

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
American Positions	1,006	1,008	968	(40)
Funds	377,631	363,204	360,705	(2,499)

Program Description

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP) covers a region with nearly a third of the Earth's population and 25 percent of global Gross Domestic Product. As such, the region plays a central role in shaping the course of the world's economy, maintaining international peace and stability, and addressing key transnational issues such as energy, environment and climate change, pandemics, and nonproliferation.

The EAP region contains five of the U.S.'s top 15 trading partners and is home to long-standing treaty allies Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand, as well as security relationships through Compacts of Free Association with the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau. Exponential economic growth in China and elsewhere in the region has created market opportunities for U.S. goods and services while distributing prosperity more widely in the region, creating new middle classes, and accelerating regional integration.

Meeting Security Challenges in Asia by Enhancing Ties with Allies and Partners

The U.S. cannot "go it alone" in Asia and the Pacific. With five regional allies -- Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), the Philippines and Thailand -- there is a highly effective foundation for cooperation to manage the region's challenges and harness its opportunities. The Department has seen great progress in U.S. efforts to build new partnerships, as reflected in the robust Comprehensive Partnership with Indonesia and the rapid expansion of diplomatic engagement with Vietnam and Mongolia, among others. North Korea will remain a major challenge, and achieving denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula remains a top U.S. goal. The U.S. is also strongly committed to full and transparent implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions by all parties.

Reaffirming U.S. Economic Leadership in Creating Economic Stability and Sustainable Growth

A U.S. strategic priority is to reinvigorate U.S. economic leadership in the face of pressures to forge stand-alone approaches and to advance regional economic integration that reflects 21st-century economic realities through the Trans-Pacific Partnership and other initiatives. Having re-energized the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC) as the 2011 host economy by advancing an ambitious policy agenda, EAP remains committed to engaging actively in the forum to continue to enhance U.S. economic leadership in the region.

Constructive and Cooperative Relationship with China

China's continued, dynamic rise is reshaping relationships throughout the region and globally. Building a positive, cooperative and comprehensive relationship with China is crucial to the future of the U.S. foreign policy agenda. The Department is broadening public outreach and increasing people-to-people engagement to further strengthen the foundation of its relationship, while continuing to build robust dialogue with Chinese officials at all levels.

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Enhance and Deepen Engagement in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands

Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands have a collective significance that requires strong U.S. engagement. These nations have sought greater U.S. involvement in the region. The Secretary's Lower Mekong Initiative is an effort to do just this by engaging the countries of the Mekong sub-region to protect this fragile watershed and to strengthen cooperative efforts in areas such as health, environmental protection and education. The Pacific Island countries will experience some of the first signs of climatic stress from climate change and have taken the lead on a host of other global issues, including responses to extremism, environmental degradation, and promotion of democracy. EAP seeks to deepen U.S. engagement in the region through activities in environment, health, governance, and economic empowerment.

Shape the Region's Evolving Multilateral Institutions to Address Economic and Non-Traditional Security Challenges

The U.S. has taken a hands-on approach to helping shape the emergence of new regional institutions. In 2011, President Obama participated in the East Asia Summit, the first time a U.S. President had done so, and Secretary Gates attended the newly formed Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Defense Ministers Meeting Plus. EAP is also enhancing engagement with existing organizations such as the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Pacific Islands Forum, and APEC.

Improve Governance, Human Rights, and Democratic Institutions in the Region

In the calculus of strategic interests in Asia and the Pacific, U.S. policies must reflect U.S. fundamental values. EAP will continue to work with countries in the region to combat the scourge of trafficking in persons, promote human rights, including the rights of women and children, and foster greater religious dialogue among the many communities of faith in the region. There are already positive signs reflecting greater internalization of human rights with the recent establishment of such institutions as the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights.

Advance Sustainable Development and Support Broad-Based Economic Growth

Development plays a vital role in addressing regional challenges and advancing American interests in East Asia. Programs across a multitude of sectors are strategic and mutually reinforcing, whether strengthening fragile democracies, helping impoverished and vulnerable populations emerging from conflict, or working with strategic partners to strengthen economic and development cooperation. The U.S. government works closely with governments in the region to build ownership so that they lead their own development trajectory.

Performance

Achieving key milestones toward denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is the performance goal, but is dependent on factors beyond the control of U.S. diplomacy. In response to North Korean nuclear tests in May 2009, South Korea joined the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) as a full-member. The group has 16 "core" countries, while the remaining 80-plus nations have observer status.

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Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world				
Active Performance Indicator	Key milestones in achieving full denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and preventing the export of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and missile-related technology by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).			
PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND				
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
New Indicator, No Rating	▼ Below Target	▼ Below Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS				
FY 2013 Target	Closely coordinate with the new ROK administration on achieving denuclearization and nonproliferation goals in DPRK. Implement initial steps toward irreversible denuclearization, including on the DPRK UEP, and begin initial verification activities. Contingent upon substantive progress in denuclearization, begin working toward normalization of relations with North Korea, including greater economic and cultural exchange and peace regime discussions by the directly-related parties, in concert with diplomatic efforts. Seek to enhance the international implementation of sanctions to curb DPRK proliferation. Enhance U.S.-Japan-ROK trilateral approach on DPRK and ensure policies remain aligned. Strengthen the U.S.-Japan alliance and keep Japan engaged in regional problems.			
FY 2012 Target	Evaluate DPRK intentions toward nuclear and proliferation activities in light of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Kim Il-sung and continued succession activities in the DPRK. Contingent upon North Korea's cooperation and genuine change in behavior, negotiate early steps towards irreversible denuclearization, including on the DPRK Uranium Enrichment Program (UEP), and an initial verification protocol. Seek to enhance the international community's implementation of sanctions to curb DPRK proliferation activities. Enhance U.S.-Japan-ROK Korea trilateral approach to DPRK and ensure policies remain aligned. Strengthen the U.S.-Japan alliance and keep Japan engaged in regional problems.			
FY 2011 Target	Closely coordinate with allies and partners in the Six-Party Talks. Bring international pressure to bear to convince North Korea to improve relations with the South, address its nuclear activities, and facilitate the resumption of the Six-Party Talks. Engage China on influencing North Korea to take appropriate steps to improve relations with the ROK and to denuclearize. Seek to curb DPRK proliferation activities through the implementation of sanctions. Convene another ministerial level U.S.-Japan-ROK trilateral meeting to regularize this close cooperation. Build on post-earthquake cooperation with Japan to strengthen the U.S.-Japan alliance. Enhance ballistic missile defense cooperation with Japan. Coordinate with Japan on issues related to stabilizing Afghanistan and Pakistan, and assessing China's military modernization.			
FY 2011 Rating and Result	Rating: On Target Coordinated with Six-Party Partners to seek verifiable denuclearization. Unprecedented Japan/ROK unity through two trilateral ministerial. At China-U.S. Summit, discussed importance of improved North-South relations. ROK/DPRK bilateral denuclearization talks. Held first round of U.S.-DPRK talks in 19 months. Strengthened implementation of UN and domestic sanctions. President signed E.O. 13570 requiring review of all direct/indirect DPRK imports. Expanded counter-proliferation coordination.			
Impact	U.S.-led efforts caused potential DPRK proliferation-related shipment to be returned to DPRK. Post-earthquake, supported Japan so it could maintain its security role in region. Issued statement with Japan reaffirming common strategic objectives including: DPRK, effective governance in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and BMD cooperative development.			

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FY 2010 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <p>North Korea engaged in unprecedented provocative behavior by sinking the ROK naval vessel <i>Cheonan</i> in March 2010, and shelling Yeongpyong Island in November 2010. North Korea also revealed a uranium enrichment program (UEP) in November 2010 in violation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1718 and 1874. In light of these provocations, goals for North Korea were adjusted toward preserving regional stability and coordinating with regional partners and allies. The U.S. remains on target toward achieving these adjusted goals due to close consultations with allies and partners in the Six-Party Talks. The United States hosted the first-ever ministerial level U.S.-Japan-ROK trilateral meeting, continued to implement sanctions and encouraged the international community to implement sanctions against North Korea in a full and transparent manner.</p>
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Below Target</p> <p>U.S. experts observed disablement at Yongbyon from 11/2007 to 4/2009 when the DPRK expelled them. At that time, eight of eleven Second Phase disablement steps had been completed.</p> <p>IAEA and U.S. experts departed in April following North Korea's launch of a ballistic missile. On May 25, North Korea announced it had tested a nuclear device. In June, the DPRK announced its intention to reprocess spent fuel rods and to reverse other disablement steps. The UN Security Council unanimously passed UNSCR 1874 and the U.S. seeks full and transparent implementation of the resolution.</p> <p>The U.S. continues to seek the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and DPRK's return to the NPT and IAEA safeguards as stated in the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks.</p>
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Improved But Not Met</p> <p>The DPRK provided a declaration of its nuclear programs on June 26, 2008. The DPRK began disablement of the three core nuclear facilities at Yongbyon, although the DPRK halted disablement activities in August 2008. Disablement activities were reinitiated in October 2008, though at a slower pace.</p>
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <p>DPRK nuclear test in October 2006 prompted passage of UNSCR 1718 and imposition of sanctions. Six-Party Talks resumed and parties agreed to begin implementation of the September 2005 Joint Statement, beginning with February 13, 2007 Initial Actions agreement. DPRK shut down and sealed Yongbyon nuclear facility and IAEA personnel returned to conduct monitoring and verification activities. Parties agreed to cooperate in economic, energy, and humanitarian assistance and delivered an initial 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil. Working groups set up by the "Initial Actions" agreement all met. Instances of isolated proliferation-related behavior on the part of firms from Asian nations continued, but some states, including the Republic of Korea (ROK), indicated willingness to cooperate more closely in preventing WMD-related proliferation in Asia.</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	<p>Progress on this indicator is evaluated based upon the September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and the October 3, 2007 agreement on the Second-Phase Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement. In drafting this qualitative indicator, the bureau has applied to the best extent possible the Department of State's standards for data integrity, reliability, validation, and verification.</p>
Data Source and Quality	<p>U.S. Government cable reports and memoranda of communication from U.S. overseas reports. Data Quality Analysis revealed no significant data quality limitations.</p>

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China's economic growth is highly dependent on increases in investment and net exports. Export-led growth can be an indication of multiple structural problems including unsound financial markets, government manipulation of markets to favor exporters, and weak social welfare systems that require consumers to save more of their income to meet basic health and education expenditures. Rebalancing China's economy away from export-led growth by increasing domestic consumption and services is critical to achieving a sustainable global economy and more balanced trade. Positive trends on this indicator over several years would demonstrate that China is taking key steps to act as a more responsible member of the global economy by supporting policies that boost domestic demand and move toward a more market-based exchange rate.

Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy							
Active Performance Indicator		NEW INDICATOR: China's Current Account Surplus as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product.					
Prior Year Results and Ratings				FY 2011		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2012	FY 2013
N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2 percent	Baseline Year	Data Expected May 2012 New Indicator, No Rating	2.5 percent	2 percent
Impact		While the trend on this indicator is positive, the pace of change is inadequate to level the playing field for U.S. businesses seeking to export their goods and services. Through high-level diplomatic efforts, the United States has pressed China to accelerate the pace of reform in this area to achieve more balanced growth.					
Methodology		Percent calculated by dividing China's Current Account Balance (International Monetary Fund) by GDP (World Bank Development Indicators).					
Data Source and Quality		Current Account Balance: http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/index.php?db=BOP . GDP: http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators?cid=GPD_WDI . While there is a one year data lag, the data quality assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

Justification of Request

EAP's request for FY 2013 is \$360.7 million and includes a net decrease of \$2.5 million below the FY 2012 estimate. The FY 2013 request includes resources to maintain current services, including facilities operating costs associated with new embassy compound projects. In addition EAP will continue the administrative cost reductions begun in FY 2012 with further reductions of \$1.3 million which will be achieved through reduced travel and printing expenses. EAP will intensify the regionalization and consolidation of administrative services, and implement cost savings initiatives in telecommunications, utility consumption, travel, and vehicle usage. The request also includes a technical adjustment of (\$17.012) million to transfer consular staff to fee funding.

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Operational Adjustment: \$2,476,000

The FY 2013 request includes \$2.5 million to sustain overseas diplomatic and management platforms.

New Consulate Compound: \$1,331,000

The Department request includes \$1.3 million to support the opening of the new consular compound in Guangzhou, China scheduled to open in the second quarter of FY 2013.

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Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2011 Actual	67	102	837	817	1,823	244,382	133,249	377,631
FY 2012 Estimate	67	106	835	817	1,825	230,790	132,414	363,204
FY 2013 Built-in Changes								
Administrative Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(1,347)	0	(1,347)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	4	804	808
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	161
Facility Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	0	1,003
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	2,247	0	2,247
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	2,247	0	2,247
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	5,587	0	5,587
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	9,902	804	10,706
FY 2013 Current Services	67	106	835	817	1,825	240,692	133,218	373,910
FY 2013 Program Changes								
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue	0	0	(40)	0	(40)	(9,302)	(5,135)	(14,437)
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue - ICASS	0	0	0	0	0	(2,575)	0	(2,575)
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	9,491	(7,015)	2,476
New Consulate Compound	0	0	0	0	0	1,331	0	1,331
Total Program Changes	0	0	(40)	0	(40)	(1,055)	(12,150)	(13,205)
FY 2013 Request	67	106	795	817	1,785	239,637	121,068	360,705

Staff by Program Activity

(positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	40	40	0	(40)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	384	384	384	0
Counter-Terrorism Programs	10	10	10	0
Diplomatic Security	10	10	10	0
Domestic Administrative Support	22	22	22	0
Information Resource Management	116	116	116	0

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Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Overseas Program Support	175	175	175	0
Policy Formulation	135	135	135	0
Public Diplomacy	114	116	116	0
Total	1,006	1,008	968	(40)

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	17,322	47,649	31,663	(15,986)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	90,263	81,649	82,153	504
Counter-Terrorism Programs	2,724	2,425	2,465	40
Diplomatic Security	19,971	17,360	21,186	3,826
Domestic Administrative Support	3,158	3,061	2,952	(109)
Information Resource Management	21,920	20,558	20,215	(343)
Multilateral Diplomacy	357	279	309	30
Overseas Program Support	122,430	100,859	107,843	6,984
Policy Formulation	39,824	35,065	35,897	832
Public Diplomacy	59,662	54,299	56,022	1,723
Total	377,631	363,204	360,705	(2,499)

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Consular Relations	0	0	250	250	31,663	0	31,663
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	113	271	100	484	34,069	48,084	82,153
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	10	23	33	1,184	1,281	2,465
Diplomatic Security	0	10	50	60	19,905	1,281	21,186
Domestic Administrative Support	22	0	0	22	384	2,568	2,952
Information Resource Management	4	112	41	157	5,387	14,828	20,215
Multilateral Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	309	0	309
Overseas Program Support	0	175	0	175	85,317	22,526	107,843
Policy Formulation	20	115	84	219	18,815	17,082	35,897
Public Diplomacy	14	102	269	385	42,604	13,418	56,022
Total	173	795	817	1,785	239,637	121,068	360,705

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit

(positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	11	12	12	0
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	12	13	13	0
Office of Chinese Affairs	18	18	18	0
Office of Economic Policy	10	10	10	0
Office of Japan	12	12	12	0
Office of Korea	16	16	16	0
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	16	16	16	0
Office of Regional Security Policy	14	14	14	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	22	24	24	0
Office of the Executive Director	34	34	34	0
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	4	4	4	0
Total	169	173	173	0

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Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	1,935	1,811	1,777	(34)
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	2,215	2,030	2,014	(16)
Office of Chinese Affairs	2,752	2,624	2,546	(78)
Office of Economic Policy	1,704	1,601	1,562	(39)
Office of Japan	1,898	1,795	1,749	(46)
Office of Korea	2,236	2,153	2,075	(78)
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	2,537	2,444	2,360	(84)
Office of Regional Security Policy	2,187	2,087	2,021	(66)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	3,359	3,199	3,116	(83)
Office of the Executive Director	5,748	5,343	5,142	(201)
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	644	611	594	(17)
Total	27,215	25,698	24,956	(742)

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Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request			Amer	FSN	Total
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total			
Australia, Canberra	34	20	54	34	20	54	34	20	54	0	0	0
Australia, Melbourne	5	7	12	5	7	12	5	7	12	0	0	0
Australia, Perth	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	0	0	0
Australia, Sydney	8	28	36	8	28	36	8	28	36	0	0	0
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	7	11	18	7	11	18	7	11	18	0	0	0
Burma, Rangoon	19	19	38	19	19	38	19	19	38	0	0	0
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	21	13	34	21	13	34	21	13	34	0	0	0
China, Beijing	117	40	157	117	40	157	112	40	152	(5)	0	(5)
China, Chengdu	14	4	18	14	4	18	14	4	18	0	0	0
China, Guangzhou	22	10	32	22	10	32	17	10	27	(5)	0	(5)
China, Hong Kong	30	18	48	30	18	48	29	18	47	(1)	0	(1)
China, Shanghai	22	4	26	22	4	26	19	4	23	(3)	0	(3)
China, Shenyang	12	4	16	12	4	16	12	4	16	0	0	0
China, Wuhan	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
Fiji, Suva	13	9	22	13	9	22	13	9	22	0	0	0
Indonesia, Jakarta	62	55	117	62	55	117	61	55	116	(1)	0	(1)
Indonesia, Medan	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	0	0	0
Indonesia, Surabaya	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17	0	0	0
Japan, Fukuoka	4	13	17	4	13	17	4	13	17	0	0	0
Japan, Nagoya	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	3	4	(1)	0	(1)
Japan, Naha	3	9	12	3	9	12	3	9	12	0	0	0
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	5	22	27	5	22	27	5	22	27	0	0	0
Japan, Sapporo	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	0	0	0
Japan, Tokyo	75	121	196	73	121	194	71	121	192	(2)	0	(2)
Laos, Vientiane	13	10	23	13	10	23	13	10	23	0	0	0
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	29	35	64	29	35	64	29	35	64	0	0	0
Marshall Islands, Majuro	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	0	0	0
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	14	5	19	14	5	19	14	5	19	0	0	0
New Zealand, Auckland	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	0	0	0
New Zealand, Wellington	14	10	24	14	10	24	14	10	24	0	0	0
Palau, Koror	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0

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Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	8	2	10	8	2	10	8	2	10	0	0	0
Philippines, Manila	50	85	135	50	85	135	40	85	125	(10)	0	(10)
Singapore, Singapore	24	25	49	24	25	49	24	25	49	0	0	0
South Korea, Busan	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
South Korea, Seoul	52	110	162	52	110	162	47	110	157	(5)	0	(5)
Thailand, Bangkok	63	74	137	63	74	137	60	74	134	(3)	0	(3)
Thailand, Chiang Mai	5	8	13	5	8	13	5	8	13	0	0	0
Timor-Leste, Dili	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	0
Vietnam, Hanoi	35	7	42	35	7	42	35	7	42	0	0	0
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	17	3	20	17	3	20	13	3	16	(4)	0	(4)
Western Samoa, Apia	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Total	837	817	1,654	835	817	1,652	795	817	1,612	(40)	0	(40)

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Funds by Post

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Australia, Canberra	13,900	11,853	12,182	329
Australia, Melbourne	2,006	1,953	2,022	69
Australia, Perth	943	949	974	25
Australia, Sydney	2,171	2,662	2,737	75
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	2,992	2,593	2,838	245
Burma, Rangoon	6,854	6,085	6,402	317
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	8,295	7,736	7,999	263
China, Beijing	57,300	51,493	52,913	1,420
China, Chengdu	3,377	3,759	3,877	118
China, Guangzhou	6,176	9,121	8,826	(295)
China, Hong Kong	14,640	13,754	14,010	256
China, Shanghai	6,177	7,640	6,727	(913)
China, Shenyang	3,352	3,680	3,831	151
China, Wuhan	1,225	990	1,113	123
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	1,484	1,278	1,350	72
Fiji, Suva	5,261	4,802	4,966	164
Indonesia, Jakarta	22,812	24,017	24,644	627
Indonesia, Medan	742	639	656	17
Indonesia, Surabaya	4,789	4,858	5,506	648
Japan, Fukuoka	1,690	1,463	1,380	(83)
Japan, Nagoya	1,182	1,007	805	(202)
Japan, Naha	778	941	940	(1)
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	2,161	2,597	2,596	(1)
Japan, Sapporo	1,151	995	963	(32)
Japan, Tokyo	55,828	47,996	46,735	(1,261)
Laos, Vientiane	3,518	3,393	3,442	49
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	10,092	9,337	9,779	442
Marshall Islands, Majuro	1,534	1,317	1,356	39
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	4,683	4,256	4,436	180
New Zealand, Auckland	615	785	816	31
New Zealand, Wellington	4,927	4,334	4,499	165
Palau, Koror	780	669	690	21
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	2,355	2,229	2,276	47
Philippines, Manila	20,329	22,638	19,885	(2,753)
Singapore, Singapore	8,568	8,228	8,461	233

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
South Korea, Busan	554	462	484	22
South Korea, Seoul	24,951	24,683	24,084	(599)
Thailand, Bangkok	16,364	16,597	15,548	(1,049)
Thailand, Chiang Mai	4,314	3,641	3,865	224
Timor-Leste, Dili	2,047	1,861	1,874	13
Vietnam, Hanoi	12,791	11,552	11,978	426
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	4,161	6,206	4,806	(1,400)
Western Somoa, Apia	547	457	478	21
Total	350,416	337,506	335,749	(1,757)

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	154,503	153,359	148,599	(4,760)
1200 Personnel Benefits	48,519	48,006	45,301	(2,705)
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	3	2	2	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	11,397	9,747	9,730	(17)
2200 Transportation of Things	1,422	1,297	1,372	75
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	12,629	11,542	13,587	2,045
2400 Printing & Reproduction	897	742	686	(56)
2500 Other Services	118,290	113,104	114,696	1,592
2600 Supplies and Materials	6,491	5,427	5,218	(209)
3100 Personal Property	16,843	14,559	15,545	986
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	6,637	5,419	5,969	550
Total	377,631	363,204	360,705	(2,499)