Canada Account

ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016

Canada

EDC

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Export Development Canada | Exportation et développement Canada

CANADA ACCOUNT ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2016

Canada

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Overview

Under Section 23 of the *Export Development Act* ("the Act"), the Government of Canada (the "Government" or the "Crown") is able to authorize support for transactions which, on the basis of Export Development Canada's ("EDC" or the "Corporation") risk management practices, would not be supported under EDC's Corporate Account but are in the national interest. Such transactions are referred to as Canada Account transactions. The Government effectively assumes the associated financial risks for Canada Account transactions by providing all monies required for any transaction from the Consolidated Revenue Fund ("CRF"). However, Canada Account transactions are assessed, entered into and managed by EDC, and are structured the same as Corporate Account transactions in that, for example, loans are fully repayable, are subject to interest and fees and policies are subject to premiums and fees. Other than investment transactions, Canada Account transactions can consist of transactions or classes of transactions that EDC has the power to enter into pursuant to Section 10 of the Act, including business in all of EDC's product categories (financing, credit insurance, financial institutions insurance, contract insurance and bonding, and political risk insurance).

Authority

Pursuant to Section 23 of the Act, the Minister of International Trade ("the Minister"), with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may authorize EDC to undertake certain financial and contingent liability transactions. Transactions exceeding $50 million or those of a sensitive nature are first referred to Cabinet for approval-in-principle.

Section 24(1) of the Act allows Canada Account to have up to an aggregate of $20 billion in contingent liabilities (i.e.: insurance policies, guarantees and other contingent arrangements), outstanding commitments to borrowers and outstanding principal amounts owed by borrowers. (See Management's Discussion and Analysis, Position against Statutory Limit). All monies required by the Corporation to discharge its obligations under Canada Account are paid to the Corporation by the Minister of Finance, out of the CRF. Such monies are accounted for separately and do not impinge on the Corporation's borrowing limits.

In 2010, the Government of Canada amended Section 23 of the Act to clarify EDC's authority to undertake debt restructurings on behalf of the Government for Canada Account transactions, in the same manner that the Corporation manages its Corporate Account.

Risk Management

EDC provides financial services that allow Canadian exporters and investors to manage the risks they face while doing business internationally. In doing so, EDC does assume risks and must prudently manage these risks to ensure its long-term financial viability. In a transaction where one or more of these risks (including country risk, credit risk, interest rate risk or the size of the transaction) are considered beyond the risk capacity of the Corporation and inconsistent with ensuring its long-term financial viability, the Government may authorize EDC to undertake the transaction and effectively assume those risks itself provided that the transaction is in the national interest of Canada. In considering its authorization, the Government relies on EDC's risk assessment of the transaction. For each transaction, the Government sets aside an allowance for

potential losses in the fiscal framework. Allowances are adjusted annually by the Government for all financial exposures based on the risks associated with the transaction (country, credit rating, value of collateral, etc). In accordance with the Government's accounting policies, the value of loans, investments and advances made under Canada Account are adjusted in its financial statements by an allowance for credit losses to approximate their net realizable value.

Management

At the initial stages of a transaction that is eligible for Canada Account support, EDC seeks Ministers' approval-in-principle. Such approval allows the Corporation to indicate possible support to a company conditional on final approval of the Government. In the late stage, when the funding and the parameters of a transaction have been established, EDC seeks Ministerial Authorization to make a firm offer and/or to enter into an agreement.

Upon receipt of a Ministerial Authorization, EDC is responsible for coordinating and administering the transaction, which includes the execution of legal documents, the requesting and disbursement of funds and management of the repayment flows. EDC is required to maintain separate accounts for all disbursements, receipts and recoveries. All such receipts and recoveries are to be remitted to the CRF. However, under the Act, the Minister of Finance may authorize EDC to retain certain amounts from receipts and recoveries to meet expenses and overhead related to these transactions (see Note 6). The Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may also authorize EDC to take certain actions necessary or desirable for the management of assets and liabilities arising out of transactions.

EDC has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Global Affairs Canada which provides the mechanism whereby funding requests and remittances are made by EDC to the Government.

Eligibility

Canada Account transactions must meet EDC's mandate to support and develop, directly or indirectly, Canada's export trade and Canadian capacity to engage in that trade and to respond to international business opportunities. Under Canada Account, the Government of Canada is able to support transactions that exceed the financial or risk capacity of EDC under its Corporate Account, but are deemed to be in the national interest.

Since 2009, EDC has been operating under broadened powers to help increase access to credit for Canadian companies by participating in domestic financing and insurance transactions with private-sector financial institutions, insurance providers and the surety industry. New Regulations came into force March 11, 2014 which clarify the circumstances in which EDC can provide support within Canada. They also enable EDC to provide support for purely domestic transactions (financing, guarantees and insurance) to companies that have at least 50 percent of their total annual consolidated sales in export and foreign markets.

In most cases, a transaction will first be considered and rejected by EDC under its Corporate Account prior to it being referred to the Minister of International Trade for consideration under Canada Account. The Government may request that EDC manage a transaction under Canada Account as was the case for the support provided to the automotive sector in 2009.

In addition to falling within EDC's mandate, the eligibility considerations applied to transactions considered under Canada Account include:

- EDC's customary lending or insurance criteria (Canadian benefits, financial and technical capability of the exporter, technical and commercial viability of the project, creditworthiness of the borrower);
- The Government's general willingness to consider the country risk in question and the creditworthiness of borrowers; and
- National interest considerations such as:
    - economic benefits and costs to Canada, including the employment and revenues generated or sustained by the transaction;
    - importance of the export market to Canada; and
    - foreign policy implications, including Canada's bilateral relationship with the country in question.

Policy on Concessional Financing

It is the policy of the Government that concessional financing (interest-free or low-interest rates and/or extended repayment-term financing), which in the past has been provided under Canada Account to match such financing available from other countries, is no longer to be provided. Nevertheless, Canada retains the right to offer matching terms within the parameters agreed upon in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) "Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits", to ensure, where appropriate, that Canadian companies are not competitively disadvantaged by offers of such terms by other countries.

Disclosure

Information on current transactions is posted on EDC's website (www.edc.ca/disclosure) in accordance with the Corporation's Disclosure Policy.

Fiscal Year

All data contained in this report is presented on the basis of the Government's fiscal year which ends on March 31 and will therefore not directly compare to EDC's Annual Report, Corporate Plan and other corporate documents, which are prepared on a calendar-year basis.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Highlights

The following are highlights of Canada Account activity during the fiscal year 2015-2016:

- Total revenue decreased $619 million from the prior year mostly due to a reduced gain on foreign currency translation ($361 million decrease) and lower loan interest and guarantee fees ($261 million decrease). Canada Account assets are primarily denominated in U.S. and are translated to Canadian dollars at rates prevailing on the reporting date. The reduction in gain on foreign currency is a direct result of the Canadian dollar weakening relative to the U.S. dollar to a lesser extent in fiscal 2015-2016 than in fiscal 2014-2015. The decrease in loan interest and guarantee fees is a result of no interest revenue being recorded on impaired loans to two obligors, where collectability is not reasonably assured.

- Canada Account assumed three loans on behalf of the Canadian Wheat Board ("CWB"), as requested by the Government of Canada. In the fiscal year 2014-2015, a total of $165 million was received from the CRF and subsequently disbursed to the CWB with respect to the first two loans. The remaining loan, with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (USD 14 million), was disbursed to the CWB in the first quarter of 2015-2016.

- There was one New Ministerial Authorization for the year, allowing for the restructuring of loans made to an Aerospace obligor. The authorization allows for restructuring, which could include debt forgiveness or write-offs of no more than twenty percent of outstanding principal as well as allowing for the temporary deferral of debt service on certain aircraft with all outstanding amounts to be repayable no later than December 31, 2030.

- Remittances in principal, interest, lease revenue, claims recovered and fees, net of expenses, totaling $324 million were made to the CRF by EDC.

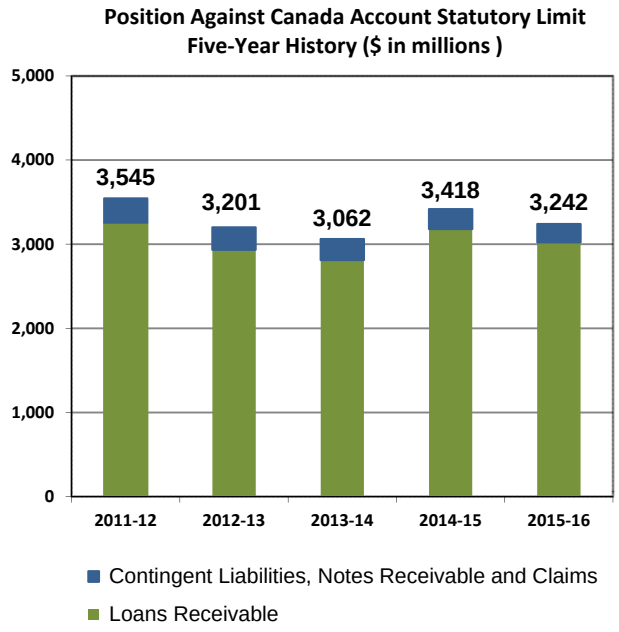
Position against Statutory Limit

Section 24 of the Act allows Canada Account to have up to an aggregate of $20 billion in contingent liabilities (i.e.: insurance policies, guarantees and other contingent arrangements), outstanding loan commitments to borrowers and outstanding principal amounts of obligations owed to the Corporation. The position against this limit at March 31, 2016 was $3,242 million (March 2015 – $3,418 million). Details of this position are as follows:

(in millions of Canadian dollars)	**Mar 2016**	Mar 2015
Loans Receivable		
Concessional	**671**	688
Non-concessional	**2,352**	2,492
	3,023	3,180
Contingent Liabilities, Notes Receivable and Claims		
Loan guarantees	**142**	164
Notes receivable	**65**	63
Credit insurance	**12**	11
	219	238
Position Against Statutory Limit	**$3,242**	$3,418

Five-Year Summary

Decreases in the position between 2012 and 2014 are primarily the result of loan repayments, as well as loan write-offs in 2013-2014. The higher position in 2014-2015 was a result of new loan disbursements to assume loans on behalf of the CWB combined with foreign exchange translation gains. The decrease to the position against the statutory limit for 2015–16 is primarily due to repayments tempered by foreign exchange translation gain.



Concentration of Exposure

The following reflects the country exposure where the risk resided as at March 31, 2016:

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

Country	Concessional loans receivable	Non-concessional loans receivable	Loan guarantee	Notes receivable	Credit insurance	**Total**	*%*
United States	-	2,000	-	65	-	**2,065**	*64*
China	429	-	-	-	-	**429**	*13*
Romania	-	-	142	-	-	**142**	*4*
Argentina	-	135	-	-	-	**135**	*4*
Iraq	-	133	-	-	-	**133**	*4*
Turkey	94	-	-	-	-	**94**	*3*
Morocco	76	-	-	-	-	**76**	*3*
Other *	72	84	-	-	12	**168**	*5*
Total	$671	$2,352	$142	$65	$12	**$3,242**	100%

** Includes 13 countries with exposures ranging from $0.04 million to $46 million.*

Exposure by Currency

(in millions of Canadian dollars)				**Mar 2016**				Mar 2015
Currency	**Amount**	**CAD Equivalent**	***Exchange Rate***	***%***	Amount	CAD Equivalent	*Exchange Rate*	*%*
USD	**2,312**	**3,002**	**1.2987**	**93**	2,480	3,140	1.2666	92
CAD	**240**	**240**	**-**	**7**	278	278	-	8
Total		**$3,242**		**100%**		$3,418		100%

The overall USD exposure decreased in the year due to repayments on non-concessional loans.

Commercial and Sovereign Exposure

(in millions of Canadian dollars)			**Mar 2016**			Mar 2015
	Commercial	**Sovereign**	**Total**	Commercial	Sovereign	Total
Loans Receivable:						
Concessional	**-**	**671**	**671**	-	688	688
Non-concessional	**2,030**	**322**	**2,352**	2,150	342	2,492
	2,030	**993**	**3,023**	2,150	1,030	3,180
Contingent Liabilities, Notes Receivable and Claims:						
Loan guarantees	**-**	**142**	**142**	-	164	164
Notes receivable	**65**	**-**	**65**	63	-	63
Credit insurance	**12**	**-**	**12**	11	-	11
	77	**142**	**219**	74	164	238
Total	**$2,107**	**$1,135**	**$3,242**	$2,224	$1,194	$3,418
Percentage	**65%**	**35%**	**100%**	65%	35%	100%

The decrease in the commercial and sovereign loans receivable was due to regularly scheduled repayments tempered by foreign exchange translation gain.

Loan guarantees also decreased due to regularly scheduled repayments on the underlying loans tempered by foreign exchange translation gain.

The following chart provides an additional breakdown of the commercial and sovereign exposures by industry and country:

(in millions of Canadian dollars)		**Mar 2016**		Mar 2015
	Total	**%**	Total	%
Commercial (by industry):				
Automotive	**1,190**	**37**	1,162	34
Aerospace	**905**	**28**	1,051	31
Extractive	**12**	**-**	14	-
Infrastructure	**-**	**-**	5	-
	2,107	**65**	2,232	65
Sovereign (by country):				
China	**429**	**13**	440	13
Romania	**142**	**4**	164	5
Argentina	**135**	**4**	142	4
Iraq	**133**	**4**	141	4
Turkey	**94**	**3**	95	3
Morocco	**76**	**3**	77	2
Other	**126**	**4**	127	4
	1,135	**35**	1,186	35
Total	**$3,242**	**100**	$3,418	100

Debt Forgiveness/Debt Relief for Sovereign Loans Receivable

In 1996, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank proposed that relief be given on the external debt of some of the world's most Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs). This initiative was approved by member governments including Canada. The exposure relates to agreements in place prior to 1996. At March 31, 2016, Canada Account had loans receivable exposure eligible for debt relief or debt reduction to one HIPC totaling $12.1 million or 1.2% of the sovereign loan portfolio (March 31, 2015 – $11.8 million or 1.1%).

Loan Portfolio by Interest Type

(in millions of Canadian dollars)			**Mar 2016**			Mar 2015
	Fixed	**Floating**	**Total**	Fixed	Floating	Total
Concessional	**664**	**7**	**671**	681	7	688
Non-concessional	**950**	**1,402**	**2,352**	1,090	1,402	2,492
Total	**$1,614**	**$1,409**	**$3,023**	$1,771	$1,409	$3,180
Percentage	**53%**	**47%**	**100%**	56%	44%	100%

The fixed rate portfolio decreased by $157 million due to regularly scheduled repayments tempered by foreign exchange translation gain as a result of the weaker Canadian dollar.

Cash Flow Realized on Loans and Notes Receivable

The following table provides a summary of the interest and fees received on Canada Account loans and notes receivable. These cash flows were remitted to the CRF during the fiscal year net of the administration charge. Almost all of the revenue generated from interest receipts originates from non-concessional loans; as concessional loans have either low or zero interest rates.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)			**Mar 2016**			Mar 2015
	Average annual principal balance	**Interest cash flow**	**%**	Average annual principal balance	Interest cash flow	%
Concessional	**696**	**-***	**0.00%**	642	1	0.16%
Non-concessional	**2,532**	**70**	**2.77%**	2,260	48	2.12%
Total	**$3,228**	**$70**	**2.17%**	$2,902	$49	1.69%

**Balances of less than $0.5 million have been rounded to zero.*

The average principal balances increased in the year due to three loans assumed during the fourth quarter of 2014/2015 and the first quarter of 2015/2016 on behalf of the CWB.

Financial Arrangements Facilitated

Canada Account was asked by the Government of Canada to assume three loans on behalf of the CWB; these loans were transferred by the CWB in preparation for the commercialization process of CWB which was completed in 2015. The first two loans were assumed from the CWB in 2014/15. The final loan, with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (USD 14 million), was assumed in the first quarter of 2015/16.

Canada Account Financial Statements

Statement of Receivables

as at *(in millions of Canadian dollars)*	**Mar 2016**	Mar 2015
Loans receivable (Note 3)	**3,023**	3,180
Notes receivable (Note 5)	**65**	63
Allowance for losses on loans *	**(1,481)**	(1,275)
Allowance for losses on accrued interest and fees	**(1,254)**	(1,051)
Portion expensed due to concessionary terms	**(456)**	(481)
Accrued interest and fees	**1,126**	925
Total	**$1,023**	$1,361

** Includes allowance for losses on loan guarantees of $2M (2015 - $4M)*

Statement of Contingent Liabilities

as at *(in millions of Canadian dollars)*	**Mar 2016**	Mar 2015
Loan guarantees (Note 7)	**142**	164
Credit insurance	**12**	11
Total	**$154**	$175

Statement of Revenue and Expenses

for the year ended *(in millions of Canadian dollars)*	**Mar 2016**	Mar 2015
Revenue:		
Loan interest and guarantee fees	**66**	327
Gain on foreign currency translation	**99**	460
Amortization of discount	**25**	24
Loss on sale of aircraft (Note 8)	**-**	(2)
Total Revenue	**190**	809
Expenses:		
Provision for losses on loans and loan guarantees	**223**	421
Administrative charges (Note 6)	**4**	3
Total Expenses	**227**	424
Net (Loss) Income	**($37)**	$385

Statement of Cash Flow (to)/from the Consolidated Revenue Fund

for the year ended *(in millions of Canadian dollars)*	**Mar 2016**	Mar 2015
Remittances to CRF by EDC:		
Principal	**(258)**	(241)
Interest, premiums and fees	**(70)**	(49)
Administrative charges	**4**	3
Total remitted to the CRF	**(324)**	(287)
Received from CRF by EDC:		
Principal	**16**	165
Total received from the CRF	**16**	165
Net cash remitted to the CRF	**$(308)**	$(122)

Note: All funds received by EDC in respect of Canada Account transactions (loan repayments, interest payments, fees, premium payments, etc.) are remitted by EDC to the CRF net of the expenses and overhead of the Corporation arising out of those transactions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: Mandate and Authority

EDC was established for the purposes of supporting and developing, directly or indirectly, Canada's export trade, domestic trade and Canadian capacity to engage in either of these trades and to respond to international and domestic business opportunities. Pursuant to Section 23 of the Act, the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may authorize the Corporation to undertake certain financial and contingent liability transactions that are considered to be in the national interest. These transactions or classes of transactions and the legislative authorities that underlie them have come to be known collectively as the "Canada Account". Such transactions can include business in all of EDC's product categories (financing, credit insurance, financial institutions insurance, contract insurance and bonding, and political risk insurance) other than investments. The Corporation is responsible for ensuring that Canada Account transactions are administered appropriately. Accounts for these transactions are maintained separately from the Corporation's accounts and are consolidated annually as at March 31 with the financial statements of the Government, which are reported upon separately by the Government and audited by the Auditor General of Canada.

The Act allows Canada Account to have up to an aggregate of $20 billion in contingent liabilities (i.e.: insurance policies, guarantees and other contingent arrangements), outstanding commitments to borrowers and outstanding principal amounts owed by borrowers. The position against this limit, determined in accordance with the requirements of the Act, was $3,242 million at March 31, 2016 (March 2015 – $3,418 million).

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable are carried at historical cost and include capitalized interest and fees.

Accrued interest is recorded on the contractual basis of the underlying loan. It includes accrued interest and fee revenue on all loans, including loans in default and/or those where there is no expectation of collectability.

Loan interest income is recorded on an accrual basis for the purposes of presentation in the Statement of Revenue and Expenses. It includes accrued interest and fee revenue on all loans, with the exception of loans in default where collectability is not reasonably assured.

Consolidated information presented in the *Public Accounts of Canada* is prepared in accordance with criteria outlined in the Receiver General Manual (Chapter 15 – Public Accounts Instructions) and excludes amounts of capitalized interest and fees from total loans receivable.

Allowance for Losses on Loans

Allowances for Canada Account exposures are annually estimated by the Department of Finance and the Treasury Board Secretariat and recorded by Global Affairs Canada.

Translation of Foreign Currency

All loans receivable, loan commitments, contingent liabilities and claims paid and outstanding denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the fiscal year. Income and expenses are translated at either daily or monthly average exchange rates in effect during the year. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency balances and transactions are recognized in the statement of revenue and expenses during the fiscal year.

Note 3: Loans Receivable

The following table shows the contractual maturity of loans receivable by concessional and non-concessional loans.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)			**Mar 2016**			Mar 2015
Fiscal	**Concessional**	**Non-concessional**	**Total**	Concessional	Non-concessional	Total
Past Due	**-**	**1,144**	**1,144**	-	1,111	1,111
2015/16	**-**	**-**	**-**	32	258	290
2016/17	**31**	**302**	**333**	31	281	312
2017/18	**32**	**280**	**312**	31	272	303
2018/19	**31**	**258**	**289**	31	251	282
2019/20	**32**	**190**	**222**	32	157	189
2020/21	**33**	**72**	**105**	32	68	100
2021/22	**33**	**29**	**62**	32	26	58
2022/23	**33**	**14**	**47**	32	12	44
2023/24 and beyond	**446**	**63**	**509**	435	56	491
Total	**$671**	**$2,352**	**$3,023**	$688	$2,492	$3,180

Note 4: Past Due Receivables

The following table provides a breakdown of principal, interest and fees in arrears at the end of the fiscal year. The $105 million increase in commercial past due receivables was due to additional interest and fees accruing on past due principal and the impact of the weakening of the Canadian dollar.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)			**Mar 2016**			Mar 2015
	Commercial	**Sovereign**	**Total**	Commercial	Sovereign	Total
Past due principal	**1,132**	**12**	**1,144**	1,099	12	1,111
Past due interest and fees	**908**	**149**	**1,057**	836	134	970
Total	**$2,040**	**$161**	**$2,201**	$1,935	$146	$2,081

Note 5: Notes Receivable

Notes receivable represent promissory notes issued and due from the borrower in an aggregate amount equal to 6.67% of the loans in the automotive industry. These notes accrue interest which is payable at each interest payment due date or capitalized to the remaining note balance.

Note 6: Canada Account Administrative Charges

Pursuant to Section 23(5) of the Act, the Corporation is authorized by the Minister of Finance to retain from any receipts and recoveries an amount, as the Minister of Finance considers to be required, to meet the expenses and overhead of the Corporation arising out of Canada Account transactions. In 2015-2016, $4 million (2014-2015 – $3 million) was retained to meet the general expenses and overhead of the Corporation arising out of Canada Account transactions.

Note 7: Loan Guarantees

Loan guarantees are issued to cover non-payment of principal, interest and fees due to banks and financial institutions providing loans to borrowers. Calls on guarantees result in the recognition of a loan asset on the balance sheet and become a direct obligation of the borrower.

Note 8: Equipment Available for Lease

Equipment available for lease consisted of regional aircraft that were returned because of default under the related obligor's loan agreements in 2007/2008. All aircraft remained on lease until their sale, which occurred in the second quarter of 2014/2015. The loss recorded on the sale of the aircraft was $2 million.

Glossary of Financial Terms

Accrued Interest - Interest earned but not yet paid under a loan or other interest-bearing instrument calculated from the later of the disbursement date or the date of the last interest payment.

Allowances - The allowance for losses on loans, loan commitments and guarantees represents management's best estimate of probable credit losses.

Average Annual Principal - The average outstanding loans and notes interest-bearing receivable held during the fiscal year. Conversion is done using the average foreign exchange rate for the same period.

Concessional Loans - Loans which are interest free or at below-market interest rates and/or have extended repayment terms. On rare occasions a normal loan can be combined with a concessional loan to achieve an overall concessionality level of at least 35%, a level within the tied aid disciplines of the OECD "Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits".

Consolidated Revenue Fund - the aggregate of all public moneys that are on deposit at the credit of the Receiver General.

Contingent Liability - Potential debt which arises from past events and may become an actual obligation if certain events occur or fail to occur. Contingent liability is also referred to as insurance policies and guarantees outstanding.

Corporate Account - Financing and contingent liability transactions undertaken by EDC for its own account. These transactions are maintained separately from Canada Account.

Contract Insurance and Bonding – An insurance policy that provides cover for sales on exposure terms usually greater than one year and includes export credit insurance and guarantees, performance guarantees and surety, extending cover for risks inherent in performance related obligations.

Credit Insurance - An insurance policy that protects insured Canadian businesses from commercial and political risks related to export transactions with credit terms of up to 360 days.

Debt Forgiveness/Debt Relief - An agreement whereby some or all of a country's sovereign debt obligations are forgiven or deferred for payment at a later date.

Financial Institutions Insurance - Insurance provided to Canadian financial institutions that covers their foreign bank and foreign buyer counterparty risk in business transactions.

Financing - An arrangement that has the effect of extending credit or providing an undertaking to pay money.

Guarantee - An undertaking that the payment of a debt obligation shall be duly met. A guarantee is a contingent liability for the guarantor.

Interest Rate Risk - The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Interest Cash Flow - Interest payments earned, received and remitted to the CRF during the fiscal year.

Investments - The ownership interest EDC may hold in an entity via venture capital and private equity investments.

Loan Commitments - The portion of a loan that has been offered and accepted but not yet disbursed.

OECD "Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits" - An agreement between most Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries which sets maximum repayment terms, minimum interest rates and other conditions for official export credit support to minimize trade distortions.

Political Risk Insurance - An insurance that protects the insured from specific political risks including: transfer of funds; expropriation; war, revolution or insurrection. It covers investments made in the form of equity, loans, guarantees, assets and services.

Provisions - A charge against current income to establish and maintain an allowance against loan losses.

Public Accounts of Canada - The report of the Government prepared each fiscal year by the Receiver General in which the transactions of all departments and agencies are summarized.

Sovereign Loans - Loans for which the financial and repayment risk is that of a sovereign government.

Canada

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