

DOCUMENT RESUME

00580 - [A0751394]

[GAO Observations of Some United States Foreign Affairs Operations]. February 21, 1976. 29 pp.

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Appropriations: Foreign Operations Subcommittee; by J. K. Fasick, Director, International Div.

Issue Area: International Economic and Military Programs (600).
Contact: International Div.

Budget Function: International Affairs (150).

Organization Concerned: Agency for International Development;
United Nations: Food and Agriculture Organization;
Export-Import Bank of the United States; International Labor
Organization; World Health Organization; ACTION: Peace
Corps; United Nations: Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization.

Congressional Relevance: Senate Committee on Appropriations.
Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

Middle East countries receive the major portion of the appropriations for security supporting assistance, which is not significantly greater than appropriations for development assistance. Egypt could not provide the necessary manpower, local currency support, and management resources to handle the volume and type of U.S. assistance that was planned. Rather than provide sorely needed raw material and commodity assistance, capital projects were programmed with consequent severe strains on Egyptian capabilities. Policy considerations relating to Middle East oil and peace are at the heart of the bilateral relation with Saudi Arabia. The enormous volume of sales is due largely to infrastructure programs, rather than lethal arms, which were relatively unsophisticated in Saudi Arabia. The executive branch is not organized to assure effective participation in U.N. organizations, having no sound policy objectives and needing improvement in program planning, budgeting, and evaluation. Food shortage problems are due in part to postharvest handling and storage. Study so far has indicated that providing family planning services alone may not be the universal answer to the population problem; people must first be motivated to want to limit their families. AID and the Export-Import Bank loans-to-foreign-countries programs should be reassessed, since there are a number of outstanding loans to countries with bad credit reputations. The Bank is working on solutions and AID could develop trade policy with these countries, who have fixed their economic growth prospects on the financial resources that expand trade. Despite recent initiatives to liberalize trade through tariff preferences and other mechanisms, the lesser developed countries have been unable to find sufficient outlets for their exports. (SS)

00580

UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
EXPECTED AT 10:00 a.m. EST
Monday, February 21, 1976

STATEMENT OF
J. KENNETH FASICK
DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

We are pleased to appear again before the Subcommittee to discuss the work we have done or are doing in the area of foreign operations.

In our presentation today we would like to summarize some of our observations regarding the security assistance programs in the Middle East, opportunities to improve the management of U.S. participation in the family of United Nations organizations, the status of food, population and housing programs managed by State and the Agency for International Development (AID), the financial status of AID's foreign economic assistance loan program, improvements in operations of the Export-Import Bank, and the importance of trade as an alternative to aid.

We also want to address the three areas you specifically asked us to inquire into--that is

--AID operating expenses and staffing.

--U.S. participation in the international lending institutions.

--Peace Corps

More detailed information about these three matters is being made available to your staff.

Since we appeared before your Subcommittee in May 1976, we have issued 34 reports to the Congress, its committees, or individual members of the Congress on foreign operations subjects which are related to the areas for which this Subcommittee is responsible. We now have about 32 studies in progress. With your permission, we would like to submit for the record listings of these reports and assignments underway.

Each of these efforts could be of some usefulness to the Subcommittee in its consideration of the Administration's appropriation requests and we are available to discuss each in more detail at your request.

MIDDLE EAST

Last year, Mr. Chairman, you expressed interest in some oversight over the large volume of U.S. assistance being provided for Egypt, and for other countries in the Middle East. Since then we have undertaken several reviews of the management and effectiveness of selected Middle East assistance programs.

These countries are receiving the major portion of the appropriations for security supporting assistance which, as you know, is now significantly greater than appropriations for development assistance. We have noted that the fiscal year 1978 request totals \$1,459 million. Security assistance is, in essence, economic assistance based primarily on political considerations with developmental impact considerations being secondary. Such assistance goes through the same political review channels within the Department of State as military assistance.

We are about to complete a review of the security assistance program in Egypt. Our objective was to evaluate such matters as how levels of supporting assistance were established, how programs were designed and implemented, how United States assistance was coordinated with other donors, and whether the recipient countries have the capacity to absorb the levels of assistance being provided. Our more important observation is that Egypt could not provide the necessary manpower, local currency support, and management resources to handle the volume and type of United States assistance that was planned. Rather than providing sorely needed raw material and commodity assistance, capital projects were programmed with consequent severe strains on Egyptian capabilities.

For example, a project involving the construction of a drainage system for 520,000 acres of land is underway in upper Egypt. AID is providing the necessary equipment, materials, and technical assistance for construction of the in-country plastic pipe plant. The cost of the multi-year project is \$283 million, including \$31 million from the

United States, \$50 million from the World Bank, and \$202 million by the Government of Egypt.

Although Egypt's overall drainage program is extremely desirable because of water logging and salinity problems, it is highly ambitious in relation to Egypt's financial and management resources. The 10-year program will require an Egyptian commitment of nearly \$1.5 billion, or about \$150 million each year which is more than twice the amount contained in its 1976 budget for the drainage program.

In apparent recognition of problems characterized by this project, the Administration within the last month has taken action to shift \$190 million from its capital projects to commodity assistance.

We have completed a review in Saudi Arabia of U.S. foreign military sales. Our work confirmed that policy considerations relating to Middle East oil and peace are at the heart of the bilateral relation, that the enormous volume of sales is due largely to infrastructure programs such as road building and port construction, rather than lethal arms, and that the volume of lethal arms involved is small and the arms are relatively unsophisticated as compared with arms transferred to other Middle East countries. Lack of trainable Saudi manpower is a problem and this operates to provide a constraint on the size of the program.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Several years ago we issued a series of reports pointing out that there are opportunities for improving the management of U.S. participation in the family of United Nations organizations so as to improve their

effectiveness. During the past year, at the request of the Senate Government Operations Committee, we have made a major effort to review again U.S. participation in the International Labor Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). For fiscal year 1978, \$100.8 million in budget authority is being requested for assistance to these agencies. We are also reviewing the World Food Program and the employment of Americans in professional positions in international organizations.

A series of five reports are to be issued to that Committee during the coming month covering the results of our reviews and containing recommendations for needed improvements. Copies of these reports will be provided to you. We believe that they will be quite helpful to the considerations of your Committee.

The reports will express our concern that the executive branch is not organized to assure effective participation in the United Nations international organizations; there is an absence of sound U.S. policy objectives; improvements are needed in program planning, budgeting and evaluation in the organizations; as well as identifying a number of current issues facing the organizations.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

For fiscal year 1978 the President is requesting slightly over one billion dollars to carry out development assistance programs administered by the Agency for International Development (AID). Our selective reviews of the management and effectiveness of these programs have been concerned

primarily with two issues--food and population control. We are also evaluating aid to improve housing conditions in developing countries with field work in Colombia, El Salvador, and Peru.

Food

We have been reviewing efforts by the United States to alleviate the critical food situation, especially in developing countries. Relatively good food harvests in the recent years, including 2 good years in succession in the developing countries, having softened the spotlight on the world food situation. However, the long term need to increase food availability in the developing countries persists.

During the past 3 years, we have issued several reports to the Congress on major issues affecting the food availability in developing countries. For example, in November 1976, we reported that losses of locally grown food because of inadequate storage and distribution facilities and practices were significantly reducing food supplies. We recommended that U.S. agencies, in their agricultural assistance programs, put more emphasis on the adequacy of facilities and practices for preserving food, including self-help measures by recipient countries. U.S. agencies also should encourage other countries and institutions to reduce food losses and to establish coordination for such actions. Much of the food shortages in India, for instance, have been attributed to postharvest handling and storage losses. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) estimated, in April 1975, that, were it not for rodents, pests, and poor storage, India would be a food surplus country. According to the UNDP, India's food losses in 1974 represented a net loss of more than \$1 billion at the then current market prices.

Furthermore, in a May 1975 AID study of farm corn storage in Tanzania, it was estimated that 88,000 tons of farm stored corn--or enough to feed one million people for a year--is lost annually because of insect damages. Aside from the lost revenue to producers and reduced food supply, the Tanzanian Government could have saved almost \$20 million worth of foreign exchange, based on its 1974-75 corn imports, had its corn losses been prevented.

In May 1976 we reported on the prospects for increasing food production in developing countries by providing more economic incentives to farmers in those countries.

U.S. officials have identified research dealing specifically with the agricultural problems of the developing countries as a critical need, and they have indicated an intent to triple U.S. support for such programs in the next few years. We are now examining AID's international research efforts which includes grants to the international agricultural research centers, programs in the developing countries, and programs with U.S. universities.

Population Assistance Programs

The rapid rate of population growth in developing countries is of concern to the entire world because it will affect the quality of life of future generations. The 1975 world population is estimated at about 4 billion, double what it was 45 years ago. The annual growth rate in developed countries is about one percent, compared with about 2.7 percent in less developed countries. Population growth is a critical factor in

efforts to meet the world's needs for more food, better nutrition, housing, education and schools, jobs, mineral resources, energy, and improved quality of human life. This is particularly evident in the world's developing areas where about 13 countries generate about half the world's population growth.

Over the 11 year period ending June 30, 1976, the United States provided about \$335 million in international population program assistance, as part of its commitment to respond to the population and health needs in less developed countries.

In November 1976 we issued a report entitled "The Challenge of World Population Growth: To Slow Growth Rates While Improving Quality of Life" in which we attempted to provide an overview of the population issue and to place it in perspective. Reviews are now underway on U.S. sponsored population assistance programs and activities in selected countries of Africa and Asia.

We are also looking into whether there is a need for more effectively interrelating U.S. population and development assistance efforts. We are undertaking this work because of an increasing concern that U.S. assistance programs to slow population growth in developing countries may have less impact than desired because they are too narrowly conceived.

Although the impact of population growth on certain sectors contributing to and reflecting the quality of life (for example, education) is generally acknowledged, it is not at all clear that aid donors and less developed country planners always take such impact into consideration in

planning development projects. Moreover, much of the attention that has been given the interrelationships of population and development by population experts has been placed on the impact of population on development--not on the impact of development on population. Clearly, development affects fertility and mortality rates.

Our work to date has indicated that providing family planning services alone may not be the universal answer to the population problem; people must first be motivated to want to limit their families. In many situations, population growth is detrimental to social and economic development at the national level but large families are viewed as beneficial at the family level. Changing the social and economic conditions which contribute to the desire for large families is now coming into focus as a key consideration in planning all development assistance.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC LOANS

The outstanding balance of United States economic assistance loans to other countries now exceeds \$31 billion. Most of these loans were made by the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Export-Import Bank. The recipients have had difficulty in getting credit from commercial sources. Most of those receiving AID loans are developing countries whose credit-worthiness, in many cases, is increasingly uncertain. Demands for debt relief, either through rescheduling or forgiveness, for the poorest developing countries are likely to be among the most contentious issues in international economic relations in the next few years.

With this in mind, we are reviewing the financial data status of AID's foreign economic assistance loan program, and plan to take a look at the quality of the loans in the Export-Import Bank's portfolio. AID has been experiencing increased loan collection problems and has been continuing to lend to many of the countries that have been unable to pay on earlier loans.

Whenever a country has been unable to pay on its loans, AID's general practice has been to provide debt relief by adding uncollected interest to loan balances and by revising principle repayment schedules to defer due dates. This practice has become increasingly prevalent since fiscal year 1971. By June 30, 1975, countries owing \$9.3 billion in dollar-repayable loans had required debt relief on at least some of the loans. Six of the countries, owing \$5 billion, had required debt relief on all other dollar-repayable loans. During fiscal year 1976, some of the countries were making payments in accordance with their revised agreements, while others were not.

AID's lending has been and continues to be concentrated in countries having problem loans. It has continued to lend to some countries after they had been provided relief from making payments on their earlier loans. We believe that AID will have to give increased attention to reevaluating the assistance level planned for each country requiring debt relief.

AID has also made some progress in reducing the age of its undisbursed loans, which has been a problem in the past. At March 31, 1976, 28 percent of disbursed loan balances represented loans over 2 years old. Three

years earlier the comparable percent was 35. Further progress could be made if AID would cancel undisbursed loans that have been outstanding for long periods and rejustify them as new loans where a valid need for the assistance still exists.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

In an October 1975 report, we noted that Export-Import Bank's financial condition had been affected as a result of its increasing risk of incurring possible losses and its declining income. We have been pleased to note that, although Eximbank has not yet completely reversed the trend, it has taken significant steps toward achieving material improvement.

Eximbank's income, after declining during each of the 3 prior years, increased in fiscal year 1976. Lower interest costs were a major factor in achieving the increase, but higher interest earnings also helped. Eximbank is now charging interest rates on its loans which are closer to market rates than those previously charged. The full benefit from the higher rates will be realized in future years.

Eximbank's risk is still rising but current management effort is being directed to keeping new authorizations to a minimum consistent with the need to support those exports that require it.

We understand that Eximbank intends to significantly lengthen the repayment terms of its borrowed funds to more closely correspond with the repayment terms of loans made with those funds. We had recommended that this be done, and we believe that effective implementation will represent a major improvement.

Another change which we believe is important has been the introduction of a formal review process by Eximbank management to ensure that all pertinent policies and programs are reevaluated periodically in the light of changing conditions. We have been favorably impressed with the effort made to date in this area.

We, of course, will continue to monitor these and any other changes occurring at the Bank so that the Congress can be kept fully informed.

Fiscal year 1977 is the first year that Eximbank's financial activities have been included in the budget after having been previously excluded. We have always advocated that they be included, and we continue to believe that inclusion is the most desirable way for the Congress to consider the Bank's need for funds in relation to other competing needs. Close scrutiny by the Congress, in our opinion, is indispensable to ensuring healthy results from the Bank's operations.

TRADE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO AID

Although trade is a major component of U.S. relations with the developing countries and is fundamental to their growth prospects, past U.S. economic policies toward developing countries have been primarily in the form of foreign aid. Developing countries are now stressing the importance of export-oriented strategies and improved trade relationships with industrialized countries. These countries have fixed their economic growth prospects on the financial resources that expanded trade--largely

via access to developed countries' markets--can provide. Moreover, having a new-found awareness of the potential power derived from their collective raw material resources, they are demanding a more prominent position in the international economic order.

We are in the process of reviewing U.S. trade policy toward the developing countries with the objectives of (1) evaluating trade relations with developing countries in a rapidly changing international economic environment; (2) assessing the importance of trade for economic growth in the Third World; (3) reporting on the formulation, development, and implementation of U.S. trade policies by the administration and the executive branch agencies; and (4) making suggestions for improving trade relationships with the LDCs.

Our preliminary finding is that the United States needs to develop a trade policy framework as a constructive response to the mutual needs of developing countries and the United States. Existing policy is formulated and implemented on a case-by-case basis and usually reflects the United States' predominantly export-oriented stance.

Despite recent initiatives to liberalize trade through tariff preferences and other mechanisms, the lesser developed countries have been unable to find sufficient outlets for their exports. The issue is what can be done to assure mutual United States and developing country benefits, not what the United States can give to the developed countries.

We have also begun a review of generalized tariff preferences, the major program which the United States and other countries have adopted to

help less developed countries increase their manufactured exports. The basic idea behind trade preferences is to increase the competitiveness of less-developed-country exports by temporary tariff reductions.

Improved access to developed country markets through trade preferences will not by itself assure that the full potential of the program's benefits will be realized. The main focus of our review is to identify the obstacles which prevent less developed countries from realizing potential benefits, and how these may be attenuated through the possible use of foreign assistance and other means. Among the major obstacles we have tentatively identified are lack of knowledge of preference programs in less developed countries and the pursuit in many less developed countries of policies which discourage exports.

AID OPERATING EXPENSES AND STAFFING

For years, the Agency for International Development (AID) funded its administrative and overhead expenses from the appropriations available for program activities. This practice was criticized on numerous occasions by this Subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, and in an April 1975 report, we recommended that the AID Administrator identify all administrative and overhead costs for separate justification and funding. AID, beginning with fiscal year 1976, does now identify and discuss these expenses separately in its congressional presentation.

The Agency is making a concerted effort to comply with the desires of this Subcommittee and with the recommendations in our report. To administer its separate appropriation for operating expenses, AID has

established general policy guidelines and procedures which are embodied in AID's operating instructions applicable to both Washington headquarters and overseas missions. At your request, we are monitoring AID's actions in maintaining a separation of program and operating costs. Data available in Washington indicates that some problems still exist. For example, some overseas missions continue to charge program appropriations with costs which most missions have termed operating expenses as defined in Agency instructions. We found this situation in a few cases in which costs attributed to certain individual employees were charged to program appropriations, even though their duties were essentially the same as those of other employees which were categorized as operating expenses. The Agency is working to resolve this situation which does not appear to us to be widespread. As of December 31, 1976, of 5,711 AID employees the costs of only 59 were being charged to program funds (39 U.S., 20 foreign nationals). We further observed that 21 of those 39 U.S. nationals were stationed at one U.S. mission. We have provided your Subcommittee staff additional details on this subject. Also, in an August 1976 report on a review of AID operating expenses in Haiti, the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance (IGA) commented that AID Washington guidelines on the distinction between project-funded and operating expense-funded personnel were vague and misleading, and recommended that AID, in consultation with appropriate congressional committees, refine its guidelines. Our Office will continue to monitor AID's efforts.

Since our appearance before this Subcommittee last May, Mr. Chairman, we have, at your specific request, been looking into the management and expenditure of administrative funds at AID missions overseas. We have briefed members of your staff on the results of our work in Peru and Nigeria. In Nigeria we found that certain administrative expenses did not seem warranted since the AID program was being phased out. We questioned the number of local nationals being retained to monitor the residual program and the amounts set aside in the Mission's operating budget for representational and official residence allowances and shared administrative expenses. Embassy and AID officials agreed our points had merit and we understand that actions were subsequently taken to lower these expenses. We are just completing work in Syria, and in the very near future we will begin work in several West African countries, the Philippines and Latin America. We will keep you advised of the results of these efforts all of which are being undertaken in conjunction with reviews or surveys of the substantive AID programs being carried on in the various countries. I should add, Mr. Chairman, we have recently initiated a review of the State Department's practices in renting, leasing and buying real property overseas. Depending upon the results of that work we may also review AID's real property acquisition practices.

Total AID staffing, including foreign nationals, declined slightly from 5,751 at June 30, 1976, to 5,711 at December 31, 1976. The number of full time U.S. employees in permanent positions dropped from 3,706 to 3,653 during this period. However, AID anticipates staff increases of

242 U.S. employees and 199 foreign nationals by the end of fiscal year 1977.

AID's ratio of U.S. employees (65 percent in Washington to 35 percent in the field) has not varied greatly over the past few years. AID generally has higher average grade structure than the Department of State, the United States Information Agency or the Peace Corps.

During calendar year 1976 AID used 160 intermittent consultants and experts, 80 of which are retired Federal employees--61 retired AID employees and 19 retired from other Federal agencies. These 80 persons, under existing legislation, are authorized the simultaneous receipt of compensation and retired pay or annuities. GAO still believes the legislation should be amended to establish comparability between intermittent employees of AID and all other Federal agencies.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Mr. Chairman, you have expressed concern about the likelihood of future demands for callable capital subscribed to the international development banks.

As you know, the callable portion of the banks' subscribed capital can only be used to meet the debt obligations of banks, should that ever become necessary--not for loan disbursements. It may be regarded as the mainstay of the banks' ability to borrow from the United States and other capital markets. Funds borrowed by the banks are the most important source of financing for the banks' ordinary loans, as contrasted with

their concessional or soft loans for which no debt obligations have been incurred.

Treasury has expressed the view that the need to use callable capital is very remote. This view is shared by the investment bankers, who manage the sale of bonds issued by the banks, and the bond rating services we contacted.

The liquidity position of the banks is very strong. For example, liquid assets of the Inter-American Development Bank are the equivalent of some two-thirds of outstanding debt, and more than twice as large as debt amortization scheduled over the next 5 years. There have been no defaults on loans made by the banks, with the exception of some small loans to private enterprises made by the Inter-American Development Bank before the requirement that such loans must be guaranteed by the borrower's government. Default on bank loans by any country would impair its ability to borrow anywhere. The banks also have policies of not participating in debt rescheduling agreements. However, as we point out elsewhere in this statement many developing countries are having serious financial difficulties and are talking of debt relief.

Until recently all U.S. subscriptions to the callable capital of the banks had been appropriated. Since fiscal year 1975, some \$200 million in U.S. callable capital subscriptions have been made without appropriations. We understand that a Treasury official testified recently before your Subcommittee that the Treasury would seek appropriations for all callable capital to be pledged for the international development banks.

Investment bankers who manage the marketing of bank bonds had stated to us that appropriations of callable capital are a key element in selling these securities. They pointed out that continuation of this trend of not having appropriations could increase the cost and limit the size of future bank issues.

PEACE CORPS

The Congress for fiscal year 1977 appropriated \$53.2 million for direct support of Peace Corps volunteers overseas and \$26.8 million for staff and program support. For fiscal year 1978, \$68 million is being requested. You asked, Mr. Chairman, that we review certain aspects of Peace Corps operations, including whether the appropriation for staff and program support was adequate or whether the earmarking of funds for direct volunteer support hampered Peace Corps operations. We were also asked about the feasibility of AID providing material support to the Peace Corps.

We found the Peace Corps is complying with congressional earmarking. However, Peace Corps officials believe that the earmarking is adversely affecting the effectiveness of their operations and have requested a shift of \$2 million from volunteer to program support.

Internal agency evaluations and audits have cited problems in staff support of volunteers. Funding was sometimes the problem; lack of communications including inadequate travel by staff to visit volunteers was also mentioned. We were told the travel problem was not primarily a matter of

funds but an inability to get the Office of Management and Budget to authorize additional staff positions.

We found no impediment to AID providing material support to the Peace Corps as long as the use of the funds is consistent with the authorization and appropriation acts for each agency. Peace Corps believes that any joint programs should be directed and managed by the host countries, rather than by the Peace Corps or AID. Both agencies were concerned with maintaining the Peace Corps' unique image.

This completes my statement, Mr. Chairman. We will be pleased to respond to any questions you may have.

SELECTED GAO REPORTS RELATED TO THE
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
ISSUED SINCE APRIL 28, 1976

	<u>B-Number</u>	<u>Date</u>
Additional Costs of Stationing U.S. Forces in Europe	B-156489	April 28, 1976
Agency for International Development Relationships with Airlie Foundation and George Washington University's Department of Medical and Public Affairs (Chairman, House Committee on International Relations)	B-165731	April 29, 1976
Channeling Foreign Aid Through Private and Voluntary Organizations (Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Senate Committee on Appropriations)	B-132961	May 5, 1976
Strengthening and Using Universities as a Resource for Developing Countries (Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Senate Committee on Appropriations)	B-132961	May 5, 1976
Need for an International Disaster Relief Agency	B-159652	May 5, 1976
The Seizure of the Mayaguez--A Case Study of Crisis Management (Chairman, Subcommittee on International Political and Military Affairs, House Committee on International Relations) (SECRET)	B-133001	May 11, 1976
Examination of Financial Statements of the Inter-American Foundation, Fiscal Years 1975 and 1974	B-135075	May 12, 1976
Providing Economic Incentives to Farmers Increases Food Production in Developing Countries	B-159652	May 13, 1976
Grain Marketing Systems in Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Community; Soybean Marketing Systems in Brazil	B-114824	May 28, 1976

Foreign Military Sales--A Growing Concern	B-165731	June 1, 1976
Evacuation and Temporary Care Afforded Indochinese Refugees--Operation New Life	B-133001	June 1, 1976
Progress and Outlook for U.S. Security Assistance to the Republic of Korea (SECRET)	B-164264	June 18, 1976
Suggestions to Improve the Management of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty	B-173239	June 25, 1976
Inter-American Foundation's Financial Disclosure System for Employees and its Procurement Practices (Representative John E. Moss)	B-185101	June 30, 1976
Use of NASA's AT-6 Communications Satellite to Broadcast Educational Television Programs in India (Senator Jacob Javits)	B-168707	July 26, 1976
Staff Study--U.S. Participation in International Food Organizations: Problems and Issues	B-146820	August 6, 1976
Observations on the Guatemalan Earthquake Relief Effort	B-167675	August 23, 1976
Followup Review of the Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance (Chairman, House Committee on Inter- national Relations)	B-134192	August 27, 1976
The Fifth International Tin Agreement-- Issues and Possible Implications	B-125067	August 30, 1976
Executive-Legislative Communications and the Role of the Congress During Inter- national Crises (Chairman, Subcommittee on International Political and Military Affairs, House Committee on International Relations)	B-133001	September 3, 1976
Assessment of U.S. and International Controls over the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	B-181963	September 14, 1976

Government Buy-National Practices of the United States and Other Countries	B-162222	September 30, 1976
Export-Import Bank's Financial Disclosure System for Employees and its Procurement Practices (Representative John E. Moss)	B-185101	October 4, 1976
Lessons to be Learned from the Management of Commodities Remaining from Terminated Indochina Economic Assistance Programs	B-159451	October 20, 1976
Hungry Nations Need to Reduce Food Losses Caused by Storage, Spillage, and Spoilage	B-159652	November 1, 1976
Challenge of World Population Explosion: To Slow Growth Rates While Improving Quality of Life	B-156518	November 9, 1976
Need to Improve Foreign Language Training Programs and Assignments for Department of Defense Personnel	B-176049	November 24, 1976
American Personnel Working on Military or Military-Related Projects in Saudi Arabia (Chairman, International Political and Military Affairs Subcommittee, House International Relations Committee)	B-167420	November 30, 1976
GAO's Views on Export-Import Bank Being an Off-Budget Agency (Chairman, Subcommittee on International Trade, Investment and Monetary Policy, House Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing)	B-114823	December 17, 1976
United States Participation in INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization (Representative John E. Moss and Senator Joseph M. Montoya)	B-161370	December 27, 1976
Improvements and New Legislation Needed in AID's Contracting for Consultants and Advisors (Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Senate Committee on Appropriations)	B-132961	December 27, 1976
U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Policy: A Comparison of GAO and Executive Branch Positions	B-181963	January 6, 1977
Redistribution of Assets from the Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam Military Assistance Programs	B-159451	January 7, 1977
Observations on U.S. Forces in Korea (SECRET)	B-132990	January 12, 1977

CURRENT ASSIGNMENTS RELATED TO
THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Availability and Use of Small Farmer Credit Assistance in Latin America	GAO-initiated	May 1977
Population Assistance to an African Country	GAO-initiated	June 1977
Population Assistance to an Asian Country	GAO-initiated	June 1977
Nicaragua--An Assessment of Earthquake Relief and Reconstruction Assistance	Congressional	April 1977
Purpose and Effectiveness of U.S. Economic and Food Aid Programs to Egypt	Congressional	June 1977
Financial Status of Foreign Economic Assistance Loan Program	GAO-initiated	June 1977
Review of U.S. Trade Policy Toward Developing Countries	GAO-initiated	May 1977
Review of the Need to Integrate Population and Development Assistance	GAO-initiated	Dec. 1977
Review of International Housing Assistance Activities	GAO-initiated	Sept. 1977
Review of Overseas Private Investment Corporation Program Operations	Congressional	June 1977
A Study of U.S. Direct Investment in South America's Andean Common Market	GAO-initiated	April 1977
Nationalizations and Expropriations of U.S. Direct Private Foreign Investment: Problems and Issues	GAO-initiated	April 1977

MILITARY AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Effectiveness of Military Assistance Training	GAO-initiated	May 1977
Review of U.S. Foreign Military Sales to Selected African Nations	GAO-initiated	Dec. 1977
Review of U.S. Foreign Military Sales to Saudi Arabia	GAO-initiated	July 1977

FOOD AND MATERIALS

Constraints to Increasing Use of Fertilizer on Food Crops in the Developing Countries	GAO-initiated	May 1977
Executive Branch Management of Russian Grain Sales, Agricultural Export Reporting, and Related Export Policy Issues	GAO-initiated	May 1977
Research Programs for Increasing Food Production in Developing Countries	GAO-initiated	Nov. 1977
Review of Title I, Public Law 480	GAO-initiated	July 1977

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Participation in the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Congressional	March 1977
U.S. Participation in the International Labor Organization	Congressional	March 1977
Improving U.S. Representation in United Nation Organizations	GAO-initiated	March 1977
U.S. Participation in the World Health Organization	Congressional	March 1977
U.S. Participation in the World Food Program	Congressional	March 1977
Review of Alternative Methods of Funding IAEA Safeguards Activities	Congressional	April 1977

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT

Review of U.S. Assistance Provided for Resettling Soviet Refugees	GAO-initiated	May 1977
Review of Management of Overseas Real Property	Congressional	Dec. 1977
Review of U.S. Consulate Functions, Organization and Staffing Requirements	GAO-initiated	July 1977

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Sharing of the U.S./Japan Defense Burden	GAO-initiated	June 1977
U.S. Military Presence and Base Negotiations in the Philippines	GAO-initiated	July 1977
Review of U.S. Participation in the Sinai Early Warning System	GAO-initiated	June 1977
Review of Agreements, Commitments, and NATO Funding for Collocated Operating Bases in Europe	GAO-initiated	July 1977