FREQUENTLY Asked QUESTIONS FOR INVOICES UNDER DIRECT LOANS AND GUARANTEES

What is an invoice?
• Definition from the ICC Guide to Documentary Credits: “A commercial invoice is the accounting document by which the seller claims payment from the buyer for the value of the goods and/or services supplied.”

What are the components of a typical invoice?
• Contains the word “invoice”
• Has a numbering system
• Is dated
• Names the buyer and seller and lists their addresses
• Provides the buyer's contract/order number
• Describes the goods/services provided
• States the amount due and payment terms
• Indicates shipping terms for goods
• Frequently signed by seller

Why does EXIM require invoices?
• Standard commercial document used worldwide
• Evidence that the U.S. exporter or local cost provider has requested payment for goods/services provided under a sales contract with a foreign buyer
• Confirmation that the participants (U.S. exporter or local cost provider and foreign buyer) are the same as approved by EXIM
• Confirmation that the U.S. or local goods/services provided are those approved by EXIM
• Supports the origin of the U.S. or local goods/services
• Basis for calculating the value of the financed amount

What does Credit Administration check on an invoice?
• Invoice for U.S. goods/services must include U.S. address.
• Invoice for local costs must include either U.S. address or local address.
• U.S. exporter or local cost provider’s name must be consistent with the Annex B Letter (Master Guarantee Agreement) or Acquisition List, if applicable.
• Foreign buyer’s name must be consistent with the Annex B Letter (Master Guarantee Agreement) or Acquisition List.
• U.S. exporter or local cost provider’s sales contract/purchase order number must be consistent with the Exporter’s Certificate and Annex B Letter (Master Guarantee Agreement) or Acquisition List.
• U.S. or local goods/services described on invoice must be consistent with those listed on Annex B Letter (Master Guarantee Agreement) or Acquisition List.
• If the U.S. exporter's invoice is for pre-export payments (formerly known as progress payments) for work on goods prior to export, pre-export payments must have been approved by EXIM. The amount financed to date must be within the approved pre-export payment limit.
• If the invoice is for services, the date of the invoice for services must be on or after the Initial Eligibility Date stated in the Annex B Letter (Master Guarantee Agreement) or EXIM transaction agreement.
• If the invoice has a credit or retention, it must be deducted from the calculation of the financed amount.

Additional Guidance
• Back-to-back invoices or similar documentation are required for sales from a U.S. exporter through a foreign intermediary buyer to a final foreign buyer.
• Invoices with dual addresses (e.g., U.S. exporter and its local subsidiary) are acceptable.
• An invoice may not be presented more than once for disbursement.
• Copies of invoices are acceptable.
• Although a U.S. street address on a U.S. exporter's invoice is preferred, invoices with a U.S. post office box address are acceptable.

Contact Credit Administration (credit.administration@exim.gov) if you have questions.

Disclaimer: This fact sheet provides general guidance and may not be applicable to all guarantee and loan transactions. It does not supersede EXIM's policies, procedures, and other applicable requirements.

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