)	-	(916.9)
Distribution of Income					22.9
NET EXCESS OF PROGRAM (REVENUE) OVER COSTS					(\$75.5)
For the Year Ended September 30, 2009					
Intragovernmental Costs	\$255.2	\$-	\$-	\$8.6	\$263.8
Public Costs	42.4	1,190.1	96.6	75.5	1,404.6
Total Costs	297.6	1,190.1	96.6	84.1	1,668.4
Intragovernmental Revenue	(64.2)	(40.5)	(0.3)	-	(105.0)
Public Revenue	(444.6)	(337.0)	(25.8)	-	(807.4)
Total Revenue	(508.8)	(377.5)	(26.1)	-	(912.4)
Distribution of Income					46.9
NET EXCESS OF PROGRAM COSTS OVER (REVENUE)					\$802.9

16. Disclosures Related to the Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources

Ex-Im Bank's Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources disclose total budgetary resources available to the Bank and the status of such resources at September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009. Activity impacting budget totals of the overall U.S. government budget is recorded in Ex-Im Bank's Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources budgetary accounts. Activity which does not impact budget totals is recorded in Ex-Im Bank's Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources nonbudgetary accounts. As of September 30, 2010, the Bank's resources in budgetary accounts totaled \$2,181.9 million and \$1,259.1 million in FY 2009. The Bank's resources in nonbudgetary accounts totaled \$8,112.8 million as of September 30, 2010, and \$6,458.5 million in FY 2009.

Adjustments to Beginning Balance of Budgetary Resources

Ex-Im Bank made no adjustments to the beginning budgetary resources during the periods ended September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009.

Apportionment Categories of Obligations Incurred

Ex-Im Bank funds are apportioned in Category B, which restricts the use of funds by program. The amount of Category B apportionments that were obligated in FY 2010 and FY 2009 totaled \$7,830.7 million and \$6,219.6 million, respectively.

Permanent Indefinite Appropriations

The FCRA requires an annual re-estimate of the credit-loss allowance. In the event that there is an increase in estimated defaults, there is permanent and indefinite budget authority available for this purpose. In FY 2010, the Bank received \$1,121.1 million of permanent indefinite appropriations as a result of the FY 2009 re-estimate. In FY 2009, the Bank received \$570.5 million of permanent indefinite appropriations as a result of the FY 2008 re-estimate.

Available Borrowing Authority and Terms of Borrowing

Ex-Im Bank in part relies on borrowings from the U.S. Treasury to help fund the Bank's loan program. U.S. Treasury borrowings are repaid primarily with the repayments of medium-term and long-term loans. To the extent repayments on the underlying loans, combined with commitment and exposure fees and interest earnings received on the loans, are not sufficient to repay the borrowings, permanent and indefinite appropriated funds are available to Ex-Im Bank through the re-estimation process for this purpose. Accordingly, U.S. Treasury borrowings do not have a set repayment schedule; however, the full amount of the borrowings is expected to be repaid by FY 2032.

For FY 2010 and FY 2009, Ex-Im Bank had \$5,131.0 million and \$4,619.8 million in new borrowing authority with the U.S. Treasury, respectively.

Unobligated Balances

Unobligated balances at September 30, 2010, and at the end of FY 2009 totaled \$2,464.0 million and \$1,498.0 million, respectively. Of the \$2,464.0 million, \$28.0 million is available until September 30, 2011; \$75.0 million is available until September 30, 2012; \$395.5 million is available until September 30, 2013; \$178.0 million is available until expended and may be used for tied aid. Of the remaining balance of \$1,787.5 million, \$1,555.2 million represents the amount in the guarantee and insurance financing account that is available to cover future defaults, and \$229.0 million that is unavailable for new obligations.

Differences between Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources and Budget of U.S. Government

There are no differences between the budgetary resources listed on Ex-Im Bank's statements and the budgetary resources found in the budget of the U.S. government.

17. Reconciliation of Net Cost of Operations to Budget

The following schedule (see next page) reconciles the Net Cost of Operations to the Bank's budgetary and financial accounting. The reconciliation illustrates the relationship between net obligations derived from Ex-Im Bank's budgetary accounts and the net cost of operations derived from Ex-Im Bank's proprietary accounts by identifying and explaining key differences between the two numbers.

18. Related-Party Transactions

The financial statements reflect the results of contractual agreements with the Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO). PEFCO, which is owned by a consortium of private-sector banks, industrial companies and financial-services institutions, makes medium-term and long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate loans to foreign borrowers to purchase U.S. made equipment when such loans are not available from traditional private-sector lenders on competitive terms. Ex-Im Bank's credit and guarantee agreement with PEFCO extends through December 31, 2020. Through its contractual agreements with PEFCO, Ex-Im Bank exercises a broad measure of supervision over PEFCO's major financial management decisions, including approval of both the terms of individual loan commitments and the terms of PEFCO's long-term debt issues, and is entitled to representation at all meetings of PEFCO's board of directors, advisory board and exporters' council.

PEFCO has agreements with Ex-Im Bank which provide that Ex-Im Bank will (1) guarantee the due and punctual payment of principal and interest on export loans made by PEFCO and (2) guarantee the due and punctual payment of interest on PEFCO's long-term secured debt obligations when requested

(in millions)	For the Year Ended September 30, 2010	For the Year Ended September 30, 2009
RESOURCES USED TO FINANCE ACTIVITIES		
Budgetary Resources Obligated		
Obligations Incurred	\$7,830.7	\$6,219.6
Less: Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections and Recoveries	3,574.7	2,348.3
Net Obligations	4,256.0	3,871.3
Other Resources		
Imputed Financing from Costs Absorbed by Others	3.7	2.7
Total Resources Used to Finance Activities	\$4,259.7	\$3,874.0
RESOURCES USED TO FINANCE ITEMS NOT PART OF NET COST OF OPERATIONS		
Change in Budgetary Resources Obligated for Goods, Services, and Benefits Ordered But Not Yet Provided	\$(2,811.4)	\$(2,617.2)
Resources That Fund Expenses in Prior Periods	(1,121.1)	(570.5)
Budgetary Offsetting Collections and Receipts That Do Not Affect Net Cost of Operations		
– Credit-Program Collections	2,903.6	1,409.2
Resources That Finance the Acquisition of Assets	(4,002.5)	(2,626.3)
Distribution of Income	22.9	46.9
Total Resources That Do Not Finance Net Cost of Operations	(5,008.5)	(4,357.9)
Total Resources Used to Finance the Net Cost of Operations	\$(748.8)	\$(483.9)
COMPONENTS OF THE NET COST OF OPERATIONS THAT WILL NOT REQUIRE OR GENERATE RESOURCES IN THE CURRENT PERIOD		
Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Periods		
Allowance Amortization	452.9	501.3
Provisions for Loss– Pre-Credit-Reform Credits	288.3	184.5
Downward Re-estimate of Credit-Losses	(778.2)	(706.6)
Upward Re-estimate of Credit-Losses	559.8	1,302.1
Change in Receivables	(266.6)	(3.8)
Change in Payables	427.7	0.4
Total Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Periods	683.9	1,277.9
Components Not Requiring or Generating Resources		
Deferral Adjustments	(10.6)	8.9
Total Components Not Requiring or Generating Resources	(10.6)	8.9
Total Components of Net Cost of Operations That Will Not Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period	\$673.3	\$1,286.8
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	(\$75.5)	\$802.9

by PEFCO. Such guarantees, aggregating \$5,122.1 million at September 30, 2010 (\$4,289.7 million related to export loans and \$832.4 million related to secured debt obligations) and \$4,998.3 million at September 30, 2009 (\$4,208.8 million related to export loans and \$789.5 million related to secured debt obligations), are included by Ex-Im Bank in the total for guarantee, insurance and undisbursed loans and the allowance related to these transactions is included in the Guaranteed Loan Liability on the Balance Sheets. Ex-Im Bank received fees totaling \$29.6 million in FY 2010 (\$29.4 million related to export loans and \$0.2 million related to secured debt obligations) and \$42.4 million in FY 2009 (\$42.2 million related to export loans and \$0.2 million related to secured debt obligations) for the agreements, which are included in fee revenue on the Statements of Net Costs.

Ex-Im Bank has significant transactions with the U.S. Treasury. The U.S. Treasury, although not exercising control over Ex-Im Bank, holds the capital stock of Ex-Im Bank creating a related-party relationship between Ex-Im Bank and the U.S. Treasury.

19. Contributions to Employee Retirement Systems

All of Ex-Im Bank's employees whose appointments have federal status are covered by either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).

In FY 2010 and FY 2009, Ex-Im Bank withheld 7.0 percent of CSRS employees' gross earnings. Ex-Im Bank's contribution was 7.0 percent of employees' gross earnings. This sum was transferred to the CSRS fund from which this employee group will receive retirement benefits.

For FERS, Ex-Im Bank withheld 0.8 percent of employees' gross earnings. Ex-Im Bank's contribution was 11.2 percent of employees' gross earnings in FY 2010 and FY 2009. This sum was transferred to the FERS fund from which the employee group will receive retirement benefits. An additional 6.2 percent of gross earnings, after pre-tax deductions are withheld up to the 2010 and 2009 limit of \$106,800; that sum plus matching contributions by Ex-Im Bank are sent to the Social Security System from which the FERS employee group will receive Social Security benefits.

FERS and CSRS employees may elect to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). CSRS and FERS employees may contribute up to \$16,500 of gross earnings. In addition, FERS employees receive an automatic 1 percent contribution from Ex-Im Bank. Amounts withheld for FERS employees are matched by Ex-Im Bank up to 4 percent for a maximum Ex-Im Bank contribution to the TSP of 5 percent.

Total Ex-Im Bank (employer) matching contributions to the TSP, CSRS and FERS for all employees, included in administrative expenses, were approximately \$5.7 million in FY 2010 and \$5.2 million in FY 2009. Although Ex-Im Bank funds a portion of pension benefits under the CSRS and FERS relating to its employees and makes the necessary payroll withholdings for them, it has no liability for future payments to employees under these programs and does not account for the assets of the CSRS and FERS, nor does it have actuarial data with respect to accumulated plan benefits or the unfunded pension liability relative to its employees. These amounts are reported by the OPM for the retirement systems and are not allocated to the individual employers. The excess of total pension expense over the amount contributed by Ex-Im Bank and its employees represents the amount of pension expense which must be financed directly by OPM. Ex-Im Bank recognizes an imputed cost and an imputed financing source, calculated using cost factors supplied by OPM, equal to the excess amount.

OPM also accounts for the health and life insurance programs for current and retired civilian federal employees. Similar to the accounting treatment afforded the retirement programs, the actuarial data related to the health and life insurance programs is maintained by OPM and is not available on an individual-employer basis. Ex-Im Bank recognizes an imputed cost and an imputed financing source for the future cost of these other retirement benefits (ORB) at the time the employee's services are rendered. This ORB expense is calculated using cost factors supplied by OPM and must be financed by OPM.