

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

### *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
American Positions	1,839	1,845	1,810	(35)
Funds	739,809	696,468	708,426	11,958

### *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 global society today. European partners are the first to whom the U.S. looks for leadership, support, and cooperation to achieve major U.S. foreign policy priorities – Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, stability in the broader Middle East, climate change, counterterrorism, the global economy, and democracy and human rights. 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 U.S. taxpayers 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 request for FY 2013 supports a robust platform to achieve 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 turn over responsibility for security to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) by the end of 2014. The NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has a crucial role to play in shaping the environment for a political reconciliation process that is necessary for Afghanistan's future. NATO Allies and European partners furnish the overwhelming majority of non-U.S. ISAF forces in Afghanistan, and they must continue to provide the resources and training to the ANSF. In addition, the U.S. will work with the EU on a range of programs in Afghanistan and Pakistan including democracy promotion, the rule of law and good governance, as well as rural development, humanitarian demining and promoting regional stability.

EUR is engaging with the EU, including in the Transatlantic Economic Council (TEC), to support the jobs and growth agenda, among other ways by seeking to reduce regulatory and other barriers to trade and investment. Additional TEC focus is on generating opportunities in emerging sectors, such as nanotechnology and raw materials, and on helping to level the playing field for U.S. companies in third world countries. The U.S.-EU High Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth, established at the Summit, will seek to strengthen the economic relationship further and access its untapped potential. The U.S. and EU are increasing strategic cooperation on energy issues, including on policy and research. On cybersecurity and cybercrime, the U.S. and Europe are expanding collaboration, including combating

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

online sexual abuse of children, enhancing Internet security, and promoting ratification of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. The U.S. has also been intensifying coordination on development assistance and aid effectiveness with the EU and individual donor countries, as joint efforts to advance the division of labor, transparency, country ownership and accountability enhance the impact of U.S. assistance. Since the Arab Spring, EUR has been working closely with the EU and countries that successfully transition to democracy on promoting democracy, peace and prosperity in the Middle East and North Africa. NATO is taking steps to meet the global security challenges – such as terrorism, proliferation of WMD, cyber attacks, ballistic missile defense, and piracy – of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The OSCE has the potential for expanded activity, including projects to assist Afghanistan and Central Asia on democracy, human rights, border management, and counter-narcotics.

Turkey continues to play an increasingly important role globally as an emerging power. Turkey is critical to success in the most important U.S. foreign policy priorities, including promoting stability and prosperity in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq; countering the threat of Iran; encouraging peaceful transition amongst the “Arab Spring” states; achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East; securing European energy diversity and independence; countering global terrorist threats; and advancing economic and trade objectives. The U.S. is working closely with Turkey to advance regional stability in the Eastern Mediterranean by promoting a settlement in Cyprus and encouraging improved relations with Israel; and in the Caucasus by attempting to normalize its relations with Armenia. The U.S. continues to support Turkey’s accession to the EU as an important anchor for Turkish reform and recently concluded an agreement for Turkey to host a U.S. missile defense radar. The U.S. encourages Turkey to make needed reforms, including advancing religious and press freedoms. Although Turkey’s democracy is maturing, challenges remain. Representative democratic institutions have become stronger but continue to face legal and political challenges, including in civilian-military relations. Resolution of the Cyprus conflict would benefit the communities themselves and remove a long source of friction between NATO Allies Greece and Turkey.

Relations with Russia have improved substantially, allowing the U.S. to re-engage across a range of vital security issues such as non-proliferation, counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and on important regional issues such as Iran, Libya, North Korea, Afghanistan, and the Middle East Peace Process. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, the world’s largest producer of hydrocarbons, and a country that together with the U.S. shares over 90 percent of the world’s nuclear weapons, Russia matters greatly to U.S. national security and plays an influential role in a variety of global issues. U.S. policy towards Russia is based on cooperation in areas that advance U.S. national interests and speaking frankly about disagreements in other areas. The results have been significant and speak to the breadth of the relationship. One important subject is the dialogue, both bilateral and within the NATO-Russia Council, on missile defense cooperation, which would enhance the security of the U.S., NATO, and Russia. The New START treaty will bring about serious and verifiable cuts to nuclear arsenals, while the newly amended Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement with Russia will neutralize enough plutonium for about 17,000 nuclear weapons. An agreement to enhance U.S.-Russia civil nuclear cooperation, which also entered into force this year, will advance global nonproliferation objectives. Cooperation in the economic arena has paved the way for Russia’s historic accession to the World Trade Organization, which will expand Russian markets for U.S. exporters. 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, resulting in tough multilateral sanctions regimes, and the U.S. is consulting closely with Russia in the Quartet process on the Middle East. On Libya, the U.S. and Russia have worked closely on stopping the proliferation of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems following the fall of the Qadhafi regime. 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.

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

The Bilateral Presidential Commission has greatly bolstered the capability to engage Russia. Its 20 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. 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 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.

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, human rights, 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, including 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 will bring and how it will affect prospects for progress on the Transnistrian 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.

Integrating the Balkan region into the Euro-Atlantic community remains a key objective in FY 2013. Although considerable U.S. engagement has yielded tangible results, the job is far from finished. The persistence of ethnocentric political forces and failure to root out organized crime and corruption have hindered inter-ethnic reconciliation and democratic institution building. 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 focus Serbia on its EU path, bolster stability and government functionality in Bosnia and Herzegovina, strengthen multiethnic Kosovo as an independent and unitary state, 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, including acceptance of Kosovo as a full and equal partner and real candidate for Euro-Atlantic integration.

Public diplomacy (PD) operations are a critical component to successful foreign policy in Europe and Eurasia and beyond where public opinion is a key factor in government decision-making or where European media have global reach and impact. PD sections around the region 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 Under Secretary 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

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

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. seeks 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 of 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 continue to increase its engagement via social media and other emerging online environments and revitalize established channels of American Centers and other facilities accessible to the public to conduct a sustained dialogue with European audiences.

### *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). The performance indicator has two targets—one that is based on Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and another that is based on Freedom House’s (FH) Nations in Transit Index. These indicators provide an assessment of progress in democracy and rule of law in Eurasia.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being							
Active Performance Indicator		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.					
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
3.4 (CPI); 4.06 (FH)	3.6 (CPI); 4.03 (FH)  New Indicator, No Rating	3.6 (CPI); 4.04 (FH)  ▲ Above Target	3.65 (CPI); 4.04 (FH)  ▲ Above Target	3.17(CPI); 4.03(FH)	3.49 (CPI); 4.07 (FH)  ▲ Above Target	3.50(CPI); 4.00(FH)	3.55 (CPI); 3.90 (FH)
Reason for Exceeding Target		Kosovo was included in the dataset for the first time in 2011. Its effect on the data was unknown. The performance goal was set at two approximate target levels, and the deviation from those targets is slight. Whereas the CPI result was slightly above target, the Nations in Transit Index was slightly below the target. There was no overall effect on overall program or activity performance.					

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

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 was not included in 2010 CBJ target calculation, therefore Kosovo data is not included in FY2010 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/images/File/nit/2011/NIT-2011-Tables.pdf">http://www.freedomhouse.org/images/File/nit/2011/NIT-2011-Tables.pdf</a> <a href="http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/#CountryResults">http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/#CountryResults</a> . These are considered high-quality objective indicators, although they may reflect data lag. FY 2011 and FY 2012 were adjusted to take into account recent addition of Kosovo data.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2013 request of \$708.426 million for EUR maintains current services, including a reduction of \$2.6 million in efficiency savings, and is \$12 million above the FY 2012 Estimate level. The request also includes a technical adjustment of -\$16 million for the transfer of consular positions to fee funding.

#### **Operational Adjustment: \$3,067,000**

The Department request includes \$3.067 million to support ongoing overseas operations to sustain diplomatic and management platforms.

# D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

## *Resource Summary*

	Positions					Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2011 Actual	167	163	1,509	1,066	2,905	495,013	244,796	739,809
FY 2012 Estimate	170	167	1,508	1,066	2,911	452,638	243,830	696,468
FY 2013 Built-in Changes								
Administrative Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(2,635)	0	(2,635)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	320	1,331	1,651
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	475
Facility Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	0	4,194	0	4,194
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	8,624	0	8,624
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	8,624	0	8,624
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	3,969	0	3,969
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	23,571	1,331	24,902
FY 2013 Current Services	170	167	1,508	1,066	2,911	476,209	245,161	721,370
FY 2013 Program Changes								
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue	0	0	(35)	0	(35)	(8,139)	(4,493)	(12,632)
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue - ICASS	0	0	0	0	0	(3,379)	0	(3,379)
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	9,205	(6,138)	3,067
Total Program Changes	0	0	(35)	0	(35)	(2,313)	(10,631)	(12,944)
FY 2013 Request	170	167	1,473	1,066	2,876	473,896	234,530	708,426

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

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

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	237	237	202	(35)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	585	585	585	0
Counter-Terrorism Programs	18	18	18	0
Domestic Administrative Support	82	82	82	0
Information Resource Management	207	207	207	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	69	69	69	0
Overseas Program Support	139	139	139	0
Policy Formulation	320	320	320	0
Public Diplomacy	182	188	188	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>(35)</b>

### *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	62,849	60,471	44,640	(15,831)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	186,017	180,480	176,582	(3,898)
Counter-Terrorism Programs	3,725	3,633	2,442	(1,191)
Domestic Administrative Support	17,878	17,508	17,536	28
Information Resource Management	42,444	41,420	41,602	182
Multilateral Diplomacy	20,020	19,522	19,619	97
Overseas Program Support	297,116	276,379	305,737	29,358
Policy Formulation	9,680	9,347	9,467	120
Public Diplomacy	100,080	87,708	90,801	3,093
<b>Total</b>	<b>739,809</b>	<b>696,468</b>	<b>708,426</b>	<b>11,958</b>

### *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	202	309	511	18,345	26,295	44,640
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	156	429	49	634	72,999	103,583	176,582

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

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	18	81	99	0	2,442	2,442
Diplomatic Security	0	0	27	27	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	82	0	0	82	4,832	12,704	17,536
Information Resource Management	3	204	57	264	13,381	28,221	41,602
Multilateral Diplomacy	27	42	4	73	6,504	13,115	19,619
Overseas Program Support	0	139	65	204	284,423	21,314	305,737
Policy Formulation	43	277	0	320	4,352	5,115	9,467
Public Diplomacy	26	162	474	662	69,060	21,741	90,801
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>473,896</b>	<b>234,530</b>	<b>708,426</b>

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

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistance for Europe and Eurasia	31	31	31	0
Assistant Secretary	35	35	35	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	4	4	4	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	4	4	4	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	4	4	4	0
European Union and Regional Affairs	27	27	27	0
German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs	20	20	20	0
Joint Executive Office	77	77	77	0
Nordic and Baltic Affairs	14	14	14	0
North Central European Affairs	14	14	14	0
Office of Public Diplomacy	19	26	26	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	6	6	6	0
Public Affairs	13	13	13	0
Regional Political and Security Issues	26	26	26	0
South Central European Affairs	5	5	5	0
Southern European Affairs	5	5	5	0
UK, Ireland, and Benelux Affairs	4	4	4	0
Western European Affairs	22	22	22	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>0</b>

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

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistance for Europe and Eurasia	5,744	5,574	5,528	(46)
Assistant Secretary	7,169	6,950	6,900	(50)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	339	329	326	(3)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	339	329	326	(3)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	339	329	326	(3)
European Union and Regional Affairs	2,101	2,028	2,024	(4)
German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs	1,766	1,713	1,700	(13)
Joint Executive Office	12,117	11,636	11,681	45
Nordic and Baltic Affairs	1,359	1,320	1,308	(12)
North Central European Affairs	1,556	1,503	1,499	(4)
Office of Public Diplomacy	3,338	3,137	3,174	37
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	339	329	326	(3)
Public Affairs	1,428	1,369	1,377	8
Regional Political and Security Issues	2,293	2,219	2,208	(11)
South Central European Affairs	2,092	2,014	2,016	2
Southern European Affairs	1,530	1,486	1,472	(14)
UK, Ireland, and Benelux Affairs	1,258	1,219	1,211	(8)
Western European Affairs	1,385	1,341	1,333	(8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,492</b>	<b>44,825</b>	<b>44,735</b>	<b>(90)</b>

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

### *Staff by Post* (positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Albania, Tirana	15	5	20	15	5	20	15	5	20	0	0	0
Armenia, Yerevan	23	3	26	23	3	26	22	3	25	(1)	0	(1)
Austria, Vienna	31	24	55	31	24	55	30	24	54	(1)	0	(1)
Azerbaijan, Baku	23	5	28	23	5	28	22	5	27	(1)	0	(1)
Belarus, Minsk	14	9	23	14	9	23	14	9	23	0	0	0
Belgium, Brussels	38	22	60	38	22	60	37	22	59	(1)	0	(1)
Bermuda, Hamilton	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	0	0	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	25	9	34	25	9	34	24	9	33	(1)	0	(1)
Bulgaria, Sofia	23	18	41	23	18	41	23	18	41	0	0	0
Croatia, Zagreb	17	16	33	17	16	33	17	16	33	0	0	0
Cyprus, Nicosia	16	14	30	16	14	30	16	14	30	0	0	0
Czech Republic, Prague	18	20	38	18	20	38	18	20	38	0	0	0
Denmark, Copenhagen	19	15	34	19	15	34	19	15	34	0	0	0
Estonia, Tallinn	15	9	24	15	9	24	15	9	24	0	0	0
Finland, Helsinki	23	10	33	23	10	33	22	10	32	(1)	0	(1)
France, Bordeaux	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Lille	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Lyon	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Marseille	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
France, Paris	84	38	122	84	38	122	82	38	120	(2)	0	(2)
France, Rennes	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Strasbourg	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Toulouse	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Georgia, Tbilisi	26	9	35	26	9	35	25	9	34	(1)	0	(1)
Germany, Berlin	76	83	159	76	83	159	74	83	157	(2)	0	(2)
Germany, Dusseldorf	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Germany, Frankfurt	55	25	80	55	25	80	54	25	79	(1)	0	(1)
Germany, Hamburg	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	0	0	0
Germany, Leipzig	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	0	0	0
Germany, Munich	6	5	11	6	5	11	6	5	11	0	0	0
Greece, Athens	40	27	67	40	27	67	39	27	66	(1)	0	(1)
Greece, Thessaloniki	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	0	0	0
Hungary, Budapest	23	23	46	23	23	46	23	23	46	0	0	0

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

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Iceland, Reykjavik	9	8	17	9	8	17	9	8	17	0	0	0
Ireland, Dublin	13	17	30	13	17	30	13	17	30	0	0	0
Italy, Florence	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	0	0	0
Italy, Milan	9	2	11	9	2	11	9	2	11	0	0	0
Italy, Naples	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	0	0	0
Italy, Rome	51	47	98	51	47	98	50	47	97	(1)	0	(1)
Kosovo, Pristina	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	0	0	0
Latvia, Riga	11	16	27	11	16	27	11	16	27	0	0	0
Lithuania, Vilnius	15	12	27	15	12	27	15	12	27	0	0	0
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	12	6	18	12	6	18	12	6	18	0	0	0
Macedonia, Skopje	16	11	27	16	11	27	16	11	27	0	0	0
Malta, Valletta	10	8	18	10	8	18	10	8	18	0	0	0
Moldova, Chisinau	14	13	27	14	13	27	14	13	27	0	0	0
Montenegro, Podgorica	10	4	14	10	4	14	10	4	14	0	0	0
Netherlands, Amsterdam	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0
Netherlands, The Hague	25	13	38	25	13	38	24	13	37	(1)	0	(1)
Norway, Oslo	18	13	31	18	13	31	18	13	31	0	0	0
OSCE Vienna	19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19	0	0	0
Poland, Krakow	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
Poland, Warsaw	33	31	64	33	31	64	32	31	63	(1)	0	(1)
Ponta Delgada	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Portugal, Lisbon	22	16	38	22	16	38	21	16	37	(1)	0	(1)
Romania, Bucharest	23	26	49	23	26	49	22	26	48	(1)	0	(1)
Romania, Cluj-Napoca	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Russia, Moscow	113	88	201	113	88	201	104	88	192	(9)	0	(9)
Russia, St Petersburg	20	3	23	20	3	23	19	3	22	(1)	0	(1)
Russia, Vladivostok	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	0	0	0
Russia, Yekaterinburg	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7	0	0	0
Serbia, Belgrade	19	24	43	19	24	43	19	24	43	0	0	0
Slovakia, Bratislava	15	14	29	15	14	29	15	14	29	0	0	0
Slovenia, Ljubljana	12	10	22	12	10	22	12	10	22	0	0	0
Spain, Barcelona	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	0	0	0
Spain, Madrid	29	55	84	29	55	84	28	55	83	(1)	0	(1)
Sweden, Stockholm	25	23	48	25	23	48	24	23	47	(1)	0	(1)
Switzerland, Bern	20	11	31	20	11	31	20	11	31	0	0	0
Turkey, Adana	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	0	0	0

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

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Turkey, Ankara	57	47	104	57	47	104	56	47	103	(1)	0	(1)
Turkey, Istanbul	14	5	19	14	5	19	14	5	19	0	0	0
Turkey, Izmir	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
USEU	37	15	52	36	15	51	35	15	50	(1)	0	(1)
USNATO	43	4	47	43	4	47	42	4	46	(1)	0	(1)
USOECD	18	8	26	18	8	26	18	8	26	0	0	0
Ukraine, Kyiv	43	14	57	43	14	57	42	14	56	(1)	0	(1)
United Kingdom, Belfast	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	0	0	0
United Kingdom, Edinburgh	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
United Kingdom, London	45	55	100	45	55	100	44	55	99	(1)	0	(1)
Vatican City, Holy See	9	6	15	9	6	15	9	6	15	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(35)</b>

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Albania, Tirana	5,953	5,619	5,702	83
Armenia, Yerevan	7,019	6,677	6,725	48
Austria, Vienna	21,717	20,289	20,843	554
Azerbaijan, Baku	7,370	7,033	7,026	(7)
Belarus, Minsk	4,762	4,519	4,547	28
Belgium, Brussels	26,497	24,777	25,428	651
Bermuda, Hamilton	1,419	1,342	1,371	29
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	12,349	11,590	11,833	243
Bulgaria, Sofia	9,356	8,831	8,933	102
Croatia, Zagreb	8,891	8,307	8,484	177
Cyprus, Nicosia	7,715	7,246	7,396	150
Czech Republic, Prague	10,661	9,900	10,141	241
Denmark, Copenhagen	8,741	8,215	8,367	152
Estonia, Tallinn	4,890	4,623	4,661	38
Finland, Helsinki	10,045	9,466	9,614	148
France, Bordeaux	506	482	488	6
France, Lille	506	482	488	6

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

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
France, Lyon	506	482	488	6
France, Marseille	506	482	488	6
France, Paris	43,267	40,667	41,457	790
France, Rennes	407	391	392	1
France, Strasbourg	506	482	488	6
France, Toulouse	506	482	488	6
Georgia, Tbilisi	10,258	9,704	9,818	114
Germany, Berlin	48,976	45,565	46,775	1,210
Germany, Dusseldorf	2,266	2,126	2,193	67
Germany, Frankfurt	29,615	27,957	28,628	671
Germany, Hamburg	1,921	1,821	1,856	35
Germany, Leipzig	1,921	1,821	1,856	35
Germany, Munich	3,203	3,036	3,094	58
Greece, Athens	20,927	19,615	20,063	448
Greece, Thessaloniki	1,088	1,035	1,050	15
Hungary, Budapest	12,327	11,535	11,809	274
Iceland, Reykjavik	3,020	2,858	2,886	28
Ireland, Dublin	8,960	8,371	8,621	250
Italy, Florence	1,280	1,213	1,237	24
Italy, Milan	4,932	4,664	4,766	102
Italy, Naples	2,180	2,046	2,109	63
Italy, Rome	31,835	29,677	30,459	782
Kosovo, Pristina	6,492	6,146	6,216	70
Latvia, Riga	5,641	5,289	5,398	109
Lithuania, Vilnius	5,203	4,872	4,956	84
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	4,465	4,244	4,287	43
Macedonia, Skopje	7,352	6,911	7,039	128
Malta, Valletta	4,627	4,374	4,457	83
Moldova, Chisinau	4,014	3,831	3,837	6
Montenegro, Podgorica	2,588	2,477	2,461	(16)
Netherlands, Amsterdam	511	487	493	6
Netherlands, The Hague	12,423	11,665	11,899	234
Norway, Oslo	7,533	7,078	7,192	114
OSCE Vienna	5,213	4,998	4,992	(6)
Poland, Krakow	1,858	1,720	1,802	82
Poland, Warsaw	17,309	16,179	16,540	361
Ponta Delgada	627	595	606	11

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

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Portugal, Lisbon	10,487	9,863	10,046	183
Romania, Bucharest	9,483	8,884	9,033	149
Russia, Moscow	35,505	33,212	33,838	626
Russia, St Petersburg	5,775	5,571	5,564	(7)
Russia, Vladivostok	1,403	1,355	1,351	(4)
Russia, Yekaterinburg	1,144	1,101	1,102	1
Serbia, Belgrade	7,934	7,429	7,543	114
Slovakia, Bratislava	7,015	6,523	6,649	126
Slovenia, Ljubljana	5,378	5,033	5,125	92
Spain, Barcelona	1,874	1,777	1,810	33
Spain, Madrid	18,377	17,059	17,526	467
Sweden, Stockholm	9,710	9,164	9,279	115
Switzerland, Bern	9,776	9,219	9,394	175
Turkey, Adana	790	759	761	2
Turkey, Ankara	21,931	20,502	20,834	332
Turkey, Istanbul	4,587	4,433	4,417	(16)
Turkey, Izmir	206	191	200	9
USEU	11,155	10,595	10,615	20
USNATO	11,647	11,156	11,136	(20)
USOECD	4,914	4,746	4,733	(13)
Ukraine, Kyiv	13,334	12,762	12,728	(34)
United Kingdom, Belfast	2,929	2,768	2,831	63
United Kingdom, Edinburgh	731	691	707	16
United Kingdom, London	29,814	27,928	28,577	649
Vatican City, Holy See	2,758	2,628	2,649	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>693,317</b>	<b>651,643</b>	<b>663,691</b>	<b>12,048</b>

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

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	358,645	342,149	341,312	(837)
1200 Personnel Benefits	183,624	174,092	179,564	5,472
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	2,170	1,957	634	(1,323)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	22,004	20,159	19,476	(683)
2200 Transportation of Things	4,332	3,989	4,361	372
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	30,923	28,530	29,864	1,334
2400 Printing & Reproduction	817	717	477	(240)
2500 Other Services	59,682	55,025	59,128	4,103
2600 Supplies and Materials	18,609	17,006	19,095	2,089
3100 Personal Property	31,866	29,355	30,457	1,102
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	27,137	23,489	24,058	569
<b>Total</b>	<b>739,809</b>	<b>696,468</b>	<b>708,426</b>	<b>11,958</b>