

rance, as it is operated in the United States of America, we
 not feel able to recommend the adoption of proposals of this
 Mutual associations of exporters for the purpose of credit
 rance have not so far existed in this country, and we observe
 no effort has apparently been made by exporters to found
 companies in this country, and the bulk of the evidence
 h we have received from traders is not favourable to them.
 associations have been formed in the United States, but it
 e opinion of the majority of the representatives of trade
 whom we have received evidence that these examples cannot
 successfully adapted to British requirements. It is generally
 that the practice of American foreign trade differs con-
 ably from that prevailing in this country, where the bulk
 e export trade has its roots in the long distant past and is
 tained, as it was built up, on the basis of intimate personal
 ions. A mutual scheme involves the disclosure of informa-
 which traders have obtained with difficulty and which they
 d somewhat jealously. It is widely held by traders that
 e considerations would prevent the successful promotion of
 al schemes of credit insurance in this country. This view
 ved support in the evidence we heard from Mr. H. C.
 l, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the
 ciation of British Chambers of Commerce and the chairman
 he committee specially appointed by the Association to
 ine the question of credit insurance.

We have also reviewed the Government's Export Credits
 me. We asked the Export Credits Department to submit
 l account of their functions and statements of the business
 h they have done, and we have also taken oral evidence from
 rs of the Department. All business under the scheme has
 e submitted to a statutory Advisory Committee, comprising
 ers and other men of business. The scheme appears at first
 somewhat complicated, since, as we have pointed out in
 graph 16 of our Report, it contains both a financial and an
 ance element. The Department is authorised to guarantee
 up to 100 per cent. of their value in cases where the credit
 not exceed 12 months, and up to 85 per cent. of their value
 e the credit exceeds 12 months, taking recourse upon the
 rter for $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively. (*See*
ndix II.) In other words, in each case the Department is
 ing $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the foreign risk. It is prepared also,
 e insurance only is required, to give its guarantee against
 up to $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the bill. In addition, where finance
 is required, the Department is prepared to guarantee bills
 100 per cent., taking recourse for the full amount on the
 rter. For clearness' sake we do not here refer to those cases
 e the importer has deposited security. If he is prepared
 so, and his security is acceptable, the risk borne by the
 rter may be further diminished.

e evidence of representatives of trade and industry indicates
 whilst the scheme has rendered, and is rendering, useful

