

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

### *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,583	1,590	1,617	27
Funds	303,629	327,414	341,736	14,322

\* The proposal to increase retention of fee revenues will provide additional funds for support of consular functions.

### *Program Description*

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP) covers a region with five of the top fifteen largest trading partners with the U.S. and is home to long-standing treaty allies in 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. The region faces a security threat from North Korea's nuclear and missile programs. Elsewhere, regional security trends remain favorable to U.S. interests. Exponential economic growth in China and elsewhere has created market opportunities for U.S. goods and services, while diffusing prosperity more widely in the region, creating burgeoning new middle classes, and accelerating regional integration. While some in the region have doubted U.S. commitment and attention to East Asia, the desire for U.S. leadership remains strong in most countries.

As the rise of Asian nations alters the regional and global order and dynamic Asian economies produce more goods, and demand more energy and resources, the Department must marshal the human and financial resources to advance and defend U.S. interests in the region. The challenge and opportunity presented in Asia are great. The future is inextricably entwined with Asia on security and trade issues.

To pursue this policy vision, EAP will work with regional partners to achieve five closely inter-connected goals over the long term.

### **Meeting Security Challenges**

Stability and continued peace in the region is the foundation for advancing all other U.S. interests in East Asia and the Pacific. A central objective is to imbue treaty alliances with a more global focus so that they increasingly contribute to meeting out-of-the-region security challenges. The Trilateral Strategic Dialogue with Japan and Australia and the partnership with Australia and New Zealand make possible an expanding array of initiatives to promote regional security and cooperation and sustainable development in the fragile states of Timor-Leste and the South Pacific. To further engagement with the island nations through Pacific Partnership missions the Department proposes restoring a USAID presence in the Pacific Islands. The strategy involves increasing the capacity of key partners including Indonesia and Mongolia to contribute to regional and global security. The Department will work with Indonesia to promote defense reform and professionalization, expand capacity for participation in global peacekeeping operations, improve disaster response capability, and improve maritime security. With Mongolia, building peace-keeping and border security capabilities are the central focus.

The U.S. must continue targeted efforts to fight terrorism, protect the flow of legitimate trade, and counter proliferation. The focus of these programs remains the Indonesia/Philippines/Malaysia Tri-Border region. The Department also supports regional counterterrorism initiatives undertaken by the Asia Pacific Economic Conference (APEC), including those safeguarding trade by enabling airports and seaports to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. Indonesia and Vietnam, both geo-

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strategically situated, hold enormous promise for broadened relations with the U.S. With Indonesia the Department will continue the momentum provided by the Secretary's announcement of a Comprehensive U.S.-Indonesian Partnership, using expanded assistance to accelerate Indonesia's transition into a prosperous democracy.

The Korean Peninsula remains a dangerous flashpoint that will necessitate careful, hands-on involvement by the Department and others. Rising tensions in the South China Sea also merit close attention, to ensure that overlapping boundary claims and resource competition do not spark confrontations. Governments have strengthened counterterrorism and counter-proliferation capacities, but al Qaeda-linked terrorist networks continue to pose a grave threat to U.S. interests, as does the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and missile technologies. Noteworthy advances have been made against infectious diseases, human trafficking, and other criminal activity, but more is needed to gain the upper hand.

### **Reaffirming U.S. Economic Leadership**

The Department's strategic priority is to reinvigorate U.S. leadership in the face of regional pressures to forge Asian stand-alone approaches and to create regional organizations that do not include the U.S. The Department must craft a way forward focused on continued opening of markets, new trade initiatives, and creating attractive business and investment environments to facilitate trade for U.S. producers and exporters and create jobs in the U.S. The U.S. can do this by promoting openness of markets in order to sustain regional growth and development, and working closely with Asian partners in the G-20 and the Asian Development Bank.

Trade initiatives include concluding the South Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, supporting APEC's regional integration initiatives including Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific as a long-term goal, and launching talks to join the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement with Brunei, New Zealand, Singapore, Australia, Peru and Vietnam. The Department will push to reduce unfair market barriers in China and elsewhere in the region.

To improve economic governance, the Department plans to focus on transparency, corruption, and intellectual property protection. In Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam particularly the Department will continue to encourage pro-growth policies. The Department will foster development in areas such as the southern Philippines and Timor-Leste, where reducing poverty is closely linked to prospects for stability. In the Pacific Islands, the Department will work to expand the benefits of new economic growth on Guam and, together with Australian, New Zealand, and French partners help these nations safeguard valuable fisheries.

To maintain a strong U.S. role in Asia, the Department must bolster U.S. multilateral engagement in APEC and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and strengthen and shape them through engagement. In 2011, the U.S. will host APEC for the first time in 18 years, providing a unique policy and program assistance opportunities to shape an agenda that will allow Americans to compete on a more level economic playing field. Through APEC, the Department will advance an ambitious program for regional economic integration and free trade. Working with ASEAN, the U.S. will seek to streamline and strengthen ARF's institutional processes and create a more action-oriented agenda, focused on transnational and non-traditional security challenges.

### **Building Constructive Relations with China**

The Department will continue efforts to expand U.S. dialogue and cooperation with Beijing on a broad range of key issues. The Department's strategy is to shape the choices Chinese leaders make about how to use their growing power. The cornerstone of engagement is the Strategic and Economic Dialogue, but engagement with China will need to grow at all levels in order to successfully manage this crucial bilateral relationship. The Department is actively encouraging China to play a greater role in international diplomacy and in the global economic architecture so as to buttress international development and stability, thereby furthering the overall interests of the U.S. A prime example of multilateral cooperation with China is the Six-Party Talks process through which the U.S. seeks to

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denuclearize the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner. The Department will work in this process to implement fully the September 2005 Joint Statement and move into the next phase of denuclearization. Key to engagement with China is building a foundation of greater mutual understanding and trust between the two countries and fostering a dialogue with Chinese citizens. The Department will increase the use of technology to reach audiences in China and engage both decision-makers and youth. With the initiation of dialogue, Beijing and Taipei have made significant headway in peacefully resolving cross-Strait differences over issues such as Taiwan's international space. The Department will encourage continuing dialogue and increased economic and social integration between Beijing and Taipei.

### **Improving Governance, Human Rights and Democratic Institutions**

In recent years, democracy, rule of law, and human rights have made significant strides in the EAP region. Accordingly, the Department will focus first on strengthening democratic institutions, norms, and practices in societies where the transition to democracy is in the early transition phase, or where structural and historical challenges have hindered consolidation of a stable democracy and human rights protections. The Department will promote strengthened public institutions and the creation of more vibrant, effective local governments, civil societies and media. U.S. strategy focuses on countries such as Cambodia, Timor Leste and Thailand. Secondly, the Department will continue efforts to press Burma and Fiji to begin the process of democratization and improved respect for human rights. In Burma, it is crucial to begin making long-term investments in building the capacity of democratic elements to manage the enormous governance challenges that will arise when political change finally comes. In Fiji, the Department will work with the Pacific Island Forum and other regional partners to press for the return of the democratic government. On North Korea, the Department will need to keep international attention focused on human rights abuses and the plight of refugees.

### **Forging Strong Partnerships on Transnational Issues**

Key Administration officials, including the President, have emphasized that the East Asian and Pacific region represents an imperative locus for action on environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation, and energy and resource security for the coming decades. The Department and USAID have valuable diplomatic resources and contacts which it can bring to bear to help address these problems, working closely with other bureaus, offices and agencies. The rising prominence of these issues necessitate that the Department develop new expertise, engage with a broadened set of interlocutors on highly technical subjects, and build partnerships and political will among East Asian and Pacific decision-makers and publics to ensure effective and timely action. East Asian nations are significant participants in the Major Economies Forum as well as the UN Climate negotiations. The Department seeks to expand important bilateral and multilateral environmental assistance programs. Forest conservation and promoting clean, low-carbon energy production and utilization merit particular focus. One approach is to continue recent efforts to work with ASEAN countries on environmental issues, including a focus on Mekong River issues and with APEC to improve energy security and reduce barriers to trade in environmental and energy efficient technologies. Cooperation with China is crucial to encouraging rapid adoption of low-carbon energy production techniques, encouraging innovation, and highlighting the urgency of shifting toward sustainable development practices.

Little can be accomplished long-term unless U.S. efforts improve quality of life in the region. Educational systems with access for all, quality health services, a skilled labor force, and adequate resources for mitigating disasters are essential components for expanding political and economic development. The U.S. seeks to expand cooperation with APEC member economies, ASEAN, and the ASEAN Regional Forum on projects to improve regional responses to natural disasters by increasing public health preparedness, improving the efficacy and coordination of disaster response agencies in the region, and building the capabilities of military and civilian institutions. The Department will introduce broad-ranging education initiatives in Indonesia and Vietnam, as well as bolster ongoing efforts in Cambodia and Timor-Leste, expand opportunities for ethnic minorities in Vietnam and continue to address basic health care and education needs in strategic areas such as the

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southern Philippines. The Department will work with the Avian Influenza Action Group and APEC to coordinate activities to minimize the threat of pandemic influenza while continuing to provide HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment assistance in key target countries. Preventing and controlling the spread of other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and avian influenza will continue to be regional priorities.

The Department will encourage ASEAN to implement the commitments of its new Charter to strengthen democracy, enhance good governance and rule of law, and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including through the creation of an ASEAN Human Rights Body.

While expanding use of new media, the Department must continue to engage traditional media and use interviews with both domestic and foreign media. The Department will counter the misperception of retreat from the region by expanding Public Diplomacy outreach through our Regional Media Hub in Tokyo to extend the reach of senior U.S. officials. Simultaneously, the Department will advance its public diplomacy programs and media engagement strategies that open windows for the people of closed societies in Burma and North Korea.

### *Performance*

Corruption can be an indication of multiple problems within political and economic systems, such as a lack of transparency, the inability of a country's citizens to fully participate in the political process, and an under-developed justice sector. This indicator attempts to show the impact of both U.S. and Chinese efforts to address a serious impediment to long-term Chinese development and integration into the international economic system.

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
<b>Strategic Priority</b>	Good Governance					
<b>Bureau Goal</b>	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
<b>Indicator</b>	NEW INDICATOR: Level of corruption in China as measured by the World Bank's Control of Corruption percentile rank.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
36.9	33.8	41.1 [Baseline]	Data available mid-2010	[Baseline year]	43	45
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Ratings and result not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	Methodology developed by World Bank. <a href="http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1424591">http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1424591</a>					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank "Governance Matters" Governance Indicators: Control of Corruption Index <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp</a> . Governance Matters rates data quality as a 90% confidence level.					

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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<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>			
<b>Strategic Priority</b>	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons		
<b>Bureau Goal</b>	Meet security challenges in Asia through strengthened treaty alliances and partnerships.		
<b>Indicator</b>	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).		
<b>RATINGS TREND</b>			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◁▷ Improved But Not Met	▼ Below Target
<b>TARGETS AND RESULTS</b>			
FY 2011 Target	Return North Korea to the Treaty on Nonproliferation and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards. Continue efforts to achieve the verifiable denuclearization on Korean Peninsula.		
FY 2010 Target	Return to Six-Party Talks. Continued dismantlement of DPRK nuclear programs. Work toward normalization of relations with North Korea, including greater economic exchange, in concert with diplomatic efforts and contingent upon progress in denuclearization.		
FY 2009 Target	Work to achieve further disablement and dismantlement of DPRK nuclear facilities, physical removal of spent fuel and fissile materials from the DPRK, and progress in verification of the DPRK's declaration. Further progress toward fulfilling working group goals and toward regional nonproliferation.		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p><b>Rating: Below Target</b></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. 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>		
Impact	Below target due to DPRK's refusal to continue to implement denuclearization. We had success in building and maintaining Five-Party unity throughout this timeframe. Facilitated an international coalition which condemned DPRK's missile and nuclear tests through the adoption of UNSCR 1874. U.S. remains committed to achieving verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.		
Steps to Improve	The U.S. is strongly committed to, and will continue to work toward, full and transparent implementation of all relevant Security Council Resolutions, including 1718 and 1874. UNSCR 1718 and UNSCR 1874 require that DPRK re-establish its moratorium on missile launches and express "gravest concern" that the missile activities of the DPRK have "generated increased tension in the region and beyond."		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p><b>Rating: Improved But Not Met</b></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>		

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FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p><b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b>  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>
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p><b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b>  Working level-contacts maintained with North Korea. Discussions continue on some technical issues with slow progress. Uneven Chinese and ROK engagement with DPRK. Evidence of instances of isolated proliferation-related behavior on the part of firms from Asian nations and of inadequate export controls.</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Methodology	<p>The bureau follows standards for the Department of State’s data quality assessment matrix. 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.</p>
Data Source and Quality	<p>USG cable reports and memoranda of communication from U.S. overseas reports. Data Quality Analysis revealed no significant data quality limitations.</p>

### *Justification of Request*

#### **Current Services**

The Department’s FY 2011 request of \$341.7 million for the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$6.2 million for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, locally engaged staff wage and step increases, and increased operating costs for new facilities maintains the FY 2010 level of activity. The FY 2011 budget request for appropriated funds will be further leveraged through increased availability of consular fee revenues to offset the Bureau’s existing support costs for consular functions. The request includes the following program increases:

#### **American New Hires**

The Department requests \$8.091 million for 27 overseas and domestic USDH positions (on a base of \$333.645 million and 773 positions), including Political, Economic, and Environment, Science, Technology, Health and Public Diplomacy officers. This reflects the urgency to understand and engage a region that looks to the U.S. as a trade partner and a military power. Among the total positions requested, four will deal with issues such as counterterrorism, counter-proliferation, migration, and religious freedom, four will deal with macroeconomic analysis to respond effectively to the current financial and economic crises, and five will deal with public diplomacy affairs. The administrative platform that supports the embassies must grow as well, and the request includes administrative positions for general service officers, information technology officers, and office management specialists.

To engage in “smart power” diplomacy effectively, the Department must forward-position its smartest diplomats and powerful new technologies in the field, in countries where they can make an immediate, positive difference in outreach to new audiences and dialogues that advance U.S. interests. The Department will work to enhance people-to-people exchanges and information programs. Dynamic programming to engage decision makers and convey U.S. leadership on key issues will come from all sections of the Embassy including public diplomacy officers. With an expansion of Virtual Presence Posts and American Presence Posts in China, a significant increase in new American

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officer positions is needed to manage the unparalleled surge in information, cultural and educational exchange programs between the U.S. and China.

### *Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	159	607	817	1,583	175,616	128,013	303,629
FY 2010 Estimate	161	612	817	1,590	197,002	130,412	327,414
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	46	640	686
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	188	0	188
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	192	903	1,095
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	1,212	0	1,212
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	1,924	0	1,924
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,126	0	1,126
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	4,688	1,543	6,231
FY 2011 Current Services	161	612	817	1,590	201,690	131,955	333,645
FY 2011 Program Changes							
US Direct Hire Positions	4	18	0	22	4,613	1,803	6,416
New American Officer Positions	0	5	0	5	1,250	425	1,675
Total Program Changes	4	23	0	27	5,863	2,228	8,091
FY 2011 Request	165	635	817	1,617	207,553	134,183	341,736

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	293	257	0	(257)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	466	468	686	218
Counter-Terrorism Programs	33	33	35	2
Diplomatic Security	60	60	65	5
Domestic Administrative Support	20	20	25	5
Information Resource Management	154	155	162	7
Policy Formulation	184	221	262	41
Public Diplomacy	373	376	381	5
Training Services	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>27</b>

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	7,703	11,291	0	(11,291)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	81,871	91,708	105,135	13,427
Counter-Terrorism Programs	3,659	2,920	4,176	1,256
Diplomatic Security	17,725	18,925	19,067	142
Domestic Administrative Support	2,737	2,705	3,400	695
Information Resource Management	26,198	25,501	27,420	1,919
Multilateral Diplomacy	272	287	289	2
Overseas Program Support	77,874	83,224	83,856	632
Policy Formulation	39,367	39,330	43,004	3,674
Public Diplomacy	46,120	51,414	54,690	3,276
Training Services	103	109	699	590
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,629</b>	<b>327,414</b>	<b>341,736</b>	<b>14,322</b>

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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					
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>41,775</b>	<b>63,360</b>	<b>105,135</b>
Business Services	5	8	11	24	1,074	2,234	3,308
Country Coordination	48	0	0	48	2,312	6,737	9,049
Economic/Trade Affairs	22	104	37	163	9,075	18,978	28,053
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	3	24	6	33	1,486	4,935	6,421
International Security Affairs	8	12	0	20	713	3,412	4,125
Labor Affairs	1	5	6	12	236	1,123	1,359
Political Affairs	15	134	237	386	26,879	25,941	52,820
<b>Counter-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>4,176</b>
International Security Affairs	0	0	25	25	0	0	0
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>17,137</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>19,067</b>
Investigations and Counterintelligence	0	0	0	0	78	0	78
Mission Security Operations	0	5	20	25	771	965	1,736
Overseas Protection of Life	0	5	35	40	16,288	965	17,253
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>3,400</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	11	0	0	11	181	1,284	1,465
Domestic Financial Services	8	0	0	8	92	951	1,043
Domestic General Services	2	0	0	2	49	249	298
Domestic Personnel Services	4	0	0	4	96	498	594
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>21,980</b>	<b>27,420</b>
Infrastructure Systems	0	82	33	115	4,017	15,818	19,835
Office Automation	4	31	12	47	1,423	6,162	7,585
<b>Multilateral Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>289</b>
International Organization Representation	0	0	0	0	289	0	289
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83,856</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83,856</b>
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	83,856	0	83,856
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>17,513</b>	<b>25,491</b>	<b>43,004</b>
Bureau Direction	15	0	0	15	367	1,868	2,235
Legislative Affairs	1	0	0	1	25	124	149
Mission Direction	0	116	126	242	15,363	23,001	38,364
Public Affairs	4	0	0	4	1,758	498	2,256
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>38,179</b>	<b>16,511</b>	<b>54,690</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	14	98	269	381	38,179	16,511	54,690

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Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
<b>Training Services</b>	0	1	0	1	699	0	699
Language Studies	0	1	0	1	699	0	699
<b>Total</b>	165	635	817	1,617	207,553	134,183	341,736

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	12	12	12	0
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	12	12	12	0
Office of Chinese Affairs	16	17	17	0
Office of Economic Policy	8	8	10	2
Office of Japan	12	12	12	0
Office of Korea	15	15	15	0
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	15	15	15	0
Office of Regional Security Policy	11	12	14	2
Office of the Assistant Secretary	20	20	20	0
Office of the Executive Director	34	34	34	0
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	4	4	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>4</b>

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### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	1,871	1,860	1,920	60
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	2,052	2,102	2,323	221
Office of Chinese Affairs	2,325	2,448	3,235	787
Office of Economic Policy	1,362	1,352	1,400	48
Office of Japan	1,814	1,800	1,853	53
Office of Korea	2,120	2,100	2,127	27
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	2,106	2,089	2,237	148
Office of Regional Security Policy	1,709	1,781	1,864	83
Office of the Assistant Secretary	2,872	2,856	3,247	391
Office of the Executive Director	4,935	5,008	5,031	23
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	608	603	639	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,774</b>	<b>23,999</b>	<b>25,876</b>	<b>1,877</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Post* (positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/		Total
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	
Australia, Canberra	24	28	52	24	20	44	26	20	46	2	0	2
Australia, Perth	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	0	0	0
Australia, Sydney	4	27	31	4	28	32	4	28	32	0	0	0
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	2	6	8	2	11	13	2	11	13	0	0	0
Burma, Rangoon	15	18	33	15	19	34	17	19	36	2	0	2
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	12	7	19	13	13	26	13	13	26	0	0	0
China, Beijing	107	0	107	107	40	147	125	40	165	18	0	18
China, Chengdu	4	0	4	4	4	8	4	4	8	0	0	0
China, Guangzhou	24	0	24	24	10	34	24	10	34	0	0	0
China, Hong Kong	25	18	43	25	18	43	25	18	43	0	0	0
China, Lhasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Nanjing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Shanghai	22	0	22	22	4	26	23	4	27	1	0	1
China, Shenyang	7	0	7	7	4	11	7	4	11	0	0	0
China, Wuhan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
China, Xiamen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Fiji, Suva	7	8	15	7	9	16	7	9	16	0	0	0
Indonesia, Jakarta	45	61	106	45	55	100	45	55	100	0	0	0
Indonesia, Medan	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Indonesia, Surabaya	2	4	6	2	11	13	2	11	13	0	0	0
Japan, Fukuoka	2	13	15	2	13	15	2	13	15	0	0	0
Japan, Nagoya	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
Japan, Naha	2	11	13	2	9	11	2	9	11	0	0	0
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	3	22	25	3	22	25	3	22	25	0	0	0
Japan, Sapporo	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	0	0	0
Japan, Tokyo	67	139	206	67	121	188	67	121	188	0	0	0
Laos, Vientiane	3	3	6	3	10	13	3	10	13	0	0	0
Malaysia, Kota Kinabalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	13	36	49	13	35	48	13	35	48	0	0	0
Marshall Islands, Majuro	2	0	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
Melbourne, Australia	3	7	10	3	7	10	3	7	10	0	0	0
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	7	2	9	7	5	12	7	5	12	0	0	0
New Zealand, Auckland	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
New Zealand, Wellington	4	9	13	4	10	14	4	10	14	0	0	0
Palau, Koror	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	0	0	0
Philippines, Manila	42	121	163	43	85	128	43	85	128	0	0	0
Singapore, Singapore	12	26	38	12	25	37	12	25	37	0	0	0
South Korea, Busan	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
South Korea, Seoul	45	124	169	46	110	156	46	110	156	0	0	0
Thailand, Bangkok	37	88	125	38	74	112	38	74	112	0	0	0
Thailand, Chiang Mai	1	8	9	1	8	9	1	8	9	0	0	0
Timor-Leste, Dili	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Vietnam, Danang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam, Hanoi	30	3	33	31	7	38	31	7	38	0	0	0
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	17	3	20	17	3	20	17	3	20	0	0	0
Western Samoa, Apia	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Post* ( \$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Australia, Canberra	12,416	11,427	11,715	288
Australia, Perth	534	568	683	115
Australia, Sydney	1,470	1,543	2,318	775
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	1,022	2,027	2,149	122
Burma, Rangoon	6,929	6,031	6,200	169
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	6,227	7,430	7,732	302
China, Beijing	49,328	50,948	54,845	3,897
China, Chengdu	1,760	1,851	2,142	291
China, Guangzhou	6,196	6,747	7,041	294
China, Hong Kong	13,154	13,603	14,027	424
China, Shanghai	6,183	6,346	6,588	242
China, Shenyang	2,505	2,608	2,832	224
China, Wuhan	891	932	1,407	475
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	1,018	1,164	1,166	2
Fiji, Suva	3,811	4,109	4,155	46
Indonesia, Jakarta	16,470	17,015	17,300	285
Indonesia, Medan	545	581	633	52
Indonesia, Surabaya	1,627	3,539	3,624	85
Japan, Fukuoka	1,222	1,361	1,404	43
Japan, Nagoya	704	825	836	11
Japan, Naha	626	670	705	35
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	1,663	1,828	1,912	84
Japan, Sapporo	547	582	608	26
Japan, Tokyo	46,977	51,686	52,532	846
Laos, Vientiane	1,650	1,794	2,043	249
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	6,454	6,970	7,239	269
Marshall Islands, Majuro	1,171	1,207	1,230	23
Melbourne, Australia	1,471	1,567	1,718	151
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	3,126	3,391	3,566	175
New Zealand, Auckland	449	474	686	212
New Zealand, Wellington	2,886	3,145	3,307	162
Palau, Koror	606	614	637	23
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	1,895	1,928	1,986	58
Philippines, Manila	17,029	19,023	19,308	285
Singapore, Singapore	6,128	6,610	6,896	286
South Korea, Busan	507	538	638	100
South Korea, Seoul	21,480	24,550	24,933	383
Thailand, Bangkok	12,526	14,672	14,962	290

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Thailand, Chiang Mai	2,920	3,212	3,230	18
Timor-Leste, Dili	951	974	1,031	57
Vietnam, Hanoi	11,684	12,325	12,612	287
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	2,580	4,462	4,729	267
Western Somoa, Apia	517	538	555	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>279,855</b>	<b>303,415</b>	<b>315,860</b>	<b>12,445</b>

### *Funds by Object Class* (S in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	140,771	148,645	150,545	1,900
1200 Personnel Benefits	44,027	44,061	46,979	2,918
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	3	3	0	(3)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,475	9,442	10,810	1,368
2200 Transportation of Things	1,074	1,143	2,116	973
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	5,806	7,294	8,943	1,649
2400 Printing & Reproduction	660	705	709	4
2500 Other Services	85,636	93,530	95,831	2,301
2600 Supplies and Materials	4,949	5,326	5,371	45
3100 Personal Property	8,982	12,090	16,067	3,977
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	3,246	5,175	4,365	(810)
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,629</b>	<b>327,414</b>	<b>341,736</b>	<b>14,322</b>