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UNITED STATES
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
MAR 2 1976

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OF THE UNITED STATES*



Examination Of
Financial Statements Of
The Overseas Private
Investment Corporation,
Fiscal Years 1975 And 1974

GAO's opinion of OPIC's financial statements is a significantly qualified opinion.

The qualification carries no adverse criticism of OPIC's management practices. It relates solely to OPIC's financial capability of ultimately paying claims without impairing its capital.

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-173240

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives

We have examined the accompanying balance sheets of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation as of June 30, 1975 and 1974, and the accompanying related statements of income, changes in capital and reserves, and changes in financial position for the years then ended, all of which were previously included in the Corporation's annual report for 1975. This examination was made pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841) and in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation insures and guarantees U.S. investors against potential risks of loss of their overseas investments due to expropriation; inconvertibility of currency; and war, revolution, or insurrection. As of June 30, 1975, the Corporation's insurance reserve for such losses amounted to \$176.5 million. However, as explained in note 7 to the financial statements, potential charges against this reserve for claims filed totaled \$344.4 million, consisting of direct liabilities related to claim settlements (\$39.1 million), claim settlement guarantees (\$147.4 million), pending claims (\$3.9 million), and unresolved arbitration (\$154.0 million). As of June 30, 1974, the insurance reserve amounted to \$180.6 million, and potential charges against it for claims filed totaled \$361.7 million.


Note 7 (C) to the financial statements explains that arbitration proceedings had resulted in the Corporation being held liable to Anaconda on expropriation claims. Subsequent to the issuance of that explanation, the Corporation asked the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to vacate the decision of the panel of arbitrators, so it is possible that new arbitration proceedings may be needed. The Court had not acted on the motion as of January 15, 1976.

Section 237(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2197(c) (1970), provides that the full faith and credit of the United States of America is pledged for the full payment and performance of obligations incurred by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under its insurance and guarantee contracts. Thus, if claim settlements exceed available reserves, the Corporation will be required to either borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury or request supplementary funds from Congress to pay the claims.

Due to the many uncertainties affecting the foregoing claims, as well as those affecting liabilities the Corporation has on other contracts of insurance and guarantees (see notes 7 and 8 to the financial statements), we are not able to express an opinion on the adequacy of the amount reserved for losses the Corporation may suffer as a result of its insurance and guarantee contracts.

In our opinion, except for the adequacy of the amount reserved for losses, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation at June 30, 1975 and 1974, and the results of its operations, changes in its capital and reserves, and changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

We are sending copies of this report to the Director, Office of Management and Budget; Secretary of the Treasury; Administrator, Agency for International Development; and President, Overseas Private Investment Corporation.


Comptroller General
of the United States

STATEMENT OF INCOME
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

	For the Year Ended June 30,	
	1975	1974
REVENUES		
Political risk insurance premiums	\$30,280,937	\$27,928,023
Less—Premiums on shared risks	4,149,573	2,121,378
	<u>26,131,364</u>	<u>25,806,645</u>
Investment guaranty fees	2,787,188	2,721,216
Direct investment interest	1,248,756	1,417,464
Other fees	126,185	95,016
	<u>30,293,493</u>	<u>30,070,341</u>
Interest	<u>17,948,471</u>	<u>10,874,981</u>
Total Revenues	<u>48,241,964</u>	<u>40,945,322</u>
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Salaries & benefits	2,657,831	2,672,122
Contractual services	1,389,871	560,465
Rent, communications & utilities ..	325,869	314,412
Travel & representation ..	265,836	179,555
Printing, reproduction & supplies	171,830	117,396
Depreciation & amortization	24,035	25,037
	<u>4,835,272</u>	<u>3,848,987</u>
Total Administrative Expenses	<u>4,835,272</u>	<u>3,848,987</u>
NET INCOME	<u>\$43,406,692</u>	<u>\$37,096,335</u>

The Notes to the Financial Statement are an integral part of this statement

BALANCE SHEET

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

	June 30,	
	1975	1974
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments:		
Cash	\$105,347,456	\$157,156,049
U.S. obligations at cost plus accrued interest (which approximates market—Note 3)	202,858,955	162,245,486
Foreign currency (U.S. equivalent—Note 9)	13,213,859	—
	<u>321,420,270</u>	<u>319,401,535</u>
Direct Investment Fund loans outstanding (Note 4)	21,132,371	22,006,563
Accrued interest & fees	2,804,669	1,569,981
Accounts receivable	7,070,238	1,519,275
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	1,178,216	1,249,260
Furniture, fixtures and leasehold improvements (at cost less depreciation and amortization of \$164,323 in 1975 and \$150,278 in 1974)	91,678	101,546
Assets acquired in claims settlements (net of provision for unrealized assets of \$86,113,529 in 1975 and \$43,326,928 in 1974—Note 5)	43,160,538	39,085,538
	<u>\$396,857,980</u>	<u>\$384,933,698</u>

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The Notes to the Financial Statement are an integral part of this statement

June 30,
1975 1974

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL & RESERVES

Liabilities:

Accounts payable & accrued expenses	\$ 1,577,783	\$ 1,241,832
Claims payable	7,851,176	12,153,796
Direct liabilities related to claims settlements (Note 5)	43,160,538	39,085,538
Participations in DIF loans	4,127,665	4,499,474
Fees held pending claims determination	105,020	3,003,507
Unearned premiums	16,489,943	15,079,783
	<u>73,312,125</u>	<u>75,063,930</u>

Capital & Reserves:

Capital held by U.S. Treasury (Note 4)	40,000,000	40,000,000
Insurance reserve (Notes 6 & 7)	176,492,185	180,593,820
Guaranty reserve (Notes 6 & 8)	81,690,838	80,533,667
Retained earnings	12,148,973	8,742,281
Foreign currency allocation from U.S. Treasury (Note 9)	13,213,859	—
	<u>323,545,855</u>	<u>309,869,768</u>

Total Liabilities, Capital & Reserves	<u>\$396,857,980</u>	<u>\$384,933,698</u>
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Contingent Liabilities (Notes 6, 7 & 8)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND RESERVES

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1975

	CAPITAL	INSURANCE RESERVE	GUARANTY RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATION FROM U.S. TREASURY	TOTAL
Balance, July 1, 1973	\$40,000,000	\$142,563,079	\$74,877,750	\$13,645,946	\$ 9,868,000	\$280,954,775
Appropriation by Congress	—	25,000,000	—	—	—	25,000,000
Net Income	—	—	—	37,096,335	—	37,096,335
Losses on claims settlements	—	(28,119,915)	(11,409)	—	—	(28,131,324)
Recoveries on prior years claims settlements	—	4,150,656	667,326	—	—	4,817,982
Transfers from retained earnings	—	37,000,000	5,000,000	(42,000,000)	—	—
Foreign currency returned to U.S. Treasury	—	—	—	—	(9,868,000)	(9,868,000)
Balance, July 1, 1974	40,000,000	180,593,820	80,533,667	8,742,281	—	309,869,768
Net Income	—	—	—	43,406,692	—	43,406,692
Losses on claims settlements	—	(41,814,485)	(7,047,309)	—	—	(48,861,794)
Recoveries on prior years claims settlements	—	5,712,850	204,480	—	—	5,917,330
Transfers from retained earnings	—	32,000,000	8,000,000	(40,000,000)	—	—
Foreign currency allocation from U.S. Treasury	—	—	—	—	13,213,859	13,213,859
Balance, June 30, 1975	<u>\$40,000,000</u>	<u>\$176,492,185</u>	<u>\$81,690,838</u>	<u>\$12,148,973</u>	<u>\$13,213,859</u>	<u>\$323,545,855</u>

The Notes to the Financial Statement are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

	For the Year Ended June 30, 1975	1974
Source of Funds:		
Net income	\$43,406,692	\$37,096,335
Depreciation and amortization	24,035	25,037
Appropriation by U.S. Government	—	25,000,000
Foreign currency allocation from U.S. Treasury	13,213,859	—
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	335,951	(865,275)
Unearned premiums	1,410,160	1,973,515
Decrease (increase) in:		
DIF loans outstanding	874,192	(6,504,063)
Prepaid reinsurance	71,044	(396,449)
	<u>59,335,933</u>	<u>56,329,100</u>
 Application of Funds:		
Net losses on claims settlements	42,944,464	23,313,342
Additions to furniture & fixtures	14,167	7,547
Foreign currency returned to U.S. Treasury	—	9,868,000
Increase in:		
Accrued interest & fees	1,234,688	725,980
Accounts receivable	5,550,963	1,376,999
Decrease (increase) in:		
Claims payable	4,302,620	(12,153,796)
Participations in DIF loans	371,809	(1,456,316)
Fees held pending claim determination	2,898,487	(184,277)
	<u>57,317,198</u>	<u>21,497,479</u>
 Increase in Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 2,018,735</u>	<u>\$34,831,621</u>

The Notes to the Financial Statement are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: BACKGROUND OF CORPORATION

Title IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, December 30, 1969. (Public Law 91-175) (hereafter, "FAA"), authorized the creation of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) as a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation. The interim administration of the programs and activities of OPIC was delegated to the Agency for International Development from December 30, 1969 to January 19, 1971 at which time Executive Order 11579 transferred to OPIC all obligations, assets and related rights and responsibilities of predecessor programs and authorities.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-390), which was enacted on August 27, 1974, amends the OPIC legislation in several respects. Among its provisions are an authorization for OPIC to borrow up to \$100 million from the United States Treasury to discharge OPIC insurance or reinsurance liabilities and an expression of intent that entities other than OPIC participate in the direct underwriting of political risk insurance. Pursuant to this mandate, OPIC participates with private insurers in the Overseas Investment Insurance Group, which functions as a first-loss pool covering expropriation and convertibility risks on new insurance and most of OPIC's existing insurance portfolio.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant policies are summarized below:

Income Recognition: Revenue from political risk insurance is recognized as income ratably over the contract year. All other revenue is recognized when earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Depreciation and Amortization: Furniture and fixtures are depreciated on a straight-line basis over a 10-year life. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the related lease.

Losses on Claims Settlements: Losses on claims settlements are charged directly to the applicable Insurance or Guaranty Reserve at the time a payment is made on a claim or OPIC's payment obligation is irrevocably established. All recoveries made in the course of liquidating assets acquired in the settlement of claims are credited to the Reserve against which the related claims were charged.

Assets and Direct Liabilities Related to Claims Settlements: OPIC may acquire assets, or an interest in assets, as a result of claims settlements. For assets acquired by reason of claims payments charged to the Insurance or Guaranty Reserve, full provision has been made for the possibility that value may not be realized. To the extent that OPIC has interests in assets derived by virtue of OPIC's undertakings to make claims payments in advance of receipt of the payments to which OPIC is subrogated, corresponding liabilities are reflected in the financial statements.

NOTE 3: INVESTMENTS IN U.S. OBLIGATIONS

In conformance with FAA Section 239(d), OPIC's investments in U.S. obligations are limited to funds derived from fees and other revenues. The funds available for investment were \$198,978,108 at June 30, 1975 and \$161,022,048 at June 30, 1974. Of these funds \$197,454,099 and \$158,726,561, respectively, represent the cost of investments included in the Balance Sheet.

NOTE 4: DIRECT INVESTMENT FUND

The status of the Direct Investment Fund (DIF) on June 30, 1975 and 1974 was as follows:

	1975	1974
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Original DIF capital	40.0	40.0
Less uncommitted	15.3	19.9
Outstanding commitments	24.7	20.1
Less undisbursed portion	7.7	2.6
Net loans outstanding	17.0	17.5

Proceeds received by OPIC from the sale of participations were credited to the DIF for further lending in accordance with legislative provisions. The figures above are net of such participations, which amounted to \$4.1 million in 1975 and \$4.5 million in 1974. Pursuant to provisions of FAA Sections 239 (d) and 234 (b) OPIC has guaranteed full payment of the participated portion of DIF loans. This liability for outstanding participations is included in the amount of investment guaranty outstanding (Note 8).

NOTE 5: ASSETS AND DIRECT LIABILITIES RELATED TO CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS

As a result of claims settlements OPIC owns or has an interest in certain assets valued at their cost to OPIC of \$129,274,067. Of these assets, \$86,113,529 were acquired by reason of claims payments charged to the Insurance and Guaranty Reserves and full provision has been made on OPIC's books for the possibility that their value may not be realized. OPIC has received partial recoveries on claims to which these assets relate, and management intends to exercise legal remedies necessary to collect on these assets.

The balance of OPIC's claims-related assets, valued at \$43,160,538, represents an interest in future payments due under certain promissory notes guaranteed by OPIC under insurance settlements and its financial guaranty. OPIC will have to make payments under these guaranties prior to receipt of payment from the obligors. OPIC's payment obligations are reflected in the liability section of the Balance Sheet and their due dates are shown in Notes 7 and 8. Approximately \$36 million of this sum represents an interest in Series A Notes of Sociedad Minera El Teniente S.A. to be purchased by OPIC from the holder in 1978, and as to which the Republic of Chile is obligated to make payments in semi-annual installments through June 1986.

NOTE 6: STATUTORY RESERVES AND FULL FAITH AND CREDIT

FAA Section 235 (c) established separate funds known as the Insurance Reserve and the Guaranty Reserve for the respective discharge of liabilities under investment insurance and under guaranties issued under FAA Section 234 (b) and similar predecessor guaranty authority. FAA Section 240 (e) provides that the Guaranty Reserve shall also be available for the discharge of liabilities under guaranties issued under FAA Section 240. Both Reserves may be replenished or increased at any time by transfers from OPIC's retained earnings or by new Congressional appropriations. OPIC's retained earnings as of June 30, 1975, available for transfer to the Insurance or Guaranty Reserve, were \$12,148,973.

Should the funds in OPIC's existing Insurance Reserve or Guaranty Reserve plus those available through transfers from retained earnings and use of OPIC's borrowing authority not be sufficient at any time to discharge OPIC's obligations arising under investment insurance or guaranties, as the case may be, Congress would have to appropriate funds to fulfill the pledge of full faith and credit to which such obligations are entitled. Standing authority for such appropriations is contained in FAA Section 235 (f).

All political risk investment insurance, all guaranties given by OPIC in connection with the settlement of claims under political risk investment insurance and all guaranties referred to in the preceding two paragraphs constitute obligations of the United States of America. The full faith and credit of the United States of America is pledged for the full payment and performance of such obligations.

NOTE 7: OBLIGATIONS BACKED BY INSURANCE RESERVE

The Insurance Reserve as of June 30, 1975 totaled \$176,492,185 and OPIC has cash and U.S. obligations substantially in excess of this amount. Claims against the Insurance Reserve could arise from certain liabilities shown on OPIC's Balance Sheet and certain contingent liabilities.

Direct liabilities related to claims settlements and chargeable against the Insurance Reserve amount to \$39,085,538 as of June 30, 1975. OPIC will be required to make payments to discharge these liabilities in the following years and in the following amounts:

Fiscal Year (s)	OPIC Liability
1978	\$36,008,718
1980-1982	3,076,820
	\$39,085,538

Contingent obligations of OPIC which could give rise to future additional claims on the Insurance Reserve include obligations under (A) guaranties issued in settlement of claims arising under investment insurance contracts, (B) pending claims under investment insurance contracts, (C) an unresolved arbitration and (D) outstanding investment insurance contracts. These four categories of contingent claims are discussed in more detail in the balance of this Note.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(A) Claims Settlement Guaranties

Pursuant to FAA Sections 237 (i) and 239 (d), OPIC has in some instances settled claims arising under contracts of political risk investment insurance by issuing payment guaranties in substitution for the insurance obligations being discharged. These claims settlement guaranties represent contingent obligations of OPIC backed by the Insurance Reserve.

The contingent liability of OPIC as of June 30, 1975 under these guaranties, including liability as to interest, was \$147,385,976. If the principal obligors defaulted in full, and if OPIC did not exercise certain prepayment rights, OPIC would be liable as follows:

Fiscal Year(s)	Amount of Liability
1976	\$17,465,262
1977	25,219,289
1978-1982	79,719,070
1983-1988	24,982,355
	<u>\$147,385,976</u>

Of the total OPIC contingent liability under claims settlement guaranties, \$128,659,383 represents guaranties of obligations either incurred by the Government of Chile in compensation agreements with OPIC insureds or recognized by the Government of Chile in respect of debt previously insured by OPIC.

(B) Pending Claims

OPIC follows a policy of recording political risk investment insurance claims as financial liabilities only upon determinations that such claims are valid. In the case of most expropriation claims the expropriatory action must continue for a period of one year before the claim matures. Formal applications for compensation are generally filed only with respect to mature claims and specify the particular events which have occurred and which, in the opinion of the investor, subject OPIC to liability. OPIC has six months from the date the investor's application for compensation is complete to process the claim and make its determination.

The total amount of compensation requested from OPIC in connection with claims so filed but not yet determined is \$3.9 million, arising out of four claims, three of which were under expropriation coverage and the other under war damage. OPIC has not made the necessary final determinations as to any of these claims.

In addition to requiring formal applications for claimed compensation, the OPIC contracts require investors to notify OPIC promptly of host government action which the investor has reason to believe is or may become an expropriatory action. Careful investor compliance with this notice provision will sometimes result in their filing notice of events that do not constitute or become expropriatory actions. The highly speculative nature of these notices both as to the likelihood that the event referred to will constitute expropriatory action and the amount of compensation, if any, that may become due leads OPIC to follow a consistent policy of making no reference to such notices in its financial statement. Any claims that might arise from these situations are, of course, encompassed in management's estimate that maximum potential exposure under existing investment insurance contracts is \$3,037 million. (see Note 7 (D).)

(C) Unresolved Arbitration

In September 1972 OPIC denied two expropriation claims in the amount of approximately \$154 million which had been submitted by The Anaconda Company and its subsidiary, Chile Copper Company, (together "Anaconda") with respect to the insured portions of their investments in their former Chuquicamata and El Salvador mining properties in Chile. There were substantial questions as to when the expropriatory action occurred and whether Anaconda had insurance coverage at that time. On December 1, 1972, Anaconda filed a demand for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association.

On July 17, 1975 the panel of arbitrators held OPIC liable to Anaconda. The parties had not asked the arbitrators to rule on the amount of compensation due since they had agreed to reserve a number of complex issues bearing on this question for a second stage of the arbitration proceeding.

Anaconda and the Government of Chile reached an agreement in July 1974 providing for compensation to be paid to Anaconda on account of the 1971 expropriations of the Chuquicamata and El Salvador mining properties. Under that settlement, Anaconda received a cash payment of approximately \$65 million and promissory notes in the face amount of \$188 million issued by a Chilean Government agency. Two principal payments have been made on the notes which have a final maturity date of February 1, 1984. Under the insurance contract, OPIC is entitled to share in an appropriate portion of the settlement between Anaconda and Chile and the amount ultimately payable will be reduced accordingly.

Because of the unresolved issues between Anaconda and OPIC, management believes no meaningful estimate of OPIC's liability can be made at this time.

(D) Political Risk Investment Insurance

OPIC issues political risk investment insurance under limits fixed by the legislative authorization in the FAA and prior authorities. The utilization of these authorized amounts as of June 30, 1975 (excluding obligations under guaranties issued in settlement of claims) was as follows:

	Legislative Authorizations	Uncommitted (Millions of Dollars)	Outstanding
Prior Authorities	3,286	—	3,286
FAA Section 235	<u>7,500</u>	<u>4,975</u>	<u>2,525</u>
	10,786	4,975	5,811

Since OPIC may and often does insure the same investment against three different risks (inconvertibility of currency; expropriation; and war, revolution or insurrection) it is theoretically possible that an investor could make successive claims under more than one coverage with respect to the same investment. The Outstanding amount reflects this theoretical possibility and in addition includes provisions for insurance as to which OPIC is not currently at risk but is contractually obligated to provide upon the investor's future request to cover increases in investment and retained earnings.

The outstanding amount pursuant to Legislative Authorizations is of little use in evaluating realistically OPIC's maximum exposure as of June 30, 1975 to insurance claims because it includes insurance for which OPIC is not currently at risk and because it is improbable that multiple payments would be made for each investment. Management believes that a more accurate representation of OPIC's maximum potential exposure to future claims arising from existing investment insurance contracts can be obtained by assuming that only one claim would be brought under each contract and that the coverage under which the claim would be brought would be the coverage with the highest amount of current insurance in force. Based on this assumption, management believes OPIC's maximum potential liability to claims as of June 30, 1975 is \$3,097 million. After giving effect to OPIC's risk sharing arrangements with the Overseas Investment Insurance Group (Note 1) and reinsurance with Lloyd's of London, this maximum exposure is further reduced to \$3,037 million.

NOTE 8: OBLIGATIONS BACKED BY GUARANTY RESERVE

FAA Section 235 requires OPIC to have, at the time OPIC commits itself to issue any guaranty under FAA Section 234 (b), a Guaranty Reserve equal to at least 25 percent of guaranties then issued and outstanding or committed under 234 (b) and prior authorities. As of June 30, 1975, the \$81,690,838 Guaranty Reserve (representing cash and marketable securities, except for miscellaneous items which in the aggregate were not material) exceed by \$32,519,334 the required minimum reserve (See Note 6 for a description of the Guaranty Reserve and full faith and credit status of OPIC guaranties.) Guaranties under prior authorities and FAA Section 234 (b) include guaranties of debt, equity, and participation in DIF loans. The outstanding commitments at June 30, 1975 were

	Legislative Authorization	Uncommitted	Total Outstanding Commitments	Currently at Risk (Net of Repayments)
Prior Authorities	\$ 44,064,151	—	\$ 44,064,151	\$ 44,064,151
FAA Section 234 (b) and 235	<u>750,000,000</u>	<u>597,378,135</u>	<u>152,621,865</u>	<u>125,271,865</u>
	\$794,064,151	\$597,378,135	\$196,686,016	\$169,336,016

The Balance Sheet and foregoing tabulations include a direct liability of \$4,075,000 chargeable against the Guaranty Reserve. This liability is payable in ten semiannual principal installments of \$407,500 beginning December 31, 1976. When OPIC makes payments, it will acquire notes which will be rescheduled pursuant to an agreement with the foreign enterprise.

NOTE 9: FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATION

During Fiscal Year 1975, 31,817,200 Pakistani rupees and 5,556,000 Egyptian pounds from excess currencies held by the U.S. Treasury were made available to OPIC for lending to private business firms in the two countries.

The United States Treasury has valued the rupees at \$3,213,859 and the pounds at \$10,000,000. In the event that funds are not committed by certain dates specified by the Office of Management and Budget, they will revert to the United States Treasury as will recoveries of any funds lent. These funds are not available for the payment of general obligations of OPIC.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF THE
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

AT NOVEMBER 30, 1975

<u>Board of Directors:</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Daniel Parker	Chairman	^a 10-12-73
Marshall T. Mays	Director	9-26-73
Charles W. Robinson	"	1-22-75
Charles A. Cooper	"	^b 10-29-74
James A. Baker	"	10-20-75
Allie C. Felder, Jr.	"	1-19-71
Gustave M. Hauser	"	1-19-71
James A. Suffridge	"	1-19-71
Donley L. Brady	"	11-26-73
Wallace F. Bennett	"	6-20-75
Herbert Salzman	"	9-26-73

Officers:

Marshall T. Mays	President and Chief Executive Officer	9-26-73
David Gregg III	Executive Vice President	11-19-73
Gerald Morgan	General Counsel	11-23-75
George R. Cooper	Vice President for Insurance	7-16-73
vacant	Vice President for Finance	(c)
vacant	Vice President for Development	(d)
Thomas S. Sedlar	Vice President for Public Affairs	7-6-71
Paul J. Muller	Treasurer	4-9-73

^a Member of the Board since Jan. 19, 1971. Became ex officio chairman upon appointment as Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

^b Resigned on Nov. 15, 1975, but not yet replaced.

^c Anthony J. Hope is designee

^d Howard E. Houston resigned Sept. 7, 1975; Erland Heginbotham appointed Jan. 27, 1976

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

BOARD MEMBERS

Daniel Parker	Administrator, Agency for International Development
Marshall T. Mays	President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Charles W. Robinson	Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
Charles A. Cooper	Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs
James A. Baker	Under Secretary of Commerce
Allie C. Felder, Jr.	Vice President, Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
Gustave M. Hauser	President, Warner Cable Corporation
James A. Suffridge	President Emeritus, Retail Clerks International Association
Donley L. Brady	Attorney and business executive
Wallace F. Bennett	United States Senator (retired)
Herbert Salzman	Former Executive Vice President, Overseas Private Investment Corporation

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