Inclusion of foreign content in Hermes Cover
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A. BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR THE INCLUSION OF FOREIGN CONTENT IN HERMES COVER

Basically, the rules governing the inclusion of foreign content and local costs, which are described in this brochure, can be traced back to decisions taken by the Federal Government in October 2016. With these, the regulations, which have been in force since 2008, were considerably simplified in order to further strengthen the competitiveness of German exporters.

This document describes the conditions for including foreign content in Hermes Cover.

I. PREREQUISITES FOR INCLUDING FOREIGN CONTENT IN HERMES COVER

The question as to whether foreign goods and deliveries may be included arises only if they are of a foreign origin in accordance with the Federal Government’s definition. The rules for an inclusion described below in section A. apply only if the export contract with the foreign buyer is concluded directly by the German exporter (standard model). If the contractual set-up differs from this model (e.g. the contract is signed by a foreign subsidiary/affiliated company of the exporter) more restrictive regulations apply, which are explained separately in section C.

What is the definition of foreign content?

Goods produced in another country which are processed or modified within the Federal Republic of Germany and integrated in a product for which a German certificate of origin has been issued are not classified as foreign content. This is because in accordance with the Federal Government’s definition a product for which a German certificate of origin has been issued is deemed to constitute German goods in whole regardless of whether and to what extent it contains foreign goods and services.

II. PERMISSIBLE FOREIGN CONTENT IN CONNECTION WITH SINGLE TRANSACTION COVER (“49 PLUS RULE”)

Pursuant to the rules currently applicable, foreign content and local costs are subject to a uniform “base amount” of 49%, which may be exceeded in certain circumstances.

What must generally be considered in connection with local costs?

Goods and deliveries originating from the buyer’s country are generally referred to as “local costs”.

As a rule, local costs qualify for cover provided that they are directly related to the German exporter’s export transaction and form part of his claim for payment against the buyer.

In accordance with the OECD Arrangement on Export Credits (Chapter II, Article 10d), credit terms are permissible for such local costs amounting to up to 23% of the (total) order value (30% of the value of the export order).

In practice a two-level approach is applied. These rules relating to the inclusion of foreign content and local costs only apply if the buyer’s country in question is not subject to any restrictions under the specific cover policy.
In connection with shorter credit periods (up to two years) this restriction imposed by the OECD Consensus does not apply.

If the local costs required for executing the order exceed this percentage, they can only be covered if separate payment in cash is agreed upon.

Additional restrictions concerning the eligibility of local costs for inclusion in cover may arise from the specific cover policy for the specific buyer’s country in question.

In what amount can foreign content be included in the first level?
In the first level, goods and services can be included in the cover regardless of their origin (with due regard for the above explanations on local costs) up to an amount of 49% of the (total) order value without any obligation to provide further reasons.

In what amount can foreign content be included in the second level?
In the second level it is possible on a case-by-case basis to cover transactions which exhibit foreign content in excess of 49%. In this case, the exporter must explain in detail why such supplies are crucial. This requires an individual decision by the Interministerial Committee on whether a transaction qualifies for cover in the light of the reasons submitted. Here the main focus regularly is on how high the positive effect is that the German share will have in particular on employment in Germany.

III. PRELIMINARY INQUIRY ON THE ELIGIBILITY OF FOREIGN CONTENT FOR COVER
In cases where an exporter needs an early indication from the Federal Government as to whether and to what extent foreign content of more than 49% can be included in cover, he can submit a preliminary inquiry. Details of the procedure and possible contents of a project plan can be found in section B. of this brochure.
IV. FURTHER COVER OPTIONS

If the foreign content does not come within the scope of the national rules, it may still be possible for the German exporter to obtain cover.

In this case, cover may be provided in favour of the German exporter if and when the national credit agency in the country from which the subcontracted supplies originate assumes a reinsurance commitment. If a foreign government-sponsored export credit agency agrees to assume a reinsurance commitment, the Federal Government will only cover the credit risk for the German part, while the foreign export credit agency covers the corresponding foreign content.

Generally speaking, the collaboration between the Federal Government and the foreign export credit agency is invisible to the German exporter, who receives the cover from a single source. This is because the allocation of risk is solely a matter for the export credit agencies concerned.

The reinsurance commitment is provided on the basis of corresponding reinsurance agreements.¹

If the Federal Government is unable to provide cover for foreign content and reinsurance is also not an option, the German exporter can still obtain cover by placing the payment terms agreed upon with its subcontractors on an “if-and-when” basis. In this case, cover can take the form of co-insurance.

Detailed information on these additional forms of cover can be found in the brochure Hermes Cover Special Multi-sourcing projects.

V. PERMISSIBLE FOREIGN CONTENT IN CONNECTION WITH SHORT-TERM BUSINESS (WHOLETURNOVER POLICIES, SINGLE TRANSACTION COVER)

In connection with transactions on short credit terms foreign content can generally be included in the cover up to 100% of the order value without closer examination and irrespective of the type of goods provided that cover is granted under a Wholeturnover Policy or a Wholeturnover Policy Light.² Here, in particular goods in transit are generally regarded as foreign content eligible for cover. These are products which are normally traded in transit at short credit terms (primarily raw materials, agricultural produce, fertilizers, commodities and consumer goods).

As a rule, the permissible maximum credit periods for the respective type of goods must be taken into account (normally 180 days, 360 days for specific types of goods). A precondition for the complete cover of foreign content is that the exporter’s business model qualifies for support, something that will be verified in cases of doubt.

The 49 PLUS rule also applies to short-term single transaction cover, this means that – as with transactions on credit terms – up to 49% of foreign content is generally permissible without the need to give reasons. If the foreign content is higher, reasons for its necessity have to be given – also by using the possibility to make a preliminary inquiry – in the course an individual assessment of the case.

¹ A list of existing agreements can be found on our website: www.agaportal.de > Exports > Practice > Cooperation Agreements

² Different rules apply to revolving cover.
B. PRELIMINARY INQUIRY REGARDING THE ELIGIBILITY OF FOREIGN CONTENT > 49% FOR COVER UNDER SINGLE TRANSACTION GUARANTEES

The Federal Government offers exporters the possibility to find out whether a transaction is eligible for Hermes Cover even if the share of foreign supplies exceeds 49% by making a non-binding preliminary inquiry. For this purpose the exporter can – prior to the actual application for cover – submit an informal project outline which should basically contain a project description, details of the planned supply structure and reasons for the high proportion of foreign content as well as an explanation of the project’s importance for the exporter and for his operations in Germany. After examining the inquiry the Federal Government will send the exporter a non-committal letter giving an indication as to whether and up to what amount foreign content is permissible in connection with the transaction in question. The preliminary inquiry is optional and not a mandatory step in the application procedure. The assessment of the inquiry by the Federal Government is free of charge.

I. STEPS OF THE INQUIRY PROCEDURE

The inclusion of foreign content (including local costs) exceeding the 49% threshold is possible only by way of exception and in justified individual cases. For this reason, exporters planning a transaction with elevated foreign content would often like to get an indication, prior to submitting an application for cover, as to whether a particular transaction is, in principle, eligible for Hermes Cover even with elevated foreign content if necessary, in order to increase their planning security. Against this backdrop, the Federal Government offers the option to submit a “Preliminary Inquiry regarding the Eligibility of Foreign Content for Cover”.

For this, the following procedure should be followed:

1. Submission of the preliminary inquiry
   The exporter sends an informal, written project outline that contains all the details described in section B. II of this brochure by mail to “Exportkreditgarantien der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Postfach 500399, 22703 Hamburg”, by fax to +49 (0)40/88 34 - 9175 or by email to “antrag@exportkreditgarantien.de”.

2. Assessment of the preliminary inquiry
   On the basis of the project outline and the details of the project presented Euler Hermes will check whether the reasons given to explain why, from the exporter’s point of view, foreign content amounting to more than 49% is necessary are convincing. No fees are charged for the assessment of the preliminary inquiry.

3. Project presentation (optional)
   If necessary, the exporter will be given the opportunity to explain the specific circumstances of his project to the responsible Federal Ministries in the form of a short presentation.

4. Decision and information of the exporter
   The Federal Government will take a decision on the maximum amount of foreign content which will be eligible for cover after examining the preliminary inquiry on the basis of the facts given in writing and, possibly, an additional project presentation by the exporter. The exporter will be informed of the results of the pre-assessment through a written indication. Such an indication is not binding and not limited in time. The final decision on granting cover for a transaction will continue to rest with the Interministerial Committee after the submission of a formal application for cover.
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5. Application for cover
As soon as a project has taken shape, the exporter can submit a formal application for cover. Only at this stage all project details (creditworthiness, environmental aspects, etc.) will be verified. Whether previously a preliminary inquiry had been made or not, is not relevant in this context. The only purpose of such a preliminary inquiry is to give the exporter an indication regarding the amount of foreign content eligible for inclusion in the cover in order to allow him to plan ahead on a more reliable basis.

II. ELEMENTS OF THE PRELIMINARY INQUIRY
The project outline should contain, in concise form (about 2 – 5 pages), information in particular on the following details as far as they are already known at the time of the submission of the preliminary inquiry:

- Project description
  Foreign buyer; guarantor (if involved); forms of cover required (e.g. supplier credit cover); type of goods/project; destination of the goods/project site; order value; terms of payment; security instruments; planned date of delivery/service performance.

- Planned supply structure
  Maximum percentage of foreign supplies/local costs inquired about; details of the supply structure: among other things, local costs, supplies and services originating in third countries and, if applicable, goods supplied by affiliated companies of the exporter.

- Reasons
  Necessity of the foreign supplies and services to be included; the project’s importance for the exporter and his operations in Germany (inter alia for the employment situation).

Other relevant aspects may be added if need be. There are no formal requirements which have to be met.

III. PRACTICAL EXAMPLES
In the past, the Federal Government was prepared to accept foreign content amounting to more than 49% or to give a positive indication after examining the individual case if the exporter could offer conclusive reasons justifying the inclusion in cover. It turned out that it was not one single aspect that was the decisive factor. Normally, there was in fact a combination of various reasons and their holistic evaluation that led to a positive decision on a transaction’s eligibility for support. Therefore it is not possible to comply with the request frequently made by exporting companies that individual, objective criteria should be stated, which would enable the exporter to determine permissible foreign shares in excess of the threshold of > 49% autonomously and with sufficient reliability.

The justification will always focus on how a major beneficial effect can be achieved, in particular with regard to employment, with the share remaining in Germany. For instance, it was argued that

- the key technology would continue to originate in Germany,
- the overall project would be managed from Germany,
- for technological reasons, certain components needed for the project in question were only available abroad,
- the foreign buyer had specifically named certain suppliers abroad and/or
- the exporter would be unable to meet delivery deadlines for lack of sufficient production capacity in Germany.

The criteria and aspects stated above can and should only enhance transparency and improve the exporters understanding of what is important when the eligibility for cover of a transaction with a particularly high portion of foreign content is determined.
CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING WHETHER FOREIGN CONTENT IS ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION IN COVER

Are the goods manufactured by the German exporter eligible for a German certificate of origin?

- yes
- no

Is the exporter only obliged to pay his foreign subcontractors on an “if-and-when” basis?

- yes
- no

Are several transactions on short credit terms to be covered under a Wholeturnover Policy or Wholeturnover Policy Light?*

- yes
- no

Is only one transaction to be covered under single transaction cover and does the foreign content originate from the buyer country?

- yes
- no

Is only one transaction to be covered under single transaction cover and does the foreign content only account for up to 49%?

- yes
- no

Inclusion may be possible following a case-by-case decision on the basis of sufficient justification. The rules governing local cost explained above have to be observed.

* Different rules apply to revolving cover.

C. REQUIREMENTS IN CASES WHERE THE CONTRACT IS CONCLUDED BY AN AFFILIATED COMPANY/SALES PARTNER ABROAD

The rules explained above apply to the normal form of an export transaction where the contract is concluded by the German exporter (standard model).

In certain cases, e.g. due to tendering conditions, it may be necessary that the contract is concluded by a subsidiary of the exporter domiciled in the buyer’s country.

Such contractual arrangements, too, can be supported by the Federal Government in individual cases, e.g. under the assignment model or by means of extended supplier credit cover.

Detailed information on these extended cover facilities and the preconditions for cover applicable to them can be found in the brochure “Praktische Informationen – Grundzüge der erweiterten Lieferantenkreditdeckung”.

Andreas Gehring
Cover from the Federal Republic of Germany for foreign business

Export Credit Guarantees and Untied Loan Guarantees have been established and effective foreign trade promotion instruments of the Federal Government for decades. Export Credit Guarantees ("Hermes Cover") protect German exporters and the banks financing them against political and commercial risks. Untied Loan Guarantees are to support raw material projects abroad regarded as eligible for promotion by the Federal Government. Both promotion instruments play an important role in fostering economic growth as well as in protecting and creating jobs.

They are managed on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany by Euler Hermes Aktiengesellschaft as mandatory of the Federal Government.

Information on other foreign trade promotion instruments of the Federal Government can be found at www.bmwi.de under the search term "Promotion of foreign trade and investment".

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

Euler Hermes Aktiengesellschaft
Export Credit Guarantees of the Federal Republic of Germany

Postal address
P.O. Box 50 03 99
22703 Hamburg, Germany

Office address
Gassstraße 27
22761 Hamburg, Germany

Phone: +49 (0)40 / 88 34-90 00
Fax: +49 (0)40 / 88 34-91 75

info@exportkreditgarantien.de
www.agaportal.de

Branch offices: Berlin, Dortmund, Frankfurt, Freiburg/Stuttgart, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Rhineland