

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 CR</b>	<b>FY 2012 Request</b>
American Positions	1,829	1,829	1,829
Funds	710,774	718,061	779,573

### *Program Description*

Spanning 50 countries – and including critical relationships with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) – the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR) engages with European and Eurasian partners to address the greatest challenges facing the global society today. Europeans are the first partners to whom the U.S. looks for leadership, support, and cooperation to attain U.S. major foreign policy priorities – Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, climate change, counterterrorism, and the global economy. All that the U.S. seeks to achieve in the world requires that Europe and America remain close partners.

Active and intensive diplomatic engagement with the countries in Europe and Eurasia is an abiding national interest that advances the full range of U.S. Government goals. Such engagement multiplies the effectiveness of U.S. initiatives worldwide and reduces costs to the U.S. taxpayer by leveraging international support. Diplomatic and Consular Program funding (along with consular fee revenues) provides the platform that supports all diplomatic engagement, new and ongoing programs and initiatives, and consular services. The funds requested for FY 2012 will be used to maintain a robust diplomatic and consular platform in support of the bureau's primary objectives.

The bureau's first priority is to work with European partners on the many shared global challenges. European partners are among the most prosperous, democratic, and militarily capable countries in the world; the more the partnership succeeds, the more the U.S. will succeed in advancing its global agenda by working with Europe as a force multiplier on major issues. On Afghanistan and Pakistan, the U.S. will need to work with Europe to advance the President's strategy and transition lead security responsibility to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) by the end of 2014. NATO Allies and European Partners furnish the overwhelming majority of non-U.S. ISAF forces in Afghanistan, and they will be critical in training and sustaining the ANSF. In addition, the U.S. will work with the EU on programs for Afghanistan and Pakistan that are focused on stanching corruption, stemming drug cultivation, and enhancing transportation, while promoting regional stability.

While Europe now sees the U.S. as recommitted to a global climate agreement, in the absence of legislative action, climate change will remain a major bilateral issue in FY 2012. The U.S. also expects continued U.S.-EU differences, which the U.S. will work to resolve, on law enforcement, counterterrorism, travel, privacy rights, and border controls, owing in part to different approaches to the relationship between privacy and security. At the NATO Summit at Lisbon, Allies agreed to revitalize the Alliance so that it can better meet the global security challenges of the new century, such as terrorism, proliferation of WMD, cyber attacks, and piracy. For its missions, the U.S. will need to expand NATO's ability to provide security training in order to build civilian-military capacity so that those countries can protect and defend their populations. The OSCE has entered a transition phase with potential for expanded activity and success, including projects to assist Afghanistan and Central Asia on democracy, human rights, border management, and counter-narcotics. The strengthened role for the OSCE in early

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warning, conflict prevention and resolution, and post-conflict rehabilitation that the U.S. is proposing will require a special fund and increased personnel, but could greatly promote stability.

Integrating the Balkan region into the Euro-Atlantic community remains a key objective in FY 2012. Although considerable U.S. engagement has yielded tangible results, the job is far from finished. More than a decade after the international community intervened to halt ultra-nationalist depredations, the persistence of collectivist political forces and failure to root out organized crime and corruption have hindered inter-ethnic reconciliation. NATO and EU membership prospects must remain credible to serve as drivers of reforms that will bolster democratic institutions, strengthen rule of law, and promote economic development – including enhanced trade, investment, and job creation. Working with European partners, the U.S. must keep Serbia focused on its EU path, bolster stability and government functionality in Bosnia, strengthen independent and unitary multiethnic Kosovo, complete Croatia's EU accession, and accelerate Albania and Montenegro along the same path, while working to overcome the blockage to Macedonia's Euro-Atlantic integration. At the same time, the U.S. must nurture cooperative relationships among all of the countries of the region, which must include acceptance of Kosovo as a full and equal partner and real candidate for Euro-Atlantic integration.

In U.S. foreign policy with the countries of the Caucasus and Europe's East – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus – the U.S. will continue to encourage peace, stability, democracy and prosperity. Georgia continues to deal with the Abkhazia and South Ossetia conflicts, including the disruptive fallout from the August 2008 war with Russia, while moving forward on an ambitious political and economic reform agenda. The U.S. goal is to support a sovereign, whole, democratic and prosperous Georgia as a strong partner across a broad range of security and policy issues, and as a potential model for democratic change and reform in the region. The U.S. is also working in concert with the Minsk Group partners toward a resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The U.S. supports rapprochement among all countries in the region, and in that context the U.S. continues to promote reconciliation between Turkey and Armenia. While the U.S. has a clear interest in helping Ukraine move toward pluralistic democracy and a free market economy, the success of this transition is still not assured. The U.S. is encouraging Ukraine's government to preserve democratic gains; whether it does so will have important implications for the region. In Moldova, the government has undertaken an impressive program of reforms aimed at European integration, but the U.S. does not yet know what a new government (in the wake of recent elections) will bring and how it will affect prospects for progress on the Transdnistrian conflict. The U.S. will also continue to support the Belarusian people in their democratic aspirations, as the U.S. and Europe encourage the regime to emerge from isolation and undertake serious democracy/human rights and economic reforms. The U.S. will continue to work with the Government of Belarus in areas of common interest, such as non-proliferation and combating trafficking in persons.

Turkey is critical to success in the U.S.'s most important foreign policy priorities, including stability and prosperity in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq; achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East; securing European energy independence; and reaching a settlement in Cyprus. As such, the U.S. continues to support Turkey's EU accession to firmly anchor this key ally in the West. The U.S. encourages Turkey to make needed reforms, including advancing religious and press freedoms. The U.S. is working closely with Turkey to advance regional stability in the Caucasus by normalizing its relations with Armenia. Although Turkey's democracy is maturing, challenges remain. Representative democratic institutions have come through serious legal and political challenges stronger, but those challenges continue, including in civilian-military relations. Turkey's EU aspirations underpin – and provide strong motivation for – further advancing the political, social, and cultural rights of all citizens. Resolution of the Cyprus conflict would also re-energize Turkey's EU accession and spur further reforms as well as remove a long source of friction between NATO Allies Greece and Turkey. Upcoming parliamentary elections will be another key event in the course of Turkey's democracy.

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Relations with Russia have benefitted from a “reset” that permits the U.S. to re-engage across a range of issues. The level and frequency of bilateral engagement have increased exponentially, with over 120 high-level visits between Washington and Moscow in the last year, presaging even more robust engagement in 2012. The New START treaty will bring about serious and verifiable cuts to nuclear arsenals, while the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement signed with Russia this year will neutralize enough plutonium for 17,000 nuclear weapons. This agreement to enhance U.S.-Russia civil nuclear cooperation will advance global nonproliferation objectives and provide a comprehensive legal framework for long-term U.S.-Russian cooperation in the field of civil nuclear energy and create new commercial opportunities for U.S. industry. The U.S. has stepped up substantive cooperation with Russia on Afghanistan through successful joint operations to stop narcotics flows and expanded counternarcotics training, as well as on transit of international personnel and equipment across Russia. The U.S. has established close coordination on the most significant non-proliferation challenges, Iran and North Korea, and the U.S. is consulting closely in the Quartet process on the Middle East. On Georgia, the U.S. is an active participant in the Geneva Discussions aimed at a peaceful resolution of the Russia/Georgia conflicts based on Russia’s ceasefire commitments. The U.S. has greatly bolstered the capability to engage Russia through the creation of the Bilateral Presidential Commission. Its 18 working groups covering issues ranging from space cooperation to education exchanges have provided a framework through which the U.S. works in concrete ways to advance common interests. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, Russia plays an influential role in a variety of peace and security matters, and the U.S. must continue to work on this relationship. Finally, the U.S. continues to engage Russia on democracy and human rights. The Administration’s dual-track approach of engaging both governments and civil societies is supporting independent efforts of U.S. and Russian civil societies to develop collaborative solutions to problems facing both Americans and Russians. Peer-to-peer connections between American and Russian Non-Governmental Organizations are being facilitated on issues such as media freedom, public health, human trafficking, and human rights advocacy. In all of these areas, the U.S. expects more robust engagement with Russia as the relationship matures.

Public diplomacy (PD) operations are a critical component to successful foreign policy in Europe and Eurasia, where public opinion is a key factor in government decision-making. PD sections around the continent are focused on understanding shifts in European opinion, addressing concerns about U.S. policies and priorities, and crafting engagement strategies that ensure the continuity of cooperation with European governments, publics, and institutions. The Bureau is working with the Undersecretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs to refocus resources and programs to meet the particular challenge in Europe of a diverse and complex policy and media environment, with audiences that interpret U.S. actions with varying degrees of receptivity, from sympathy to skepticism, and in some cases, outright suspicion. Overcoming obstacles by informing, inspiring and persuading Europeans is essential to securing their partnership on the array of shared global challenges. The U.S. looks to foster support for immediate goals for cooperation on issues such as Afghanistan, counterterrorism, and climate change. As the U.S. looks to the first generation coming to age without world views shaped by the Cold War and its aftermath, PD operations must be configured to engage emerging leaders as well. Without strengthened people-to-people engagement across the region, particularly in Russia and Turkey, the U.S. cannot hope to overcome legacies of suspicion, reach underrepresented groups that are critical to security in the region, and promote reconciliation, peace, and stability. To seize these opportunities, the U.S. must broaden its engagement of students, young professionals, and institutions, challenging them to refine and reexamine their perspectives through exchange opportunities, international education, and public-private partnerships that welcome the best and brightest to America, its people, and its values. The U.S. will engage on the new terrain of social media and other emerging online environments and revitalize established channels of American Centers and other facilities accessible to the public with a sustained commitment to engaging in dialogue with European audiences.

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### *Performance*

This indicator targets reforms related to democracy and rule of law, including corruption and legal institutions, which are common factors underlying qualification for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU).

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>						
<b>Strategic Priority</b>	Good Governance					
<b>Indicator</b>	Progress on internal reforms prerequisite for integration into Euro-Atlantic Institutions as measured by the mean average rating for Balkan nations as reported by Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and the Democracy dimension of Freedom House's Nations in Transit Index.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.4 (CPI); 4.06 (FH)	3.6 (CPI); 4.03 (FH)	3.6 (CPI); 4.04 (FH)	3.65 (CPI); 4.04 (FH)	3.56 (CPI)	3.17 (CPI); 4.03 (FH)	3.22 (CPI); 4.02 (FH)
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target			
Reason for Exceeding Target	The performance goal was set at an approximate target level, and the deviation from that level is slight. There was no effect on overall program or activity performance.					
Impact	Key indicators have shown positive and sustained trends in democratic governance in the Balkan states. Continued improvements will remove key obstacles to the Balkan countries' qualification for membership in NATO and the EU.					
Methodology	Kosovo is not included in 2010 CBJ target calculation, therefore Kosovo data not included in FY 2010 rating and result. FY 2011 and FY 2012 targets have been adjusted to take into account recent addition of Kosovo data. Available at: Freedom House Nations in Transit; Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.					
Data Source and Quality	Sources: Freedom House Nations in Transit, <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=352&amp;ana_page=347&amp;year=2010">www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=352&amp;ana_page=347&amp;year=2010</a> ; Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, <a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010">www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010</a> . These are considered high-quality objective indicators, although they may reflect data lag.					

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2012 request of \$779.573 million for EUR maintains current services and includes a reduction of \$7.967 million in efficiency savings. The request also includes a technical adjustment of \$62.147 million for the restoration of funding for consular operations. The request is \$68.799 million above the FY 2010 Actual level.

#### **New Embassy Compound (NEC) Costs: \$3,339,000**

The FY 2012 request includes \$3.339 million for increased utility and maintenance contract costs for the NECs in Belgrade, Bucharest, Kyiv, Riga, and Valletta.

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### *Resource Summary*

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	CS	FS Dom						
FY 2010 Actual	161	164	1,504	1,066	2,895	473,769	237,005	710,774
FY 2011 CR	161	164	1,504	1,066	2,895	480,566	237,495	718,061
FY 2012 Built-in Changes								
Efficiency Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(7,967)	0	(7,967)
Restoration of Consular Operations	0	0	0	0	0	33,456	28,691	62,147
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	627	0	627
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	3,366	0	3,366
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	29,482	28,691	58,173
FY 2012 Current Services	161	164	1,504	1,066	2,895	510,048	266,186	776,234
FY 2012 Program Changes								
New NEC Costs	0	0	0	0	0	3,339	0	3,339
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	3,339	0	3,339
FY 2012 Request	161	164	1,504	1,066	2,895	513,387	266,186	779,573

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	237	237	0
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	818	818	818
Counter-Terrorism Programs	18	18	18
Diplomatic Security	139	139	139
Domestic Administrative Support	81	81	81
Information Resource Management	207	207	207
Multilateral Diplomacy	69	69	69
Policy Formulation	81	81	318
Public Diplomacy	179	179	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,829</b>

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### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	66,246	66,502	66,991
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	167,542	168,944	189,101
Counter-Terrorism Programs	3,454	3,479	4,000
Diplomatic Security	25,375	25,571	29,200
Domestic Administrative Support	16,492	16,601	19,245
Information Resource Management	39,419	39,706	45,600
Multilateral Diplomacy	18,617	18,755	21,500
Overseas Program Support	262,087	266,931	291,746
Policy Formulation	9,363	9,393	10,338
Public Diplomacy	102,179	102,179	101,852
<b>Total</b>	<b>710,774</b>	<b>718,061</b>	<b>779,573</b>

### *Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
Conduct of Consular Relations	0	0	309	309	33,456	33,535	66,991
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	154	664	49	867	67,800	121,301	189,101
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	18	81	99	1,300	2,700	4,000
Diplomatic Security	0	139	27	166	10,100	19,100	29,200
Domestic Administrative Support	81	0	0	81	5,200	14,045	19,245
Information Resource Management	3	204	57	264	14,400	31,200	45,600
Multilateral Diplomacy	27	42	4	73	7,000	14,500	21,500
Overseas Program Support	0	0	65	65	291,746	0	291,746
Policy Formulation	42	276	0	318	4,683	5,655	10,338
Public Diplomacy	18	161	474	653	77,702	24,150	101,852
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>513,387</b>	<b>266,186</b>	<b>779,573</b>

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### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit* (positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assistance for Europe and Eurasia	30	30	30
Assistant Secretary	34	34	34
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	4	4	4
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	4	4	4
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	4	4	4
European Union and Regional Affairs	27	27	27
German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs	20	20	20
Joint Executive Office	74	75	75
Nordic and Baltic Affairs	14	14	14
North Central European Affairs	14	14	14
Office of Public Diplomacy	18	18	18
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	6	6	6
Public Affairs	13	13	13
Regional Political and Security Issues	27	26	26
South Central European Affairs	5	5	5
Southern European Affairs	5	5	5
UK, Ireland, and Benelux Affairs	4	4	4
Western European Affairs	22	22	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>325</b>

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### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assistance for Europe and Eurasia	5,415	5,460	6,152
Assistant Secretary	7,706	7,766	7,673
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	319	323	364
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	319	323	364
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	319	323	364
European Union and Regional Affairs	1,982	2,001	2,244
German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs	1,664	1,678	1,890
Joint Executive Office	12,563	12,683	12,902
Nordic and Baltic Affairs	1,282	1,292	1,457
North Central European Affairs	1,468	1,482	1,662
Office of Public Diplomacy	5,220	5,220	5,282
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	319	323	364
Public Affairs	1,348	1,362	1,519
Regional Political and Security Issues	2,163	2,181	2,452
South Central European Affairs	1,974	1,993	2,231
Southern European Affairs	1,442	1,454	1,640
UK, Ireland, and Benelux Affairs	1,185	1,195	1,346
Western European Affairs	1,314	1,318	1,482
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,002</b>	<b>48,377</b>	<b>51,388</b>



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### *Staff by Post* (positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Albania, Tirana	15	5	20	15	5	20	15	5	20
Armenia, Yerevan	23	3	26	23	3	26	23	3	26
Austria, Vienna	31	24	55	31	24	55	31	24	55
Azerbaijan, Baku	23	5	28	23	5	28	23	5	28
Belarus, Minsk	14	9	23	14	9	23	14	9	23
Belgium, Brussels	38	22	60	38	22	60	38	22	60
Bermuda, Hamilton	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	25	9	34	25	9	34	25	9	34
Bulgaria, Sofia	23	18	41	23	18	41	23	18	41
Croatia, Zagreb	17	16	33	17	16	33	17	16	33
Cyprus, Nicosia	16	14	30	16	14	30	16	14	30
Czech Republic, Prague	18	20	38	18	20	38	18	20	38
Denmark, Copenhagen	19	15	34	19	15	34	19	15	34
Estonia, Tallinn	15	9	24	15	9	24	15	9	24
Finland, Helsinki	23	10	33	23	10	33	23	10	33
France, Bordeaux	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
France, Lille	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
France, Lyon	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
France, Marseille	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4
France, Paris	84	38	122	84	38	122	84	38	122
France, Rennes	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
France, Strasbourg	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
France, Toulouse	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Georgia, Tbilisi	26	9	35	26	9	35	26	9	35
Germany, Berlin	76	83	159	76	83	159	76	83	159
Germany, Dusseldorf	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
Germany, Frankfurt	55	25	80	55	25	80	55	25	80
Germany, Hamburg	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6
Germany, Leipzig	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
Germany, Munich	6	5	11	6	5	11	6	5	11
Greece, Athens	40	27	67	40	27	67	40	27	67
Greece, Thessaloniki	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Hungary, Budapest	22	23	45	22	23	45	22	23	45

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Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Iceland, Reykjavik	9	8	17	9	8	17	9	8	17
Ireland, Dublin	13	17	30	13	17	30	13	17	30
Italy, Florence	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
Italy, Milan	9	2	11	9	2	11	9	2	11
Italy, Naples	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9
Italy, Rome	51	47	98	51	47	98	51	47	98
Kosovo, Pristina	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15
Latvia, Riga	11	16	27	11	16	27	11	16	27
Lithuania, Vilnius	15	12	27	15	12	27	15	12	27
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	12	6	18	12	6	18	12	6	18
Macedonia, Skopje	16	11	27	16	11	27	16	11	27
Malta, Valletta	10	8	18	10	8	18	10	8	18
Moldova, Chisinau	14	13	27	14	13	27	14	13	27
Montenegro, Podgorica	10	4	14	10	4	14	10	4	14
Netherlands, Amsterdam	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6
Netherlands, The Hague	25	13	38	25	13	38	25	13	38
Norway, Oslo	18	13	31	18	13	31	18	13	31
OSCE Vienna	19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19
Poland, Krakow	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4
Poland, Warsaw	33	31	64	33	31	64	33	31	64
Ponta Delgada	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4
Portugal, Lisbon	22	16	38	22	16	38	22	16	38
Romania, Bucharest	23	26	49	23	26	49	23	26	49
Romania, Cluj-Napoca	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Russia, Moscow	111	88	199	110	88	198	110	88	198
Russia, St Petersburg	20	3	23	20	3	23	20	3	23
Russia, Vladivostok	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	10
Russia, Yekaterinburg	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7
Serbia, Belgrade	19	24	43	19	24	43	19	24	43
Slovakia, Bratislava	15	14	29	15	14	29	15	14	29
Slovenia, Ljubljana	12	10	22	12	10	22	12	10	22
Spain, Barcelona	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Spain, Madrid	29	55	84	29	55	84	29	55	84
Sweden, Stockholm	25	23	48	25	23	48	25	23	48
Switzerland, Bern	20	11	31	20	11	31	20	11	31

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Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Turkey, Adana	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
Turkey, Ankara	57	47	104	57	47	104	57	47	104
Turkey, Istanbul	14	5	19	14	5	19	14	5	19
Turkey, Izmir	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
USEU	37	15	52	37	15	52	37	15	52
USNATO	42	4	46	43	4	47	43	4	47
USOECD	18	8	26	18	8	26	18	8	26
Ukraine, Kyiv	43	14	57	43	14	57	43	14	57
United Kingdom, Belfast	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7
United Kingdom, Edinburgh	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
United Kingdom, London	45	55	100	45	55	100	45	55	100
Vatican City, Holy See	9	6	15	9	6	15	9	6	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,570</b>

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### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Albania, Tirana	5,736	5,791	6,319
Armenia, Yerevan	6,652	6,712	7,390
Austria, Vienna	20,626	20,882	22,715
Azerbaijan, Baku	6,704	6,753	7,492
Belarus, Minsk	4,547	4,583	5,014
Belgium, Brussels	24,727	25,032	27,270
Bermuda, Hamilton	1,341	1,359	1,498
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	11,774	11,903	12,967
Bulgaria, Sofia	8,582	9,035	9,860
Croatia, Zagreb	8,428	8,514	9,240
Cyprus, Nicosia	7,323	7,406	8,087
Czech Republic, Prague	10,426	10,900	11,682
Denmark, Copenhagen	8,506	8,591	9,341
Estonia, Tallinn	4,559	4,784	5,223
Finland, Helsinki	9,572	9,668	10,576
France, Bordeaux	478	484	537
France, Lille	478	484	537
France, Lyon	478	484	537
France, Marseille	478	484	537
France, Paris	41,169	41,622	45,477
France, Rennes	384	388	434
France, Strasbourg	478	484	537
France, Toulouse	478	484	537
Georgia, Tbilisi	9,427	9,519	10,469
Germany, Berlin	51,091	48,605	52,426
Germany, Dusseldorf	2,144	2,176	2,382
Germany, Frankfurt	28,007	28,386	31,235
Germany, Hamburg	1,817	1,840	2,031
Germany, Leipzig	1,817	1,840	2,031
Germany, Munich	3,027	3,065	3,385
Greece, Athens	20,007	20,235	22,045
Greece, Thessaloniki	1,028	1,040	1,153
Hungary, Budapest	11,551	12,060	13,087
Iceland, Reykjavik	2,724	2,750	3,028
Ireland, Dublin	8,509	8,620	9,367

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Italy, Florence	1,210	1,225	1,353
Italy, Milan	4,664	4,725	5,207
Italy, Naples	2,063	2,093	2,293
Italy, Rome	30,423	30,768	33,315
Kosovo, Pristina	6,096	6,155	6,758
Latvia, Riga	5,227	5,473	5,957
Lithuania, Vilnius	4,733	4,966	5,390
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	4,232	4,275	4,717
Macedonia, Skopje	6,812	6,885	7,525
Malta, Valletta	4,392	4,443	4,877
Moldova, Chisinau	3,820	3,850	4,253
Montenegro, Podgorica	2,425	2,439	2,699
Netherlands, Amsterdam	482	489	542
Netherlands, The Hague	12,094	12,223	13,310
Norway, Oslo	7,174	7,242	7,878
OSCE Vienna	5,009	5,048	5,601
Poland, Krakow	1,761	1,792	1,939
Poland, Warsaw	16,335	16,884	18,290
Ponta Delgada	592	600	663
Portugal, Lisbon	9,972	10,078	11,008
Romania, Bucharest	8,640	9,098	9,881
Russia, Moscow	35,779	36,099	37,206
Russia, St Petersburg	5,448	5,498	6,164
Russia, Vladivostok	1,323	1,336	1,499
Russia, Yekaterinburg	1,080	1,091	1,220
Serbia, Belgrade	7,373	7,437	8,080
Slovakia, Bratislava	6,354	6,786	7,316
Slovenia, Ljubljana	4,898	5,131	5,567
Spain, Barcelona	1,772	1,794	1,982
Spain, Madrid	17,521	17,708	19,076
Sweden, Stockholm	9,111	9,197	10,083
Switzerland, Bern	9,210	9,317	10,224
Turkey, Adana	746	754	842
Turkey, Ankara	21,092	21,270	22,681
Turkey, Istanbul	4,326	4,365	4,902
Turkey, Izmir	196	199	215
USEU	10,593	10,666	11,724

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USNATO	10,974	11,055	12,253
USOECD	4,634	4,677	5,249
Ukraine, Kyiv	12,606	12,693	14,033
United Kingdom, Belfast	2,770	2,807	3,092
United Kingdom, Edinburgh	692	701	772
United Kingdom, London	28,391	28,709	31,188
Vatican City, Holy See	2,654	2,680	2,915
<b>Total</b>	<b>662,772</b>	<b>669,684</b>	<b>728,185</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	336,030	338,733	376,031
1200 Personnel Benefits	175,733	177,531	198,894
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	2,373	2,397	2,550
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	26,057	26,401	25,720
2200 Transportation of Things	5,108	5,181	5,028
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	30,014	30,496	32,917
2400 Printing & Reproduction	908	913	830
2500 Other Services	65,339	66,356	64,880
2600 Supplies and Materials	21,248	21,528	21,080
3100 Personal Property	30,608	31,093	33,359
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	17,356	17,432	18,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>710,774</b>	<b>718,061</b>	<b>779,573</b>