

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS
(FOREIGN OPERATIONS)**

I. Export and Investment Assistance

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States			
Loan Program Account	727,323	541,400	-
Administrative Expenses	63,000	68,327	75,395
Inspector General	-	-	1,180
Direct Loans, Negative Subsidies	(25,000)	(13,000)	(113,000)
Subtotal, Export-Import Bank	765,323	596,727	(36,425)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation			
Administrative Expenses	38,608	39,885	42,385
Credit Funding	-	24,000	24,000
Net Offsetting Collections	(259,608)	(291,000)	(264,385)
Subtotal, OPIC	(221,000)	(227,115)	(198,000)
Trade and Development Agency	50,024	44,512	60,000
Total, Export/Investment Assistance	594,347	414,124	(174,425)

Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im):

- The FY 2004 budget proposes \$14.6 billion in authorizations, funded by program budget authority carried over from prior years and administrative expenses of \$75.4 million.
- The purpose of the Export-Import Bank (EX-IM Bank) is to aid in the financing and promotion of U.S. exports. To accomplish its objectives, the bank's authority and resources are used to: assume commercial and political risks that exporters or private institutions are unwilling or unable to undertake; overcome maturity and other limitations in private sector export financing; assist U.S. exporters to meet officially sponsored foreign export credit competition; and provide leadership and guidance in export financing to the U.S. exporting and banking communities and to foreign borrowers. The bank provides its export credit support through direct loan, loan guarantee and insurance programs. The bank is actively assisting small and medium-sized businesses.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC):

- In FY 2004 the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) will continue to focus its efforts on projects that are highly developmental, based on both sector and location. Based on U.S. development and foreign policy priorities, in FY 2004 OPIC will place special emphasis on the following areas: (1) small business; (2) Russia and Central Asia (including Afghanistan and Pakistan); (3) Sub-Saharan Africa; (4) Mexico; and (5) housing.
- OPIC's contributions to America's international development goals has become doubly important since America's war on terrorism. OPIC's role in promoting private sector development projects can help alleviate the chronic unemployment and sense of hopelessness that makes individuals in impoverished countries more susceptible to recruitment by extremist groups.
- OPIC's goal is to generate "additionality" on each transaction it conducts, meaning that OPIC's participation will "add value" to every investment it supports. OPIC's additionality is threefold: 1) OPIC bridges gaps in political risk insurance coverage and financing to bring coverage/financing to developmental projects that the private market is unable to provide for; 2) OPIC leverages resources to attract additional private and public sector dollars to these developmental projects; and 3) OPIC uses its unique position to mitigate project risk.
- OPIC is a self-sustaining agency that provides political risk insurance, project finance, and investment funds products to American businesses. The Agency's accomplishments have allowed American businesses to expand into as many as 140 developing nations and emerging markets around the world.
- From its estimated net offsetting collections of \$264.4 million in FY 2004, OPIC is requesting \$42.4 million for administrative expenses and \$24 million for credit funding. This amount will support over \$800 million in new direct loans and loan guaranties at an average credit funding rate of about 3 percent.

Trade and Development Agency (TDA):

- The FY 2004 request for TDA of \$60 million will enable the agency to maintain its ability and flexibility to promote U.S. private sector participation in developing and emerging countries, with special emphasis on economic sectors that represent significant U.S. developmental priorities, export potential and/or policy impact.
- The increase in core funds will allow TDA to maintain current program activity while pursuing new opportunities in countries such as Afghanistan and the Frontline States, Africa and China. It will also allow TDA to support U.S. Government policy initiatives in areas such as trade capacity building and aviation security in its role as one of the first U.S. Government agencies to enter new markets and provide assistance to priority countries.

- TDA is able to leverage its core competencies to invoke an immediate response to new developments in a rapidly changing national security environment through the funding of various forms of technical assistance, training, specialized studies, feasibility studies, orientation visits, and conferences. TDA works with U.S. businesses that can provide cost-effective, reliable means of supporting development in developing and emerging market countries.
- TDA will conduct a two-tiered approach to its development efforts that will place an added focus on (1) projects that will have a potential impact on U.S. national security interests around the globe; and (2) project support and technical assistance in countries that are a primary focus of U.S. development, trade and foreign policies.

II. Bilateral Economic Assistance

A. United States Agency for International Development

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund (CSH)	1,467,500 ¹	1,473,967	1,495,000
Development Assistance (DA)	1,178,000	1,365,533	1,345,000
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	421,500	285,500	235,500
Transition Initiatives	50,000	55,000	55,000
Development Credit Program Subsidy-Transfer	[18,500]	-	[21,000]
Development Credit Administrative Expenses	7,500	7,500	8,000
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	571,000	572,200	604,100
USAID Capital Investment Fund	-	95,000	146,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	31,500	32,700	35,000
Total USAID	3,727,000	3,887,400	3,923,900

Overview:

- The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, have dramatically changed the way America thinks about foreign affairs and has cast a new light on the strategic importance of development and humanitarian assistance. Nowhere has this been more evident than in Afghanistan, where USAID has responded with courage, speed and skill even as our country has embarked upon an unprecedented war on terrorism.
- The FY 2004 USAID budget request reflects the President's continuing commitment to improved health interventions, promoting sustained economic growth and prosperity, reducing poverty and fostering global stability. Fulfillment of this commitment is a key part of America's war on terrorism and strengthens our country's leadership in the provision of hope and opportunity for people in the developing world.
- Key elements of the budget include:
 - ◊ A major presidential initiative in Mother and Child HIV/AIDS Prevention, along with continuing major efforts on HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment.
 - ◊ Increased attention to trade and agriculture as important contributors to economic growth especially in Africa and Latin America.

¹ Includes \$120 million for UNICEF.

- ◇ A commitment to increase support to the Afghan people as they rebuild their country.
- ◇ Expanded programs in Central Asia, Pakistan and Sudan as well as in the areas of conflict prevention and trafficking of persons.

The Development Assistance (DA) funds:

- The overall FY 2004 request for DA is \$1.345 billion, which funds several program sectors.
- The FY 2004 request for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade is \$1.133 billion focuses on:
 - ◇ Agriculture (\$268.5 million), including increased funding, particularly in Africa, to help reduce hunger and foster trade and growth.
 - ◇ Education, providing \$212 million for basic education, particularly in Africa, and \$50 million for higher education and training.
 - ◇ Environment (\$286.4 million), including increased funding for three international environmental initiatives – Water for the Poor, and Clean Energy, as well as ongoing programs aimed at sustaining natural resource management and minimizing pollution. The Development Assistance account includes \$109 million of a total \$155 million from all sources for the Administration’s international climate change programs.
 - ◇ Business, Trade and Investment \$315.7 million, promoting trade-led growth and development, especially the Central America Free trade Agreement (CAFTA) and the Trade for African Development (TRADE) Initiative. Funds will also support microenterprise and small business development worldwide.
- The Global Development Alliance (\$15 million included in the above sectors), which mobilizes resources from and alliances with U.S. public and private sectors in support of USAID objectives. In Brazil, for example, USAID is working with private companies and NGOs to encourage low-impact logging; while in Angola, USAID is cooperating with a U.S. oil company to promote small business development in rural communities.
- Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (\$212 million) includes funding to support elections, political party assistance, rule of law, security, anti-corruption, human rights and conflict prevention. It also supports programs to help prevent trafficking of persons and to assist victims of war and victims of torture.

Child Survival and Health Programs (CSH) fund:

- The FY 2004 request of \$1.495 billion for USAID’s Child Survival and Health (CSH) account addresses critical health and family planning needs worldwide. Investing in health of the world's population contributes to global economic growth, reduction of poverty, a sustainable environment and regional security. Programs focus on:
 - ◇ HIV/AIDS (\$790 million from all sources including \$750 million from this account), including the President’s Mother and Child Prevention Initiative (\$150 million) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (\$100 million), focusing on priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean Basin, and South Asia.
 - ◇ Family Planning and Reproductive health (\$425 million from all funding sources, of which \$346 million from this account).
 - ◇ Child Survival/Maternal Health (\$284.6 million) to address the primary causes of maternal and child mortality, and to improve health care systems, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
 - ◇ Other infectious diseases (\$104.4 million), particularly the prevention and control of tuberculosis and malaria, and programs to combat anti-microbial resistance and disease surveillance – focusing on sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean Basin, India, Indonesia and Cambodia.
 - ◇ Vulnerable Children (\$10 million), to support the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund worldwide.
 - ◇ Public-private health partnerships, included in the above sectors, such as the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), and UNAIDS.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA):

- The FY 2004 request of \$235.5 million supports emergency relief and transitional activities in response to natural and manmade disasters that are often accompanied by displacement of large numbers of people. These include support for health interventions, agriculture and food security, nutrition, and water and sanitation, which this year targets drought-affected populations in Ethiopia and Southern Africa.

Transition Initiatives:

- The FY 2004 request of \$55 million provides a fast and flexible response capability to address the needs of countries experiencing significant political transitions or facing

critical threats to basic stability and democratic reform. OTI programs often bridge the gap between emergency humanitarian assistance and longer-term development.

- Recent interventions include Afghanistan, East Timor, Zimbabwe, Macedonia, and Venezuela.

Development Credit Program (DCP):

- Credit promotes broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. The Development Credit Program (DCP) allows USAID to use credit as a flexible development tool for a wide range of development purposes. It also increases grant assistance by mobilizing capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects.
 - ◇ The FY 2004 request includes \$21 million in transfer authority, \$15 million of which will support the President's commitment at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) to increase investment for water development.
 - ◇ The request also includes \$8 million for administrative costs, including funds for contractors to conduct financial and economic viability analyses of projects.

Operating Expenses (OE):

- The FY 2004 OE request (\$604.1 million) covers salaries, benefits, and other administrative costs associated with USAID programs worldwide, including those managed by USAID and financed through International Disaster Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, the Support for East European Democracy Act, the FREEDOM Support Act, and P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace Programs.
 - ◇ Within this budget, we are expanding missions in Afghanistan and Pakistan, bringing on board additional HIV/AIDS specialists, and covering the costs of increased security worldwide. Funds will also continue to build the agency's financial management capabilities.
 - ◇ As part of the Department of State's Diplomatic Readiness Initiative, USAID will recruit, train and assign up to 50 direct hire staff overseas in FY 2004. These new positions will begin limiting staffing gaps resulting from retirement of Foreign Service Officers.
 - ◇ This request will also enable foreign service national staff who work in countries without a viable social security system to participate in a global retirement fund. It also funds increases for the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) system, which provides administrative support to all agencies with overseas presence.

Capital Investment Fund:

- The FY 2004 request (\$146.3 million) for the USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF) uses no-year authority to provide the Agency with greater flexibility to manage investments in technology and facility construction.
 - ◇ \$20 million will fund Information Technology to support major systems and infrastructure improvement that have substantial impact on agency operations and results. USAID will also develop enterprise architecture in collaboration with the Department of State, and extend its integrated core accounting system to field operations.
 - ◇ \$126.3 million will fund new office facilities co-located on new embassy compounds where State will have begun construction by the end of FY 2003. For FY 2004 construction projects, funding for USAID facilities is included in the request for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.

Office of Inspector General (OIG):

- The FY 2004 request of \$35 million for the USAID Office of the Inspector General covers salaries, operating expenses, and benefits for staff, and supports critical audit and investigative coverage for the agency.
 - ◇ The OIG assists USAID to implement its strategies, providing staff with information and recommendations to improve program and operational performance. The office also works with USAID to protect and maintain the integrity of the Agency and its programs.

B. Other Bilateral Economic Assistance

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Economic Support Fund (ESF) (including International Fund for Ireland)	3,289,000	2,490,000	2,535,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED)	621,000	495,000	435,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSA)	958,000	755,000	576,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- The FY 2004 ESF request of \$2.535 billion supports the economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States. It focuses on the top U.S. priority – the war on terrorism – providing assistance to the front-line states and building new relationships as the campaign against global terror widens.
 - ◇ *Africa* – \$77.3 million: \$15 million to help ensure a just peace in Sudan through the provision of administrative, technical, legal, operational and other support to help implement the peace agreement. \$20 million for the region’s four strategic countries - Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa - to support economic growth, democratization, anti-crime, and anti-corruption activities. \$4 million to return Zimbabwe to stability through the rehabilitation of its devastated democratic institutions. \$16.3 million for countries where we will continue to work to resolve long-running conflicts or instability, including Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Sierra Leone. \$14 million for the Africa Regional Fund for activities that strengthen the rule of law through timely interventions in support of electoral processes, human rights, judiciaries, the media and civil society, and anti-trafficking programs; and to support African efforts to manage renewable resources. \$5 million for Safe Skies to expand the airport security program to combat international crime and the increased threat of terrorism. \$3 million for assistance to regional organizations, such as the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the African Union.
 - ◇ *East Asia and the Pacific* – \$152.8 million, including: \$60 million for Indonesia for counter-terrorism, police training, conflict mitigation, public outreach and education in the world's largest Muslim country, as well as strengthening democratic institutions and preparation for the first direct presidential election in the country's history; and \$13.5 million for East Timor to strengthen democratic institutions and market-oriented economic mechanisms. \$20 million for the Philippines is aimed at fighting corruption and reducing the threat of it serving as a base for international terrorism by enhancing economic opportunities in Muslim majority areas. \$15 million for Cambodia to help institutionalize democracy and

- good governance, including human rights activities. \$10 million for democracy and free market support in Mongolia. \$6.5 million for programs that focus on democracy and capacity-building activities planning for a future, more democratic Burma. \$18 million for South Pacific Multilateral Fisheries Treaty commitments. \$2.5 million for projects funded under the “ASEAN Cooperation Plan” that assist ASEAN in fostering economic development in its newest members in mainland South East Asia. The balance of the request, \$7.3 million, will be used for regional projects that support key US objectives in the region, including the building of democratic institutions and market economies in key countries in transition; empowering women and increasing their participation in the political process, and reducing the trafficking of women and children.
- ◇ *Europe and Eurasia* – \$220 million: \$200 million for balance of payments support to Turkey; \$8.5 million for the International Fund for Ireland to help foster cross-community cooperation, economic regeneration, and job opportunities in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland; \$7.5 million for the Cyprus program to promote reconciliation between the Greek and Turkish communities on the island; and \$4 million to continue the Irish Visa Program, a program that is intended to enhance reconciliation in Ireland by bringing youths from disadvantaged areas to the United States to develop job skills.
 - ◇ *Near East* – \$1.580 billion: to continue restructuring assistance levels in the Middle East in support of regional stability and a comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. Funding includes \$575 million for Egypt, \$480 million for Israel, \$250 million for Jordan, \$75 million for the West Bank and Gaza, \$32 million for Lebanon, and \$15 million for Yemen to support its efforts in the war against terrorism. \$145 million is requested for the Middle East Partnership Initiative - the framework for addressing structural reforms in the region. This Initiative aims to diminish the underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit by: helping to reform education systems and create greater educational opportunity, opening economies and creating greater economic opportunities for people in the region, and supporting democratic reforms, rule of law, and greater participation in the political process. Programs will be funded in the areas of economic reform and private sector development, education and training, civil society and rule of law, and women’s empowerment. Finally, the request includes \$8 million to continue two programs that strengthen regional cooperation: Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) and Middle East Multilaterals.
 - ◇ *South Asia* – \$398 million, including: \$150 million for programs in Afghanistan to help rebuild Afghanistan’s road network and other medium and smaller-scale infrastructure projects; reinforce democracy and stability and support the elections in June 2004; provide budget support for the Afghan Transitional Authority; and concurrent with ANA recruitment and training efforts, offer militia the opportunity to disarm and follow economic pursuits in the urban and rural sectors. \$200 million for targeted budget assistance to support sector reforms in Pakistan. \$20 million for India to support fiscal reforms; enhance the openness of

India's emerging market economy, and support vocational training. \$6 million to assist Bangladesh in fighting corruption, promote reform of the financial sector, assist with opening markets, and mitigate the problem of arsenic poisoning. \$6 million for Nepal for quick-impact grassroots infrastructure and employment projects to address the domestic threat brought about by the Maoist insurgency. \$14 million to strengthen efforts toward peace in Sri Lanka through democracy, reconstruction and reconciliation programs. \$2 million for cross-border initiatives that will build cooperation, trust, and regional synergies and involve multiple countries in the region.

- ◇ *Western Hemisphere* – \$86 million, including: \$35 million for democratic institution building and economic growth programs in Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Panama, and Venezuela; \$4.5 million to support the Ecuador/Peru border peace process; \$12 million for reform in Mexico under a new democracy and governance strategy and to implement a scholarship and training program; \$7 million to continue a broad range of justice sector activities in Central America and the Caribbean; \$9 million for the Third Border Initiative in the Caribbean; \$11.5 million for democracy-building and anti-corruption programs in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Guatemala; and \$7 million for Cuba aimed at a rapid, peaceful transition to a democracy characterized by open markets and strong support for human rights.

- ◇ *Global - \$21 million:*

Human Rights and Democracy Fund – \$17 million for the promotion of fundamental political freedoms and universal human rights in countries of strategic importance to the United States. Democracy, human rights, rule of law, media development, and other activities will be implemented, particularly in countries with significant Muslim populations, such as in the Middle East and Central Asia, and China.

Oceans, Environmental and Science Initiative (OESI) – \$2 million for programs that further U.S. objectives by building support for U.S. approaches to international oceans, environment, science, technology and health issues; promoting U.S. trade, economic, diplomatic, investment and commercial interests; and enabling host governments to elaborate their own policies in an informed manner.

Partnership to Eliminate Sweatshops – \$2 million to address unacceptable working conditions around the world. In FY 2004 grants will be made available to promote core labor standards, corporate codes of conduct, monitoring, training, research, and other associated activities.

Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED):

- Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 is the foundation of U.S. assistance to Southeastern Europe. The FY 2004 SEED request of \$435 million will continue U.S. efforts to stabilize that region and support its transition to market-based democracy and the trans-Atlantic mainstream. Highest priority is given to programs to increase civil security, effective governance, and private sector-led economic growth in the region. Educational and cultural exchanges funded under the SEED budget will be funded from the ECE account in the Commerce, State, Justice appropriation in FY 2004.
- For Serbia, the FY 2004 request of \$95 million will continue robust support for the reform government and encourage steady progress on its economic reform agenda. Intensive efforts will be made to assist Serbia to move expeditiously on prosecution of crimes committed during the Balkan Wars and to establish special courts to deal with war criminals and organized crime. Community development and humanitarian programs will help the country move beyond its Milosevic-era past. An additional \$18 million will fund similar efforts in Montenegro.
- The FY 2004 program provides \$79 million for Kosovo to continue backing the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) as it implements UNSCR 1244. Support of security, democratization, and respect for human rights and rule of law fosters an atmosphere in which the provisional self-government can succeed and promotes a multi-ethnic society. SEED funding will assist the Kosovars in efforts to revive the economy, provide social services, and further the returns process.
- The request includes \$39 million to support ongoing work to assist Macedonia in employment generation, promotion of small-to-medium enterprises, and labor force development, as well as work with municipal governments. SEED funds will also be used to ensure continuing fulfillment of the goals of the 2001 Lake Ohrid Agreement through implementing constitutional changes and improved inter-ethnic tolerance.
- In FY 2004 the SEED program for Bosnia-Herzegovina will be \$44 million. Its primary aim is to speed the creation of stability so the international military presence can be reduced and ultimately withdrawn. The program emphasizes reform of judicial, military and government institutions. Programs will continue on minority refugee return and economic development.
- The \$28 million Albania program focuses on combating international crime and corruption and on fostering decentralization, local government reform, economic development, and restructuring of the energy sector, as well as increasing employment and trade via micro-enterprise financing.
- SEED programs in Croatia and Bulgaria will focus on steps necessary to assist these countries to graduate from U.S. assistance and to achieve membership in the European Union. It is hoped that Romania also will be ready to graduate shortly thereafter.

- The U.S. Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria already has developed a graduation plan for Bulgaria. A three-year U.S. pledge for \$28 million annually will fund a transition plan to secure stronger governance and broader economic opportunity. With such a plan in place, Bulgaria will be ready to graduate from SEED assistance in FY 2007, with the last year of new funding in FY 2006.
- SEED regional programs of \$51 million foster regional cooperation to fight trafficking in persons and organized crime and to promote trade and economic growth. New requirements for the regional budget include technical assistance to help establish war crimes courts in several countries in support of the U.S. goal of closing the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and funding for the OSCE Human Dimension program, previously funded by the PKO account.

Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FREEDOM Support Act, or FSA):

- The FY 2004 request for FREEDOM Support Act (FSA) totals \$576 million. Funding underscores continued U.S. commitment to Eurasia's integration into the Euro-Atlantic community, as well as the critical role of the front-line states in the war against terrorism. Education and cultural exchanges previously funded under FSA will be funded from the ECE account in the Commerce, State, Justice appropriation in FY 2004.
- The lower request reflects reductions for Russia and Ukraine, which are slated for graduation from FSA assistance over the next several years. Graduation strategies will seek to leave behind a legacy of sustainable institutions that will continue to promote civil society development and economic growth.
- The request continues the shift begun in FY 2002 toward increased funding for the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan, and includes \$198.5 million for these countries. These funds would allow us to sustain efforts begun in the wake of 9/11 to enhance long-term stability in these key front-line states. Programs will be aimed at creating economic hope through support for macroeconomic reform and small business growth; opening political space by strengthening democratic institutions and grassroots organizations; repairing the badly deteriorated health and education infrastructure; overcoming isolation through exchanges and internet access; and easing interethnic and cross-border tensions.
- Throughout Eurasia, FSA programs will emphasize two priorities in FY 2004: diversification and decentralization of power (by strengthening NGOs, independent media, local governments, and the judicial branch) and bolstering the rule of law (by fighting corruption and improving the effectiveness of law enforcement systems).
- To help support economic growth and job creation across Eurasia, FSA funds will support small and medium-sized private businesses through training, exchanges, and

greater access to credit. Programs also will support U.S. investment and trade, and facilitate WTO accession.

- FSA funds will promote change at the grassroots level by strengthening NGOs, increasing Internet access, and improving community access to social services such as health care, potable water, and education. Community infrastructure projects will promote citizen participation by incorporating communities' contributions of resources, time and effort to projects.
- The independent media remains under threat across the region. FSA funds will continue to support the independence and viability of the media, particularly in Ukraine.
- FSA funds also will help address serious socio-economic problems across Eurasia, especially in the health sector. Programs will seek to improve maternal and infant health, combat infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis) through public awareness campaigns, and improve community health services.
- FSA funds will continue to advance important non-proliferation goals, including programs to improve the functioning of the Georgian Border Guards and Customs Service and the Civilian Research and Development Foundation's program to fund the peaceful research projects of former weapons scientists.
- The request also will provide funding to improve capabilities of local law enforcement agencies to deal with terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and other forms of organized crime. FSA programs will fund programs to fight trafficking in persons by improving legislative and regulatory remedies, strengthening law enforcement and border control capabilities, and helping repatriate and treat victims of trafficking.
- The request also will fund OSCE Human Dimension efforts in Eurasia, previously funded by the PKO account.

C. Independent Agencies

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Peace Corps	278,900	317,000	359,000
Inter-American Foundation	13,107	14,000	15,185
African Development Foundation	16,542	16,542	17,689
Millennium Challenge Account	-	-	1,300,000

Peace Corps:

- The FY 2004 budget request provides \$359 million for the Peace Corps, an increase of \$42 million over the FY 2003 level. This level of funding will allow the Peace Corps to remain on schedule to meet the President’s goal of 14,000 Americans serving in the Peace Corps by 2007.
- By the end of FY 2004, there will be approximately 10,000 Americans assisting host countries and local communities to address HIV/AIDS prevention and care, expand access to basic health care for families, improve education of students, encourage economic development, protect and restore the environment, and increase the agricultural capabilities of farming communities and, in the process, contribute to poverty reduction.
- Other Peace Corps increases support appropriate safety and security of volunteers and staff, as well as broaden and strengthen volunteer recruitment and placement activities.

Inter-American Foundation (IAF):

- The FY 2004 request of \$15.2 million will support the IAF’s value driven mandate to support programs that promote entrepreneurship, self-reliance and democratic principles as well as economic progress for the poor. In Latin America and the Caribbean, a focus on innovation in community development assistance drives IAF’s work. For example, IAF was a pioneer in its efforts to channel the vast amounts of remittances that immigrants send home each year into development activities and will continue this initiative in FY 2004.
- In FY 2004, the IAF will continue to expand its groundbreaking new program involving a large network of Latin American corporate foundations convened by the IAF in FY 2002. Participating foundations will match IAF contributions, develop a common results measurement system and pool their learning resources. Accountability and funding will be standardized to facilitate contributions from other donors.

African Development Foundation (ADF):

- The FY 2004 request of \$17.7 million for ADF will enable the foundation to launch new programs for HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation. The funding will also allow ADF to expand programs in Swaziland, Mozambique, and Eritrea and develop grassroots trade and investment programs in accordance with the African Growth and Opportunities Act.
- ADF will leverage approximately \$4.5 million in matching funds from African governments, other donors, and the private sector.
- ADF plays a special role among U.S. Government agencies in developing micro and small enterprises, fostering grassroots trade and investment, improving community-based resource management, and strengthening civil society in Africa.

Millennium Challenge Account (MCA):

- At the Inter-American Development Bank on March 14, 2002, President Bush called for “a new compact for global development, defined by new accountability for both rich and poor nations alike. Greater contributions from developed nations must be linked to greater responsibility from developed nations.” The U.S. will increase its core development assistance by 50 percent over the next three years in support of this new compact.
- The FY 2004 budget requests \$1.3 billion for this purpose to be placed in a new Millennium Challenge Account administered by a new government corporation (the Millennium Challenge Corporation) designed to support innovative strategies and ensure accountability for measurable results. Because sound policies are an essential condition of development, the MCA will be “devoted to projects in nations that govern justly, invest in their people and encourage economic freedom.”
- During FY 2004, it is anticipated that only countries eligible to borrow from the International Development Association and which have per capita incomes below \$1,435 will be considered. By FY 2006 it is anticipated that country eligibility will be broadened to include all countries with per capita incomes up to \$2,975, the current World Bank cutoff for lower middle income countries.
- Selection of specific countries to receive assistance will be based on a set of criteria that will reward countries that root out corruption, respect human rights, and adhere to the rule of law; invest in better health care, better schools and broader immunization; and have more open markets and sustainable budget policies.

D. Department of State

(BA in thousands of dollars)	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	384,000	197,000	284,550
Andean Counter-drug Initiative (ACI)	645,000	731,000	731,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	805,000	705,000	760,197
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund	15,000	15,000	40,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, De-mining, and Related Activities (NADR)	534,700	372,400	385,200

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

- The FY 2004 request includes \$284.6 million for country and global programs for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs activities.
- The request provides \$140.5 million to support counternarcotics and law enforcement country programs outside the Andean region. Key post 9/11 initiatives under this account include:
 - ◊ *Afghanistan/Pakistan* – In Afghanistan, the request will build on programs begun with the FY 2002 Supplemental and support civilian law enforcement capacity building, justice sector reform, and counternarcotics programs. The Pakistan request will build on the Emergency Response Fund Supplemental with project activities in border security, law enforcement development, and counternarcotics.
 - ◊ *Mexico* – Building on the FY 2002 Supplemental, the request will provide inspection and security equipment, training and other support to Mexican border agencies, and programs to assist the government to improve interdiction and eradication capabilities and support reforms to the criminal justice sector, particularly activities to promote professional development and combat corruption.
 - ◊ *Other Western Hemisphere* – Funding will be directed toward improving the interdiction capabilities of transit countries in Central America and the Caribbean by modernizing investigative, judicial and prosecutorial capabilities to battle corruption, money laundering and drug trafficking; upgrade intelligence gathering and sharing to improve the flow of tactical and operational intelligence; and modernize justice sector institutions and legal framework by providing training, technical assistance, equipment and operational support.

- ◇ *Africa/East Asia and Pacific* – In Africa, the request will support units that combat trafficking in persons and illegal migration, trafficking in narcotics and contraband, money laundering and financial crimes, and public corruption. In Laos, the request will support crop control programs, including road construction to provide access to markets and government services. In the Philippines, new programs in technical assistance will be provided to civilian law enforcement agencies. The request will provide: training, technical assistance, and equipment in Thailand to enhance institutional capabilities for more effective investigations of major drug trafficking and other criminal organizations; support criminal code reform; and continue opium poppy crop control programs.
- *Global Programs* – The request also provides \$144.1 million for global programs to counter transnational crime, key post 9/11 law enforcement challenges, and broader counternarcotics challenges. Specific components include:
 - ◇ *Anticrime Programs* – Anticrime programs help strategic countries and support international negotiations and organizations to combat a broad spectrum of transnational crime threats, including those connected to international terrorism. Areas of concentration in support of Presidential and other national security priorities include the following: contributions to international organizations; providing expertise in developing border control programs critical to our war on terrorism objective of stopping threats as far from our borders as possible by strengthening the ability of priority countries to identify, apprehend, and prosecute alien smugglers and destroy their infrastructure; provide technical assistance and training to build legal regimes and law enforcement capabilities in key developing nations to deter prospects of terrorist-related cyber attacks on critical U.S.; and support the President’s agenda to make anti-corruption a major foreign policy initiative in the G8 and elsewhere for which funding will support several international mechanisms at the United Nations, Council of Europe, and elsewhere that monitor anticorruption commitments made by over sixty governments around the world.
 - ◇ *International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)* – The request will fund academies in Hungary, Thailand, Botswana, Roswell, NM and Costa Rica.
 - ◇ *Civilian Police Program (CIVPOL)* – This request will be used to continue to develop the capacity of the U.S. to increase the cadre of experienced law enforcement personnel available for immediate overseas assignment.
 - ◇ *Interregional Aviation Support* – The request will provide core services necessary to operate a fleet of 164 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft supporting counternarcotics aviation programs in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, border security operations in Pakistan, and, as required, programs at other temporary deployment locations.
 - ◇ *International Organizations* – This request will support contributions to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime projects, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control

Commission (OAS/CICAD) and the United Nations Crime Center for efforts to obtain ratification and implementation of the Convention Against Corruption.

- ◇ *Regional Narcotics Training and Demand Reduction* – The request provides funding for international demand reduction programs that address Presidential priorities and faith-based organizations to augment prevention, intervention and recovery maintenance services.
- ◇ *System Support and Upgrades* – The FY 2004 request will support sustaining sensor packages in Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and Colombia, as well Peru’s maritime surveillance and intelligence collection programs.
- ◇ *Trafficking in Persons* –The request will support programs in Tiers 2 and 3 countries of the Trafficking in Persons Reports, as well as to under-served countries or regions where there are trafficking problems.
- ◇ *Program Development and Support* – The request will provide for the administrative expenses to carryout these programs.

Andean Counter-Drug Initiative (ACI):

- The FY 2004 \$731 million request will be used to continue the multi-year ACI program that aims to reduce the flow of drugs to the United States and preventing instability in the Andean region.
 - ◇ *Bolivia* – The request will continue ground and air interdiction operations, eradication operations and drug awareness, demand reduction and alternative development programs. The drug control programs in Bolivia focus on support and maintenance of a network of interdiction bases, a national secure communications grid; and additional personnel to control coca production, enhance interdiction efforts and provide intelligence support for the growing number and increased complexity of operations and investigations.
 - ◇ *Colombia* – The Colombia request will support a unified campaign against drug trafficking and terror. A prime goal in FY 2004 is to spray all remaining coca and opium poppy in Colombia, up to 200,000 hectares and 10,000 hectares respectively. Repeated spraying will deter replanting and allow the Government of Colombia to reduce coca cultivation. Support will provide for reestablishing the air bridge denial program; equipment and infrastructure support for Colombian Army Counterdrug Mobile Brigade and Colombian National Police operations that will be expanded to include additional presence in conflict zones; and alternative development and institution building programs designed to provide viable income and employment options to discourage the cultivation of illicit crops, protect threatened individuals and offices, protect human rights, expand judicial capabilities and promote transparency and accountability in all public offices.

- ◇ *Peru* – The FY 2004 request will support continued eradication of illicit coca and opium poppy, law enforcement interdiction efforts against the operations of major Peruvian trafficking organizations, a renewed air bridge denial program designed to impede the aerial trafficking of drugs, and the Peruvian police air wing, which provides aerial transport to support all of the above goals. Support will continue for alternative development and institution building programs to help local governments build and sustain infrastructure against the spread of economic activities linked to narcotics trafficking.
- ◇ *Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama* – The request for interdiction and eradication efforts in Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama will continue to focus on improving police and military operations including air, ground and water capabilities by providing training and equipment and upgrading critical facilities. Funds will be used to train law enforcement units to improve drug detection, seizure and mobile inspection capabilities; and enhance money laundering and chemical investigation efforts. In addition, training and equipment will be provided to enhance judicial and prosecutorial effectiveness and port and border point of entry security programs.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA):

- The FY 2004 request of \$760 million for MRA – \$55 million above the FY 2003 request - provides the resources necessary to respond to the projected humanitarian needs. Funding will be provided to international organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and to non-governmental organizations resettling refugees and filling gaps in the international community's multilateral response to humanitarian needs. These funds support programs to: protect refugees and conflict victims; meet basic needs to sustain life and health; resolve refugee problems through voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country, including the United States; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration flows.
- Administrative Expenses (\$18.5 million) – The FY 2004 request includes funding for new MRA-funded refugee coordinator positions in Kabul and Colombia, as well as an additional domestic position to monitor UNHCR. It also incorporates the operating expenses of the Bureau's offices in the Balkans, as well as mandatory increased salary and benefits costs for staff.
- Overseas Assistance
 - ◇ *Africa* – \$209.1 million: The increase in the FY 2004 request for Africa reflects costs associated with large-scale refugee return operations in countries such as Sierra Leone, Angola, Burundi, and Eritrea. It also includes growing assistance

- and protection needs for refugees fleeing from continued instability in countries like Sudan and Liberia. The MRA Africa assistance request will support UNHCR's budget for protection and basic life support needs (shelter, health, water, etc.) as well as fund NGOs filling gaps in basic relief. The request also incorporates increased requirements for ICRC's work on behalf of conflict victims trapped in difficult circumstances such as those in southern Somalia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Although USAID is the principal USG source for food aid, the request includes some funding for the World Food Program to help address unexpected, critical pipeline breaks in the refugee food supply.
- ◇ *East Asia* – \$14.3 million: The FY 2004 request for East Asia includes support for NGO assistance to Burmese refugees in Thailand as well as support for UNHCR programs throughout the region.
 - ◇ *Europe* – \$58.1 million: The FY2004 request reflects reduced needs in the Balkans. The highest priority in the Balkans will be minority returns of IDPs (internally displaced persons) from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Kosovo. In coordination with UNHCR activities, MRA will continue to support NGO assistance to IDP returns and integration in Kosovo. In the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, no resolution of the frozen conflicts in Nagorno-Karabakh, South Ossetia, Abkhazia, and Chechnya are expected in FY2004, and increased MRA support is necessary.
 - ◇ *Near East* – \$102.3 million: The United States aims to continue its support for UNRWA's assistance programs benefiting approximately 3.9 million Palestinians refugees in the region. In FY 2004, this support will go toward the cost of delivering education, health, and social services programs in an increasingly difficult environment and for implementing critical security monitoring. MRA will also support UNHCR and ICRC programs in the Near East as well as fund NGO projects to assist Iraqi refugees in Lebanon and Iran.
 - ◇ *South Asia* – \$79 million: Assistance needs for Afghans in FY2004 are expected to reflect increased reintegration needs as a result of ongoing large-scale returns. MRA funds will facilitate the return of one million refugees to Afghanistan in FY 2004 and support programs that provide 9 to 12 months of reintegration assistance, as well as continue to support care and maintenance programs for Afghan refugees who remain in neighboring countries. Elsewhere in the region, the need for assistance to Tibetan refugees is likely to increase; if peace prevails in Sri Lanka, MRA funds will also be used to support repatriation and reintegration activities for returning refugees from India as well as IDPs.
 - ◇ *Western Hemisphere* – \$21 million: For the past several years, most of the needs of the more than two million IDPs inside Colombia and thousands of refugees outside Colombia have been addressed through special appropriations for the USG's Colombia operations. In FY 2004, funding for Colombian IDPs and

refugees is included in the MRA request. The request also includes funds to meet the Department's commitment to support the needs of migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base who have been found to be in need of protection and await resettlement in third countries.

- ◇ *Multi-regional Activities* – \$55.7 million: The request will fund a new Protection Initiative that is aimed particularly at addressing the problem of exploitation in humanitarian assistance programs. Funding for refugee registration through UNHCR is also included as well as a modest amount of funding for UNHCR's headquarters budget to support the operational reserve, an important mechanism for UNHCR's emergency response capacity. The request continues policy initiatives for women and children's programming and refugee health.
- ◇ *Migration* – \$16.5 million: Funding will support USG anti-trafficking initiatives to prevent the exploitation of women and provide assistance to trafficking victims. It will also make possible continued support for regional migration dialogues in Latin America, Central Asia and Africa.
- *Refugees to Israel* – \$50 million: The request for \$50 million for the United Israel Appeal (UIA) projects that the number of Jewish humanitarian migrants requiring the program's assistance will continue to decline.
- *Refugee Admissions* – \$135.7 million: Maintaining a generous refugee admissions level will require an increase of \$5.7 million in FY 2004 over the FY 2003 request. New security requirements have added to the costs of refugee processing, both overseas and at ports of entry. The FY 2004 request also ensures adequate reception resources are available to refugees upon arrival in the United States.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund:

- A request of \$40 million in FY 2004 will ensure readiness to respond to future urgent and unexpected humanitarian needs.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, De-mining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- The Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs account provides resources to support critical security and humanitarian-related foreign policy objectives. The FY 2004 request for this account totals \$385.2 million:

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request¹	FY 2004 Request
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	14,000	15,000	35,000
Export Control & Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS)	41,700	36,000	40,000
Science Centers/Bio-Chem Redirection	67,000	52,000	59,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	50,000	50,000	50,000
International Monitoring System (CTBT)	16,566	18,200	19,300
Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)	90,500	75,000	-
OPCW Voluntary Contribution	2,000	-	-
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	157,934	64,200	106,400
Terrorist Interdiction Program	18,000	5,000	11,000
Israel CT Assistance	28,000	-	-
CT Engagement with Allies	3,000	-	2,500
Humanitarian Demining	40,000	45,000	50,000
International Trust Fund	-	10,000	10,000
Small Arms Destruction	3,000	2,000	2,000
Total, NADR	534,700	372,400	385,200

¹ Reflects BA request as submitted February 4, 2002.

- ◇ \$35 million for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) to support core NDF activities as well as the Dangerous Materials Initiative (DMI), an effort to inventory, secure, and remove dangerous materials from insecure locations worldwide. As part of DMI, NDF funds will expand Tracker and other automated export control systems to better handle biological, chemical and radiological materials. DMI activities also will include a worldwide fissile materials protection initiative and assistance to foreign governments in developing laws, regulations and capabilities to secure and inventory biological materials.
- ◇ \$40 million for global Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program, which is designed to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missile delivery systems, and other weapons. Funds provide training, equipment, and services to establish or enhance export control systems and border control capabilities and infrastructure to mitigate the illegal transit of prohibited material as well as prevent transfers of strategic trade items to end-users and end-users of proliferation concern, including rogue states and terrorist

- networks. The FY 2004 increase targets traditional NIS proliferation source states, while expanding to include source countries in South Asia and key transit and transshipment states in the Balkans, Middle East and South East Asia, and supporting the provision of sophisticated detection equipment to the Baltic states.
- ◇ \$59 million for the Science Centers and Bio-Chem Redirection program. Funding for the Science Centers finances civilian research by former Soviet weapons experts as an alternative to providing their weapons of mass destruction expertise to terrorist networks or to proliferant states. The FY 2004 program supports projects with current and two new member states and continues activities that seek to transition the scientists to self-sustaining civilian careers.
 - ◇ Funding for the Biological and Chemical Redirection program prevents the spread of biological and chemical weapons (BW and CW) expertise by providing former Soviet BW and CW scientists opportunities to conduct other research and development in areas such as public health, agriculture, and environment. The FY 2004 request allows expansion into the CW field, where formerly the program targeted BW scientists. Funds support activities carried out by DHHS, EPA, and USDA and coordinated by an interagency working group which ensures that appropriate monitoring and oversight provisions are in place for funded projects.
 - ◇ \$50 million for voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to support expanded programs in nuclear safeguards and security. Safeguards funding will support strengthened nuclear verification measures to detect covert nuclear activities and help replace outdated equipment. Nuclear security funds will help counter threats of nuclear terrorism through training and other assistance to states on physical protection, countering nuclear smuggling and improving controls on radioactive materials that could be used for dirty bombs.
 - ◇ \$19.3 million for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Preparatory Commission to pay the U.S. share for the ongoing development and implementation of the international monitoring system (IMS), which supplements U.S. capabilities to detect nuclear explosions. Since the United States does not seek ratification and entry-into-force of the CTBT, we are not paying for Preparatory Commission activities that are not related to the IMS.
 - ◇ \$106.4 million for the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program to support the global campaign against terrorism by providing training and equipment to coalition partners. Funds will support the expanded core of ATA programs, including the Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness Program's "first responders" training, and also provides for the development of new courses to respond to shifting requirements emanating from the evolving terrorist threat. In addition, the FY 2004 request supports increased training for the Middle East, Central and East Asia, and follow on funding for special programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Indonesia. The request funds the Mobile Emergency Training Team component to facilitate implementation of in-country ATA training for priority,

short-notice requirements. Lastly, the request supports the President's policy on Americans kidnapped overseas by developing and implementing new training courses and related equipment that will assist host nations in resolving kidnapping crises.

- ◇ \$11 million for the Terrorist Interdiction Program to support a multi-pronged border security program designed to assist selected vulnerable countries in stopping terrorists from crossing their borders or using their territory as transit points or staging areas for attacks. Funds will support up to ten installations of an integrated personal identification database system and associated training with a focus on countries in East and North Africa, the Middle East, and East Asia.
- ◇ \$2.5 million for Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies, of which \$2 million will provide to up to 10 states the Senior Official Policy Workshops component of the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Preparedness Program. These Workshops are the companion piece to ATA-funded WMD preparedness training and were originally funded in the ATA budget. The Workshops engage senior officials and technical experts at the strategic level through a series of tabletop exercises designed to simulate an actual WMD event and guide the host nation in effectively responding. The remaining \$500,000 supports continued funding for bilateral and multilateral CT engagement activities (previously funded from FY 2002 supplemental funds) to bring together senior officials from key regions of the world to open channels of communication and cooperation on CT issues.
- ◇ \$50 million for the Humanitarian Demining program, which supports a wide range of humanitarian mine action initiatives in nearly 40 countries. The program emphasizes landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance, landmine surveys, and landmine/UXO awareness. In addition, some funds are provided for training and special projects that indirectly benefit mine-affected nations. The FY 2004 increase will support a near doubling of the Afghanistan program as well as increase funding to countries severely impacted by landmines and UXO, including Sri Lanka, Angola, Laos, and Georgia.
- ◇ \$10 million to support the International Trust Fund (ITF) for Demining and Mine Victims' Assistance. As with previous funding, this \$10 million will be used to match dollar-for-dollar contributions from other international donors to conduct a broad range of mine action initiatives.
- ◇ \$2 million to support the Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction initiative, designed to eliminate stockpiles of excess small arms and light weapons left over from Cold War and post-Cold War conflicts, particularly in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Latin America. The FY 2004 program will focus on Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Nicaragua, Romania, Sri Lanka, and Ukraine. Destruction of these weapons contributes to U.S. force protection and regional security efforts by helping prevent the spread of illicit weapons to insurgent groups and terrorist organizations.

E. Department of the Treasury

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Treasury Technical Assistance	9,500	10,000	14,000
Debt Restructuring	229,000	-	395,000

Treasury Technical Assistance:

- The FY 2004 request for Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance is \$14 million.
- The program provides financial advisors to countries seeking assistance in implementing significant economic reforms, especially during crucial periods of transition to market-based economies. The program supports economic policy and financial management reforms, focusing on the functional areas of budget, taxation, government debt, financial institutions, and financial crimes law enforcement.
- In FY 2004, \$5 million of these funds will be used by Treasury Technical Assistance to fund interagency assessment missions, as well as resident and short-term advisor projects, to countries combating terrorist finance activity.
- The funding flexibility and rapid response times of this program are critical elements in helping countries combat the financing of terrorist activities.

Debt Restructuring:

- The FY 2004 request provides an additional \$75 million for the Trust Fund for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). These funds will go towards fulfilling the President's commitment at the G-8 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada to contribute the United States' share to filling the projected HIPC Trust Fund financing gap. In addition, the request provides \$300 million to fund bilateral debt reduction for the Democratic Republic of the Congo under the HIPC initiative, as well as, \$20 million for the Treasury Debt Restructuring account for debt reduction under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA).

F. Complex Foreign Contingencies

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
U.S. Emergency Fund for Complex Foreign Crises	-	-	100,000

U.S. Emergency Fund for Complex Foreign Crises:

- The request is a proposal for a new appropriation that is intended to assist the President to quickly and effectively respond to or prevent unforeseen complex foreign crises by providing resources that can be drawn upon at the onset of a crisis. This appropriation will be used to fund a range of foreign assistance activities, including support for peace and humanitarian intervention operations to prevent or respond to foreign territorial disputes, armed ethnic and civil conflict that pose threats to regional and international peace, and acts of ethnic cleansing, mass killing or genocide. These funds will not be used to provide assistance in response to natural disasters because existing contingency funding is available for this purpose.
- Use of this appropriation will require a determination by the President that a complex emergency exists and that it is in the national interest to furnish assistance in response.

G. Global AIDS Initiative

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Global AIDS Initiative	-	-	450,000

Global AIDS Initiative:

- President Bush announced the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, a five-year, \$15 billion initiative to turn the tide in the global effort to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The pledge virtually triples the current U.S. commitment to fighting AIDS internationally. It includes \$10 billion in new funds. The \$450 million in FY 2004 under this initiative augments an additional \$1.55 billion that will be provided from other international affairs accounts and HHS and CDC.
- The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief will help the most afflicted countries in Africa and the Caribbean wage and win the war against HIV/AIDS, extending and saving lives. The following countries will be the focus of the initiative: Botswana, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.
- In each of these countries, the United States will work with private groups and willing governments to put in place a comprehensive system for diagnosing, preventing and treating AIDS. Central hospitals will have laboratories, specialized doctors, and nurses to anchor the system. Satellite clinics will provide antiretroviral drugs and education on the prevention of AIDS. By truck and motorcycle, nurses and local healers will reach the farthest villages and farms to test for the disease and to deliver life-saving drugs.
- The initiative is intended to:
 - ◊ Prevent 7 million new infections (60 percent of the projected 12 million new infections in the target countries);
 - ◊ Provide antiretroviral drugs for 2 million HIV-infected people; and
 - ◊ Care for 10 million HIV-infected individuals and AIDS orphans.

H. Famine Fund

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Famine Fund	-	-	200,000

Famine Fund:

- The FY 2004 budget includes a new \$200 million fund with flexible authorities to provide emergency food, grants or support to meet dire needs on a case-by-case basis.
- This commitment reflects more than a fifteen percent increase in U.S. food assistance, one of the largest increases in programs in the budget.

III. Military Assistance

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	70,000	80,000	91,700
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	4,052,000	4,107,200	4,414,000
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	375,000	108,250	94,900

International Military Education and Training (IMET):

- The FY 2004 request for IMET is \$91.7 million.
- IMET's traditional purpose of promoting more professional militaries around the world through training and education has taken on greater importance as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and the international coalition against terrorism. IMET has made these militaries more efficient, more effective and more reflective of U.S. values and has improved interoperability with U.S., NATO and regional coalitions.
- Recipients of IMET training include foreign military personnel and civilian government and NGO personnel whose participation contributes to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military and human rights.
- Increases over FY 2003 levels reflect the U.S. policy interest in building military alliances and capabilities in the international coalition against terrorism.
 - ◊ *Africa* – An increase of almost \$1.5 million will boost programs in South Africa, Djibouti and Niger, among others, and continue to support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regional program.
 - ◊ *East Asia and the Pacific* – An increase of almost \$1.9 million will provide significant growth in IMET for the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand programs.
 - ◊ *Europe and Eurasia* – An increase of over \$4.1 million will contribute to the growth of NATO with the accession of new members and maintain depth in its recent members' professional cadres of military and civilian personnel.
 - ◊ *Near East* – An increase of \$1.8 million reflects significant increases for programs in Yemen, Jordan, Oman and Tunisia. The use of IMET in this region is particularly important for the future as students move up the military and political ranks of their respective countries.

- ◇ *South Asia* – An increase of \$1.4 million will provide program increases for India and Pakistan, among others, and will continue support for President Bush’s commitment to train and equip the Afghan National Army (ANA).
- ◇ *Western Hemisphere* – A \$920,000 increase, with a large concentration in Colombia, focuses on additional professional and technical training, as well as courses that address civilian control of the military and human rights.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF):

- The FY 2004 request for FMF is \$4.414 billion. Increased funding focuses on the front-line states that are critical in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), continues our support for NATO expansion and supports a new dimension to our efforts in Colombia.
- The FMF program is a key element of coalition building, critical to enhancing the capabilities of friends and allies on whom we depend in multilateral coalitions and operations.
 - ◇ *Near East* – \$3.751 billion, including \$2.16 billion for Israel, an increase of \$60 million consistent with the agreement to increase FMF and decrease Economic Support Funds (ESF) for Israel; \$206 million for Jordan to support force modernization border security and counter-terrorism efforts; \$25 million for Bahrain to support OEF efforts; and \$15 million for Yemen to promote counter-terrorism efforts in support of GWOT.
 - ◇ *Europe and Eurasia* – \$192.4 million, including over \$50 million for ongoing efforts to support the seven new NATO invitees and to continue programs in Partnership for Peace countries in Central Europe, the Baltics, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The request includes programs such as defense reform to promote strong civil-military relationships. Funding will also promote continued implementation of Membership, Partnership and Individual country Action Plan goals and activities directly related to the GWOT.
 - ◇ *East Asia and the Pacific* – \$21 million, including \$17 million for the Philippines, a key ally in the war on terrorism, for the third year of a multi-year effort to help sustain Philippine military capability and improve its capacity to combat terrorism within its borders; \$2 million to East Timor for continued support of the East Timor Defense Force; and \$1 million for Mongolia as part of a multi-year communications project to improve its border defense capabilities.
 - ◇ *South Asia* – \$241 million, including \$150 million to continue the Afghan National Army (ANA) train and equip program; \$75 million for Pakistan’s involvement in the war on terrorism and \$10 million for Nepal to buttress counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism efforts against Maoist rebels.

- ◇ *Western Hemisphere* – \$143.1 million, including \$110 million for Colombia to support counter-terrorism operations and protect key infrastructure such as the oil pipeline. Funds will also be used to sustain and expand the capabilities of militaries to respond to regional instability through force modernization, training, and equipment and enable them to respond to spillover effects of the drug interdiction effort; and fund training and equipment to Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay, which participate in worldwide peacekeeping operations and humanitarian and disaster assistance operations.
- ◇ *Africa* – \$23 million, including \$6 million for South Africa and \$4 million for Nigeria to improve peacekeeping capacity and enhance border and maritime control; \$2 million for Djibouti to upgrade infrastructure, upon which the U.S. and other coalition partners depend; and \$1.5 million to continue the Military Health Affairs program to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in African militaries.
- ◇ *Global* – \$42.5 million, including \$2 million for Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities, which provides assistance to key countries to improve their peacekeeping capabilities, thus creating a bigger pool of potential peacekeepers and reducing their dependence on U.S. forces; and \$40.5 million for FMF administrative costs focusing on countries involved in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) with minimal or non-existent staffing for security assistance program management.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO):

- The Administration is requesting \$94.9 million for PKO in FY 2004.
- PKO funds are designed to advance international support for voluntary multinational efforts in conflict resolution, including support for international missions in response to emerging crises. These funds promote involvement of regional organizations and help leverage support for multinational efforts where no formal cost-sharing mechanisms exist.
- The PKO request provides \$20 million for Afghanistan. These funds support salaries and training for ANA soldiers and are the U.S. contribution to a global effort to develop institutional support and nascent organizations for the force as it develops.
- The request also includes \$9 million for Africa Regional Peacekeeping Operations. Funds support African forces to help uphold cease-fires and peace agreements, including efforts in the Mano River Region, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, and contributes to other peace initiatives. Funds will help disarm and demobilize combatants in the context of internationally supervised peace agreements.
- FY 2004 PKO funds provide \$15 million to the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program. Built on the achievements of its predecessor, the African Crisis Response Initiative, ACOTA trains and equips

selected African militaries to carry out peace support and humanitarian relief operations. At the same time, it will provide the basis for lethal peace enforcement training. Programs will continue in Ghana, Senegal, Kenya, Botswana, and Ethiopia, among others.

- The request includes \$16.4 million to fund the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai.
- \$2 million of the request will continue support for the U.S. Civilian Police (CIVPOL) assigned to the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). An additional \$1 million will provide transport services if a peacekeeping force is established in the wake of a peace settlement in Sri Lanka.
- \$31.5 million in PKO funds will support Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) peacekeeping activities. \$11.8 million will fund ongoing programs and operating expenses of the OSCE Bosnia Mission. \$900,000 will cover our annual OSCE Croatia Mission voluntary assessment. \$9.5 million will support the OSCE Kosovo Mission, which is charged under the Dayton Accord with institution building. \$9.3 million will fund salaries for contract American employees in OSCE missions in the Balkans, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Central Europe.

IV. Multilateral Economic Assistance

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
International Financial Institutions			
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	100,500	177,813	184,997
International Development Association (IDA)	792,400	874,338	976,825
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	5,000	3,631	4,002
Asian Development Fund	98,017	147,386	151,921
African Development Fund (AfDF)	100,000	118,073	118,081
African Development Bank	5,100	5,104	5,105
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	35,779	35,805	35,431
IADB – Multilateral Investment Fund	-	29,591	32,614
Inter-American Investment Corporation	18,000	30,352	30,898
International Fund for Agricultural Development	20,000	15,004	15,004
Arrears	[-]	[177,718]	[195,874]
Subtotal, IFIs	1,174,796	1,437,097	1,554,878
International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)	174,500 ¹	310,400	314,550

International Financial Institutions (IFIs):

- The FY 2004 request includes \$1.36 billion for scheduled annual U.S. commitments to IFIs. This includes funding for the second year commitment of three new replenishments: \$950 million for IDA, \$118 million for AfDF, and \$107.5 million for GEF. The three-year pledge to IDA is subject, in part, to a set of performance indicators tied to increased contributions in 2004 (\$950 million) and 2005 (\$1.050 billion). The four-year pledge to GEF is also subject, in part, to a set of performance indicators tied to an increased contribution in FY 2006 (\$177.5 million).
- The request also includes \$195.9 million to clear a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears to IFIs.
- IFIs lend to and invest in developing and transition economies and private sector enterprises in countries where risks are too high for private financing alone and where leverage is needed to encourage private financing.
- Bank policies and lending programs reflect U.S. priorities in promoting growth, increasing productivity, and reducing poverty in developing countries.

¹ Does not include funding for UNICEF.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P):

- The FY 2004 request of \$314.6 million for IO&P provides U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs addressing global challenges through international cooperation.
- Voluntary contributions from IO&P generally provide core financial support for over 20 international organizations. While other U.S. funds may be available, their use is normally restricted to specific activities and program purposes.
- The IO&P request includes \$120 million for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and \$100 million for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) which coordinates UN development assistance to build countries' indigenous capacities to achieve sustainable development. UNDP has been designated to help lead the multilateral effort for reconstruction in Afghanistan. UNDP also channels development assistance to countries where the United States does not have a bilateral program.
- The request also provides funding for various other organizations, including the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$21 million), UN Environment Program (\$10 million), and International Conservation Programs (\$6.2 million)
- This year's IO&P request restores funding within this appropriation for the World Food Program (\$6 million), which was requested in FY 2003 under P.L. 480 Title II and USAID's International Disaster Assistance. It also includes funding (\$700 thousand) for the UN Guards in Iraq Program.

**DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES (CJS)**

I. Department of State

Administration of Foreign Affairs

State Programs

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP)			
Ongoing Operations	3,245,427	3,384,179	3,516,843
Worldwide Security Upgrades	535,635	553,000	646,701
Total, D&CP	3,781,062	3,937,179	4,163,544
Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	210,500	177,000	157,000

Overview:

- The United States is today fully engaged in a campaign against global terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. In the context of this campaign, the conduct of the nation's foreign affairs has taken on greater urgency and increased importance.
- The Department of State has helped maintain American leadership of the international coalition against terror, while at the same time advancing a broad array of other U.S. interests around the world. This has required the application of intense, sustained diplomatic force – and demonstrated the necessity of having a State Department with the capacity to deliver it.
- Resources mean the difference between a proactive U.S. foreign policy and one that is, by necessity, reactive. The FY 2004 budget request provides funding to meet the President's foreign policy commitments. The request also funds the third year of the Secretary's concerted effort to rebuild and ready American diplomacy – our first line of offense.
- The FY 2004 request builds on initiatives to get the right people, construct secure facilities, and utilize information technology to serve the nation's needs. Requested funding provides for key components of the State Department's operations and

infrastructure and for vigorous U.S. engagement abroad through public diplomacy and international organizations.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP):

- The FY 2004 request for D&CP, the State Department's primary operating account, totals \$4.164 billion.
- D&CP supports the diplomatic activities and programs that constitute the first line of offense against threats to the security and prosperity of the American people. Together with Machine Readable Visa and other fees, the account funds the operating expenses and infrastructure required to carry out U.S. foreign policy in more than 260 locations around the world.
- The FY 2004 D&CP request provides \$3.517 billion for ongoing operations – a net increase of \$132.7 million over the FY 2003 level. Increased funding will enable the State Department to advance national interests effectively through improved diplomatic readiness, particularly in human resources.
- The request completes the Secretary's three-year Diplomatic Readiness Initiative to meet identified staffing and training needs. New D&CP funding in FY 2004 of \$97 million will allow the addition of 399 professionals, providing a total of 1,158 new staff from FY 2002 through FY 2004.
- The FY 2004 D&CP request also provides \$646.7 million for Worldwide Security Upgrades – an increase of \$93.7 million over last year. This total includes \$504.6 million to continue worldwide security programs for guard protection, physical security equipment and technical support, information and system security, and security personnel and training. It also includes \$43.4 million to expand the perimeter security enhancement program for 232 posts and \$98.7 million for improvements in domestic and overseas protection programs, including 85 additional agents and other security professionals.

Capital Investment Fund (CIF):

- The FY 2004 request provides \$157 million for the CIF to ensure that the investments made in FY 2002 and FY 2003 keep pace with increased demand from users for functionality and speed.
- Requested funding includes \$15 million for State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset (SMART). The SMART initiative will replace outdated systems for cables and messages with a unified system that adds information sharing and document archiving.

Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Ongoing Operations	443,000	500,000	524,700
Non-Security Construction	15,000	50,000	128,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades			
Security Construction	865,516	608,550	761,400
Compound Security	179,530	146,450	100,000
Other Security Support Costs	14,280	-	-
Subtotal, Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,059,326	755,000	861,400
Total, ESCM	1,517,326	1,305,000	1,514,400

Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM):

- The FY 2004 request for ESCM is \$1.514 billion. This total – an increase of \$209.4 million over the FY 2003 level – reflects the Administration’s continuing commitment to protect U.S. Government personnel serving abroad, improve the security of overseas facilities, and address serious deficiencies in the State Department’s overseas infrastructure.
- For the ongoing ESCM budget, the Administration is requesting \$524.7 million. This budget includes maintenance and repairs at overseas posts, facility rehabilitation projects, construction security, renovation of the Harry S Truman Building, all activities associated with leasing overseas properties, and management of the overseas buildings program.
- In Security Construction, the Administration is requesting \$761.4 million for the next tranche of security-driven construction projects to replace high-risk facilities. Funding will support the construction of secure embassy compounds in seven countries – Algeria, Burma, Ghana, Indonesia, Panama, Serbia, and Togo. In addition, the requested funding will provide new on-compound buildings for USAID in Ghana, Jamaica, and Nigeria.
- FY 2004 represents a transitional year for a proposed Security Cost Sharing program. This program, which is to be phased in over five years, will encourage agencies to review their current and future overseas staffing by charging those agencies represented overseas based on a calculation developed in an interagency working group. Of the \$761.4 million total, \$120 million represents what would come from an agency surcharge. The capital surcharge will be fully implemented in FY 2005.
- The ESCM request includes \$100 million to strengthen security at vulnerable posts and \$128.3 million to construct the new U.S. embassy building in Berlin.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	247,000	245,306	345,346

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECE):

- The FY 2004 request of \$345.3 million for ECE maintains funding for exchanges at the FY 2003 request level of \$245.3 million and adds \$100 million for projects in Eastern Europe and the states of the former Soviet Union previously funded from Foreign Operations appropriations.
- Authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act), as amended, exchanges are strategic activities that build mutual understanding and strengthen relations between the United States and other countries. They establish the trust, confidence, and international cooperation necessary to advance the full range of U.S. national interests.
- The request provides \$141 million for Academic Programs. These include the J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program for exchange of students, scholars, and teachers, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program for academic study and internships in the United States for mid-career professionals from developing countries. They also include programs to promote university partnerships, English teaching abroad, foreign student advising, and the North-South Center.
- The request provides \$73 million for Professional and Cultural Exchanges. These include the International Visitor Program, which supports travel to the United States by current and emerging leaders to obtain firsthand knowledge of American politics and values, and the Citizen Exchange Program, which partners with U.S. non-profit organizations to support professional, cultural, and grassroots community exchanges.
- The request provides \$100 million for exchanges funded in the past from the FREEDOM Support Act (FSA) and Support for East European Democracy (SEED) accounts. Consolidating all exchange programs in one bureau will rationalize exchange policies and management and lead to greater programmatic efficiencies.
- The ECE request also includes \$31 million for exchanges support. This is a straight-line projection of the FY 2003 request level.

Other State Programs

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Office of Inspector General	29,000	29,264	31,703
Representation Allowances	6,485	9,000	9,000
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	9,400	11,000	10,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	16,500	15,000	1,000
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,219	1,219	1,219
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	17,044	18,817	19,773
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund ¹	[135,629]	[138,200]	[134,979]

Office of Inspector General (OIG):

- The FY 2004 request of \$31.7 million will support OIG activities, including audits, investigations, and inspections of worldwide operations and programs of the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. OIG activities assist in improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations, as well as detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

Representation Allowances:

- The FY 2004 request of \$9 million will reimburse diplomatic and consular personnel in part for officially representing the United States abroad and before international organizations.

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials:

- The FY 2004 request of \$10 million in two-year funds will provide extraordinary protection for international organizations and foreign missions and officials in the United States.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS):

- The FY 2004 request provides \$1 million to help meet emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- The account reimburses other agencies for hostage rescue contingencies. It also covers the evacuation of American officials and their families from areas of political unrest or natural disaster, and other activities.

¹ Mandatory funding.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT):

- At \$19.8 million, the FY 2004 request will fund the contract with AIT for economic and commercial services, cultural and information programs, and travel documents and services for Americans and the people on Taiwan.

Repatriation Loans Program Account:

- The requested funding of \$1.2 million will help provide emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States. They include travelers without money because of theft, illness, or accident, as well as Americans residing abroad caught in disasters or needing to escape abusive situations.

B. International Organizations

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	899,206	891,378	1,010,463
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	824,967	725,981	550,200

Contributions to International Organizations (CIO):

- The FY 2004 request of \$1.010 billion for CIO provides funding for U.S. assessed contributions, consistent with statutory restrictions, to 44 international organizations to further U.S. economic, political, social, and cultural goals.
- The request recognizes U.S. international obligations and reflects the President's commitment to maintain the financial stability of the United Nations and other international organizations that include the World Health Organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- The CIO request includes \$71.4 million to support renewed U.S. membership in the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This request provides \$13 million to fund the U.S. share of the fourth quarter of UNESCO's 2003 budget and should result in a surplus that could be used by the organization for programs of high priority of the United States. The request also provides \$52.9 million for the U.S. share of UNESCO's 2004 budget and \$5.5 million for a one-time contribution to their Working Capital Fund. UNESCO contributes to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture, and communication, and by furthering intercultural understanding and universal respect for justice, rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, notably a free press.
- Membership in international organizations benefits the United States by building coalitions and pursuing multilateral programs that advance U.S. interests. These include: promoting economic growth through market economies; settling disputes peacefully; encouraging non-proliferation, nuclear safeguards, arms control, and disarmament; adopting international standards to facilitate international trade, telecommunications, transportation, environmental protection, and scientific exchange; and strengthening international cooperation in agriculture and health.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA):

- The Administration is requesting \$550.2 million for CIPA in FY 2004. This funding level will allow the United States to pay its share of assessed United Nations peacekeeping budgets, fulfilling U.S. commitments and avoiding increased UN arrears.
- This UN peacekeeping appropriation serves U.S. interests in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, where UN peacekeeping missions assist in ending conflicts, restoring peace, and strengthening regional stability. FY 2004 funding will help support peacekeeping operations in the Balkans in Serbia, Kosovo, and Bosnia; East Africa in Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia; the Great Lakes region of Central Africa in the Congo, Burundi, Uganda, and Rwanda; the Middle East in key states involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict; and Asia in East Timor.
- UN peacekeeping missions leverage U.S. political, military, and financial assets through the authority of the UN Security Council and the participation of other states that provide funds and peacekeepers for conflicts around the world.

C. Related Appropriations

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
The Asia Foundation	9,250	9,444	9,250
National Endowment for Democracy	33,500	36,000	36,000
East-West Center	14,000	14,280	14,280
Eisenhower/Israeli Arab Exchange Programs	875	875	875

The Asia Foundation:

- The Asia Foundation is a non-governmental grant-making organization with a sustained presence in Asia and the Pacific. Its programs complement official efforts to advance U.S. interests in the region.
- The FY 2004 request of \$9.3 million will enable The Asia Foundation to support local groups and hands-on programs that strengthen democratic institutions and leadership, develop non-governmental and regional organizations, and advance the rule of law and human rights. In response to the threat of international terrorism, the foundation will continue to emphasize activities that contribute to the stability of key Asian countries and reduce the threat of extremism.

East-West Center:

- The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West was established by Congress in 1960. Located in Hawaii, it promotes better relations and understanding between the United States and nearly 60 nations of Asia and the Pacific.
- The FY 2004 request of \$14.3 million will help support the center's programs of cooperative study, training, and research – programs directed toward a region with more than 50 percent of the world's population. These advance long-term U.S. interests and multilateral needs, including strengthening democracy and human rights and encouraging economic growth and security.

National Endowment for Democracy (NED):

- The National Endowment for Democracy is a private non-profit organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions and processes around the world. NED makes grants to numerous U.S. organizations for programs in such areas as labor, open markets, political party development, human rights, rule of law, and independent media.

- The FY 2004 budget request for NED of \$36 million will fund democracy-building programs in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, the NIS, Latin America, and the Middle East. NED programs will support countries in transition, strengthen civil society, assist democratic activists in authoritarian countries, encourage free market reforms, and develop regional networks.

Eisenhower/Israeli Arab Exchange Programs:

- The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program promotes international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom-designed professional programs.
- The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program fosters mutual understanding by enabling Arab citizens of Israel to study and conduct research in the United States.
- Interest and earnings from respective trust funds – estimated for FY 2004 at \$500,000 and \$375,000 – support these two programs.

II. Broadcasting Board of Governors

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
International Broadcasting Operations	458,395	467,898	525,204
Broadcasting to Cuba	24,872	25,362	26,901
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	68,600	13,740	11,395
Total, BBG	551,867	507,000	563,500

International Broadcasting Operations (IBO):

- The FY 2004 budget request provides \$525.2 million for U.S. Government non-military international broadcasting operations. Through the IBO account, the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) funds operations of the Voice of America (VOA), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), and all related program delivery and support activities.
- The IBO request includes funding to advance broadcasting efforts related to the war on terrorism. The request includes \$30 million to initiate the Middle East Television Network – a new Arabic-language satellite TV network that, once operational, will have the potential to reach vast audiences in the Middle East. The request also includes funding to double VOA Indonesian radio programming, significantly increase television programming in Indonesian, and expand BBG audience development efforts.
- The FY 2004 request redirects funding to BBG’s high priority programs for Near East Asia and South Asia. The funding is redirected from the elimination of BBG’s low priority broadcasting in Central and Eastern European countries that have demonstrated significant advances in democracy and press freedoms, and are now, or will be soon, NATO and European Union members. In addition, the request reflects efficiencies achieved through a five-percent reduction in administration and management costs in FY 2004.

Broadcasting to Cuba (OCB):

- The FY 2004 request provides \$26.9 million for continuing Radio Marti and TV Marti operations, including salary and inflation increases, to support current schedules.

Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI):

- The FY 2004 request provides \$11.4 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements to maintain the BBG’s worldwide transmission network. The request includes \$2.9 million to maintain and improve security of U.S. transmission facilities overseas.

III. Other Programs

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
International Trade Commission	51,440	54,000	58,295
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,136	1,136	1,200
Pacific Charter Commission	1,500	-	-

International Trade Commission (ITC):

- The International Trade Commission is an independent, nonpartisan, Federal agency with a wide range of trade-related mandates. The ITC makes determinations with respect to unfair trade practices in import trade, as well as import injury and intellectual property-based investigations. It also exercises broad investigative powers on matters of trade, conducts economic research and fact-finding investigations of trade issues, and provides technical information and advice on trade matters to Congress and the Administration.
- At \$58.3 million, the FY 2004 request for the ITC will fund activities related to these mandates.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:

- The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission adjudicates the claims of American nationals (individuals and corporations) arising out of the nationalization, expropriation, or other taking of their property by foreign governments, pursuant to the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 and other statutes.
- The FY 2004 budget request of \$1.2 million will enable the commission to continue this function, while also providing technical assistance to the Departments of State and the Treasury and to the public in connection with international and war claims programs.

**AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES**

Department of Agriculture

P.L. 480 Title II

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
P.L. 480 Title II	958,820	1,185,000	1,185,000

P.L. 480 Title II:

- Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) is requested by the Department of Agriculture and administered by USAID.
- The FY 2004 request for Title II is \$1.185 billion. This sustains a 39 percent increase over FY 2002, exclusive of FY 2002 emergency funds, in USAID-managed food assistance resources that are no longer dependent on surplus commodities.
- Title II provides U.S. food assistance in response to emergencies and disasters around the world via the World Food Program and private voluntary organizations. Title II resources have been critical to saving lives by preventing and mitigating famines and providing urgent relief to victims of natural disasters and complex emergencies where natural disasters are compounded by ongoing civil strife.
- Through this title, the United States provides resources to private voluntary organizations and the World Food Program to help improve the food security of needy people through the direct distribution of agricultural commodities or the use of local currencies generated by the sale of these commodities in the recipient country.

**DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES**

United States Institute of Peace

<i>(BA in thousands of dollars)</i>	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Request
United States Institute of Peace	15,104	16,200	17,200

United States Institute of Peace (USIP):

- USIP was created by Congress in 1984 to strengthen the nation’s capabilities to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts.
- The FY 2004 request of \$17.2 million will enable the Institute to increase support for its Special Initiative on the Muslim World, with particular emphasis on programs to support the rule of law and to open channels of communication with key religious leaders in this area. The funding will also support the Institute’s efforts to respond to post conflict challenges in Afghanistan, especially through the Administration of Justice Program.
- USIP program activity includes policy assessments for the executive and legislative branches, rule of law projects and interfaith dialogues in zones of conflict, conflict resolution training for foreign affairs professionals, summer institutes and educational materials for teachers at high school and undergraduate levels, grants and fellowships, publications, a research library, a national student essay contest, and other programs to increase public understanding of the nature of international conflicts.

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