

# Congressional Budget Justification

## Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2027

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**Congressional Budget Justification**  
**Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs**

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United States Department of State

Washington, DC 20520

The Department of State is unwavering in its commitment to an America First foreign policy that protects our sovereignty, strengthens our security, and advances the prosperity of the American people. Our Department supports this mission by curbing illegal immigration, securing our borders to protect American jobs and communities, safeguarding freedom of expression and privacy in digital spaces, and ensuring American economic power and prosperity remain a cornerstone of our national security. Our dedication to peace through strength reinforces America's ability to deter threats and enables the United States, under President Trump, to lead effectively on the global stage, ushering in a new era of American greatness.

The FY 2027 budget request of \$33.6 billion for the Department of State, including rescissions, will allow us to fulfill the Department's mission. This request directly aligns with the vision and goals of the Department's newly released Agency Strategic Plan for FY 2026-2030.

In 2025, I approved the first comprehensive Department reorganization in decades. We consolidated offices with overlapping functions, eliminated unnecessary bureaucracy and streamlined our workforce, while simultaneously integrating functions previously performed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). This Request strengthens the Department's post-reorganization structure and would allow the Department to take on selected international communications functions and advance our interests.

Building on these reforms, the Department's Diplomatic Engagement funding request of \$12.7 billion implements our America First foreign policy at home and abroad, safeguarding the Department's people, property, and data. A secure diplomatic platform is essential for protecting American interests worldwide. The Request includes historic investments in the Bureau of Diplomatic Security to enhance our global security posture.

In parallel with securing personnel and facilities, the Department continues its IT modernization by integrating program and other data formerly held by USAID, advancing enterprise-level artificial intelligence capabilities, and upgrading technology infrastructure and cybersecurity. These measures will improve program efficiency, performance, and agility.

The Request builds upon ongoing efforts to bring security to places like Syria, expand engagement in the Indo-Pacific region, and strengthen strategic partnerships in the Western Hemisphere, including with Venezuela.

Economic security is integral to national security, and this budget request reinforces American economic dominance as a central component of foreign policy. By securing access to critical minerals and maritime mineral rights, strengthening American supply chains, developing competitive and commercial space programs, and stopping foreign actors' abuse of the global trading system, we will strengthen our technological edge and help reindustrialize the United States through diplomacy and foreign assistance.

Since January 2025, the Department has overhauled its foreign assistance structure and programs to ensure that foreign assistance is used to advance U.S. national security and diplomatic objectives. The \$20.9 billion included in this budget will ensure this continues in FY 2027.

Nowhere has this new approach to foreign assistance been clearer than in global health and the bilateral health memoranda of understanding the Department has signed with partner governments to advance the America First Global Health Strategy. American foreign assistance is not charity, and these agreements will allow our partners to assume more responsibility for their own well-being while also ensuring our continued global leadership in this area. As of March 10, 2026, the Department has signed 24 arrangements with respect to more than \$12.5 billion in planned U.S. assistance from 2026-2030, alongside more than \$7.7 billion in



United States Department of State

Washington, DC 20520

anticipated recipient country co-investment. This Request will fund the America First Global Health Strategy, as well as continue support for the Global Fund to provide health commodities at scale.

Similarly, the Department has embraced a new approach to humanitarian response, even as it has successfully responded to crises such as Hurricane Melissa's devastation in the Caribbean. It is clear, continued dysfunction and inefficiencies in the global humanitarian response architecture need to be addressed. Consolidated overseas humanitarian aid funding in the newly enacted International Humanitarian Assistance account, elimination of the inefficient Food for Peace Title II program, and the Department's landmark MOU with the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, are important steps in that direction.

The budget request for the America First Opportunity Fund (AIOF) will allow the Department to sustain our enduring commitments to Jordan and to fund important strategic investments in critical minerals, infrastructure, transportation, telecommunications. Economic development and investment programs funded by the AIOF will drive private-sector led development, create economic opportunities for American companies and create jobs here at home, and enhance our bilateral relationships with key partners. The amount requested for this account reflects the importance of having flexible resources at the ready to protect U.S. security and prosperity, in our own hemisphere and in East Asia and the Pacific.

Our national interests are similarly served by the robust security assistance this request includes, not only for longstanding partners such as Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Taiwan, but also to disrupt and reduce illicit synthetic drug trafficking fueling transnational crime and terrorism — especially in the Western Hemisphere — and deepen security partnerships in East Asia and Pacific. Robust security assistance is also reflected in the Department's request for loan authority for \$18 billion in continued and improved foreign military financing, which enables the United States to provide a continuum of modern financing options to seize historic opportunities while strengthening the defense industrial base; increasing American competitiveness vis-à-vis rivals; advancing critical minerals objectives; helping enduring allies make critical large-scale defense investments desperately needed today; and cooperating with partners to address emerging priorities.

Thank you for your partnership and consideration as we work together to fulfill President Trump's America First foreign policy.

Sincerely,

Marco Rubio  
Secretary of State

**DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST  
FY 2025 – FY 2027**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>TOTAL NET INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Includes Function 150, 300, and 800 accounts included in President's Budget Request)</b>	51,819,135	51,086,341	35,572,322	(16,246,813)	(15,514,019)
<b>Total - Gross State Department and USAID (including Function 300) excludes rescissions, cancellations and Passport Application Execution Fees (PAEF)</b>	54,663,478	48,368,449	35,113,092	(19,550,386)	(13,255,357)
<b>Total - Net State Department and USAID (including Function 300) including rescissions, cancellations and PAEF</b>	46,594,322	47,528,143	33,598,792	(12,995,530)	(13,929,351)
<b>DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS</b>	16,536,534	16,002,805	12,664,792	(3,871,742)	(3,338,013)
<b>DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT</b>	15,629,620	15,330,105	12,664,792	(2,964,828)	(2,665,313)
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	12,579,892	12,107,467	11,918,788	(661,104)	(188,679)
<b>State Programs</b>	9,888,447	9,228,936	9,281,543	(606,904)	52,607

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Diplomatic Programs</b>	<b>9,413,107</b>	<b>9,358,236</b>	<b>9,367,928</b>	<b>(45,179)</b>	<b>9,692</b>
Ongoing Operations	5,599,400	5,599,400	5,228,805	(370,595)	(370,595)
Worldwide Security Protection	3,813,707	3,758,836	4,139,123	325,416	380,287
<b>Capital Investment Fund</b>	<b>389,000</b>	<b>399,700</b>	<b>413,615</b>	<b>24,615</b>	<b>13,915</b>
<b>Consular Border Security Programs</b>	<b>86,340</b>	<b>(529,000)</b>	<b>(500,000)</b>	<b>(586,340)</b>	<b>29,000</b>
Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Revenue	(491,000)	(517,000)	(533,000)	(42,000)	(16,000)
Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Spending Authority	50,000	513,000	533,000	483,000	20,000
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	(375,000)	(900,000)	(500,000)	(125,000)	400,000
Restoration of Previously Withheld Unobligated Balances	902,340	375,000	-	(902,340)	(375,000)
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	<b>1,733,821</b>	<b>2,012,692</b>	<b>1,969,256</b>	<b>235,435</b>	<b>(43,436)</b>
Ongoing Operations	997,139	812,836	865,616	(131,523)	52,780
Worldwide Security Upgrades	960,682	1,199,856	1,103,640	142,958	(96,216)
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	(224,000)	-	-	224,000	-
<b>Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>957,624</b>	<b>865,839</b>	<b>667,989</b>	<b>(289,635)</b>	<b>(197,850)</b>
Office of the Inspector General	131,670	135,550	126,952	(4,718)	(8,598)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	741,000	667,000	215,938	(525,062)	(451,062)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs Rescission of Prior-Year Balances	-	(25,000)	-	-	25,000
Representation Expenses	7,415	10,000	7,415	-	(2,585)
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	30,890	30,890	-	-
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service <sup>1</sup>	8,885	8,885	8,885	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account <sup>1</sup>	1,800	2,550	3,750	1,950	1,200

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	35,964	35,964	35,964	-	-
International Communications Activities	-	-	238,195	238,195	238,195
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>2,214,516</b>	<b>2,619,819</b>	<b>292,417</b>	<b>(1,922,099)</b>	<b>(2,327,402)</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,543,452	1,389,152	292,417	(1,251,035)	(1,096,735)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) Enacted ICA Rescission	(201,846)	-	-	201,846	-
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,234,144	1,230,667	-	(1,234,144)	(1,230,667)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) Enacted ICA Rescission	(361,234)	-	-	361,234	-
<b>Related Programs</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>357,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(359,000)</b>	<b>(357,000)</b>
The Asia Foundation	22,000	20,000	-	(22,000)	(20,000)
National Endowment for Democracy	315,000	315,000	-	(315,000)	(315,000)
East-West Center	22,000	22,000	-	(22,000)	(22,000)
<b>Trust Funds</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>(7,555)</b>	<b>(9,044)</b>	<b>(8,800)</b>
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	346	203	-	(346)	(203)
CMEWD Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(8,300)	(8,300)	(8,300)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	305	180	-	(305)	(180)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	94	117	-	(94)	(117)
International Chancery Center	744	745	745	1	-
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>47,500</i>	<i>(12,500)</i>	<i>(12,500)</i>
<b>International Commissions (Function 300)</b>	<b>474,723</b>	<b>244,574</b>	<b>461,142</b>	<b>(13,581)</b>	<b>216,568</b>

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	64,800	79,800	83,900	19,100	4,100
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	78,000	78,000	309,300	231,300	231,300
International Boundary and Water Commission - Supplemental, American Relief Act, 2025 (Div.P.L.118-158)	250,000	-	-	(250,000)	-
<b>American Sections</b>	<b>16,204</b>	<b>18,204</b>	<b>13,223</b>	<b>(2,981)</b>	<b>(4,981)</b>
International Joint Commission	10,881	10,881	10,900	19	19
International Boundary Commission	2,323	2,323	2,323	-	-
North American Development Bank	3,000	5,000	-	(3,000)	(5,000)
<b>International Fisheries Commissions</b>	<b>65,719</b>	<b>68,570</b>	<b>54,719</b>	<b>(11,000)</b>	<b>(13,851)</b>
<b>U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM)</b>	<b>866,914</b>	<b>652,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(866,914)</b>	<b>(652,700)</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	857,214	643,000	-	(857,214)	(643,000)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9,700	9,700	-	(9,700)	(9,700)
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(40,000)</b>	<b>(20,000)</b>
United States Institute of Peace	55,000	20,000	-	(55,000)	(20,000)
United States Institute of Peace Enacted ICA Rescission	(15,000)	-	-	15,000	-
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>33,540,724</b>	<b>33,760,766</b>	<b>22,772,760</b>	<b>(10,767,964)</b>	<b>(10,988,006)</b>
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>20,867,588</b>	<b>22,005,337</b>	<b>13,623,000</b>	<b>(7,244,588)</b>	<b>(8,382,337)</b>
Global Health Programs (GHP)	10,030,450	9,415,775	5,123,000	(4,907,450)	(4,292,775)
GHP Enacted ICA Rescission	(500,000)	-	-	500,000	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
America First Opportunities Fund (AIOF) <sup>3</sup>	-	[850,000]	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
National Security Investment Programs (NSIP)	-	6,766,874	-	-	(6,766,874)
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-	5,400,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	(1,400,000)
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	100,000	500,000	499,900	400,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	460,334	-	-	(460,334)	-
AEECA Enacted ICA Rescission	(460,000)	-	-	460,000	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	55,000	-	-	(55,000)	-
CCF Enacted ICA Rescission	(43,000)	-	-	43,000	-
Democracy Fund (DF)	345,200	205,200	-	(345,200)	(205,200)
DF Enacted ICA Rescission	(83,000)	-	-	83,000	-
DF Enacted Prior Year Rescission	-	(57,000)	-	-	57,000
Development Assistance (DA)	3,931,000	-	-	(3,931,000)	-
DA Enacted ICA Rescission	(2,500,000)	-	-	2,500,000	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	3,590,400	-	-	(3,590,400)	-
ESF Enacted ICA Rescission	(1,650,000)	-	-	1,650,000	-
ESF Enacted Prior Year Rescission	(152,496)	-	-	152,496	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	4,029,000	-	-	(4,029,000)	-
IDA Enacted ICA Rescission	(496,000)	-	-	496,000	-
IDA Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,178,000	-	-	(3,178,000)	-
MRA Enacted ICA Rescission	(800,000)	-	-	800,000	-
Transition Initiatives (TI)	75,000	-	-	(75,000)	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
TI Enacted ICA Rescission	(57,000)	-	-	57,000	-
USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG)	85,500	62,500	-	(85,500)	(62,500)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,695,000	111,988	-	(1,695,000)	(111,988)
USAID OE Enacted ICA Rescission	(125,000)	-	-	125,000	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	259,100	-	-	(259,100)	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,403,500</b>	<b>720,250</b>	<b>654,500</b>	<b>(749,000)</b>	<b>(65,750)</b>
Peace Corps	430,500	410,500	430,500	-	20,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	930,000	830,000	609,000	(321,000)	(221,000)
MCC Rescission of Prior-Year Balances	-	(661,250)	-	-	661,250
MCC Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)
Inter-American Foundation (IAF)	47,000	29,000	-	(47,000)	(29,000)
IAF Enacted ICA Rescission	(27,000)	-	-	27,000	-
U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF)	45,000	12,000	-	(45,000)	(12,000)
USADF Enacted ICA Rescission	(22,000)	-	-	22,000	-
U.S. Foundation for Natural Security and Counterterrorism	-	100,000	-	-	(100,000)
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>(48,000)</b>	<b>18,025</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>38,975</b>
International Affairs Technical Assistance	38,000	30,000	35,000	(3,000)	5,000
Debt Restructuring	25,000	52,000	52,000	27,000	-
Debt Restructuring Recission of Prior-Year Balances	(111,000)	(63,975)	-	111,000	63,975
Debt Restructuring Proposed Cancellations	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>8,478,007</b>	<b>8,653,701</b>	<b>7,311,000</b>	<b>(1,167,007)</b>	<b>(1,342,701)</b>

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,285,000	1,400,000	1,200,000	(85,000)	(200,000)
INCLE Enacted Prior Year Rescission	(65,000)	(179,306)	-	65,000	179,306
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	870,000	870,000	745,000	(125,000)	(125,000)
National Security Engagement Account (NSEA) (formerly Peacekeeping Operations (PKO))	410,458	335,458	27,000	(383,458)	(308,458)
PKO Enacted Prior Year Rescission	-	(50,000)	-	-	50,000
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	119,152	119,152	95,000	(24,152)	(24,152)
IMET Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,858,397	6,158,397	5,250,000	(608,397)	(908,397)
<b>Multilateral Assistance</b>	<b>2,135,215</b>	<b>1,870,143</b>	<b>849,800</b>	<b>(1,285,415)</b>	<b>(1,020,343)</b>
International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)	436,920	339,000	-	(436,920)	(339,000)
IO&P Enacted ICA Rescission	(436,920)	-	-	436,920	-
<b>Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds</b>	<b>2,135,215</b>	<b>1,531,143</b>	<b>849,800</b>	<b>(1,285,415)</b>	<b>(681,343)</b>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	-	-	(206,500)	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,380,256	1,066,184	866,657	(513,599)	(199,527)
African Development Bank	54,649	54,649	54,649	-	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	197,000	-	-	(197,000)	-
AfDF Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(197,000)	(197,000)	(197,000)
Asian Development Fund (AsDF)	43,610	43,610	43,610	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Investment Corporation (IDB Invest)	-	-	75,267	75,267	75,267

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	150,200	150,200	-	(150,200)	(150,200)
GEF Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(150,200)	(150,200)	(150,200)
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	125,000	-	-	(125,000)	-
CTF Enacted ICA Rescission	(125,000)	-	-	125,000	-
Treasury International Assistance Programs	50,000	75,000	32,317	(17,683)	(42,683)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	43,000	54,000	47,000	4,000	(7,000)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	10,000	-	-	(10,000)	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	87,500	87,500	87,500	-
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>704,414</b>	<b>493,310</b>	<b>277,460</b>	<b>(426,954)</b>	<b>(215,850)</b>
Export-Import Bank	148,860	153,860	357,560	208,700	203,700
Export-Import Bank Offsetting Collections	(76,896)	(303,000)	(532,300)	(455,404)	(229,300)
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	990,450	990,450	810,200	(180,250)	(180,250)
DFC Offsetting Collections	(445,000)	(435,000)	(435,000)	10,000	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	87,000	87,000	77,000	(10,000)	(10,000)
<b>Related International Affairs Accounts</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>134,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>
International Trade Commission	122,000	122,000	134,000	12,000	12,000
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>1,619,107</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	-	<b>(1,619,107)</b>	<b>(1,200,000)</b>
P.L. 480, Title II <sup>4</sup>	1,619,107	1,200,000	-	(1,619,107)	(1,200,000)
<b>Other Commissions</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	-	-
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad (Function 800)	770	770	770	-	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission (Function 150)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Programs (not included above)</b>					
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (Function 150) - <i>Non-add</i>	[2,504]	[2,504]	[2,512]	[8]	[8]
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs (Agriculture, Function 150) - <i>Non-add</i>	[240,000]	[240,000]	-	[(240,000)]	[(240,000)]

<sup>1</sup>EDCS transferred \$1 million to REPAT in FY 2025; EDCS may transfer \$1 million to REPAT in FY 2026 (not included in totals).

<sup>2</sup>FY 2025 Estimate excludes 'shifted base' emergency funds that were not designated as emergency by the President per the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Additionally, the FY 2025 Estimate does not include amounts contained in the President's Special Message dated August 28th. The enacted rescissions from the FY 2025 full-year CR (P.L. 119-4) and the Rescissions Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-28) are written out as their own rows under the main account row and subtracted from the section sub-totals.

<sup>3</sup>The FY 2026 Enacted level of \$850 million for AIOF is non-additive and represents the total amount made available for transfers into the AIOF in the NSIP, PKO, INCLE, and FMF accounts in FY 2026.

<sup>4</sup>The US Department of Agriculture is administering Food for Peace Title II programming in FY 2026. The 2027 Budget eliminates the program.

# STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND ACTING ON EVIDENCE

## Statement of Performance

The Department of State (the Department) implements planning and performance processes to advance national security and the Trump Administration's foreign policy priorities. The Department's policies align with relevant statutes, including the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA), the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA), the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA), and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act). The Department coordinates strategic planning and performance management at the agency, bureau, and country levels to achieve the United States' foreign policy priorities. Planning, performance, and evaluation processes are directly linked to the Department of State Strategic Plan.

## Strategic Planning and Progress Reviews

Every four years, the Department of State undergoes a strategic planning process during which the incoming Administration outlines priorities and creates a roadmap for achieving Department goals. This process results in the Department's Strategic Plan, which guides resource alignment and strengthens multi-year efforts to accomplish the President's foreign policy vision.

The Department's [Strategic Plan](#), published on January 15, 2026, aligns with the President's National Security Strategy and key executive orders such as Executive Order 14211, [One Voice for America's Foreign Relations](#). Together, these documents articulate the President's foreign policy and ensure that all Department employees faithfully execute it.

<b>Goal 1: U.S. National Sovereignty</b>		
<b>Objective 1.1:</b> Secure America's borders and the American people's right to decide who to admit and on what terms.	<b>Objective 1.2:</b> Ensure all Americans can exercise their rights free from foreign interference.	<b>Objective 1.3:</b> Engage in international organizations only when it advances America's national interests.
<b>Goal 2: The Western Hemisphere and Establishment of the Donroe Doctrine</b>		
<b>Objective 2.1:</b> Counter and reverse our competitors' influence in the Western Hemisphere.	<b>Objective 2.2:</b> Strengthen strategic partnerships in the Western Hemisphere.	<b>Objective 2.3:</b> Suppress narco-terrorist gangs and cartels.
<b>Goal 3: Peace and Stability in the Indo-Pacific Region</b>		
<b>Objective 3.1:</b> Strengthen the Indo-Pacific economic system to support U.S. reindustrialization and reinforce ties with allies.		<b>Objective 3.2:</b> Deter aggression and establish favorable military balance across the region.
<b>Goal 4: Rebuild the Civilizational Alliance with European States</b>		
<b>Objective 4.1:</b> Transfer primary responsibility for conventional European defense to allies and expand our joint defense industrial base.	<b>Objective 4.2:</b> Rebalance U.S. trade with European allies and decrease their economic dependencies on adversarial powers.	<b>Objective 4.3:</b> Defend civilizational values and reassert national sovereignty.

<b>Goal 5: U.S. Economic and Technological Dominance</b>			
<b>Objective 5.1:</b> Reindustrialize the United States.	<b>Objective 5.2:</b> Stop foreign actors' abuse of the global trading system.	<b>Objective 5.3:</b> Drive the United States's strategic leverage by increasing U.S. exports and investment.	<b>Objective 5.4:</b> Strengthen U.S. technological edge and industry dominance.
<b>Goal 6: Targeted Foreign Assistance that Puts American Interests First</b>			
<b>Objective 6.1:</b> Leverage assistance as a tool of statecraft.		<b>Objective 6.2:</b> Promote and provide trade, not aid.	

The Department uses the Strategic Plan as a guide to develop bureau and country-level strategies, tailored to cross-cutting functional responsibilities and varying geographic contexts. These strategies inform program, policy, and activity planning, and specify performance metrics to measure progress.

Bureau and country-level strategies are flexible management tools that the Department calibrates to respond to new policy priorities and emerging evidence. Department policies mandate regular progress reviews, such as bureau and mission annual strategy reviews to assess progress toward achieving strategic objectives.

### **Performance Management**

Sound strategic planning, program design, and performance management form the basis for effective and efficient use of the Department's resources to achieve the United States' strategic goals. Program design articulates how the Department plans to achieve goals for a sector, region, or country, while performance management enables the Department to assess the extent to which its initiatives are achieving intended outcomes. The Department's Program and Project Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation Policy details how to implement these principles, which in turn, facilitate the Department understanding of what is working and what may be changed to achieve more effective outcomes. The Department's policy aligns key programs and projects to document goals, objectives, and monitoring and evaluation plans, and directs all bureaus and independent offices to consider performance data and evaluation findings for decision-making. The Department's Program Design and Performance Management Toolkit facilitates implementation of these performance principles. Both the policy and the Toolkit were updated in 2025 to align with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance from the Foundations of Evidence Based Policy Making Act of 2018 and to integrate audit recommendations and findings from the Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO). This update adds clarity and coherence to Department policy. The Department continuously revises the policy as new Executive Orders, laws, and directives are issued.

The Department's performance management efforts are also informed by the President's Management Agenda (PMA), which emphasizes eliminating waste, ensuring accountability, and delivering results for the American people. The PMA outlines key management reform objectives, including reducing the federal workforce by eliminating unnecessary positions, leveraging technology to deliver faster, more secure services, and ensuring accountability for Americans. These principles guide the Department's approach to resource allocation and operational improvement.

In FY 2025, the Department completed 32 evaluations of diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance. Findings and recommendations from evaluation reports are tracked and implemented within their commissioning bureau and are used to improve the bureaus' effectiveness. In FY 2026, the Department anticipates release of the Capacity Assessment and Evidence Plan, both Evidence Act deliverables. Using the findings and recommendations from the Capacity Assessment, the Department will recalibrate tools and training so that personnel can continue to improve the relevance and value of the data and evidence used to advance the mission.

The Department has assumed responsibility for managing some foreign assistance programming from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and is reviewing and implementing, as appropriate, the design, monitoring, and evaluation resources, staff training, and other mechanisms to strengthen monitoring and evaluation capacity in the Department.

### **Performance Reporting and Agency Priority Goals**

The Department implements a comprehensive performance management framework through its Annual Performance Plan (APP), which establishes outcome-oriented metrics to track progress toward strategic objectives. Progress is captured both qualitatively and quantitatively in the Annual Performance Report (APR) to demonstrate advancement toward strategic objectives and deliver measurable value to American taxpayers. In conjunction with the new Strategic Plan, the Department will establish new performance goals and metrics, including two-year Agency Priority Goals (APGs).

The Department will also submit its FY 2027 Evidence Plan following the FY 2027 Budget submission. The plan will include priority questions aligned with the Secretary's and Administration's strategic priorities.

In 2025, the Department implemented the federal civilian hiring freeze, with limited exceptions to ensure oversight of USAID programs managed by the Department. The Department implemented two phases of the Deferred Resignation Program and a Reduction in Force consistent with the Secretary's Reorganization. These measures reflect the Department's commitment to fiscal responsibility and efficient resource allocation while maintaining its ability to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives across 42 bureaus and offices, 227 countries, and over 254 diplomatic posts.

The Department has made significant strides in its use of data and artificial intelligence (AI). By prioritizing workforce training, advancing data and AI literacy and tools, the Department enhanced knowledge transfer across diplomatic posts and reduced administrative burdens on domestic and overseas professionals, allowing personnel to focus on higher-value work. The enterprise-wide collaboration and dedicated attention to Zero Trust principles enables the Department to implement a risk-based approach to system security that helps ensure the protection of critical resources and sensitive information.

These efforts align with the PMA's focus on leveraging technology and data to improve government efficiency. The PMA emphasizes the importance of AI and data-driven decision-making to enhance operational effectiveness and reduce administrative burdens, principles that the Department has integrated into its modernization initiatives.

The Department has undertaken several significant initiatives to streamline processes and strengthen America's diplomatic operations, including the deployment of Department-created generative AI (GenAI) products to nearly all overseas posts. These tools, including the Data Collection and Management Tool (DCT), Northstar, and StateChat, revolutionize the way the Department handles data, conducts research, and executes daily operations.

The AI Research Engine (AIRE) is an AI-powered research assistant that centralizes, translates, categorizes, and generates a summary of user-submitted research for Congressionally mandated public reports. By centrally locating, organizing, and synthesizing research, the AIRE saves staff working on the production of these reports an estimated 19 percent of time spent preparing research and drafts. Northstar, a digital and social media analysis tool, provides research access to over one million news articles and social media government and press posts daily from primarily foreign sources, generating insights about the global media landscape and enhancing the Department's ability to monitor and respond to international developments. StateChat is a secure, Department-wide AI chatbot assistant approved for up to sensitive but unclassified information that saved an estimated 1.5 million hours of staff time in 2025 alone. StateChat enabled AI-powered drafting, summarization, research and analysis for 53,000 users across 97 percent of posts as of January 2026. StateChat assists with drafting routine documents, streamlining document review and editing, improving threat detection, developing training materials and simulation exercises, and providing code

assistance. The Department has also prioritized workforce training and development by conducting weekly trainings with corresponding office hours and by integrating data and AI modules into tradecraft courses.

### **Improving Access to and Quality of Foreign Assistance Data**

The Department has assumed responsibility for maintaining the [ForeignAssistance.gov](https://ForeignAssistance.gov) website, which was previously managed jointly with USAID. The site provides a single, public-facing view of U.S. foreign assistance processes and serves as the central resource for budgetary and financial data produced by U.S. government agencies that manage foreign assistance portfolios. In keeping with the U.S. government's commitment to transparency, ForeignAssistance.gov presents U.S. foreign assistance in accurate and understandable terms. The website addresses aid transparency standards and reporting requirements, including the FATAA, the Evidence Act, and OMB Bulletin 12-01.

Over 1.1 million users have viewed the site more than 4.5 million times since it merged with the legacy Foreign Aid Explorer in August 2021. From January to November 2025, users of the site increased more than 80 percent compared to calendar year 2024. The website will continue to collect and publish foreign assistance data from more than 20 U.S. government agencies that manage foreign assistance programs. The Department is enhancing the site's data collection practices, data quality reviews, and presentation methods and has implemented enhancements across all aspects of the data lifecycle, with continued improvements anticipated incrementally during 2026. The Department is also working with bureaus to educate users and improve the quality of the data collected for enhanced transparency and better accuracy.

### **Build Staff Capacity to Use Data and Evidence Throughout Planning, Performance Management, Project Management and Evaluation Processes**

The Department provides training courses and technical assistance as needed to help staff integrate data and evidence into each stage of the Department's work. For example, the Department has updated the Strategic Planning and Performance Management (SPPM), Managing Program Evaluations (MPE), and Managing Foreign Assistance Awards courses to address skills gaps and enhance agency capacity with the goal of increasing the number of staff with skills in strategic planning, program design, performance management, and evaluation. In addition, the Department introduced an Integrated Country Strategy implementation course to strengthen posts' skills in the implementation and management of their strategies.

Technical assistance from skilled staff and toolkits for strategic planning, program design, performance management, and evaluation are easily accessible and proactively offered through multiple fora. Consistent with FATAA, foreign assistance funded evaluations are posted publicly on the [Foreign Assistance Evaluations](#) page of the Department's website. Finally, for bureaus managing newly absorbed USAID awards, the Department launched the Foreign Assistance Community of Practice (CoP) in December 2025. The new CoP includes dedicated interest groups on program design and monitoring and evaluation, providing a forum for sharing foreign assistance best practices and facilitating peer learning.

## DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations</b>	<b>15,629,620</b>	<b>15,330,105</b>	<b>12,664,792</b>	<b>(2,665,313)</b>
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>12,579,892</b>	<b>12,107,467</b>	<b>11,918,788</b>	<b>(188,679)</b>
<b>State Programs</b>	<b>9,888,447</b>	<b>9,228,936</b>	<b>9,281,543</b>	<b>52,607</b>
<b>Diplomatic Programs</b>	<b>9,413,107</b>	<b>9,358,236</b>	<b>9,367,928</b>	<b>9,692</b>
Ongoing Operations	5,599,400	5,599,400	5,228,805	(370,595)
Worldwide Security Protection	3,813,707	3,758,836	4,139,123	380,287
<b>Capital Investment Fund</b>	<b>389,000</b>	<b>399,700</b>	<b>413,615</b>	<b>13,915</b>
<b>Consular Border Security Programs</b>	<b>86,340</b>	<b>(529,000)</b>	<b>(500,000)</b>	<b>29,000</b>
Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Revenue	(491,000)	(517,000)	(533,000)	(16,000)
Passport Application and Execution Fee (PAEF) Spending Authority	50,000	513,000	533,000	20,000
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	(375,000)	(900,000)	(500,000)	400,000
Restoration of Previously Withheld Unobligated Balances	902,340	375,000	-	(375,000)
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance - Net of Rescission</b>	<b>1,733,821</b>	<b>2,012,692</b>	<b>1,969,256</b>	<b>(43,436)</b>
Ongoing Operations	997,139	812,836	865,616	52,780
Worldwide Security Upgrades	960,682	1,199,856	1,103,640	(96,216)
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	(224,000)	-	-	-
<b>Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>957,624</b>	<b>865,839</b>	<b>667,989</b>	<b>(197,850)</b>
Office of Inspector General	131,670	135,550	126,952	(8,598)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	741,000	667,000	215,938	(451,062)
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-	(25,000)	-	25,000
Representation Expenses	7,415	10,000	7,415	(2,585)
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	30,890	30,890	-
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service <sup>1</sup>	8,885	8,885	8,885	-
<i>Buying Power Maintenance Account</i>	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account <sup>1</sup>	1,800	2,550	3,750	1,200
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	35,964	35,964	35,964	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Communications Activities	-	-	238,195	238,195
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>2,214,516</b>	<b>2,619,819</b>	<b>292,417</b>	<b>(2,327,402)</b>
Contributions to International Organizations	1,543,452	1,389,152	292,417	(1,096,735)
CIO Enacted ICA Rescission	(201,846)	-	-	-
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,234,144	1,230,667	-	(1,230,667)
CIPA Enacted ICA Rescission	(361,234)	-	-	-
<b>International Commissions (Function 300)</b>	<b>474,723</b>	<b>244,574</b>	<b>461,142</b>	<b>216,568</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	64,800	79,800	83,900	4,100
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	78,000	78,000	309,300	231,300
<i>Additional Appropriations - IBWC Construction, American Relief Act, 2025 (Div.P.L.118-158)</i>	<i>250,000</i>	-	-	-
<b>American Sections</b>	<b>16,204</b>	<b>18,204</b>	<b>13,223</b>	<b>(4,981)</b>
International Joint Commission	10,881	10,881	10,900	19
International Boundary Commission	2,323	2,323	2,323	-
North American Development Bank	3,000	5,000	-	(5,000)
<b>International Fisheries Commissions</b>	<b>65,719</b>	<b>68,570</b>	<b>54,719</b>	<b>(13,851)</b>
<b>Related Programs</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>357,000</b>	-	<b>(357,000)</b>
The Asia Foundation	22,000	20,000	-	(20,000)
National Endowment for Democracy	315,000	315,000	-	(315,000)
East-West Center	22,000	22,000	-	(22,000)
<b>Special and Trust Funds</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>(7,555)</b>	<b>(8,800)</b>
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	346	203	-	(203)
CMEWD Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(8,300)	(8,300)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	305	180	-	(180)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	94	117	-	(117)
International Chancery Center	744	745	745	-
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>47,500</i>	<i>(12,500)</i>

*<sup>1</sup>EDCS transferred \$1 million to REPAT in FY 2025; EDCS may transfer \$1 million to REPAT in FY 2026 (not included in total).*

# **DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES**

## DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS (DP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Diplomatic Programs (DP)</b>	<b>9,413,107</b>	<b>9,358,236</b>	<b>9,367,928</b>	<b>9,692</b>
<b>Ongoing Operations</b>	<b>5,599,400</b>	<b>5,599,400</b>	<b>5,228,805</b>	<b>(370,595)</b>
Program Operations	5,014,560	5,011,107	4,735,315	(275,792)
Public Diplomacy	584,840	588,293	493,490	(94,803)
<b>Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)</b>	<b>3,813,707</b>	<b>3,758,836</b>	<b>4,139,123</b>	<b>380,287</b>

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2025 Estimate excludes \$307.8 million of Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) transfers into DP.

<sup>2</sup>The FY 2026 Estimate column is the FY 2026 Diplomatic Programs (DP) appropriation per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-75).

The Diplomatic Programs (DP) appropriation funds personnel and programs spanning over 42 bureaus and offices, 227 countries, and 254 diplomatic posts. It is fundamental to the Department's implementation of U.S. foreign policy, providing the people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations worldwide.

The DP appropriation contains four cost categories (Human Resources, Overseas Programs, Diplomatic Policy and Support, and Security Programs) across three major programmatic allocations (Program Operations, Public Diplomacy, and Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)). Program Operations and Public Diplomacy (PD) are referred to collectively as "Ongoing Operations." To provide better continuity between operational levels, the FY 2026 Estimate's allocations by category reflect assumptions used during the FY 2026 Continuing Resolution rather than the category allocations in the FY 2026 Act.

The FY 2027 DP Request is \$9.4 billion, of which \$5.2 billion is for Ongoing Operations and \$4.1 billion for WSP.

### **Diplomatic Programs - Ongoing Operations:**

The Department's FY 2027 Request for DP Ongoing Operations is \$5.2 billion, with \$4.7 billion for Program Operations and \$493.5 million for PD. The decrease between the FY 2026 Estimate and FY 2027 Request is due to a change in the FY 2026 baseline from the FY 2026 Congressional Budget Justification to the FY 2026 enacted level. The FY 2027 Request for DP Ongoing Operations includes the following major changes:

- \$31.5 million to modernize cybersecurity of the National Security Systems (NSS).
- \$17.8 million to sustain the 2026 pay raise for Direct Hire employees.
- \$14.3 million to sustain the U.S. diplomatic presence in Venezuela.
- \$13.9 million to transition the Department to the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) new Human Capital Management system.
- \$10.0 million to carry out the Department's hosting responsibilities for G7 events in FY 2027.
- \$9.2 million for 32 new Civil Service positions to implement Administration priorities and implement the Department's recent reorganization.
- \$7.0 million for the Department's partial occupancy of the Donald J. Trump Institute for Peace building.
- \$3.0 million to administer the sovereign loan portfolio assumed from USAID.

## **DP Ongoing Operations – Category Details**

### **Human Resources: \$3.7 billion**

Resources requested in this category primarily cover salaries for domestic and overseas American employees (including employees conducting PD and WSP programs). The category also includes funding for the Human Resources Initiative (HRI) and the Bureau of Human Resources (HR) which recruits and trains the workforce equipped to effectively carry out the Department’s goals and priorities domestically and worldwide.

The FY 2027 Request projects an on-board staffing level of 17,236 employees—comprised of 11,103 Foreign Service (FS) and 6,133 Civil Service (CS) positions. This reflects a net decline from the FY 2025 year-end baseline, following the implementation of the Deferred Resignation Program (DRP), a Reduction in Force (RIF), and broader reorganization efforts implemented in 2025 and 2026.

- **American Salaries:** The Request of \$2.8 billion for Ongoing Operations includes the following adjustments:
  - \$21.3 million for the annualized FY 2027 cost of the 400 employees hired in 2025 to integrate USAID functions into the Department that were previously funded by the USAID Operating Expense account partway into FY 2026.
  - \$9.2 million for 32 new Civil Service positions to implement Administration priorities and the Department’s recent reorganization. This includes new positions for the recently established Bureau for Emerging Threats, the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, and the Bureau for Political and Military Affairs.
  - \$7.7 million for the annualization of the 2026 pay raise.
- **Bureau of Human Resources (HR):** The Request of \$190.6 million sustains current operations.
- **Human Resources Initiative (HRI):** The Request of \$13.9 million will fund the Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) 2.0 initiative, enabling the Department’s transition to OPM’s new, consolidated Core Human Capital Management (Core HCM) in coordination with OPM.

\*DP Ongoing Operations excludes American Salaries for Worldwide Security Programs (WSP) and is accounted for under the WSP section below.

### **Overseas Programs: \$1.4 billion**

The Department’s overseas programs form the frontline of American diplomacy, providing Washington with indispensable political and economic analysis from every region while protecting and promoting U.S. interests through sustained engagement with foreign governments, international organizations, and local populations. This category includes the regional bureaus (African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and International Organization Affairs), the Bureau of Global Public Affairs, and the Bureau of Medical Services. In addition, resources in this category cover: Public Diplomacy; Department employees’ travel expenses to and from assignment; and potential liabilities resulting from the separation of locally employed (LE) staff.

The FY 2027 Request for Overseas Programs includes the following:

- **African Affairs (AF):** \$221.5 million to sustain current operations.
- **East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP):** \$148.9 million, including \$10.0 million to expand Mission Australia operations, enhance related communications, and implement the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) Aviation Strategy to strengthen U.S. capabilities in the Indo-Pacific region.

- European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR): \$221.6 million to sustain current operations.
- Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund (FSNSLTF): Existing balances in the trust fund are sufficient to cover projected LE staff separation payments. The Department will continue to assess net liability and payment levels for FY 2027 and future years.
- International Organization Affairs (IO): \$23.7 million, including \$2.0 million to strengthen U.S. leadership in international organizations by promoting the selection and election of qualified U.S. candidates to key positions and to cover increased utility costs at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York.
- Office of International Conferences (IO/C): \$3.5 million to sustain current operations.
- Medical Services (MED): \$17.1 million to sustain current operations.
- Near Eastern Affairs (NEA): \$130.8 million, including \$20.0 million for the phased resumption of a Department presence in Syria, to advance U.S. strategic interests, and enable regional stability.
- Post Assignment Travel (PAT): \$157.4 million to fund Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs for ongoing Foreign Service assignments worldwide.
- South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA): \$58.6 million to sustain current operations.
- Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA): \$151.2 million, includes a \$14.3 million above the 2026 baseline to re-establish the Department's presence in Venezuela.
- Public Diplomacy (PD): \$493.5 million in total, of which:
  - \$263.0 million is within the HR category for PD's share of American Salaries.
  - \$230.5 million is within Overseas Programs, including:
    - \$25.0 million to normalize funding for U.S. participation in international expositions, including Expo 2027 in Belgrade, Serbia.
    - \$5.0 million for strategic PD messaging priorities developed and executed in conjunction with regional teams globally.

### **Diplomatic Policy & Support: \$868.3 million**

Resources in the Diplomatic Policy and Support category fund the Department's essential strategic and managerial functions that enable effective diplomacy worldwide. The components funded under this category reflect the Department's recent reorganization and include the bureaus and offices of: Administration; Arms Control and Nonproliferation; Arms Control and International Security Affairs Executive Office; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Cyberspace and Digital Policy; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Diplomatic Technology; Disaster and Humanitarian Response; Economic Affairs Executive Office; Economic and Business Affairs; Emerging Threats; Office of Foreign Assistance Oversight; Foreign Assistance and Humanitarian Oversight Executive Office; Global Acquisitions; Global Health, Security, and Diplomacy; Global Public Affairs; Intelligence and Research; Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; Office of the Secretary for Management's Executive Office; Office of the Chief Economist; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Population, Refugees, and Migration; and the Office of the Secretary.

The FY 2027 Request for Diplomatic Policy and Support includes the following:

- Bureau of Administration (A): \$199.9 million, including \$7.0 million for the Department's share of operations and maintenance costs at the Donald J. Trump Institute of Peace facility and \$2.5 million

to deploy artificial intelligence technologies that improve the Department's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) processing capabilities.

- Arms Control and Nonproliferation (ACN): \$18.5 million to sustain current operations subsequent to the reorganization's consolidation of the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) and the Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (ADS).
- Budget and Planning (BP): \$14.9 million to sustain current operations.
- Chief of Protocol (CPR): \$43.7 million, a net decrease of \$20.0 million from FY 2026 Estimate, includes \$10.0 million for the United States to host the G7 conference in FY 2027.
- Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): \$98.4 million, including \$3.0 million to administer the Department's repatriation loan and sovereign loan guarantee programs.
- Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP): \$5.4 million to sustain current operations.
- Disaster and Humanitarian Response (DHR): \$14.9 million, reflecting the reorganization of select Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and Global Food Security (GFS) operations into the new DHR bureau.
- Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL): \$17.8 million, including \$0.8 million to sustain the Data Collection Tool (DCT) that facilitates congressionally-mandated human rights reporting activities.
- Diplomatic Technology (DT): \$204.2 million, including \$24.0 million for National Security System cybersecurity requirements and \$14.0 million for the Transport Only Network Infrastructure Enhancement (TrON), which transitions the Department from an outdated network-based security model to a true zero trust model. This transition increases the Department's security posture and enhances user experience by providing more direct connections to applications necessary for Enterprise Infrastructure-Domestic and Overseas Modernization.
- Economic Affairs Executive Office (E/EX): \$3.1 million to normalize operations following the reorganization.
- Economic and Business Affairs (EB): \$23.0 million, including \$11.8 million to increase sanctions targeting development and implementation and \$1.2 million for energy and critical mineral priorities.
- Emerging Threats (ET): \$3.8 million to sustain current operations following the reorganization.
- Foreign Assistance Oversight (FAO): \$28.6 million to normalize operations post-reorganization and enhance the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS Info).
- Foreign Assistance and Humanitarian Affairs Executive Office (F/EX): \$4.1 million to sustain current operations following the reorganization.
- Global Acquisitions (GA): \$5.5 million to sustain current operations, including the management and oversight of contracts transitioned from USAID in FY 2025 and functions realigned from A Bureau by the reorganization.
- Global Health, Security, and Diplomacy (GHSD): \$10.1 million to sustain current operations.
- Global Public Affairs (GPA): \$27.3 million, including \$2.2 million to sustain Washington-area studio infrastructure, maintain messaging consistency and centralized crisis response capabilities with social

media account management software, and enable the efficient use of PD material across the Department through a shared platform. This Request includes contact relationship management activities previously funded under GPA's "Overseas Programs" allocation.

- Intelligence and Research (INR): \$20.5 million, including \$7.5 million for critical investments and upgrades to meet National Security Systems (NSS) cybersecurity requirements.
- Office of the Legal Adviser (L): \$14.0 million, including \$1.5 million for international litigation expenses and the Treaty and Information Management System (TIMS).
- Legislative Affairs (H): \$3.4 million to sustain current operations.
- Under Secretary for Management Executive Office (M/EX): \$11.6 million to sustain current operations following the reorganization.
- Chief Economist (OCE): \$0.7 million to sustain current operations.
- Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES): \$11.2 million, including \$1.0 million to secure American dominance in civil aviation.
- Political-Military Affairs (PM): \$10.9 million, including \$0.4 million to normalize Limited Noncareer Appointment (LNA) positions, increase outreach resources, and sustain mission-critical contract support.
- Arms Control and International Security Affairs Executive Office (T/EX): \$19.0 million to normalize operations following the reorganization, including \$7.8 million to expand the availability of Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) space for T-Family bureaus.
- Office of the Secretary (S): \$53.8 million, including \$4.7 million for secure technology services, ensuring continuity for senior leadership decision-making and crisis response capabilities.

### **Security Programs: \$21.2 million is within DP Operations**

This category includes the Bureau of Counterterrorism, the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs (SPEHA), the Office of Foreign Missions (OFM).

- Counterterrorism (CT): \$7.2 million to sustain current operations.
- Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs (SPEHA): \$2.6 million to sustain current operations.
- Office of Foreign Missions (OFM): \$11.4 million to sustain current operations.

## *Diplomatic Programs Appropriations*

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total, Diplomatic Programs</b>	<b>9,413,107</b>	<b>9,358,236</b>	<b>9,367,928</b>	<b>9,692</b>
<b>Human Resources</b>	<b>3,989,672</b>	<b>3,661,749</b>	<b>3,713,132</b>	<b>51,383</b>
American Salaries, Central Account	3,738,064	3,460,242	3,508,554	48,312
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries</i>	262,552	262,552	262,977	425
<i>WSP - American Salaries</i>	720,919	728,466	738,550	10,084
Foreign Service Institute (FSI)	89,324	-	-	-
Bureau of Human Resources (HR)	133,284	201,507	190,635	(10,872)
Human Resources-Special Complement (HR-COMP)	29,000	-	-	-
Human Resources Initiative (HRI)	-	-	13,943	13,943
<b>Overseas Programs</b>	<b>1,431,970</b>	<b>1,573,953</b>	<b>1,364,625</b>	<b>(209,328)</b>
Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	158,231	231,463	221,463	(10,000)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	4,433	-	-	-
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	133,017	151,436	148,861	(2,575)
Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	219,349	236,944	221,585	(15,359)
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment (FSNSLTF)	9,900	9,900	-	(9,900)
Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	28,855	28,831	23,717	(5,114)
Office of International Conferences (IO/C)	3,357	3,576	3,472	(104)
Bureau of Medical Services (MED)	33,320	17,511	17,057	(454)
Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	167,818	161,003	130,773	(30,230)
Post Assignment Travel (PAT)	138,709	174,332	157,438	(16,894)
Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	76,475	89,693	58,566	(31,127)
Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	131,866	143,523	151,180	7,657
Bureau of Global Public Affairs (GPA)	4,349	-	-	-
Public Diplomacy	322,291	325,741	230,513	(95,228)
<b>Diplomatic Policy and Support</b>	<b>871,661</b>	<b>1,068,668</b>	<b>868,335</b>	<b>(200,333)</b>
Administration (including GSA Rent)	247,278	237,902	199,930	(37,972)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate <sup>1</sup>
Bureau of Arms Control and Nonproliferation (ACN)	-	18,437	18,479	42
Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (ADS)	13,130	-	-	-
Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP)	15,279	15,337	14,866	(471)
Office of the Chief of Protocol (CPR)	63,704	63,704	43,656	(20,048)
Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS)	76,656	125,957	98,372	(27,585)
Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	6,836	5,382	5,382	-
Bureau of Disaster and Humanitarian Response (DHR)	-	-	14,926	14,926
Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	19,221	21,794	17,795	(3,999)
Bureau of Diplomatic Technology (DT)	198,623	285,625	204,238	(81,387)
Economic Affairs Executive Office (E/EX)	-	3,246	3,051	(195)
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB)	12,624	24,238	22,994	(1,244)
Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR)	2,762	-	-	-
Bureau of Emerging Threats (ET)	-	4,297	3,839	(458)
Office of Foreign Assistance Oversight (FAO)	-	26,610	28,601	1,991
Foreign Assistance and Humanitarian Affairs Executive Office (F/EX)	-	5,276	4,052	(1,224)
Bureau of Global Acquisitions (GA)	-	5,763	5,522	(241)
Global Engagement Center (GEC)	950	-	-	-
Global Health, Security, and Diplomacy (GHSD)	5,022	12,380	10,117	(2,263)
Bureau of Global Public Affairs (GPA)	26,224	26,224	27,323	1,099
Office of Global Food Security (GFS)	-	5,973	-	(5,973)
Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)	11,030	13,246	20,528	7,282
Office of International Religious Freedom (IRF)	3,886	-	-	-
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	16,878	-	-	-
Office of the Legal Adviser (L)	14,677	14,658	13,985	(673)
Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H)	3,540	3,540	3,439	(101)
Under Secretary for Management (M)	15,864	-	-	-
Under Secretary for Management Executive Office (M/EX)	-	14,114	11,629	(2,485)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate <sup>1</sup>
Chief Economist (OCE)	-	696	696	-
Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	14,934	12,415	11,202	(1,213)
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM)	10,620	10,543	10,943	400
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	4,219	13,879	-	(13,879)
Arms Control and International Security Affairs Executive Office (T/EX)	-	11,161	18,985	7,824
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)	6,753	-	-	-
Secretary of State (S)	80,951	86,271	53,785	(32,486)
<b>Security Programs</b>	<b>3,119,807</b>	<b>3,053,866</b>	<b>3,421,836</b>	<b>367,970</b>
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	15,239	9,067	7,203	(1,864)
Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs (SPEHA)	-	2,704	2,625	(79)
Office of Foreign Missions (OFM)	11,780	11,725	11,435	(290)
Worldwide Security Protection	3,092,788	3,030,370	3,400,573	370,203

<sup>1</sup>To provide better continuity between operational levels, the FY2026 Estimate's allocations by category reflect assumptions used during the FY2026 Continuing Resolution rather than the category allocations in the FY2026 Act. Decreases between the FY 2026 Estimate and FY 2027 Request columns are due to a change in the FY 2026 baseline from the FY 2026 Department of State Congressional Budget Justification to the FY 2026 enacted level.

### ***Worldwide Security Protection***

(\$ in thousands)

\$ in Thousands	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Worldwide Security Protection Total</b>	<b>3,813,707</b>	<b>3,758,836</b>	<b>4,139,123</b>	<b>380,287</b>
<b>Total Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>3,294,552</b>	<b>3,156,765</b>	<b>3,499,120</b>	<b>342,355</b>
DS - Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)	2,599,752	2,598,811	2,941,166	342,355
DS - WSP Iraq	694,800	557,954	557,954	-
<b>WSP Other Bureaus</b>	<b>519,155</b>	<b>602,071</b>	<b>640,003</b>	<b>37,932</b>
Bureau of Administration (A)	63,687	62,232	63,329	1,097

\$ in Thousands	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Bureau of Arms Control and Nonproliferation (ACN)	-	1,340	1,364	24
Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS)	-	13,549	13,549	-
Office of the Chief of Protocol (CPR)	900	-	-	-
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	1,643	1,613	1,643	30
Bureau of Diplomatic Technology (DT)	293,311	380,213	395,008	14,795
Foreign Service Institute (FSI)	20,721	-	-	-
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment (FSNSLTF)	2,359	2,316	2,359	43
Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)	29,190	30,407	50,297	19,890
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	1,364	-	-	-
Bureau of Medical Services (MED)	53,924	42,100	42,885	785
Office of Foreign Missions (OFM)	118	118	118	-
Post Assignment Travel (PAT)	51,553	50,614	51,553	939
Bureau of Human Resources (HR)	385	17,569	17,898	329

The total WSP FY 2027 Request is \$4.1 billion, a \$380.3 million increase above the FY 2026 Estimate. This funding enables the Department to maintain robust security, cybersecurity, emergency management, and emergency medical capabilities for State Department personnel and other U.S. government personnel serving under Chief of Mission authority at posts worldwide.

The majority of WSP funding is allocated to the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), which secures hundreds of U.S. diplomatic facilities worldwide and protects more than 70,000 U.S. government personnel from over 25 federal agencies operating overseas. DS executes this mission daily in some of the world’s most hostile operating environments—where personnel face threats from terrorists, transnational criminal organizations, and hostile intelligence services. WSP also funds security and emergency response programs in nine functional bureaus, including operational medicine, information security accreditation and deployment, continuity of operations, and security and crisis management training.

The Request includes \$738.6 million for American Salaries under the Human Resources (HR) category, \$10 million above the FY 2026 Estimate. Targeted WSP increases include \$342.4 million for Diplomatic Security, \$40 million to annualize the 3.8 percent pay raise for Law enforcement personnel, \$19.9 million for Intelligence and Research, and \$14.8 million for Diplomatic Technology. The largest bureau increases are described below. Additional details for all bureaus are included in the Appendix 1.

## **Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS): \$3.5 billion**

The FY 2027 Request is \$3.5 billion, a \$342.4 million increase above the FY 2026 Estimate and consists of \$2.8 billion in bureau managed funds and \$707 million in American Salaries. This funding protects U.S. personnel and facilities while modernizing critical defenses against evolving asymmetric threats. The Request advances core strategic objectives: strengthening America by hardening defenses against espionage and cyber aggression; and enhancing security by deploying specialized law enforcement and security capabilities to high-threat diplomatic environments.

The FY 2027 Request includes:

- \$66.0 million for integrated counterintelligence to enhance facility screening, Trusted Workforce 2.0 implementation, and enhanced counter-intelligence analytics.
- \$60.0 million to accelerate the replacement of outdated security technical infrastructure.
- \$57.0 million to expand the operational Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (C-UAS) and drone programs.
- \$45.8 million to provide movement security and physical and technical security for Syria operations.
- \$44.5 million to provide movement security, technical security, and operational capabilities in Libya.
- \$40.0 million for the annualized cost of the 3.8 percent pay raise for Law Enforcement personnel.
- \$22.5 million to sustain operational readiness of the global security platform and security personnel.
- \$10.1 million for American Salaries for law enforcement hiring.
- \$10.0 million for 24/7 uniformed protection and modernization of security systems to protect Department personnel in the Donald J. Trump Institute of Peace facility.

## **Bureau of Diplomatic Technology (DT): \$395.0 million**

The FY 2027 Request is \$395.0 million, a \$14.8 million increase above the FY 2026 Estimate and consists of \$388 million in bureau managed funding and \$7.0 million for American Salaries. This funding protects the Department's information and systems through comprehensive risk management, network security, continuous monitoring, threat response, and rapid incident recovery capabilities.

The FY 2027 Request includes \$9.5 million for the Department's Classified Network (ClassNet) Modernization. This funding will strengthen the Department's IT foundation by advancing ClassNet systems to fully meet user needs and ensure classified work is conducted in the appropriate environments. This funding will enable Department personnel to transition more easily to Secret-level communications by enhancing classified systems with tools that closely mirror those available in unclassified workspaces, including Microsoft Office 365.

The FY 2027 Request also prioritizes NSS cybersecurity investments to mitigate risk to the greatest extent practicable in FY 2027. Resources will allow DT to procure core cyber tools via the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) Program and divest any duplicative or redundant tool stacks.

## **Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR): \$50.3 million**

The FY 2027 Request for INR is \$50.3 million, an increase of \$19.9 million from the FY 2026 Estimate. Securing the Department's global Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) IT network remains a strategic imperative. This network is the backbone of intelligence delivery and sensitive diplomatic operations for the Secretary of State, policymakers, and other U.S. Government officials. This funding sustains key IT and cybersecurity capabilities that protect against evolving threats and safeguard U.S. national security interests.

The Request includes:

- \$7.1 million to implement voice, video, and iGate services.
- \$7.0 million to expand INR’s footprint at data centers and through cloud services.
- \$3.0 million to enhance the Cyber Risk Management Framework Program.
- \$0.9 million to drive efficiency through a Process Improvement Program (PIP).
- \$1.4 million to deploy a Records Management Solution (eRecords).

These investments will enable INR to address and mitigate findings from annual Office of Inspector General (OIG) Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) audits and the FY 2025 Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) Cyber Inspection Program (JCIP), ensuring continued IT enterprise compliance. They also advance adherence to Executive Orders and Intelligence Community security standards, while strengthening defenses and mitigation against increasingly sophisticated cybersecurity threats. This funding represents a decisive investment in the security, resilience, and operational effectiveness of U.S. diplomacy and intelligence.

### *Highlights of Budget Changes*

(\$ in thousands)

Diplomatic Programs (DP)	Diplomatic Programs, Program Operations	DP Public Diplomacy (PD)	DP Ongoing Operations (Program & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	DP Total
<b>FY 2026 Estimate</b>	<b>5,011,107</b>	<b>588,293</b>	<b>5,599,400</b>	<b>3,758,836</b>	<b>9,358,236</b>
<b>Built-in Changes</b>					
<b>Base Adjustments</b>	<b>(415,217)</b>	<b>(125,256)</b>	<b>(540,473)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(540,473)</b>
Operational Level Adjustment	(415,217)	(125,256)	(540,473)	-	(540,473)
<b>Total, Built-in Changes</b>	<b>(415,217)</b>	<b>(125,256)</b>	<b>(540,473)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(540,473)</b>
<b>Total, Current Services</b>	<b>4,595,890</b>	<b>463,037</b>	<b>5,058,927</b>	<b>3,758,836</b>	<b>8,817,763</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>					
Human Resources	46,403	-	46,403	329	46,732
Overseas Programs	27,406	-	27,406	1,767	29,173
Diplomatic Policy and Support	65,616	30,453	96,069	35,806	131,875
Security Programs	-	-	-	342,385	342,385
<b>Total, Program Changes</b>	<b>139,425</b>	<b>30,453</b>	<b>169,878</b>	<b>380,287</b>	<b>550,165</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,735,315</b>	<b>493,490</b>	<b>5,228,805</b>	<b>4,139,123</b>	<b>9,367,928</b>

## CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS (CBSP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>CBSP Resources</b>	<b>8,075,113</b>	<b>7,863,610</b>	<b>7,680,623</b>	<b>(182,987)</b>
<b>Carryforward In (Total)</b>	<b>2,017,145</b>	<b>2,705,054</b>	<b>2,340,900</b>	<b>(364,154)</b>
<b>Recoveries</b>	<b>123,542</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PAEF Authority</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>513,000</b>	<b>533,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Pop Up From Prior Year</b>	<b>902,340</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(375,000)</b>
<b>Current Year Collections, Total</b>	<b>5,890,739</b>	<b>5,542,556</b>	<b>5,694,723</b>	<b>152,167</b>
Of which, Available for Expenditure	5,357,086	5,025,556	5,161,723	136,167
Of which, PAEF	533,653	517,000	533,000	16,000
<b>Cancellation of Prior Year Balances</b>	<b>(375,000)</b>	<b>(900,000)</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>
<b>CBSP Spending</b>	<b>5,370,059</b>	<b>5,522,720</b>	<b>5,617,247</b>	<b>94,527</b>
<b>CBSP Carryforward Out</b>	<b>2,705,054</b>	<b>2,340,900</b>	<b>2,063,376</b>	<b>(277,524)</b>

The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) proudly serves the American people by advancing the Department of State's mission to make the United States of America safer, stronger, and more prosperous through the delivery of essential services to U.S. citizens and safeguarding of national security. Through the Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) account, funded through user fees, CA funds the work of over 13,000 professionals worldwide across over 300 locations, including 29 domestic passport facilities, and a network of 7,900 local acceptance sites and 11 servicing bureaus. An additional six passport agencies are in the process of coming online.

In FY 2027, with a request to spend \$5.6 billion, CA and its partners will continue to deliver essential consular services both domestically and abroad, with a steadfast commitment to enhancing national security and operational efficiency. Echoing Secretary Rubio, every decision on a visa application is a national security decision, underscoring CA's critical role in protecting U.S. interests.

CA makes America and its people safer by delivering critical consular services when they are needed most. CA delivers vital assistance to U.S. citizens abroad, including during adoptions, medical emergencies, deaths, detentions, and crises. CA documents citizenship and provides notarial services. In the wake of natural disasters, political unrest, and other emergencies, CA coordinates the evacuation of Americans to safety - most recently in Jamaica and Haiti as well as Israel, Lebanon, and other countries in the Middle East. Additionally, products like the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) and collaboration with the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs (SPEHA) exemplify CA's commitment to protecting Americans abroad.

CA makes America stronger by modernizing passport services and preparing for unprecedented demand. In FY 2027, CA projects 24.6 million passport applications – an all-time high driven by sustained growth in international travel, a rising U.S. population, and the 20th anniversary of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI). To meet this surge, CA is expanding national capacity through six new passport agencies, enhancing digital access via Online Passport Renewal (OPR), and investing in IT infrastructure to streamline

processing and reduce waiting times. These efforts are crucial in documenting U.S. citizenship and facilitating international travel for Americans.

CA makes America stronger and safer through robust and secure visa vetting. CA activities prevent millions of illegal aliens and criminals from coming to the United States. Each U.S. visa and U.S. passport adjudication is a national security decision – one that demands rigorous vetting, interagency coordination, and vigilant fraud prevention. New programs, such as the online presence, the Continuous Vetting Center and Visa Bond initiatives, ensure visitors do not pose a public safety or national security threat to the United States while incentivizing travelers to comply with the terms of their visas by departing on time. To protect U.S. borders from evolving threats, CA coordinates proactively with interagency partners to deploy robust programs that detect malfeasance and safeguard the integrity of U.S. travel documents and border security.

The FY 2027 Request seeks single-year expenditure authority of \$533 million in the Passport Application and Execution Fees (PAEF) and a permanent rescission of \$500 million in prior-year unobligated balances. These authorities are essential to maintaining global consular operations, aligning spending with collections, and ensuring that the CBSP account remains self-sustaining and fee-funded while covering the costs of services provided by the Department. The FY 2027 Request continues the broader effort to address the structural misalignment of consular fees by including the Visa Services Cost Recovery (VCR) proposal. In addition, the Request seeks to continue and make permanent expanded expenditure authorities and permanent collection authority for the WHTI surcharge.

CA remains dedicated to maximizing efficiency without compromising security standards. This includes coordinating efforts to meet record levels of anticipated passport and visa demand while preparing for the 2028 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. CA will continue advancing its modernization initiatives, including further development of the OPR system for U.S. passports, and other technological tools to improve visa processing and security.

While much of the CBSP budget funds the operating expenses of global consular services, approximately one-third of CA's costs vary significantly according to workload and demand. For FY 2027, CA projects 12.4 million NIV estimated receipts, consistent with FY 2026 projections. The accuracy of the estimate depends on the political, economic, and social conditions in foreign countries. With adequate resources, funding flexibilities, and improved efficiencies, CA will continue to strengthen U.S. border security and advance national security through visa adjudications.

***Funds By Program Activity***  
(\$ in thousands)

Consular Fee Spending by Program	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Bureau of Consular Affairs</b>	<b>3,657,372</b>	<b>2,917,600</b>	<b>2,951,296</b>	<b>33,696</b>
Consular Systems and Technology	784,119	-	-	-
Domestic Executive Support	64,429	85,279	69,403	(15,876)
Fraud Prevention Programs	3,361	3,115	5,013	1,898
Visa Services	325,157	320,376	321,854	1,478
Passport Services	1,486,239	1,472,269	1,529,237	56,968
Overseas Citizens Services	16,374	16,348	16,348	-
Overseas Support	935,321	1,015,279	1,004,507	(10,772)

Consular Fee Spending by Program	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	4,934	4,934	4,934	-
New Passport Agencies	37,438	-	-	-
<b>CBSP Support/Service Bureaus</b>	<b>751,560</b>	<b>1,622,305</b>	<b>1,692,228</b>	<b>35,216</b>
Bureau of Administration	105,168	138,053	172,760	34,707
Bureau of Budget and Planning	3,300	3,709	3,709	-
Bureau of Counterterrorism	52	1,067	1,067	-
Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services	7,360	6,714	9,314	2,600
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	86,096	97,742	121,961	24,219
Bureau of Diplomatic Technology	151,894	906,634	915,507	8,873
Foreign Service Institute <sup>1</sup>	34,027	-	-	-
Office of the Legal Adviser	3,624	4,144	4,157	13
Bureau of Medical Services	835	1,640	1,640	-
Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations	283,144	365,504	354,132	(11,372)
Bureau of Human Resources	19,704	49,615	51,860	2,245
Post Assignment Travel	51,900	43,630	52,268	8,638
Repatriation Loan Program Administration	855	830	830	-
Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs	3,601	3,023	3,023	-
<b>CBSP Salaries</b>	<b>961,127</b>	<b>982,815</b>	<b>973,723</b>	<b>(9,092)</b>
<b>CBSP Total</b>	<b>5,370,059</b>	<b>5,522,720</b>	<b>5,617,247</b>	<b>94,527</b>

<sup>1</sup>In FY 2026, Foreign Service Institute resources merged into the Bureau of Human Resources.

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND (CIF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	389,000	399,700	413,615	13,915

The Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 established the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) to advance the Department's information technology (IT) and related programs. CIF investments strengthen cybersecurity, modernize legacy systems, consolidate and develop IT systems, and enable enterprise-wide IT initiatives.

The total FY 2027 Request is \$413.6 million, an increase of \$13.91 million (3.5 percent) over the FY 2026 Estimate. Among the multiple Administration priorities addressed with, this Request expands Artificial Intelligence (AI) integration to enhance diplomatic operations, improve efficiency, and achieve meaningful cost savings across the global mission. AI capabilities will accelerate knowledge sharing across diplomatic posts, streamline administrative processes for domestic and overseas personnel, and equip diplomats with advanced tools to further U.S. interests.

The CIF Request aligns with OMB Memorandum M-25-04, recent Executive Orders on cybersecurity, the President's Management Agenda, advancing Zero Trust architecture, modernizing federal cyber defenses, and emphasizing resilience against foreign cyber threats. The Bureau of Diplomatic Technology's (DT) cybersecurity investments will implement Zero Trust programs, enhance Cyber Operations, and expand cloud security. The increased Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) request prioritizes a new Security Operations Center (SOC) to strengthen monitoring and cyber threat response capabilities.

The FY 2027 Request also reflects recent organizational changes. It completes integration of former United States Agency for International Development (USAID) systems and data, such as Phoenix and Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS), into the Department's IT platforms. It further consolidates several bureau-managed IT projects under the direct management of DT, while continuing to support those bureaus' system requirements.

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>CIF Total</b>	<b>389,000</b>	<b>399,700</b>	<b>413,615</b>	<b>13,915</b>
<b>Administration (A)</b>	<b>15,019</b>	-	-	-
Workplace Management Initiative	6,500	-	-	-
Global Information Services (GIS)/eRecords (State Archiving) System	2,019	-	-	-
FREEDOMS Enterprise-Wide FOIA System	3,000	-	-	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Permanent Change of Station Portal (myServices)	3,500	-	-	-
<b>Arms Control and Nonproliferation (ACN) formerly ISN</b>	<b>2,076</b>	-	-	-
Data Archive, Analysis, and Verification Environment Modernization (DAAVE)	1,000	-	-	-
Solutions Business Manager (SBM) Modernization	590	-	-	-
Power Platform Development	486	-	-	-
<b>Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (ADS)</b>	<b>827</b>	-	-	-
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC)	827	-	-	-
<b>Budget and Planning (BP)</b>	-	<b>1,668</b>	<b>1,668</b>	-
Budget Formulation and Planning System (BFPS)	-	-	1,668	1,668
Budget Systems Modernization (BSM)	-	1,000	-	(1,000)
Budget Control Dashboard	-	668	-	(668)
<b>Comptroller, Global Financial Services (CGFS):</b>	<b>33,384</b>	<b>27,202</b>	<b>27,202</b>	-
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	7,200	7,344	7,100	(244)
GO.gov (ETSNext) and Global e-Travel Program	6,200	6,000	5,800	(200)
Development of Operations and Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	1,586	1,586	5,000	3,414
Cloud Solution Development Network	3,400	-	2,700	2,700
CGFS Consolidated Help Desk	-	2,159	2,300	141
Global Time and Attendance (gTA)	4,000	3,542	1,900	(1,642)
Other Financial Systems Initiatives	-	-	2,402	2,402
Enterprise Delivery Platform Development	-	3,700	-	(3,700)
Implementation and Sustained Compliance with SFFAS 54, Leases	2,000	1,530	-	(1,530)
Global e-Travel Program (GeT)	800	800	-	(800)
Zero Trust Architecture for CGFS Applications (ZTA)	541	541	-	(541)
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	7,657	-	-	-
<b>Diplomatic Technology (DT)</b>	<b>285,627</b>	<b>361,727</b>	<b>340,042</b>	<b>(21,685)</b>
<b>Information Technology Acquisitions:</b>	<b>192,045</b>	<b>187,545</b>	<b>187,545</b>	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Enterprise Software License and Maintenance	192,045	187,545	187,545	-
<b>USAID Integration:</b>	-	<b>49,700</b>	<b>49,700</b>	-
Projected integration costs/other costs	-	26,880	26,880	-
Phoenix IT costs	-	13,460	13,460	-
GLAAS IT costs	-	9,360	9,360	-
<b>Cyber Operations:</b>	<b>62,723</b>	<b>41,626</b>	<b>42,786</b>	<b>1,160</b>
Cyber Operations	-	41,626	41,626	-
ClassNet Modernization	-	-	1,160	1,160
Increased Cloud Security	39,612	-	-	-
Cybersecurity Event Logging	19,000	-	-	-
Security Operation Center (SOC) Maturation	4,111	-	-	-
<b>Artificial Intelligence (AI):</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>17,400</b>
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	3,000	11,000	28,400	17,400
Data.State Execution and Enhancements	-	5,600	5,600	-
<b>Cloud Services:</b>	<b>19,454</b>	<b>20,221</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>(7,221)</b>
Cloud Services	-	20,221	13,000	(7,221)
Enterprise Multi-Cloud Ecosystem Management and Support	16,454	-	-	-
Non-Enterprise Network Cloud Migration (NEN)	3,000	-	-	-
<b>DT enterprise applications:</b>	-	<b>31,035</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>(22,435)</b>
Support of FSiLearn/CES	-	3,000	3,000	-
Training Management Solutions	-	2,000	2,000	-
Legal System Modernization	-	1,600	1,600	-
Continuous Instructional Support	-	1,000	1,000	-
Software Licenses and Support for Operations, Modernization, and Cybersecurity	-	1,000	1,000	-
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)/ePerformance Modernization	-	12,585	-	(12,585)
IT Legacy Systems Modernization (from A bureau)	-	7,000	-	(7,000)
Electronic Health Records (EHR)	-	2,850	-	(2,850)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Data Center Services &amp; Hosting:</b>	<b>8,405</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>(10,589)</b>
Data Center Services & Hosting	-	15,000	4,411	(10,589)
Data Center Infrastructure Services	8,405	-	-	-
<b>Foreign Service Institute (FSI)</b>	<b>7,582</b>	-	-	-
Support of FSiLearn/CES	3,257	-	-	-
Training Management Solutions	2,000	-	-	-
Cybersecurity Zero-Trust	1,500	-	-	-
Enterprise Learning Operations	825	-	-	-
<b>Global Talent Management (GTM)</b>	<b>10,885</b>	-	-	-
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)/ePerformance Modernization	10,885	-	-	-
<b>Intelligence and Research (INR)</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>41,427</b>	<b>35,600</b>
Security Operations Center (SOC)/TIO adjustment	5,000	5,000	40,600	35,600
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC) (from ADS)	-	827	827	-
<b>Management/Strategic Services (M/SS)</b>	<b>12,300</b>	-	-	-
Emerging AI Capabilities (formerly M/SS)	4,800	-	-	-
Data Analytics Capabilities/Center for Analytics	7,500	-	-	-
<b>Medical Services (MED)</b>	<b>15,100</b>	-	-	-
Electronic Health Records (iHERS)	15,100	-	-	-
<b>Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security(T/EX)</b>	-	<b>2,076</b>	<b>2,076</b>	-
Data Archive, Analysis, and Verification Environment Modernization (DAAVE) (from ACN)	-	1,000	1,000	-
Solutions Business Manager (SBM) Modernization (from ACN)	-	590	590	-
Power Platform Development (from ACN)	-	486	486	-
<b>Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	-
PM Data Modernization	-	675	675	-
MS Azure, Databricks, and Azure Data Factory for PM Data Management & Analytics	-	375	375	-
DCAS Cloud Migration Consumption (PM)	-	150	150	-
Zero Trust Implementation for DCAS	1,200	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>389,000</b>	<b>399,700</b>	<b>413,615</b>	<b>13,915</b>

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND (WCF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>WCF Resources</b>	<b>2,188,930</b>	<b>2,092,360</b>	<b>2,056,493</b>	<b>(35,867)</b>
<b>Carryforward and Recoveries</b>	346,200	378,406	343,539	(34,867)
<b>Current Year Collections</b>	1,842,730	1,713,954	1,712,954	(1,000)

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) operates under the legal authority of Section 13 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2684) and does not receive direct appropriations. Instead, funding is generated from the provision of goods and services to the Department, other federal agencies, and non-Federal sources authorized by law. The fees fund the acquisition of services necessary to maintain continuous WCF operations. The WCF excludes fees collected for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). Bureau-managed service centers are distributed across several bureaus. Changes from the FY 2026 baseline are noted where applicable.

The Department realigned the WCF centers consistent with the Department's July 2025 reorganization. Additionally, the Department renamed some centers to better reflect the types of services provided in the center. Freight Forwarding was renamed Global Operations; Operations was renamed Domestic Operations; Administrative Services was renamed Working Capital Fund Management; Procurement Shared Services was realigned from the A Bureau to the Bureau of Global Acquisitions and was renamed Global Acquisitions; Information Technology Services was renamed Enterprise Infrastructure; and Information Technology Desktop was renamed Enterprise Customer Services. The details of the changes will be discussed in the WCF chapter in Appendix 1: Department of State Diplomatic Engagement.

The WCF promotes economies of scale, standardized business practices, and dynamic customer service, which controls costs and reduces duplication of effort across the Department. The timing of service delivery and payment receipt determines cash flow and annual carryover. Carryover funds ensure uninterrupted operation of critical WCF functions at the beginning of each fiscal year and during periods of reduced revenue. The Department uses these funds to enable capital improvements for WCF activities without reliance on direct appropriations.

The FY 2027 Estimate for the WCF is \$2.1 billion, a decrease of \$35.9 million (2 percent) from the FY 2026 Estimate, due to the following adjustments:

**Global Publishing Solutions:** GPS has no requirement for FY 2027 as the center will close by the end of FY 2026.

**Global Acquisitions:** The FY 2027 request reflects a \$9 million increase over the FY 2026 Estimate, driven by anticipated additional collections in FY 2027.

**Aviation:** The reduction is due to cessation of operational activities supporting Embassy Baghdad in FY 2025, which leads to lower projected collections and decreased prior-year balances.

A summary of total estimated resources for the service centers is presented in the table below.

### *Funds by Service Centers*

(\$ in thousands)

WCF Service Centers	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Working Capital Fund Management (CGFS)	5,576	6,156	6,156	-
Global Operations (A)	460,422	477,799	477,799	-
Global Publishing Solutions (A)	11,852	6,281	-	(6,281)
Library (A)	17,291	17,510	17,510	-
Domestic Operations (A)	17,666	23,945	23,945	-
Real Property Management (A)	394,693	414,127	414,127	-
Post Assignment Travel (A)	415,850	423,603	423,603	-
Global Acquisitions (GA)	212,832	210,216	219,216	9,000
Bureau of Medical Services (MED)	43,725	45,000	45,000	-
Enterprise Infrastructure (DT)	186,193	130,088	130,088	-
Enterprise Services (DT)	120,201	189,762	189,762	-
Aviation (INL)	230,351	73,586	35,000	(38,586)
Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) Management	26,544	26,544	26,544	-
Special Issuance Passports (CA)	45,734	47,743	47,743	-
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>2,188,930</b>	<b>2,092,360</b>	<b>2,056,493</b>	<b>(35,867)</b>

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE (ESCM)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance, Grand Total</b>	<b>1,733,821</b>	<b>2,012,692</b>	<b>1,969,256</b>	<b>(43,436)</b>
Ongoing Operations	997,139	812,836	865,616	52,780
Worldwide Security Upgrades	960,682	1,199,856	1,103,640	(96,216)
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,957,821</b>	<b>2,012,692</b>	<b>1,969,256</b>	<b>(43,436)</b>
Cancellation/Rescission of Unobligated Balances	(224,000)	-	-	-

The Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance appropriation funds the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), personnel salaries managed by the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services' (CGFS) Office of Overseas Buildings Financial Services, information technology delivered through the Bureau of Diplomatic Technology (DT), and renovations for domestic facilities serviced by the Bureau of Administration (A). Essential to the America First policy, OBO plays a critical role in safeguarding U.S. diplomats, reinforcing national security, and advancing America's global leadership as the primary steward of non-military U.S. government real property abroad. The Budget maintains more than \$8 billion of ESCM pipeline to ensure American diplomats are working in safe and secure facilities, while also prioritizing fiscal stewardship.

The FY 2027 Request includes \$2.0 billion in new appropriations. This investment will bolster America's commitment to diplomatic security and operational readiness. By investing in secure and adaptable infrastructure, the U.S. empowers diplomats to operate effectively, safeguard American interests, and counter global challenges, making the nation stronger and safer on the international stage.

The Worldwide Security Upgrade (WSU) Request includes a decrease of \$96.2 million from the FY 2026 Estimate. WSU includes \$1.0 billion for the Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs (CSCS-MCS), a decrease of \$90.2 million, and \$75 million for the Compound Security Upgrades Program, a decrease of \$6.0 million.

The Ongoing Operations request is an overall increase of \$52.8 million from the FY 2026 Estimate. Ongoing Operations includes \$815.5 million for Operations, an increase of \$11.2 million, and \$50.1 million for Repair and Construction activities, an increase of \$41.6 million. The Operations net increase of \$11.2 million will enable the non-residential utilities program, also offset by lower payroll expenses. The Repair and Construction increase of \$41.6 million will bolster safe housing projects and the Minor Construction and Improvement program.

ESCM multi-year and no-year funding availability allows OBO and A Bureau to complete critical projects without interruption. Given that design and construction planning, which includes ongoing site security and project supervision activities, often spans multiple fiscal years, this funding flexibility permits the Department to periodically realign project cost savings to address emerging priorities. As such, the Department will redirect up to \$1 billion, including more than \$629 million from funds previously designated for a new embassy in the Central African Republic (CAR)—a project already delayed by decades of political violence

and the growing influence of Russian paramilitary forces—for more pressing secure construction needs, including from the attacks by Iran on our overseas facilities.

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Office of Inspector General (OIG)	131,670	135,550	126,952	(8,598)
State OIG	106,835	129,550	126,952	(2,598)
SIGAR	24,835	6,000	-	(6,000)

The FY 2027 Request for the Department of State Office of Inspector General (OIG) is \$127 million, \$8.6 million below the FY 2026 Estimate. The Request advances and expands OIG's core oversight functions, including increased oversight of foreign assistance programs and the addition of nine full-time employees (FTE) for oversight of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). These new and expanded functions are directly related to the elimination of USAID and integration of former USAID-OIG responsibilities into OIG. Furthermore, the Budget includes a general provision on USAID consolidation that clarifies that the State OIG is responsible for oversight of any former USAID authority, duty, or function transferred to State, as well as language to ensure that State's OIG is adequately staffed to assume its enhanced oversight responsibilities.

The Request will ensure OIG is able to advance its audit, inspection, evaluation, and investigation programs, which protect U.S. taxpayers' interests and enhance the safety and security of U.S. personnel and facilities worldwide. The funding will also enable OIG to continue and expand upon its oversight of foreign affairs programs and operations. The Request also includes \$502,000 for the statutorily mandated contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).

This Request demonstrates the President's commitment to integrity and accountability in foreign affairs, ensuring OIG has the resources to address significant risks, emerging challenges, and mission-critical activities.

The President's Budget requests no funds for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), which ceased operations on January 31, 2026.

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS (ECE)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECE)</b>	<b>741,000</b>	<b>642,000</b>	<b>215,938</b>	<b>(426,062)</b>
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	741,000	667,000	215,938	(451,062)
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-	(25,000)	-	25,000

The FY 2027 Request for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECE) is \$215.9 million, a decrease of \$426.1 million (66 percent) below the FY 2026 Estimate. The Department will use available funding under the no-year ECE appropriation to consolidate programs that yield direct and tangible benefits for American citizens, national security, and the U.S. economy.

### **Academic Programs: \$73.7 million**

The Request includes \$59.7 million for the Fulbright Program, \$11 million for English Language Programs, and approximately \$3.1 million for Special Academic Exchanges.

As the Fulbright Program is a globally recognized and highly valued academic exchange program, funds will provide the continued exchange of distinguished Fulbright scholars, scientists, artists, public sector experts, language learners, and K-12 educators. The continued cultivation of relationships with senior leaders in fields of national security, business and technology, and education and entrepreneurship will strengthen U.S. bilateral relations in fields that advance U.S. interests. Programs will equip Americans with critical foreign networks and skills to advance U.S. dominance in trade, technology, and security to expand U.S. influence globally. In addition, programs will demonstrate increased focus on national and energy security, science and technology, and business and trade.

The Education and Cultural Affairs (ECA) Bureau will utilize \$11 million dollars to maintain the Online Professional English Network (OPEN) and facilitate exchanges for a select number of American English Fellows and/or Specialists abroad. The exchanges will equip English language educators and learners around the world with materials and resources, strengthening English language teaching and learning capacity while strengthening the knowledge and quality of American English and culture abroad. By doing so, the bureau equips foreign partners with the skills to engage with U.S. counterparts on global security efforts, business and trade relations, global public health, conflict stabilization efforts, and other critical fields that directly advance U.S. interests. English language efforts directly counter malign foreign influence and allow for the free exchange of ideas, advancing digital freedoms and limiting censorship across global platforms.

The Department will use approximately \$3.1 million to continue limited support for the Fulbright University of Vietnam and South Pacific Scholarship Program. These programs bolster U.S. interests in Vietnam and the South Pacific, continuing U.S. influence in areas of trade, technology, and security.

### **Professional and Cultural Exchanges: \$71.2 million**

The FY 2027 Request for Professional and Cultural Exchanges is \$71.2 million, which includes \$24.2 million for Citizen Exchange (CE) Programs; \$42 million for the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP), of

which \$2.4 million is designated for U.S. Speaker Programs; and \$5 million for the Taiwan Fellowship Program.

CE programs, including Cultural Programs, Sports Diplomacy, and Youth Exchange Programs, advance U.S. national interests by fostering relationships among artists, athletes, professionals, technical experts, and youth, to promote economic opportunity and advance U.S. foreign policy priorities through practical, results-oriented engagement.

IVLP brings influential foreign leaders in government, business, and other critical fields to the United States for short-term exchanges that support National Security Systems (NSS) priorities. IVLP alumni advocate for greater U.S. engagement and partnerships, leading to major purchases of U.S. goods and services as well as alignment on policies that benefit the United States.

The U.S. Speaker Program mobilizes American citizen experts from all 50 states to engage foreign professional audiences to directly advance the Administration's priorities and President Trump's Executive Orders by showcasing American excellence, expanding U.S. market share, and delivering tangible benefits for the American people.

The FY 2027 Request for the Taiwan Fellowship Program will enable eligible U.S. federal government employees to receive intensive training in Mandarin Chinese language and Taiwanese history and culture as well as work in either a Taiwan civil society organization or an appropriate Taiwan ministry for up to two years.

### **Preservation and Global Platforms: \$3 million**

Funding will help sustain and coordinate engagement with approximately 2.4 million U.S. government-sponsored exchange alumni. This will maximize the return on U.S. government investment in exchanges as these alumni are global leaders on nearly every policy priority of the Administration. Its focus on America First will include ensuring that U.S. technology and standards drive the world forward through regional Career Connections events that invest in local U.S. communities and the Citizen Diplomacy Action Fund.

Cultural Antiquities Task Force (CATF) funding implements cultural property agreements, which prevent the trafficking of antiquities from 30 countries, including close partners like Italy, Greece, and Bolivia. This funding helps maintain integrity of the U.S. art market, protecting American consumers.

Also, the Request will enable rigorous monitoring and evaluation central to ECA's evidence-based decision-making, ensuring programmatic and operational effectiveness and accountability.

### **Special Initiatives: \$18.5 million**

The Request advances youth initiatives aimed at populations and regions at risk for malign influence from adversaries. The Request includes \$11.5 million for the Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI) to advance U.S. interests in South-East Asia and ensure U.S. influence and national security. Funding of \$7 million for the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) will advance U.S. interests in Sub-Saharan Africa related to energy and minerals, entrepreneurship and trade, public health, and good governance.

### **Exchanges Support: \$49.6 million**

Funding for Exchanges Support will provide for personnel and covers mandatory working capital fund expenses. This funding also includes positions realigned to the Bureau of Comptroller, Global Financial Services (CGFS), Bureau of Diplomatic Technology (DT), and offices within the Secretary of State (S) which directly support ECE-funded programs and activities.

This funding will enable ECA continue delivering, managing, and providing oversight of high-impact educational and cultural exchanges that advance U.S. interests, build global partnerships, and showcase American excellence. These programs are vital to U.S. national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership.

### ***Funds By Program Activities***

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Academic Programs (subtotal)</b>	<b>357,094</b>	<b>323,366</b>	<b>73,713</b>	<b>(249,653)</b>
Fulbright Programs	287,800	273,410	59,658	(213,752)
<i>Madeleine Albright Fellowship [non-add]</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,500</i>	-	<i>(1,500)</i>
<i>McCain Fellowships and Institute [non-add]</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>900</i>	-	<i>(900)</i>
Educational Advising and Student Services	10,572	6,513	-	(6,513)
English Language Programs	34,731	21,396	11,000	(10,396)
American Overseas Research Center	4,160	2,563	-	(2,563)
<b>Special Academic Exchanges (subtotal)</b>	<b>19,831</b>	<b>19,484</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>(16,429)</b>
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	15,118	16,150	-	(16,150)
<i>McCain Scholars [non-add]</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>700</i>	-	<i>(700)</i>
Fulbright University - Vietnam	2,373	1,463	2,373	910
Disability Exchange Clearinghouse	359	221	-	(221)
South Pacific Exchanges	925	1,000	682	(318)
Tibet Fund	700	431	-	(431)
Timor Leste Exchanges	356	219	-	(219)
<b>Professional and Cultural Exchanges (subtotal)</b>	<b>179,688</b>	<b>158,487</b>	<b>71,193</b>	<b>(87,294)</b>
Citizen Exchange Program	86,270	52,522	24,193	(28,329)
International Visitor Leadership Program	88,706	99,750	42,000	(57,750)
<i>U.S. Speaker Program [non-add]</i>	<i>3,451</i>	<i>2,140</i>	<i>2,363</i>	<i>223</i>
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges (subtotal)	4,712	6,215	-	(6,215)
Arctic Exchange Program	712	750	-	(750)
J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange	4,000	5,000	-	(5,000)
Ngawang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	-	465	-	(465)
Taiwan Fellowship	-	-	5,000	5,000

Activities	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Preservation and Global Platforms (subtotal)</b>	<b>23,899</b>	<b>20,870</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>(17,870)</b>
Alumni	4,890	3,013	1,500	(1,513)
American Spaces/EducationUSA	15,000	15,000	-	(15,000)
Cultural Heritage Center/Cultural Antiquities Task Force	1,009	1,009	1,000	(9)
Evaluation	3,000	1,848	500	(1,348)
<i>Evaluation realigned to S (Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy) [non-add]</i>	-	1,848	500	(1,348)
<b>Special Initiatives (subtotal)</b>	<b>29,339</b>	<b>36,630</b>	<b>18,467</b>	<b>(18,163)</b>
Young Leaders Initiatives (YLI) (subtotal)	28,339	35,630	18,467	(17,163)
Young African Leader's Initiative (YALI)	15,138	19,033	7,000	(12,033)
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI)	6,937	8,722	11,467	2,745
Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative (YLAI)	6,264	7,875	-	(7,875)
Community Engagement Exchange Program	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
<i>Pawel Adamowicz Exchange Program [non-add]</i>	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
<b>Exchanges Support, Total</b>	<b>32,137</b>	<b>102,647</b>	<b>49,565</b>	<b>(53,082)</b>
ECA	32,137	81,915	28,833	(53,082)
CGFS	-	1,905	1,905	-
DT	-	10,000	10,000	-
S (Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy)	-	8,827	8,827	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>622,157</b>	<b>667,000</b>	<b>215,938</b>	<b>(451,062)</b>
<b>Unallocated</b>	<b>118,843</b>	-	-	-
<b>Rescission of Unobligated Balances</b>	-	<b>(25,000)</b>	-	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Total, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs</b>	<b>741,000</b>	<b>642,000</b>	<b>215,938</b>	<b>(426,062)</b>

## REPRESENTATION EXPENSES (REP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Representation Expenses (REP)	7,415	10,000	7,415	(2,585)

Funds from the Representation Expenses appropriation provide for expenses associated with establishing and maintaining the United States' diplomatic relationships in foreign countries. Cultivating relations with foreign officials and private sector representatives is instrumental to advancing the Department's goals and objectives.

Covered activities include observing international protocols and major events in receiving states, such as the inauguration of national leaders, recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens, and representation for the U.S. Government at cultural and traditional events overseas, such as national holidays.

The FY 2027 Request of \$7.4 million is \$2.6 million below the FY 2026. The Request will sustain the Representation account at historical levels.

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE (EDCS)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS)	8,885	8,885	8,885	-

<sup>1</sup>In FY 2025 there was a \$1.0 million transfer from EDCS balances to the Repatriation Loan account.

The Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation provides no-year funding to respond immediately to unforeseen crises threatening U.S. personnel and interests abroad. Authorized under Section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2671), EDCS enables the Department to evacuate U.S. Government personnel, private U.S. citizens, and third country nationals; respond to natural disasters, terrorist threats, and civil unrest; and conduct urgent diplomatic activities that advance U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The EDCS appropriation provides the Department with the means to immediately and safely evacuate U.S. Government personnel, private citizens, and their families in times of strife, terrorism, natural disasters, or the threat of a pandemics. The unpredictable nature of global crises creates sustained demands for EDCS funding. Recent examples include: the evacuation of Department personnel amid crises in the Middle East, ahead of Hurricane Melissa, and response to the unrest and terrorist activity in Mali. These crises underscore the need for funding to make extraordinary expenditures to further and protect U.S. interests abroad.

The EDCS appropriation also funds certain recurring activities by senior Administration officials, such as the U.S. hosting of international conferences and visiting dignitaries, Presidential delegations, peacekeeping missions, meetings with political advisors, and participation in other diplomatic forums. In addition, the appropriation covers domestic representation expenses, and other authorized activities that advance U.S. foreign policy priorities.

The Department also utilizes EDCS funding for the Rewards Program, which consists of four separate components: Rewards for Justice (RFJ); Narcotics Rewards; Transnational Organized Crime Rewards; and War Crimes Rewards. Consistent with Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended (22 U.S.C 2708), the program has been instrumental in bringing to justice international terrorists, notorious narcotics traffickers, and war criminals. Funding for the payment of rewards and expenses of the Rewards Program will, as needed, be drawn from transfers of Diplomatic Programs (DP) expired unobligated balances pursuant to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Div. J, P.L. 110-161).

The Department's FY 2027 Request is \$8.9 million, equal to the FY 2026 Estimate.

### **Unforeseen Emergencies and Other Activities: \$8.9 million**

The FY 2027 Request includes an estimated \$4 million to address emergency evacuations. Demands on this account, although unpredictable, are heavily influenced by evacuations that may occur as a result of natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest. In addressing these demands, the Department also has authorities permitting the transfer of funds to the EDCS account in certain specific circumstances and annually requests authority to transfer funds from EDCS to the Repatriation Loan Program Account as a contingency to meet unforeseen needs for repatriation loans.

Growing instability around the world has increased the demand for emergency evacuation operations. In 2025, the Department of State executed emergency evacuations from several high-risk locations, including Bamako, Baghdad, Sudan, and Kinshasa, in response to escalating threats to U.S. citizens and personnel. In Bamako, deteriorating security conditions and increased terrorist activity necessitated the rapid departure of embassy staff and American citizens. In Baghdad, the Department coordinated evacuations following intensified militia attacks and threats to diplomatic facilities. In Sudan, ongoing armed conflict and a worsening humanitarian crisis required the urgent extraction of U.S. citizens and eligible individuals from Khartoum and other affected areas. In Kinshasa, the Department responded to civil unrest and violent demonstrations by facilitating the safe evacuation of mission personnel and Americans at risk. Each operation demanded swift interagency coordination, logistical agility, and close collaboration with receiving states and international partners, underscoring the Department's essential role in protecting American lives and interests during global emergencies.

The Request includes \$4.4 million for representation activities related to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities enable the United States to project leadership and advance diplomatic priorities through hosting U.S. government-sponsored conferences and international summits.

In FY 2025, the United States hosted or co-hosted several major international events that required significant coordination from the Department of State. Notably, eleven Presidential Delegations were designated to represent the United States at high-profile international events, including Presidential Inaugurations, the Papal Inauguration, and the 2025 World Expo in Osaka, Japan, where the Department coordinated high-level delegations and public diplomacy programming at the USA Pavilion. The Department played a critical role in advancing the United States' leadership on the global stage, including hosting the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA-80). The Department also coordinated the inaugural G20 Sherpa meeting in Washington, marking the start of the U.S. G20 Presidency and laying the groundwork for the 2026 Leaders' Summit, which will entail a series of high-level meetings, further underscoring the Department's ongoing role in advancing U.S. interests and leadership on the global stage.

Other activities funded by the EDCS appropriation include: travel of Presidential delegations; official visits to the White House by foreign dignitaries; official gifts presented to foreign dignitaries; Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Congressional travel overseas; representation needs of the Secretary of State and other senior Department officials; and certain Passport and Visa Fraud investigations.

The FY 2027 Request also includes \$500,000 for activities related to other highly sensitive matters. The EDCS account provides funding for confidential, unusual, or highly sensitive activities in the conduct of foreign affairs, such as travel of foreign dissidents, ex gratia payments to foreign nationals, and urgent medical and travel costs incurred in natural disasters or terrorist incidents. In addition, the Department has an agreement with the Department of War to use funds from the EDCS account for the deployment of forensic teams to investigate disasters, such as plane crashes, at the request of receiving states.

### **Terrorism, Narcotics, War Crimes and Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program**

The FY 2027 Request includes no additional funding for the Rewards Program, since the Department relies on transferring prior year, expired, unobligated Diplomatic Programs balances to the EDCS account to fund rewards.

As of December 2025, there are approximately \$3.55 billion in pending reward offers for the Department's rewards program: \$2.6 billion for cases concerning Rewards for Justice (terrorism, North Korea, malicious cyber activity, war crimes, and foreign election interference); \$449.3 million for cases concerning narcotics traffickers; and \$376.2 million for cases concerning transnational organized crime. These substantial reward offers demonstrate the Department's commitment to leveraging financial incentives to bring dangerous criminals and terrorists to justice and advance U.S. national security interests.

## BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT (BPMA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA)	-	-	-	-

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C 2696). The BPMA offsets adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, as well as overseas wage and price changes. Allocations from BPMA stabilize the buying power of embassy budgets affected by significant depreciation in the dollar and overseas inflationary pressure, which can disrupt operations.

To address such circumstances, section 24 authorizes the transfer of certain expired funds under the heading of "Administration of Foreign Affairs" into the BPMA account. Those funds may subsequently be transferred back to "Administration of Foreign Affairs" accounts in order to maintain planned levels of activity.

Factors prompting the transfers under this authority include maintaining the ability to absorb adverse exchange rate changes within the current year financial plan, offsetting gains in other parts of the world, and weighing the balances available against projections of exchange rate fluctuations in the current budget year. The Department transfers funds from other accounts under the heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs" into the BPMA on a similar basis.

The FY 2027 Request does not include direct appropriated funding for the BPMA. As in previous years, the Department will use BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, as well as overseas inflation adjustments and locally employed staff wage increases.

The cumulative FY 2027 transfer to the Diplomatic Programs (DP) account is estimated at \$200 million, subject to available balances. The table below shows unobligated, expired DP balance transfers into the BPMA for FY 2024 through FY 2026, as well as transfers to the current year DP account. Consistent with the authority, the BPMA balance may not exceed \$100 million at a point in time. During each year, there were multiple distinct transfers to and from BPMA, with the balance not exceeding this cap at any given point in time.

## PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS (PFMO)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO)	30,890	30,890	30,890	-

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) administers several programs for the extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries (under certain circumstances) throughout the United States under the authority of the Foreign Missions Act (22 U.S.C. § 4314) and 18 U.S.C. § 3056A(d), as delegated by Exec. Order No. 12478 (1984). These programs include the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) in New York, and the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials elsewhere in the United States.

PFMO is essential to the protection of foreign missions and their personnel within the United States, in line with U.S. obligations under Articles 22(2) and 29 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Articles 31(3) and 40 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

PFMO partially reimburses U.S. law enforcement agencies at the municipal, state, and federal levels, along with qualified security professionals. The Department makes payment only for extraordinary protective services provided for the protection of foreign missions and officials as set forth in the Foreign Missions Act. The Department validates and certifies each expense as proper and accurate prior to payment, and pays validated claims promptly.

The FY 2027 Request is \$30.9 million, equal to the FY 2026 Estimate.

The Request enables the Department to maintain its collaborative partnership with the New York Police Department (NYPD), the New York Port Authority Police Department (PAPD), and other state, local, and municipal partners.

The Department continues to request authority, first provided in Section 7034(j) of Public Law 113-76, to allow the Department to transfer expired, unobligated balances from the Diplomatic Programs account to the PFMO account to pay down arrears as needed. This authority is essential to addressing fluctuations that arise in the year of execution due to evolving security requirements for covered extraordinary costs.

## REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (REPAT)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Repatriation Loans, Program Account (REPAT)	1,800	2,550	3,750	1,200

<sup>1</sup>In FY 2025, \$1 million was transferred from Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) to the Repatriation Loan Program.

<sup>2</sup>Up to \$1 million may be transferred from EDCS to the Repatriation Loan Program in FY 2026.

The Repatriation Loans Program (REPAT) provides emergency loans for temporary subsistence, transportation, and other expenses to assist destitute U.S. citizens abroad to return to the United States. The Program assists U.S. citizens temporarily abroad who are without funds because of unforeseen events such as theft, illness, or accident; U.S. citizens suffering from serious physical or mental illness who need to return to the United States for medical care; U.S. citizens residing abroad needing assistance to escape an abusive domestic situation; and individuals caught in a disaster or emergency abroad who need to be removed from harm's way.

When destitute U.S. citizens overseas are in need of financial assistance to return to the United States, they may enlist the assistance of the U.S. embassy or consulate in the country in which they are stranded. Consular officers first attempt to obtain funds from family members and friends in the United States for the person in need. If family and friends are unwilling or unable to assist, post is authorized in certain circumstances to issue a loan to cover the costs of the repatriation, including transportation for direct return to the United States, food and lodging for the period prior to the transportation, and other expenses incidental to the return of the U.S. citizen to the United States. The Department does not base approval of a repatriation loan on an applicant's credit worthiness. Adult applicants are generally required to sign a promissory note for the loan. To encourage repayment, the adult applicant's passport is restricted at the time the loan is issued to allow return only to the United States. This restriction remains in effect until the loan is repaid.

The FY 2027 Request for REPAT is \$3.8 million, \$1.2 million (47 percent) above the FY 2026 Estimate, enabling the Department's Repatriation Loans Program to accommodate current and projected loan volume consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990. Using a subsidy rate of 65.53 percent, the Request subsidy level will enable a loan level of up to \$5.7 million. Additionally, the Request retains the permissive transfer authority from EDCS, which would allow for the transfer of up to \$1 million in FY 2027. The Request includes a total loan level limitation of \$7.2 million which is required to enable use of the EDCS transfer if needed to support U.S citizens.

Increased REPAT loan costs are driven by several factors. These include increasing travel expenses and subsistence relief, averaging \$3,837 per individual in FY 2024 but potentially reaching \$300,000 on an exceptional basis, as well as increased number of U.S. citizen repatriations due to natural disasters or political unrest.

Assuming a maximum loan amount of \$4,000 per Department guidance, this total loan authority will underwrite an estimated 1,431 loans and medevacs. The Consular and Border Security Programs account funds the administrative costs associated with repatriation loans.

## PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN (AIT)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT)	35,964	35,964	35,964	-

The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) is a non-profit corporation through which the U.S. Government conducts its programs, transactions, and other relations with respect to Taiwan, pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) of 1979. Executive Order 13014 delegates substantial oversight of relations with Taiwan to the Secretary of State. Four decades after its creation, AIT remains unique in its functions, funding, staffing, and structure under U.S. law. This structure manages the complex unofficial relationship between the U.S. and Taiwan.

AIT advances U.S. economic and security interests in the Indo-Pacific region. AIT negotiates and signs agreements spanning trade, defense, aviation, energy, security, and other technical cooperation; breaks down market access barriers to U.S. goods and services; and facilitates the transfer of U.S. defense articles and defense services to Taiwan, consistent with the TRA. Taiwan is the seventh largest overall trading partner of the United States and a leading purchaser of U.S. weapons systems, as well as a key foreign military sales (FMS) partner.

AIT's Washington headquarters (AIT/W) facilitates robust unofficial interaction between various U.S. Government agencies, its offices in Taiwan, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) in Washington DC, and 12 Taipei Economic and Cultural Offices (TECOs) throughout the United States. Key responsibilities for AIT/W include facilitating negotiations and overseeing the implementation of all economic, technical, and security agreements. AIT/W exercises financial oversight for the organization; oversees the issuance of TECRO/TECO ID cards, tax free cards, and driver's licenses; facilitates transits within the United States by Taiwan's top leaders; and liaises with TECRO on administrative, consular, and other matters.

U.S. security and economic ties with Taiwan are woven into the foundation of U.S. efforts in the Indo-Pacific region and spearheaded by AIT's offices in Taipei (AIT/T) and Kaohsiung (AIT/K). AIT/T and AIT/K maintain deep and growing relationships with Taiwan as one of the United States' most important partners in Asia. AIT/T and AIT/K leadership and staff directly engage with the Taiwan authorities at all levels to promote U.S. prosperity and security.

AIT/T and AIT/K provide a full range of consular services to American citizens and process both immigrant and non-immigrant visas. Since Taiwan joined the Visa Waiver Program, the number of Taiwan travelers visiting the United States has increased by 60 percent.

The FY 2027 Request of \$36.0 million is equal to the FY 2026 Estimate. The funding AIT receives through the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan appropriation maintains operations and core activities implemented by each AIT location on behalf of the United States Government, including the Department of State and elements of the Foreign Commercial and Foreign Agricultural Services. This funding is for salaries, contracts, leases, utilities, and other ongoing costs.

AIT promotes trade and commercial activities to establish trade relations and expand opportunities for U.S. businesses. This includes 1) facilitating business matchmaking events to connect U.S. companies with Taiwanese partners; 2) advocating for fair market access and intellectual property protection for U.S. firms; and 3) promoting U.S. trade missions and American products at major trade shows in Taiwan. These efforts strengthen U.S.-Taiwan economic ties and create opportunities for American businesses while advancing broader U.S. objectives in commercial diplomacy.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES (ICA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Communications Activities (ICA)	-	-	238,195	238,195

The FY 2027 President's Budget requests \$238 million for a newly established International Communications Activities (ICA) account, to be administered by the Department of State. The ICA account will advance high-priority Federal activities to serve U.S. interests through targeted international communications, as determined by the Secretary of State. ICA will focus on countering foreign anti-American propaganda and malign influence, providing accurate information, and enabling freedom of expression in environments where information is restricted or manipulated. Additional programs funded through the ICA account will promote a safer, stronger and more prosperous American foreign policy by (i) providing reliable information to audiences in Cuba, Iran, China, North Korea and Russia, and other information-contested environments, and (ii) developing and making available censorship-circumvention and privacy-enhancing technology.

ICA reflects the Administration's commitment to leveraging innovative communications as a tool of U.S. foreign policy. ICA directly supports Administration and Department priorities to counter foreign adversarial and anti-American influence, and advance U.S. interests through strategic communications. It reflects recent developments in the global information environment and the need for robust U.S. engagement. The Request is sufficient to enable continuation of priority U.S. Agency for Global Media's (USAGM) statutory functions, including support for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, and language services critical to U.S. foreign policy objectives as produced by Voice of America (VOA), to include the Persian Service and Mandarin Service.

The requested funds would continue technical broadcast operations, select mission support functions, permit innovative communications approaches, and surge capacity to address censorship and information suppression and address topics such mass migration and humanitarian crises, and other Administration priorities.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) - Net	1,341,606	1,389,152	292,417	(1,096,735)
CIO - Gross	1,543,452	1,389,152	292,417	(1,096,735)
Rescission	(201,846)	-	-	-

The FY 2027 Request for the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is \$292.4 million, a decrease of \$1 billion (79 percent) below the FY 2026 Estimate. The Request emphasizes fiscal discipline, cost containment, and equitable burden-sharing among member states. It incorporates updated assessment requirements and ongoing efforts to ensure U.S. engagement in international organizations delivers value and advances U.S. interests.

Consistent with E.O. 14199, the Request does not include funding restricted by U.S. law or policy, including the U.S. proportional share of UN regular budget funding for the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the World Health Organization (WHO), and other UN entities from which the United States is withdrawing, as specified in the January 7, 2026 Presidential Memorandum.

The Request prioritizes funding for seven international organizations that directly advance U.S. national security, economic interests, and global stability: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NATO-PA), and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

The Request includes funding for NATO assessments, consistent with NATO's decision to expand common funding through 2030 to address an increasingly complex security environment. It also restores funding for tax reimbursement agreements (TRA), which provide parity in compensation for U.S. citizen employees of international organizations, and minor adjustments to other assessments due to exchange rates changes. The Request also includes contribution authority for the America First Opportunity Fund, should the Administration seek to pay any additional assessed contributions.

The Request also includes contribution authority for the America First Opportunity Fund, should the Administration seek to pay any additional assessed contributions.

## *Contributions to International Organizations*

(\$ in thousands)

Organization	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate*	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>United Nations and Affiliated Agencies</b>				
United Nations Regular Budget (UNRB)	327,002	125,000	-	(125,000)
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRM)	-	-	-	-
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	78,245	*	-	-
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	116,692	38,000	116,692	78,692
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	19,326	*	19,326	19,326
International Labor Organization (ILO)	-	50,000	-	(50,000)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,265	*	1,265	1,265
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	14,497	*	14,497	14,497
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	-	-	-	-
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	3,789	*	-	-
World Health Organization (WHO)	-	-	-	-
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,430	*	-	-
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	-	*	-	-
<b>Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies</b>	<b>562,246</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>151,780</b>	<b>(61,220)</b>
<b>Inter-American Organizations</b>				
Organization of American States (OAS)	29,193	29,300	-	(29,300)
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	11,109	-	-	-
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	14,692	*	-	-
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations</b>	<b>54,994</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29,300)</b>
<b>Regional Organizations</b>				
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	-	*	-	-
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	81,893	*	103,529	103,529
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NATO-PA)	893	*	893	893
The Pacific Community (SPC)	-	*	-	-

Organization	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate*	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	1,060	*	-	-
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Regional Organizations</b>	<b>83,846</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>104,422</b>	<b>104,422</b>
<b>Other International Organizations</b>				
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	20,745	*	20,745	20,745
World Trade Organization (WTO)	28,543	*	-	-
World Customs Organization (WCO)	4,347	*	-	-
Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH)	303	*	-	-
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	-	*	-	-
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBPCA)	144	*	-	-
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,408	*	-	-
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	-	-	-	-
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	33	*	-	-
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	162	-	-	-
International Grains Council (IGC)	444	*	-	-
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	126	*	-	-
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	157	*	-	-
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZG)	-	-	-	-
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	139	*	-	-
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	-	-	-	-
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	16	*	-	-
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	-	-	-	-
International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources (IUCN)	-	-	-	-

Organization	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate*	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	337	*	-	-
World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)	370	*	-	-
Bureau of International Expositions (BIE)	84	*	-	-
International Energy Forum (IEF)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other International Organizations</b>	<b>57,358</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>20,745</b>	<b>20,745</b>
Tax Reimbursement Agreements (TRA)	-	5,000	15,470	10,470
<b>Total Annual Requirements Including TRA</b>	<b>758,444</b>	<b>247,300</b>	<b>292,417</b>	<b>45,117</b>
<b>Adjustments to Contributions</b>				
Application of Estimated UN Tax Equalization Credits (TEF)	-	-	-	-
Statutory Withholding from the UN Regular Budget	-	-	-	-
Policy Withholdings from the UN Regular Budget	-	(64,524)	-	64,524
Other Adjustments to Contributions	-	(359,604)	-	359,604
Total Adjustments to Contributions	-	(424,128)	-	<b>424,128</b>
Funds Not Distributed	<b>(161)</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total Contributions after Adjustments</b>	<b>758,283</b>	<b>247,300</b>	<b>292,417</b>	<b>45,117</b>
<b>Appropriated Funds and Request</b>				
Enduring Contributions to International Organizations	1,543,452	1,389,152	292,417	(1,096,735)
FY 2024 Carryforward into FY 2025	33,009	-	-	-
FY 2025 Carryforward into FY 2026	-	95,700	-	(95,700)
Rescission	(201,846)	-	-	-
<b>Total Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>1,374,615</b>	<b>1,484,852</b>	<b>292,417</b>	<b>(1,192,435)</b>
<b>Allocations to be Determined</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,237,552</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,237,552)</b>
End of Year Balance <sup>1</sup>	616,332	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>End of Year Balance includes \$520.6 million that expired at the end of FY 2025.

\*Denotes total FY 2026 allocations for organizations are not yet determined, and that pursuant to E.O. 14199, these organizations may receive additional funds in the future. Amounts for specific organization in the FY 2026 Estimate reflect assessments paid through March 1, 2026.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES (CIPA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) - Net	872,910	1,230,667	-	(1,230,667)
CIPA - Gross	1,234,144	1,230,667	-	(1,230,667)
Rescission	(361,234)	-	-	-

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account has served as the source of funding for U.S. assessed contributions to United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions, the UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, and the Peacebuilding Fund.

The FY 2027 Request does not seek CIPA funding for UN peacekeeping due to ongoing mission failures and the disproportionately high level of assessments to the United States. Amounts shown for specific organizations in the FY 2026 Estimate reflect assessments paid by the United States through March 1, 2026. Any further assessments payable in FY2026 are subject to review, consistent with E.O. 14199.

The Request assumes assessments for the United Nations Support Office in Haiti are covered within the America First Opportunity Fund.

### *Detailed Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate*	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	-	5,104	-	(5,104)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	-	8,286	-	(8,286)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	-	139,620	-	(139,620)
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	-	5,957	-	(5,957)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	-	-	-	-
UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	-	213,996	-	(213,996)

Activities	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate*	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT)	-	-	-	-
The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	-	28,653	-	(28,653)
UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	-	93,608*	-	(93,608)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	-	-	-	-
United Nations Support Office in Haiti (UNSOH) <sup>1</sup>	-	75,000	-	(75,000)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	-	113,480	-	(113,480)
UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-
UN Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities</b>		<b>683,704</b>	-	<b>(683,704)</b>
<b>Adjustments to Contributions</b>				
Contributions Not Payable Due to the Statutory Cap	-	-	-	-
<b>Enduring Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities</b>	<b>1,234,144</b>	<b>1,230,667</b>	-	<b>(1,230,667)</b>
FY 2024 Carryforward into FY 2025	203,328	-	-	-
FY 2025 Carryforward into FY 2026	-	683,704	-	-
Rescission	(361,234)	-	-	-
<b>Total Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>1,076,238</b>	<b>1,914,371</b>	-	-
<b>Allocations to be Determined</b>	-	<b>1,230,667</b>	-	-
End of Year Balance <sup>3</sup>	1,076,238	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>UNSOH, a newly established support office under UN Security Council Resolution 2793 (2025), effective September 30, 2025.

<sup>2</sup>Funds for UNSOS have been historically appropriated in the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account and no funding is requested for FY 2027.

<sup>3</sup>\$392.5 million of the Year-End balances expired at the close of FY 2025.

\*Denotes total FY 2026 allocations for organizations are not yet determined, and that pursuant to E.O. 14199, these organizations may receive additional funds in the future. Amounts for specific organizations in the FY 2026 Estimate reflect assessments paid through March 1, 2026.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION (IBWC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,800</b>	<b>157,800</b>	<b>393,200</b>	<b>235,400</b>
IBWC - Construction	78,000	78,000	309,300	231,300
<i>Additional Funding for American Relief Act (non-add)</i>	<i>250,000</i>	-	-	-
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	64,800	79,800	83,900	4,100

The International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico is a binational commission established to implement boundary and water treaties and international agreements between the United States and Mexico. The Commission works to resolve binational issues that arise during the application of those treaties and agreements regarding boundary demarcation, national ownership of waters, sanitation, water quality, and flood control in the border region. The Commission consists of a United States Section (IBWC) and a Mexico Section (CILA), each of which is independently funded and administered by its respective country. The IBWC is headquartered in El Paso, Texas and receives foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Department of State. The IBWC also has a diplomatic liaison located in the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs' Office of Mexican Affairs, and 12 field offices strategically located along the United States-Mexico border for operations and maintenance of both domestic and international works authorized under treaty.

The IBWC operates and maintains approximately 100 hydrologic gauging stations, 146,000 acres of floodplains, 500 miles of levees, 445 miles of river and interior floodway channels. The IBWC also operates four diversion dams, two international storage dams and associated hydroelectric power plants, 700 hydraulic structures, and two international wastewater treatment plants. The IBWC additionally maintains 276 monuments and 442 intermediate markers demarcating the land boundary between the United States and Mexico. It preserves monuments and markers at most international ports of entry and will continue to provide for the ongoing mapping and maintenance of a Geographic Information System. A well-marked and maintained boundary enables federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to accomplish their duties more effectively. Maintaining this boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation and limits the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

### **IBWC - Salaries and Expenses: \$83.9 million**

The Request for Salaries and Expenses (S&E) is \$83.9 million, which is \$4.1 million above the FY 2026 Estimate. This Request includes \$16.3 million for essential operations, maintenance, and utilities to treat an additional 10 million gallons per day (mgd) of sewage from Tijuana, Mexico at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) in San Diego, California. This will improve conditions along the Tijuana River and coastal wetlands. The increase also includes \$300,000 to offset increases in labor costs.

### **IBWC – Construction: \$309.3 million**

The Request for Construction is \$309.3 million, an increase of \$231.3 million over the FY 2026 Estimate. The Request includes an increase of \$242.2 million specifically to complete rehabilitation and expansion of the SBIWTP to 50 mgd secondary processing, with a 75 mgd peaking factor by 2031. The Request also

includes an increase of \$1 million for replacement heavy mobile equipment, and \$1 million for implementation of security improvements at IBWC facilities and critical infrastructure.

The Request maintains funding for capital improvements for ongoing work on remediation of sinkholes at Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande, and for lifecycle replacement and rehabilitation of capital assets at the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rio Rico, Arizona.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS (IFC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Fisheries Commissions (IFC)	65,719	68,570	54,719	(13,851)

The International Fisheries Commissions are a cornerstone of U.S. strategic efforts to ensure American economic prosperity through the effective management of productive fisheries and their related ecosystems in the ocean, polar regions, and Great Lakes. Through these commissions, the United States works with other member countries to coordinate science, establish common management measures – such as total catch levels and individual country fishing allocations – and enforce these agreed upon rules. U.S. leadership in these bodies drives science-based measures to regulate the global fishing industry, leveling the playing field and promoting fair market access and job-creation for America's fishers, processors, distributors, and coastal communities, and ensuring that the shared fisheries they depend on stay healthy and productive.

The commercial and recreational fisheries managed through these organizations generate more than \$15 billion in annual U.S. income and provide over one million full- and part-time jobs throughout the country. In the Great Lakes region alone, these fisheries provide at least \$7 billion annually to bordering states and sustains hundreds of thousands of direct and associated jobs. Through many of the commissions, the United States and other member countries implement high-seas fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance programs that are essential to fight illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. These activities also facilitate improved maritime security and surveillance to combat other illegal activities at sea. Some commissions have established documentation schemes to track trade in key fish stocks and ensure that IUU-caught fish cannot enter the U.S. market.

The FY 2027 Request of \$54.7 million, a decrease of \$13.9 million from FY 2026, will fund the United States' anticipated treaty-mandated assessments and other expenses to 19 international commissions and organizations. Funds are necessary to maintain U.S. leadership and good standing – and in many cases voting privileges – to advance the interests of the United States and American businesses. The Request also facilitates the participation of non-government U.S. commissioners to these bodies, who are appointed by the President and are responsible to the Secretary of State in carrying out their duties. Pursuant to the U.S. implementing legislation enacted in respect of each of these bodies, commissioners receive transportation expenses and per diem while engaged in this work. The list of the specific commissions and organizations funded under this account is unchanged from previous years.

### **Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC): \$1.8 million**

The FY 2027 Request will fund the U.S. assessed share of commission operations, including work to conserve and manage tuna and other fish stocks in the eastern Pacific Ocean. IATTC will also continue to administer the International Dolphin Conservation Program, which has successfully reduced dolphin mortality in eastern tropical Pacific tuna fisheries by over 98 percent since the 1990s. This Request is flat from FY 2026.

### **Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC): \$39 million**

The FY 2027 Request will fund the U.S. share of commission operations and sea lamprey control activities within the Great Lakes. The requested amount funds core work under the Congressionally mandated multi-year strategy and spending plan to improve and modernize the aging infrastructure intended to control the

spread of parasitic, invasive sea lamprey in the Great Lakes. It is \$13.4 million less than the FY 2026 Estimate, as it excludes funding for sea lamprey control activities in lakes within the broader, interconnected Great Lakes ecosystem but outside of GLFC treaty mandate and therefore beyond the scope of our contributions to the GLFC. Most of the GLFC funding goes toward its binational sea lamprey control program, which has successfully reduced sea lamprey populations in most areas of the Great Lakes by 90 percent; without it, the Great Lakes' \$7 billion fishery would not exist. Additional efforts to modernize existing barriers, traps, and community outreach will enhance the fight against lamprey and other invasive species, safeguarding the valuable fisheries and aquatic resources.

### **International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC): \$5.3 million**

The Request for the IPHC promotes the effective management of Pacific halibut, a resource that contributes \$700 million per year to the U.S. economy. The IPHC is one of the most successful fisheries management commissions in the world, managing a resource important to commercial harvests and to extensive guided and recreational fishing in coastal communities from northern California to the Aleutian Islands. The Request is \$20,000 above the FY 2026 Estimate to cover anticipated inflation in the U.S. share of the agreed 2027 Commission budget, fund the Secretariat's U.S.-hosted office space, and carry out essential scientific surveys that monitor halibut stocks across Alaska, Canada, and the Pacific Northwest to ensure equitable catch allocations for the American fishing fleet.

### **Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC): \$5.4 million**

The FY 2027 Request will enable the implementation of agreed stock management measures, including test fishing needed to monitor the size and distribution of the various salmon stocks. Salmon fishing in Alaska, Washington, and Oregon is a \$1 billion industry and contributes tens of thousands of jobs for Americans engaged in commercial, recreational, and tribal fisheries and related activities. The Request reflects a decrease of \$468,000 from the FY 2026 Estimate consistent with anticipated U.S. obligations under a long-term funding plan agreed by the two parties.

### **Other Marine Conservation Organizations: \$3.2 million**

The Request will pay the anticipated U.S. share of the remaining 15 organizations' agreed operating budgets and associated obligations. This is unchanged from the FY 2026 Estimate and broken out in the chart below.

## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSIONS (IJC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Joint Commissions (IJC)	10,881	10,881	10,900	19

The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 (BWT) established the International Joint Commissions (IJC) as a basic element of United States-Canada relations in the boundary region. The United States and Canada use the IJC as a model of cooperation in the use of the boundary waters that is unbiased, scientifically based, inclusive, and open to public input. Under the BWT, the IJC approves uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows on the other side of the boundary. The IJC conducts studies at the request of the governments, provides advice on emerging issues that might be of interest to senior officials, and alerts both countries of the latest developments in science, engineering, and administration that may benefit the management, security, or conservation of shared boundary waters.

The IJC is led by three commissioners from each country. It operates through small section staffs in three offices: Washington, D.C. (United States funded) and Ottawa, Canada (Canadian funded), and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada (jointly funded). The IJC relies on 18 active boards and committees, along with several technical working groups, to provide expert advice to the governments. About 200 professionals from government, universities, nonprofit organizations, and industry contribute to this work as individuals, not as official representatives of their respective organizations or countries.

Under the BWT, the United States and Canadian governments gave the IJC the responsibility to set conditions for projects in boundary waters that could affect water levels in the other country. These conditions require that any project include "suitable and adequate provision, approved by the Commission, be made for the protection and indemnity against injury of all interests on the other side of the line which may be injured" by the project.

Additionally, the BWT allows either government to refer questions or matters of difference to the IJC for review and report back to the governments. When the IJC receives a "reference," it appoints an investigative board or task force for advice on the matters addressed in the reference. Since the establishment of the IJC, the governments have requested on more than 120 occasions that the IJC review applications for projects affecting boundary waters or undertake reference studies on issues about which they are seeking advice. The IJC's work advances the Administration's and Department's priorities of making America safer, stronger, and more prosperous by assisting the two countries in managing these vital shared water resources.

In the 116 years since the BWT was signed, the United States and Canadian governments have assigned the IJC ongoing responsibilities to oversee the operations of structures in a number of basins along the boundary, including the St. Croix River, Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River, the Niagara River, Lake Superior, Rainy and Namakan Lakes, the Columbia River, Osoyoos Lake, and Kootenay Lake. The IJC assists in water apportionment in the St. Mary and Milk River, the Souris River, the Red River, and the Poplar and Big Muddy Rivers, and the monitoring of basin conditions. Under the United States-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), the IJC reports on the progress of the parties in compliance with the general and specific objectives of the GLWQA. The IJC monitors water quality issues affecting the lakes and reports its findings to the governments.

### **International Joint Commission**

The FY 2027 Request for IJC is \$10.9 million, a \$19,000 increase over the FY 2026 Estimate. These funds will cover the following expenses:

#### **Personnel and Operational: \$5.0 million**

- Personnel: \$3.1 million
- Benefits: \$1.1 million
- Other Services: \$775,000

Major programs related to boundary and transboundary water management and maintenance projects include:

#### **U.S. Geological Survey: \$1.8 million**

The U.S. section of the IJC provides a substantial program of monitoring and gauging of water bodies along the international boundary. The work is carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey. The program is longstanding and provides critical data and information to the U.S. government to advance national water priorities and its obligations to the IJC and its Boards for binational work, including oversight of transboundary infrastructure that enhances public safety and prosperity within these basins. Such infrastructure often serves multiple purposes, including mitigating flood impacts, producing hydropower, facilitating navigation, enabling interstate and international commerce through the transport of goods, and providing significant recreational benefits. This work is critical to monitoring cross-border water management activities, enabling American prosperity, and ensuring the safety of infrastructure investments.

#### **Great Lakes Regional Office (GRLO): \$1.2 million**

The U.S. and Canadian governments concluded the original Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in 1972 and subsequently amended it several times, including most recently in 2012. Both governments gave the IJC the responsibility for establishing and operating the GLRO to assist the Commission and the governments in carrying out the Agreement, and committed to jointly funding the Regional Office's operations. Pursuant to the Agreement, the IJC produces a Triennial Assessment of Progress (TAP) report for the two governments, with the next report due in 2026. Special emphasis is given to binational cooperation and multisectoral collaboration to enhance public safety and prosperity. The GLRO is currently conducting a Microbial Water Assessment and is also completing work on a Great Lakes Early Warning System and a decadal science plan, in collaboration with the other Great Lakes Commissions.

#### **Great Lakes St. Lawrence River Adaptive Management (GLAM): \$830,000**

In 2014 the IJC recommended to the U.S. and Canadian governments a new approach to regulation of water levels and flows in the Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River basin (called Plan 2014). In December 2016, the U.S. and Canadian governments concurred with Plan 2014. The IJC began implementation of Plan 2014 in January 2017. An expedited review of the Lake Ontario Regulation Plan 2014 began in 2020 following two years of extreme high-water levels in the Great Lakes in 2017 and 2019. The expedited review of Plan 2014 led to much needed data to protect U.S. life and property along the shores of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. Funds for FY 2027 will be used to operationalize recommendations from this expedited review that will improve how operators address extreme water events to benefit uses and interests, as well as regular operations within the system. The GLAM Committee completed Phase 1 of the expedited review of Lake Ontario Plan 2014 in FY 2022 and initiated Phase 2. The Committee will complete Phase 2 in 2026, leading to follow-up activities by the Commission once the final report is delivered to the governments. Local shoreline economies and municipal infrastructure will also benefit from operationalizing findings from the Plan 2014 expedited review. FY 2027 funding to operationalize findings from for the expedited review of Plan 2014 will protect and inform more reliable commercial navigation along the St. Lawrence River, promoting economic development and enabling the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to fulfill its mission. Work in FY 2027 will continue to review Lake Superior Regulation Plan 2012 with the International Lake Superior Board of Control in accordance with the GLAM Committee's short-

and long-term strategy. This review will strengthen vital transportation and national security infrastructure critical to U.S. manufacturing and economic interests in the Great Lakes.

### **Elk-Kootenay-Transboundary Watershed Water Pollution Reference: \$635,000**

In March 2024, the U.S. and Canada governments, in partnership with the Ktunaxa Nation, asked the IJC to establish a study board to review the impacts of water pollution in the Elk-Kootenai/y watershed. U.S. government agencies, together with the states of Montana and Idaho and federally recognized U.S. Tribes, have recorded elevated levels of selenium in the water on the U.S. side of the border that is attributable to sources in British Columbia, Canada. Although selenium is an essential element of nutritional needs of animals and humans, it is only needed in a very small dosage. At concentrations exceeding toxic thresholds, selenium poses a significant risk to aquatic ecosystems and human health, with potentially serious risks for egg-laying fish and birds.

The governments turned to the IJC for help because of its unique ability to convene relevant parties, examine the issue, and provide actionable recommendations to governments, drawing on more than a century of experiencing addressing transboundary water challenges between the U.S. and Canada. Each country will contribute \$2.5 million for the study. The study board's Plan of Study estimated a total cost of \$4.9 million for the reference work. To date, the U.S. Section has contributed \$100,757 in FY 2024 and \$880,000 in FY 2025, with an anticipated \$1 million in FY 2026.

The IJC took quick and decisive action to establish a study board, whose work is well underway to address water pollution issues impacting water quality, fisheries, and intragovernmental working relationships in the watershed. Using funds requested for FY 2027, the study board will formulate its recommendations and complete its final report. In spring 2025, the study board produced its Plan of Study identifying the activities and costs needed to enable completion of the study. Work in the Elk-Kootenai/y basin will continue in FY 2027 following recommendations by the study board. The IJC presence in this basin will help American access to safe water and continue to strengthen bilateral cooperation by working to resolve this long-standing conflict over water pollution. The FY 2027 Request will fulfill the United States' responsibility and will include funds for an independent peer review handled directly through the U.S. Section of the IJC.

### **International Watersheds Initiative (IWI): \$500,000**

The IJC's IWI is a longstanding and continuing program. It provides a wide range of activities in basins along the international boundary that are designed to strengthen ties with Canada and identify problems at a local level to resolve them before they become larger problems of an international scale. The IWI produces important data and information that benefit people living in the basins along the boundary and the U.S. and Canadian federal, state, and provincial governments in these basins. IWI projects produce data and information that ensure safe water resources for Americans and promote American prosperity by enabling economic activities such as agriculture and fisheries. The FY 2027 Request will fund IWI projects for various IJC boards and continued work on Commissioners' strategic priorities of: 1) enhancing the IJC's transboundary watershed approach; and 2) building the IJC transboundary boards' collaborative governance capacity. These include building upon the Commission's earlier work of transboundary hydrographic data harmonization and maintaining its Geographic Information System (GIS).

### **Review of Orders of Approval – Souris River, Lake of the Woods-Namakan Lake and Rainy Lake and River Basin, and Other Transboundary Waters Adaptive Management Work: \$500,000**

The U.S.-Canada border is the longest in the world, spanning 5,525 miles across 13 U.S. States and eight Canadian Provinces/Territories. About 40 percent of that border is water, much of which is shared between the two countries. Each spring, there are usually some basins with dams or other infrastructure subject to existing IJC orders of approval that will either experience flood or drought conditions. The Commission and forecasting experts cannot predict in advance where spring flooding or drought will occur along this transboundary border. During these high- and low-water times, the Commission is often asked by its Boards

to provide direction, frequently on an emergency basis, based on the conditions and terms of the orders of approval, in balancing benefit and adverse impact tradeoffs in the setting of water outflows and levels from the dams. Funding for reviews of orders enables the Commission to assist in making these basins more resilient, safer, and more prosperous. A few examples are provided below.

In response to a July 2017 reference to study record-level flooding, the IJC submitted a report on the Souris River flooding study in January 2022. The U.S. share of the study totaled \$2.2 million over three years. The report outlined follow-on tasks and adaptive management activities which FY 2027 funding will enable in the Souris River Basin.

Funding in FY 2027 will advance technical and adaptive management studies in the Namakan Lake, Rainy Lake, Rainy River, and Lake of the Woods Basin, all of which border Minnesota. The Commission's International Rainy-Lake of the Woods Watershed Board was established in 2013 to ensure compliance with the Commission's Order regulating water levels on Rainy Lake and Namakan Lake, including measures to protect life and property.

During flooding in the summer of 2022, the Board requested that the Commission issue temporary Supplementary Orders to provide maximum operational flexibility to reduce flooding impacts and protect private property and public safety on both sides of the border, including U.S. portions of the basins adjacent to Namakan Lake, Rainy Lake, and the Rainy River. The Commissioners met and deliberated without delay and issued the temporary Supplementary Orders. The Commission also engaged with stakeholders, basin interests, and subnational governments. The Board continues to study these measures and will recommend to the Commission on whether to make the temporary Supplementary Orders permanent.

FY 2027 funding for Reviews of Order is important to conduct technical and adaptive management studies in Kootenai Lake, Osoyoos Lake, and St. Croix River. FY 2027 funding will enable the Commission's International Kootenai Lake Board of Control to conduct the analysis and assessments agreed upon in the Plan of Study reviewing the Commission's November 11, 1938 Order. The Board oversees the operation of Corra Linn Dam regulating the level of Kootenai Lake in accordance with the Commission's Order. The study will evaluate how to reduce flooding impacts and costs to U.S. farmers. Studying how the Commission's 1938 Order on Kootenai Lake currently operates is important to enabling continued economic activity and growth in northern Idaho and ensuring that American farmers are compensated fairly for cross-border impacts. While Kootenai Lake is entirely within Canada, its water levels can cause impacts about 50 miles upstream, to the town of Bonners Ferry, Idaho. This backwater effect increases pumping costs resulting from flooding of privately owned U.S. agricultural lands due to Corra Linn Dam operations. Local groups have also raised concerns about how Corra Linn Dam's operation impacts local fisheries of salmon and sturgeon. Both of these fish species are of interest to groups in the basin, including northern Idaho.

### **Cybersecurity and Website Requirements: \$370,000**

In September 2023, the Commission experienced a breach in its Information Technology (IT) network system. The breach was significant, and the Commission engaged law enforcement and cybersecurity professionals. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and cybersecurity professionals notified the IJC that its servers in three offices were accessed, encrypted, and exfiltrated by an international ransomware gang. The IJC's website was also targeted by a distributed denial of service attack and was taken offline for a period.

The Commission has made it a priority to address the cybersecurity recommendations provided by its cybersecurity firm regarding its infrastructure and data management practices through developing and modernizing its information technology (IT) and cybersecurity program(s). The Commission has prioritized strengthening its IT and cybersecurity program in efforts to comply with the Executive Order 14028 on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity.

Since the breach, the Commission has recovered and continues to build its cybersecurity posture to prevent similar attacks in the future. The Commission must remain proactive in its efforts to protect the U.S.'s data

and interests by strengthening its cybersecurity capabilities. The FY 2027 Request will be used to sustain existing cybersecurity initiatives and infrastructure.

### **St. Mary Milk Rivers Water Apportionment Procedures Review: \$110,000**

The IJC's Orders of Approval generally provide for periodic reviews to ensure that conditions for operation of structures and water apportionment are based on the most current information related to extreme weather events in the basins. The apportionment measures are dictated by a 1921 Order of Approval, which is one of the oldest IJC orders. The Treaty and Order define that the waters of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers should be equally apportioned between the two countries. Over most of the life of this order, the United States has not been receiving the access to its entitlement of the waters, with less than half of the flows of the two rivers, especially in dry years.

The FY 2027 Request includes the final steps for the priority review of the apportionment of St. Mary and Milk Rivers waters between the United States and Canada. The Study team will provide model scenarios and process results as well as its findings and recommendations to the Commission. Funding will be used to communicate findings broadly, engage with stakeholders, publish data releases, and release final recommendations. FY 2027 funding will enable travel for U.S. staff to conduct in-person hearings to validate the findings.

Conducting this review of apportionment will shed light on how the U.S. can improve access to the waters through infrastructure and administrative procedures to lead to a stronger, more prosperous, and secure water supply for the U.S. This work will benefit fisheries, ranching, tourism, and agriculture in the region while progressing towards more fair partnerships for Americans.

The IJC's Accredited Officers for the St. Mary and Milk developed a Plan of Study estimated to cost approximately \$2.8 million over four years, split evenly between the United States and Canada.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS (IBC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Boundary Commissions (IBC)	2,323	2,323	2,323	-

The 1925 Treaty of Washington requires the International Boundary Commissions (IBC) to maintain a secure and well-marked boundary between the United States and Canada. This work helps to protect the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly defining where each nation's rights and responsibilities begin and end. The Commission's efforts help eliminate the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

In 1995, IBC began to convert the boundary's defining coordinates from the older North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27) to the more precise North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), which has since been adopted as the standard for both the United States and Canada. These surveys are also being used to update the 256 "Official Boundary Maps" used by both countries.

To achieve its objectives, IBC has established a 15-year maintenance schedule for the entire U.S.-Canadian boundary (5,525 miles). Although the Commission previously cleared, surveyed, and marked the boundary, this cyclical program of maintenance is necessary to sustain a secure and effective boundary line due to the deterioration and destruction of boundary monuments, as well as brush and timber overgrowth obstructing the 20-foot-wide vista. The timely execution of this maintenance schedule serves as the primary measure of the Commission's performance.

Disruptions of this maintenance cycle can prove difficult as they skew project planning, and, if left unaddressed, increase the costs involved in recovering a "lost" boundary over time. In addition, citizens and government agencies in the U.S. and Canada would be adversely impacted by the risks to national security.

The FY 2027 Request is \$2.3 million, equal to FY 2026. The Request will fund IBC operations, seven boundary maintenance projects, and equipment for the Commission's field offices.

### **IBC Operations: \$1.3 million**

Funds will cover salaries, benefits, and operational costs, including communications, supplies, rent, and travel for IBC's full-time employees at the Washington, D.C. office and at field offices in Great Falls, Montana, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and Houlton, Maine.

### **Field Campaigns: \$948,000**

The FY 2027 Request will fund seven boundary maintenance projects:

- Passamaquoddy Bay Range Mark Maintenance - \$75,000
- St. Croix River Maintenance - \$100,000
- St. Francis River Maintenance - \$100,000
- Rainy River to Lake of the Woods Surveys and Maintenance - \$200,000
- Meridian and 49th Parallel Vista Clearing - \$150,000
- 49th Parallel Clearing and Maintenance - \$125,000
- 49th Parallel Vista Clearing Similkameen to West Kootenay River - \$198,000

**Equipment Lifecycle Program: \$65,000**

The Request will fund the acquisition of one pickup truck and equipment for the Commission's field offices.

## NORTH AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (NADB)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
North American Development Bank (NADB)	3,000	5,000	-	(5,000)

The FY 2027 Request does not propose direct State Department funding for the North American Development Bank (NADB). The program activities previously funded by the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) appropriation are now funded by the NADB without relying on a separate State Department appropriation. While appropriations have been provided through FY 2026, the Department has not requested this funding since FY 2019. Continuing this trend, the FY 2027 Request does not propose State Department funding for NADB.

## THE ASIA FOUNDATION (TAF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
The Asia Foundation (TAF)	22,000	20,000	-	(20,000)

The FY 2027 Request does not include funding for The Asia Foundation (TAF). Limited resources are directed elsewhere to serve American interests. TAF will leverage non-U.S. and non-governmental contributions to continue its programs and operations.

## EAST-WEST CENTER (EWC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
East-West Center (EWC)	22,000	22,000	-	(22,000)

The FY 2027 Request eliminates funding for the East-West Center (EWC). Resources for the EWC are not aligned with the national interests of the United States. The EWC must reduce its dependency on U.S. government appropriations and leverage nongovernmental contributions and revenues. Limited resources are directed elsewhere to serve core American interests.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY (NED)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
National Endowment for Democracy (NED)	315,000	315,000	-	(315,000)

The FY 2027 President's Budget eliminates funding for the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) appropriation.

NED activities do not align with America's core interests or our current U.S. foreign policy. For example, in the past year, NED used American taxpayer funds to fund an organization publishing a manual to teach mass migrants to access Europe. Another active recipient of American taxpayer dollars through NED slandered the United States, writing "[the U.S.] has never been interested in defending democracy outside its border. Not freedom of expression, nor the separation of powers." Additionally, the NED has become increasingly less transparent making it hard to properly oversee hard-earned taxpayer funding, and in 2022, NED removed from its website an online database of the specific grants it made with public funds. Independent audit reports of the NED for FY 2021, 2022, and 2023 revealed significant deficiencies in reporting adherence under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA).

NED has no Senate-confirmed leadership and has repeatedly funded programs that undermine the foreign policy of the elected President of the United States and his Senate-confirmed Secretary of State, endangering trade deals and threatening peaceful relations with partner governments. The United States does not need a shadow State Department fomenting anti-American sentiment and global unrest with no Constitutional oversight.

## CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE (CMEWD)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Center For Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center) - Total	346	203	(8,300)	(8,503)
Center For Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)	346	203	-	(203)
Cancellation of Unobligated Balances	-	-	(8,300)	(8,300)

The FY 2027 Request eliminates funding for the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center) and includes a cancellation of trust fund balances to fully end the program. As the trust fund principal currently held in securities was established under section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), a cancellation of its estimated \$8.3 million balance will be scored towards the Department of State. The Hollings Center is not aligned with the national interest of the United States and limited resources are directed elsewhere to serve core American interests.

## EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP (EEF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund (EEF)	305	180	-	(180)

The FY 2027 Request does not include funding for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship (EEF) Program. The EEF fellowships do not align with the national interest of the United States and limited resources must be prioritized to serve core American interests.

## ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (IASP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, State (IASP)	94	117	-	(117)

The FY 2027 Request does not include funding for the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP). The IASP does not align with the national interest of the United States, as these opportunities may crowd out American student opportunities. Limited resources are directed elsewhere to serve core American interests.

## INTERNATIONAL CHANCERY CENTER (ICC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Chancery Center (ICC)	744	745	745	-

The International Chancery Center (ICC), authorized by the International Center Act of 1968, is a diplomatic enclave located on a 47-acre lot in Northwest D.C., near the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street. According to the Act, "The Secretary of State is authorized to sell or lease to foreign governments... property owned by the United States, in order to facilitate the conduct of foreign relations by the Department of State...through the creation of a more propitious atmosphere for the establishment of foreign government and *international organization offices and other facilities.*"

Fees collected from other executive agencies in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act and proceeds from past leases to 19 foreign governments fund most activity at the ICC. These proceeds have been deposited into a trust fund that is drawn upon, as authorized by Congress, for development, maintenance, repairs, and security at the site. In addition, the Act authorizes the use of proceeds for surveys and planning related to the development of locations within the District of Columbia for use as foreign chancery and diplomatic purposes.

The FY 2027 Request is \$745,000, equal to the FY 2026 Estimate. This funding will provide for routine maintenance and repairs of the ICC common ground areas.

## FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND (FSRDF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF)	60,000	60,000	47,500	(12,500)

The FY 2027 Request includes mandatory funding for the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF). The FSRDF is comprised of two separate retirement systems: the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) and Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS). The FSRDF was established to provide pension payments to all eligible retired and disabled Foreign Service members, former spouses, and survivors enrolled in either of these two systems.

The FSRDF is maintained through multiple sources of income, including contributions by employees; agency contributions; special government contributions; interest on investments; and voluntary contributions. The FY 2027 Request of \$47.5 million aims to provide FSRDF funding at the level necessary to facilitate actuarial valuation of the FSRDS. The appropriation complements the funding required from the other sources previously mentioned to sustain FSPS.

The Foreign Service Act of 1980 provides for supplemental payments to FSRDF when benefit costs exceed employee and employer contributions. These payments ensure that the FSRDF remains able to meet its long-term benefit obligations. Specifically, the Act includes:

- Section 821, which authorizes additional funding necessary to fulfill payments for additional benefits authorized by statute. These benefits consist of new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, and/or increased salaries;
- Section 822, which authorizes a supplemental payment to finance unfunded liabilities attributable to military service payments and interest accruals; and,
- Section 857, which authorizes an employer contribution into the FSPS based on an amortization of an annual valuation.

The amount of this separate payment of \$47.5 million is equal to the balance of the annual costs to the Fund in excess of current employee and employer contributions. As a mandatory program, these resources are not included in the total summary of funds for discretionary appropriations.

The FY 2027 Request of \$47.5 million is based on the most recent review and funding estimate for the Residual Normal Cost and 30-Year amortization of the unfunded liability for the FSRDS, the legacy Foreign Service (FS) pension system.

The \$12.5 million decrease from the FY 2026 Estimate is the result of the overall reduction of active annuitants of the legacy FSRDS over the last several years. This has significantly reduced the 30-year amortization of the unfunded liability, even after adjusting for inflation.

Funding projections are prepared by the Department's actuaries and are based on actuarial assumptions, plan experience, participant data, and other plan provisions used in the development of the FSRDF Actuarial

Report for the period ending September 30, 2022. The Report considers changes arising from a January 2023 cost-of-living adjustment of 8.7 percent for FSRDS including changes from cost-of-living adjustments (COLA), Federal pay raises, and locality increases as appropriate.

Assuming that future plan experience is consistent with the current actuarial valuation assumptions (adopted in 2018, based upon the 2012-2017 actuarial experience study), the Request reasonably reflects the current and projected actuarial status of the FSRDF.

## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE (USIP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP)	40,000	20,000	-	(20,000)

<sup>1</sup>The FY 2025 level reflects the enacted rescission (ICA #1, Rescissions Act, 2025 P.L. 119-28) amount of \$15 million.

Consistent with E.O. 14217, Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy, the FY 2027 Budget does not request funding for the U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP) appropriation. USIP will use residual prior year appropriations from this account for selected personnel and program expenses, as it transitions to an implementer of State Department programming.

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA (USAGM)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
<b>U.S Agency for Global Media (USAGM)</b>	<b>866,914</b>	<b>652,700</b>	-	<b>(652,700)</b>
International Broadcasting Operations (IBO)	857,214	643,000	-	(643,000)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI)	9,700	9,700	-	(9,700)

The FY 2027 Request delivers on the President's promises to decrease the size of the Federal Government to enhance accountability, reduce waste, and reduce unnecessary governmental entities as specified in Executive Order 14238. To further this goal, the Request proposes no new funding for the U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM) and proposes a new, more focused account within the Department of State.

To serve U.S. interests through targeted international communications, the FY 2027 Request includes \$238 million for a newly established International Communications Activities (ICA) account, to be administered by the Department of State and enable continuation of priority USAGM statutory functions. The ICA account will advance U.S. foreign policy priorities through targeted international communications enabling a response to evolving global information challenges. The funding will sustain language services critical to U.S. foreign policy objectives as produced by Voice of America (VOA), to include the Persian Service and Mandarin Service.

# **FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS**

## FOREIGN ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY REQUEST FY 2025-2027

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	Change from FY 2025 Estimate	Change from FY 2026 Estimate
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>33,540,724</b>	<b>33,760,766</b>	<b>22,772,760</b>	<b>(10,767,964)</b>	<b>(10,988,006)</b>
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>20,867,588</b>	<b>22,005,337</b>	<b>13,623,000</b>	<b>(7,244,588)</b>	<b>(8,382,337)</b>
Global Health Programs	10,030,450	9,415,775	5,123,000	(4,907,450)	(4,292,775)
GHP Enacted ICA Rescission	(500,000)	-	-	500,000	-
America First Opportunities Fund (AIOF) <sup>2</sup>	-	[850,000]	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
National Security Investment Programs (NSIP)	-	6,766,874	-	-	(6,766,874)
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-	5,400,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	(1,400,000)
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	100,000	500,000	499,900	400,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	460,334	-	-	(460,334)	-
AEECA Enacted ICA Rescission	(460,000)	-	-	460,000	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	55,000	-	-	(55,000)	-
CCF Enacted ICA Rescission	(43,000)	-	-	43,000	-
Democracy Fund (DF)	345,200	205,200	-	(345,200)	(205,200)
DF Enacted ICA Rescission	(83,000)	-	-	83,000	-
DF Enacted Prior Year Rescission	-	(57,000)	-	-	57,000
Development Assistance (DA)	3,931,000	-	-	(3,931,000)	-
DA Enacted ICA Rescission	(2,500,000)	-	-	2,500,000	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	3,590,400	-	-	(3,590,400)	-
ESF Enacted ICA Rescission	(1,650,000)	-	-	1,650,000	-
ESF Enacted Prior Year Rescission	(152,496)	-	-	152,496	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	4,029,000	-	-	(4,029,000)	-
IDA Enacted ICA Rescission	(496,000)	-	-	496,000	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	Change from FY 2025 Estimate	Change from FY 2026 Estimate
IDA Proposed Cancellation		-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,178,000	-	-	(3,178,000)	-
MRA Enacted ICA Rescission	(800,000)	-	-	800,000	-
Transition Initiatives (TI)	75,000	-	-	(75,000)	-
TI Enacted ICA Rescission	(57,000)	-	-	57,000	-
USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG)	85,500	62,500	-	(85,500)	(62,500)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,695,000	111,988	-	(1,695,000)	(111,988)
USAID OE Enacted ICA Rescission	(125,000)	-	-	125,000	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	259,100	-	-	(259,100)	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,403,500</b>	<b>720,250</b>	<b>654,500</b>	<b>(749,000)</b>	<b>(65,750)</b>
Peace Corps	430,500	410,500	430,500	-	20,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	930,000	830,000	609,000	(321,000)	(221,000)
MCC Rescission of Prior-Year Balances	-	(661,250)		-	661,250
MCC Proposed Cancellation			(385,000)	(385,000)	(385,000)
Inter-American Foundation (IAF)	47,000	29,000	-	(47,000)	(29,000)
IAF Enacted ICA Rescission	(27,000)	-	-	27,000	-
U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF)	45,000	12,000	-	(45,000)	(12,000)
USADF Enacted ICA Rescission	(22,000)	-	-	22,000	-
U.S. Foundation for Natural Security and Counterterrorism	-	100,000	-	-	(100,000)
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>(48,000)</b>	<b>18,025</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>38,975</b>
International Affairs Technical Assistance	38,000	30,000	35,000	(3,000)	5,000
Debt Restructuring	25,000	52,000	52,000	27,000	-
Debt Restructuring ICA Rescission	(111,000)	(63,975)	-	111,000	63,975
Debt Restructuring Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>8,478,007</b>	<b>8,653,701</b>	<b>7,311,000</b>	<b>(1,167,007)</b>	<b>(1,342,701)</b>

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	Change from FY 2025 Estimate	Change from FY 2026 Estimate
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,285,000	1,400,000	1,200,000	(85,000)	(200,000)
INCLE Prior Year Rescission	(65,000)	(179,306)	-	65,000	179,306
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	870,000	870,000	745,000	(125,000)	(125,000)
National Security Engagement Account (NSEA) (formerly Peacekeeping Operations (PKO))	410,458	335,458	27,000	(383,458)	(308,458)
PKO Enacted Prior Year Rescission	-	(50,000)	-	-	50,000
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	119,152	119,152	95,000	(24,152)	(24,152)
IMET Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,858,397	6,158,397	5,250,000	(608,397)	(908,397)
<b>Multilateral Assistance</b>	<b>2,135,215</b>	<b>1,870,143</b>	<b>849,800</b>	<b>(1,285,415)</b>	<b>(1,020,343)</b>
International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)	436,920	339,000	-	(436,920)	(339,000)
IO&P Enacted ICA Rescission	(436,920)	-	-	436,920	-
<b>Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds</b>	<b>2,135,215</b>	<b>1,531,143</b>	<b>849,800</b>	<b>(1,285,415)</b>	<b>(681,343)</b>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	-	-	(206,500)	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,380,256	1,066,184	866,657	(513,599)	(199,527)
African Development Bank	54,649	54,649	54,649	-	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	197,000	-	-	(197,000)	-
AfDF Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(197,000)	(197,000)	(197,000)
Asian Development Fund	43,610	43,610	43,610	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	75,267	75,267	75,267
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	150,200	150,200	-	(150,200)	(150,200)
GEF Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(150,200)	(150,200)	(150,200)
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	125,000	-	-	(125,000)	-
CTF Enacted ICA Rescission	(125,000)	-	-	125,000	-

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	Change from FY 2025 Estimate	Change from FY 2026 Estimate
Treasury International Assistance Programs	50,000	75,000	32,317	(17,683)	(42,683)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	43,000	54,000	47,000	4,000	(7,000)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	10,000	-	-	(10,000)	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program Proposed Cancellation	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	87,500	87,500	87,500	-
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>704,414</b>	<b>493,310</b>	<b>277,460</b>	<b>(426,954)</b>	<b>(215,850)</b>
Export-Import Bank	148,860	153,860	357,560	208,700	203,700
Export-Import Bank Offsetting Collections	(76,896)	(303,000)	(532,300)	(455,404)	(229,300)
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	990,450	990,450	810,200	(180,250)	(180,250)
DFC Offsetting Collections	(445,000)	(435,000)	(435,000)	10,000	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	87,000	87,000	77,000	(10,000)	(10,000)
<b>Related International Affairs Accounts</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>134,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>
International Trade Commission	122,000	122,000	134,000	12,000	12,000
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>1,619,107</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	-	<b>(1,619,107)</b>	<b>(1,200,000)</b>
P.L. 480, Title II <sup>3</sup>	1,619,107	1,200,000	-	(1,619,107)	(1,200,000)
<b>Other Commissions</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>770</b>	-	-
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad (Function 800)	770	770	770	-	-
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission (Function 150)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Programs (not included above)</b>					
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (Function 150) - Non-add	[2,504]	[2,504]	[2,512]	[8]	[8]
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs (Agriculture, Function 150) Non-add	[240,000]	[240,000]	-	[-240,000]	[-240,000]

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	Change from FY 2025 Estimate	Change from FY 2026 Estimate
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<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Estimate excludes 'shifted base' emergency funds that were not designated as emergency by the President per the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Additionally, the FY 2025 Estimate does not include amounts contained in the President's Special Message dated August 28th. The enacted rescissions from the FY 2025 full-year CR (P.L 119-4) and the Rescissions Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-28) are written out as their own rows under the main account row and subtracted from the section sub-totals.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2026 Enacted level of \$850 million for AIOF is non-additive and represents the total amount made available for transfers into the AIOF in the NSIP, PKO, INCLE, and FMF accounts in FY 2026.

<sup>3</sup> The US Department of Agriculture is administering Food for Peace Title II programming in FY 2026. The 2027 Budget eliminates the program.

**Planned Government-to-Government Activities  
FY 2027  
Department of State  
(\$ in thousands)**

	A1OF	INCLE
<b>Near East</b>	<b>685,000</b>	-
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>685,000</b>	-
Activities TBD	685,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	-	<b>2,750</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	-	<b>2,750</b>
Activities TBD	-	2,750

## AMERICA FIRST OPPORTUNITY FUND (AIOF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request <sup>3</sup>	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
America First Opportunity Fund (AIOF)	-	[850,000]	5,000,000	5,000,000
National Security Investment Programs (NSIP)	-	6,766,874	-	(6,766,874)
Prior-Year Economic and Development Assistance Accounts	3,481,438	148,200	-	(148,200)

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2025 Estimate for prior-year economic and development assistance accounts includes Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA), Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support Fund (ESF), and Democracy Fund (DF). FY 2025 Estimate includes rescissions enacted in the FY 2025 Full-Year CR (P.L. 119-4) and the Rescissions Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-28); it excludes emergency funds that were not designated as emergency by the President per the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2026 Enacted level of \$850 million for AIOF is non-additive and represents the total amount made available for transfers into the AIOF from the National Security Investment Programs (NSIP), Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE), and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) accounts in FY 2026. In FY 2026, Congress created the NSIP account, which takes on the authorities of prior-year economic and development assistance accounts. FY 2026 Enacted for prior-year economic and development assistance accounts includes only DF as no AEECA, DA, or ESF funds are appropriated in FY 2026. FY 2026 Enacted includes rescissions to the DF account enacted in the FY 2026 appropriations act (P.L. 119-75).

<sup>3</sup> The FY 2027 Budget Requests the AIOF account to consolidate and replace multiple legacy foreign assistance accounts to advance the Administration's America First foreign policy priorities.

The FY 2027 President's Budget requests \$5 billion in the America First Opportunity Fund (AIOF) account, which would be available for activities that could be funded from the National Security Investment Programs (NSIP) account established by Congress in FY 2026. The AIOF will allow the Department to advance strategic partnerships and initiatives aligned with the President's National Security Strategy while retaining the flexibility to surge resources to take advantage of new opportunities. The AIOF will target initiatives that strengthen U.S. competitiveness and global leadership, including diversifying critical minerals supply chains to advance the Administration's reindustrialization agenda, expanding opportunities for American companies through infrastructure; addressing illegal and destabilizing migration; and maintaining global and regional balances of power by countering the influence of adversaries in the telecommunications, technology, and energy industries, including through the Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF).

**Western Hemisphere:** Funds will advance priorities in the region and counter adversarial influence, guided by the "Trump Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine. Funds will be leveraged to incentivize partnerships and align regional actors with U.S. interests. Programming will promote trade, open markets, and increase access to strategically vital assets across the Hemisphere, particularly in countries where the United States seeks to establish or expand cooperation, which will support U.S. businesses and energy exports. Key priorities include developing, building, and maintaining critical infrastructure, securing critical digital infrastructure, rare earth elements and critical minerals extraction and processing, and trusted, secure telecommunications in the Hemisphere. The Request will also fund programs to reestablish security and prevent mass migration in Haiti and counter illegal immigration from the region to the United States, such as through support for Safe Third Country Agreements in the Hemisphere.

**East Asia and Pacific:** The Request prioritizes foreign assistance to advance U.S. strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific, incentivize cooperation from key countries, and promote American leadership in the region. Programs will support strategic themes outlined in the National Security Strategy and our Indo-Pacific policy

priorities of strengthening deterrence, advancing U.S. commercial interests, including support for the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, and combatting transnational crime. Additionally, this funding will help the United States engage in strategic dealmaking in the region to secure outcomes for the American people, advance fair and reciprocal trade, secure supply chains and critical infrastructure, support reforms that would open markets for U.S. energy exports, and support stability in the region. The Request strengthens funding for the U.S. - Philippines Alliance, one of our most vital and enduring partnerships in the Indo-Pacific.

**Middle East and North Africa:** Funds will advance economic opportunity, regional integration, and long-term stability, consistent with Administration priorities in the region. Targeted AIOF resources not only will sustain our enduring commitments to Jordan and Egypt, but also will enable the United States to strengthen strategic countries' capabilities to address common threats from adversaries, while supporting commercial activities, securing critical supply chains, expanding access to open markets, and accelerating the region's economic modernization. Resources may also help further the objectives of the Abraham Accords and foster the conditions for durable peace in the region, including through potential contributions to the Board of Peace.

**Emerging Opportunities:** Funds will support new, emerging opportunities across all regions that advance U.S. national security interests and make America safer, stronger, and more prosperous. Programs will include expanding opportunities and market access, including for U.S. businesses, across **Europe** and Eurasia in critical sectors such as energy exports, transportation, digital technology, critical minerals, and potentially enabling Ukraine reconstruction. The region is a key pillar for our aims to strengthen American dominance in energy and emerging technologies, an opportunity to advance free speech and freedom of expression, and a potential bellwether for our ability to advance these goals globally. Funds will incentivize partners to support U.S. immigration priorities and promote trade and investments, including for U.S. businesses, in strategic sectors in **Africa**. Funds will also support activities through the QUAD and the C5-1 Platform, facilitate private sector-led investments in strategic infrastructure, and support U.S. business opportunities in priority sectors such as critical minerals and artificial intelligence in **South and Central Asia**.

The AIOF also would provide flexibility for the Department to pay any assessments for the UN Regular Budget, peacekeeping, or other international organizations should the Trump administration determine they are in the national interest. Additionally, the FY 2027 Request includes authorities for the Department to support and manage sovereign loans and enterprise funds alongside grant assistance.

<b>AIOF - FY 2027 Request</b>	
(\$ in Thousands)	
	<b>Total</b>
<b>AIOF</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>810,000</b>
Philippines	250,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	560,000
<i>of which, Tuna Treaty</i>	<i>60,000</i>
<b>Near East</b>	<b>1,135,000</b>
Egypt	100,000
Jordan	1,035,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>650,000</b>
Haiti	150,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	500,000
<b>Other Funding</b>	<b>245,000</b>
Countering PRC Influence Fund	245,000
<b>F - Under Secretary</b>	<b>2,160,000</b>
To Be Programmed (F - Undersecretary)	2,160,000
<i>of which, Migration</i>	<i>100,000</i>
<i>of which, Critical Minerals</i>	<i>250,000</i>

## GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Global Health Programs (GHP)	9,530,450	9,415,775	5,123,000	(4,292,775)

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Estimate includes rescissions enacted in the FY 2025 full-year CR (P.L. 119-4) and the Rescissions Act of 2025.

The FY 2027 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request advances the America First Global Health Strategy (AFGHS) by prioritizing saving lives, keeping Americans safe by stopping the spread of infectious diseases globally, and supporting countries in moving away from dependency on foreign assistance and towards resilient and durable local health systems that prevent disease, maintain health, and enable economies to thrive. The Request drives forward critical global health advancements that demonstrate the impact of American innovation and leadership in global health, while promoting opportunity for American businesses abroad. The Request provides the Secretary with greater flexibility to program global health assistance based on outcomes of negotiations with partner governments and the specific needs of countries and their unique disease burdens.

The AFGHS maximizes the impact of significant U.S. global health assistance that saves millions of lives by co-investing in multi-year bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) developed jointly with countries, with the goal of more streamlined and integrated health systems. American foreign assistance is not charity; these agreements will allow our partners to assume more responsibility for their own health systems while also ensuring continued U.S. leadership on health and will protect Americans from infectious disease threats. As of March 10, the State Department has signed 24 bilateral global health MOUs representing more than \$12.5 billion in planned U.S. assistance from 2026-2030, alongside more than \$7.7 billion in anticipated recipient country co-investment.

The AFGHS approach empowers country self-reliance by incentivizing countries to meet or exceed key health metrics while supporting countries to increasingly own and manage healthcare commodity supply chains; assume full support for, adequately staff, and integrate frontline healthcare workers; and transition data systems to countries' long-term health information systems. The approach also integrates health programming areas within bilateral programs to achieve greater efficiency in country-led delivery of health services that sustain national health outcomes.

In addition, FY 2027 proposes aligning all Global Health Program accounts into 3-year period of availability (POA), enabling the Department to harmonize its planning cycle across all disease areas. Historically, HIV funds appropriated through the Department of State have had a 5-year period of availability, and funds appropriated for other disease areas, including tuberculosis, malaria, and others have had a 2-year period of availability. A single, aligned period of availability will ensure synchronization as the Department executes integrated global health programming through the AFGHS.

The Budget eliminates global health activities that do not make America safer, such as family planning and reproductive health. The Budget does not include funding for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance ("Gavi"). Any future funding for Gavi in FY 2027 is contingent on the organization making necessary reforms and meeting certain benchmarks on vaccine safety. The Budget includes language to apply the requirements of the Administration's Promoting Human Flourishing in Foreign Assistance (PHFFA) policy to all applicable State Department foreign assistance accounts, including the Global Health Programs account.

Collectively, resources will contribute to achieving the following global goals in the AFGHS:

**HIV/AIDS:** The Request continues robust support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to continue life-saving bilateral programs while transitioning from the emergency response of the last 20+ years to country-led ownership and integration of programs across health areas as countries take increasing financial responsibility for their own durable national response. During the transition from the emergency response to self-reliance, essential HIV programs will support case finding, prevention, treatment with a focus on sustained viral load suppression, and ending mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS in several high-burden countries by the end of President Trump's second term. Activities will include provision of antiretroviral treatment to adults and children, including differentiated service delivery and community-based support to ensure adherence and optimal clinical outcomes, scale up of Lenacapavir, and introduction of other novel technologies and optimized approaches to service delivery. Funding will help strengthen HIV services and ensure continuity of critical health systems, including the health workforce, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

Programming will support countries working towards:

- Ensuring that 95 percent of people living with HIV know their HIV status, 95 percent of people who know their status are receiving HIV treatment, and 95 percent of people on treatment are virally suppressed.
- 90 percent reduction in HIV infections by 2030 (from 2010 levels).
- 90 percent reduction in AIDS-related deaths by 2030 (from 2010 levels).
- Ending mother-to-child transmission in several high-burden countries.

Resources for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria will accelerate innovation to save lives, while ensuring other donors contribute their fair share, leveraging \$2 from other donors for every \$1 from the United States.

**Maternal and Child Health:** The Request will support proven life-saving interventions to accelerate reductions in maternal, newborn, and child deaths. High-impact interventions will target major causes of death through small and sick newborn care, breastfeeding, and antenatal and postnatal visits; prevention and treatment of childhood pneumonia and diarrhea, including through effective household and community sanitation and hygiene; and essential immunizations including to control infectious diseases. The Request will also reduce maternal deaths by preventing and managing postpartum hemorrhage, preeclampsia, sepsis, and maternal anemia.

The Request will contribute to countries working towards:

- Fewer than 20 child deaths per 1,000 live births by 2035.
- Fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035.

**Polio:** Within the Maternal and Child Health request, programming will continue to support global polio eradication and drive increased country ownership of polio assets. Funding will prioritize surveillance, laboratory strengthening, life-saving vaccinations, data systems, and active case finding and referrals for paralytic polio cases. Activities will target endemic and other countries at risk for polio outbreaks and cross-border transmission, including to Americans at home and abroad.

The Request will contribute to countries working towards:

- Eradication of wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) by end of 2027
- Elimination of circulating type 2 variant poliovirus (Cvdvp2) by the end of 2029

**Global Health Security:** The Request will support countries' self-reliance for health security, while maintaining robust U.S. technical assistance for outbreak surveillance and response. Together, this will

facilitate countries' commitments to coordinate and consult with the United States on detection and response, address gaps in national surveillance systems enhance biosurveillance capabilities, and increasingly fund lab commodities, epidemiologists, and frontline lab workers. Funding will also strengthen global biosurveillance, including through integrating and enhancing data systems, scaling up surveillance and diagnostic tools, and supporting rapid action when an outbreak is detected, including by strengthening in-country capacities and accessing critical resources such as emergency commodities.

Programming will support countries working towards:

- Enabling detection of an outbreak with epidemic potential within seven days of its emergence.
- Containing outbreaks that originate outside of the United States rapidly at their source.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** The Request will support implementation of cost-efficient and effective interventions to prevent, detect, and treat TB, including multi-drug-resistant TB, to reduce TB incidence and related mortality. Activities will include working closely within country health systems to improve drug supply management, laboratory diagnostic services and networks, multidrug-resistant TB diagnosis and treatment services, TB infection control, adherence to treatments, and community-based TB care. Funding will introduce proven tools to improve TB detection and treatment, improve integration with HIV services to reduce TB/HIV co-morbidity, and support countries to strengthen and expand systems for high quality diagnosis and management.

The Request will contribute to countries working towards:

- Reducing TB incidence rate by 80 percent by 2030 (from 2015 levels).
- Reducing TB mortality rate by 90 percent by 2030 (from 2015 levels).

**Malaria:** The Request will advance efforts under the President's Malaria Initiative, focusing prevention and treatment programs on regions with high malaria burden and low access to services, while accelerating country-led, integrated interventions. Funding will provide mosquito vector control, preventive treatments for children and pregnant women, diagnosis and treatment, integrated community case management, and other proven tools to reduce malaria deaths and disease. Funding will support efforts to combat drug and insecticide resistance and introduce proven and novel interventions to accelerate malaria elimination. Funding will strengthen country ownership and accountability for malaria programs.

The Request will contribute to countries working towards:

- Reducing malaria mortality globally by at least 90 percent by 2030 (from 2015 levels).
- Reducing malaria case incidence globally by at least 90 percent by 2030 (from 2015 levels).
- Eliminating malaria in at least 35 countries by 2030.
- Preventing reestablishment of malaria in all countries that are malaria-free.

**Oversight and Management:** The Request additionally is inclusive of oversight and management, including through HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Global Health Security, Tuberculosis, and Maternal and Child Health, including Polio. The request includes program oversight and management (\$235.8 million), which supports the salaries and benefits of personnel involved in managing central and bilateral health programs (direct hire and contractor personnel), travel, and other administrative costs. The Request additionally includes funding for Centrally Supported Systems, and Headquarters Supported Mechanisms. Funding for Centrally Supported Systems pays for the operation and development of information technology systems that support and report on GHP-funded activities. Funding for Headquarters Supported Mechanisms benefits multiple countries. These funds may also be used to carry out Administration priorities under the America First Global Health Strategy to support new innovations, fill gaps in countries' progress toward self-reliance, and advance opportunities to incentivize performance.

## GLOBAL HEALTH HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request
<b>Budgetary Resources and Obligations</b>			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	371,000	153,000	153,000
Spending authority from offsetting collections	734,000	725,000	400,000
<b>Total budgetary resources available</b>	<b>1,105,000</b>	<b>878,000</b>	<b>553,000</b>
Obligations incurred	952,000	725,000	500,000
Unobligated balance end of year	153,000	153,000	53,000
<b>Obligated Balances and Disbursements</b>			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	1,085,000	1,297,000	400,000
Obligations incurred	952,000	725,000	500,000
<b>Total obligated balance</b>	<b>2,037,000</b>	<b>2,022,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>
Disbursements	(740,000)	(1,622,000)	(566,000)
Obligated balance end of year	1,050,000	153,000	87,000

The HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund (WCF) was authorized in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447), and established by the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator to provide a safe, secure, reliable, and sustainable supply chain of pharmaceuticals and other products needed to provide care and treatment of persons with HIV/AIDS and related infections. Beginning in FY 2014, Congress expanded the authorization to include pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis. Beginning in FY 2021, Congress further expanded the authorization to include pharmaceuticals and other products for emerging infectious diseases. The U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) began using the WCF in FY 2022. Beginning in FY 2027, funds in the WCF will be implemented by the Department of State to purchase key global health commodities to implement the America First Global Strategy.

Congress has not appropriated funds for use in the WCF directly. Rather, funding for commodity procurement is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State. While infrequent, other U.S. government agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), donors, and recipient governments have deposited funds into the WCF, totaling \$77 million since the WCF's inception. The WCF also receives repayments of funds advanced to recipient country governments and the Global Fund to avert stock-outs of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities.

The WCF will fully transition to Department of State management by FY 2027. The WCF does not generate a profit for the U.S. government, and State does not use the funds in the WCF for travel or other administrative expenses.

## INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (IHA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) <sup>1</sup>	-	5,400,000	4,000,000	(1,400,000)
Total for all Prior-Year Accounts <sup>2, 3</sup>	5,911,000	N/A	(1,000,000)	N/A

<sup>1</sup>IHA consolidates funding of multiple accounts (International Disaster Assistance and Migration and Refugee Assistance) that previously supported a range of humanitarian assistance initiatives.

<sup>2</sup>FY 2025 Estimate includes rescissions enacted in the FY 2025 full-year CR (P.L 119-4) and the Rescissions Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-28); it excludes 'shifted base' emergency funds that were not designated as emergency by the President per the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

<sup>3</sup>The FY 2027 Budget includes a \$1 billion cancellation from recovered and unobligated balances in the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account.

The Budget requests a total of \$4.5 billion for overseas humanitarian assistance: including \$4 billion for the IHA account and \$500 million for the President's Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund (please refer to the ERMA justification section for additional details on ERMA).

The Department has embraced a new approach to humanitarian response, demonstrated by its successful response to crises such as Hurricane Melissa's devastation in the Caribbean. The FY 2026 enactment of the consolidated IHA account, along with the Department's recent landmark Memorandum of Understanding with the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), are two important steps to address the fragmentation in the U.S. and global humanitarian response architecture.

The IHA account supports core U.S. national interests in humanitarian crises by refocusing these resources to reduce illegal migration and provide life-saving assistance when there is a clear, direct nexus to U.S. national interests, all while pursuing efficiencies and fairer burden sharing with other donors. The account enables the Administration to deliver results advancing America First priorities, particularly in those areas where there are crises near U.S. borders and where key rivals such as China would step in for political or economic gain.

IHA funding will span all aspects and authorities of overseas humanitarian assistance, including but not limited to shelter, protection, the provision of safe drinking water, and food to refugees abroad, migrants, internally-displaced persons, and others affected by crises. IHA funding will provide life-saving aid to people globally in the case of a natural or humanmade disaster or a protracted emergency when there is a clear, direct connection to U.S. national interests. To improve the delivery of efficient, targeted, and accountable humanitarian assistance, the Department is undertaking efforts to leverage key partners in the humanitarian response while replacing the fragmented model of cost inefficient individual grants. IHA funding will also support efforts to reduce mass and illegal immigration, such as funding voluntary returns of illegal aliens, incentivizing governments to implement Safe Third Country Agreements, and building the migration management capacity of other countries. IHA may also provide potential contributions to the Board of Peace, including to support Gaza relief.

The IHA account could also support the resettlement of up to 7,500 refugees in the United States (a continuation of the FY 2026 level), pending the President's official refugee resettlement determination for FY 2027 upon consultation with Congress, as required by law. The IHA account also includes \$5 million for the Humanitarian Migrants to Israel program.

## DEMOCRACY FUND (DF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Democracy Fund (DF)	262,000	205,200	-	(205,200)
Rescission	-	(57,000)	-	57,000

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Estimate includes rescissions enacted in the FY 2025 full-year CR (P.L. 119-4) and the Rescissions Act of 2025.

The Budget requests no funding for FY 2027 for the Democracy Fund (DF). Programs previously funded through this account could be funded through the America First Opportunity Fund.

## EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	100,000	500,000	400,000

The Budget requests a total of \$4.5 billion total for overseas humanitarian assistance, including \$4 billion for the International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) account and \$500 million for the President's Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund (please refer to the IHA justification section for additional details on IHA).

As part of the U.S. Government's overall overseas humanitarian assistance resources, the ERMA Fund, which will complement the IHA account, enables the President to respond to unexpected urgent migration and refugee crises when in the national interest. The \$500 million Request may be used to meet the unexpected urgent migration and refugee needs, at the discretion of the President, including but not limited to emergency assistance including life-saving shelter, food, medical care, and clean drinking water.

## PEACE CORPS (PC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Peace Corps (PC)	430,500	410,500	430,500	20,000

The Peace Corps' FY 2027 budget request of \$430.5 million, which includes \$7.0 million for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the agency to support American values overseas by meeting its core goals: helping the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained individuals; promoting a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; and promoting a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans. The FY 2027 request is equal to the FY 2025 Enacted level and \$20 million more than the FY 2026 Enacted level and will allow the agency to sustain investments made in critical information technology, health, safety, and security infrastructure essential to the recruitment and deployment of higher numbers of Volunteers.

Since 1961, the Peace Corps has been at the forefront of strengthening America through international public diplomacy at a grassroots level. Through promoting people-to-people ties, the Peace Corps provides a unique model of international development within the U.S. Government. At the invitation of host country governments, the agency sends Volunteers who make two-year commitments to live and work side-by-side with community partners on locally prioritized projects, often reaching areas of the world that other U.S. agencies are unable to reach. Volunteers learn the local language and culture and collaborate with counterparts – farmers, teachers, youth, health workers, and other motivated individuals.

This approach supports an America First foreign policy that makes America stronger, safer, and more prosperous. By increasing mutual understanding and lasting ties between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries, the Peace Corps helps create better trading partners, provides a future English language workforce for American companies operating abroad and local companies doing business with America, strengthens relationships with allies, counters terrorism, and counteracts the growing influence of America's adversaries. Volunteers strengthen the national security of the United States through improved relations with host governments and by showcasing America as an international leader. Crucially, the Peace Corps also helps cultivate the next generation of American civic and business leaders, as Volunteers return home and contribute to communities across the United States long after their service concludes with the adaptive leadership and marketable skills they have gained during their overseas service.

The Peace Corps recruits, selects, trains, and supports Americans from all U.S. states, territories, commonwealths, and the District of Columbia to serve in 27-month Peace Corps Volunteer assignments, as well as in short-term, specialized six to 12-month Peace Corps Response Volunteer assignments. Peace Corps Response is a program that matches experienced individuals with unique opportunities that require advanced language, technical, and intercultural skills.

By 2030, the agency aspires to recruit, place, and support 8,000 Volunteers in service, aligning resources with its core mission of Volunteer service. In FY 2027, the agency will pursue a range of strategies to increase applicant numbers, including increasing the readjustment allowance (a post-service stipend) for all Volunteers to adjust for inflation, expediting the placement process, and reducing administrative burdens. A key initiative will be the expansion of a new program to increase service opportunities for qualified individuals without a college degree. By engaging Americans with practical work and trade skills experience, the Peace Corps will

build a more skilled and dynamic Volunteer corps—reaffirming the agency's core value to seek Volunteers from every walk of life.

## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION (MCC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	930,000	830,000	609,000	(221,000)
Rescission/Cancellation of Prior Year Funds (non-add)	-	(661,250)	(385,000)	276,250
Millennium Challenge Corporation (including rescissions)	930,000	168,750	224,000	55,250

For FY 2027, The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) requests \$609 million to fund new compacts and threshold programs and support oversight for 13 compacts and 7 threshold programs. The Budget also includes a cancellation of \$385 million in prior year MCC unobligated balances. MCC makes America safer, stronger, and more prosperous by building large-scale infrastructure and securing strategic reforms in key countries that support U.S. businesses, counter malign influence, and enhance our national security.

Consistent with the National Security Strategy's guidance for MCC and other agencies to identify strategic acquisition and investment opportunities for American companies in the Western Hemisphere, MCC is expanding its engagement with the private sector. MCC will leverage private sector expertise and resources, strengthening MCC programs and supporting the enabling environment for the private sector to flourish.

MCC's partner countries must meet rigorous, data-driven standards for good governance based on indicators that measure a country's commitment to democratic governance, economic freedom, and investments in their people. Specifically, to be considered for MCC compact funding, countries must first pass MCC's scorecard—a collection of 22 independent and transparent third-party indicators that measure a country's policy performance in these three areas. This competitive selection process ensures that MCC only works with countries that demonstrate a commitment to policies necessary to drive economic growth. This selectivity also creates incentives for countries to improve their policy performance in the hope of becoming eligible for MCC investment.

Once a country is selected as eligible to receive MCC investment, MCC works closely with its country counterparts to design cost-effective programs that address binding constraints to economic growth and will generate returns for the United States. MCC's programs are time-limited and require significant financial contributions by partner countries, which increases program effectiveness and reduces future reliance on aid.

## INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION (IAF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Inter-American Foundation (IAF)	20,000	29,000	-	(29,000)

<sup>1</sup>Includes an enacted rescission of \$27 million (ICA #1, Rescissions Act, 2025 PL 119-28).

Consistent with EO 14217, Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy, the Budget requests no funding for FY 2027 for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF). IAF will use available funding in FY 2026 to conduct an orderly closeout.

## U.S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (USADF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF)	23,000	12,000	-	(12,000)

<sup>1</sup> Includes an enacted rescission of \$22 million (ICA #1, Rescissions Act, 2025 PL 119-28).

Consistent with EO 14217, Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy, the Budget requests no funding for FY 2027 for the U.S. African Development Foundation (ADF). ADF will use available funding in FY 2026 to conduct an orderly closeout.

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (OTA)**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Affairs Office of Technical Assistance (OTA)	38,000	30,000	35,000	5,000

**Technical Assistance – Office of Technical Assistance**

The Budget requests \$35 million for Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). OTA supports a safer, stronger, and more prosperous America by building the capacity of finance ministries and central banks to effectively manage public finances and safeguard their financial sectors. Through bilateral technical engagements drawing on American expertise, OTA strengthens U.S. national security, supports global financial stability, reduces dependence on foreign aid and malign actors, and expands trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses. Funding will enable OTA to respond to strong and growing demand for American technical assistance.

## INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INCLE)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,285,000	1,400,000	1,200,000	(200,000)
Rescission of Prior Year Funds (non-add)	(65,000)	(179,306)	-	179,306

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2025 Estimate total excludes \$115.0 million in emergency funding that was not designated as emergency by the President.

The Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) advances America's safety, security, and prosperity by countering crime and illegal drugs abroad, particularly through implementation of the INCLE appropriation. After a strategic pause in the FY 2026 President's Budget, the FY 2027 request reestablishes a baseline for the INCLE account at **\$1.2 billion**, which will further Administration priorities outlined in the National Security Strategy and the Department's Agency Strategic Plan. INL's strategic priorities include degrading transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs); disrupting U.S.-bound illicit drug flows, especially fentanyl, methamphetamine, and cocaine; and expanding U.S. advantage and access in regions critical to national security.

With FY 2027 resources, INCLE programs will strengthen the ability of U.S. partners to disrupt the illicit revenue streams and operational networks that TCOs and FTOs depend upon. These programs will deliver measurable results that directly reduce threats to the United States through a multi-pronged approach. INL will reduce the flow of illicit drugs into American communities by degrading TCO and FTO production of drugs destined for U.S. markets through programs to increase partner detection and interdiction at key trafficking nodes and enhance forensic drug testing capabilities to identify emerging drug trends. In addition, INL will expand U.S. access and influence in countries important to U.S. national security and position the United States as the security partner of choice by strengthening key partners' border security and maritime domain awareness, improving foreign law enforcement cyber capabilities, and providing trusted U.S. technologies to foreign partners over untrusted alternatives. INCLE programs will also serve as a critical enabler for U.S. federal law enforcement agencies – as well as U.S. state and local law enforcement – by leveraging their expertise to train and equip foreign counterparts, which in turn drives cooperation that leads to arrests, extraditions, and prosecutions of Western Hemisphere-based cartels and other TCO and FTO operatives responsible for manufacturing and trafficking deadly drugs into American communities.

Across the **Western Hemisphere (\$535 million)**, INL will fund programs, including many implemented by U.S. law enforcement agencies, to provide foreign partners with the technical expertise, training, and equipment to detect and disrupt illicit drug trafficking, alien smuggling to the United States, and counter malign interference in foreign partner territory. In **Mexico**, INL will help the government degrade and dismantle the operations of narco-terrorist cartels designated as FTOs and other linked TCOs through support of vetted units, enhanced counter-unmanned aerial systems (C-UAS) capabilities, and strengthened border security. In **Central America**, INCLE programs in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala will help those countries degrade TCOs/FTOs by strengthening border security, interdicting drugs, facilitating arrests and extraditions of criminals, and supporting law enforcement to address the crime and narco-terrorism that increase illegal immigration to the United States. INL will also support counter-surveillance and transnational threat monitoring to counter Murillo-Ortega dictatorship efforts to undermine security throughout the region,

including beyond Nicaragua's borders. Other INCLE assistance for Central America may be provided to: Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama. In the **Caribbean**, INL will help governments degrade narco-terrorist cartels and TCOs/FTOs by strengthening regional efforts to counter illicit narcotics and firearms trafficking, detect and interdict U.S.-bound synthetic drugs, strengthen accountability and criminal deterrence, and enhance border security to disrupt U.S.-bound illegal immigration. In Haiti, INL will bolster the Haitian National Police's efforts to combat gang and FTO violence, fight drug and firearms trafficking, and improve security to avoid mass migration to the United States and criminal threats close to U.S. borders. Other assistance may be provided to: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. In **South America**, INL will seize a generational opportunity to strengthen ties with the wave of new pro-U.S. governments to expand law enforcement and counternarcotics cooperation, to reinforce the United States as the security partner of choice, counter emerging regional threats from TCOs, FTOs, and address production and trafficking of narcotics and precursor chemicals. In Colombia, INL will focus on core counternarcotics, counter-transnational organized crime, and criminal deterrence priorities, including support for associated aviation platforms. Other assistance may be provided to: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Bilateral and regional funds will support aviation programs in Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, and Peru, which enable increased drug seizures, lab destruction, eradication of illicit crops, and pursuits of high-value targets.

In **East Asia and the Pacific (\$90.7 million)**, INCLE-funded programs will strengthen maritime law enforcement and U.S. interoperability with Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries to counter Chinese Communist Party efforts to dominate the South China Sea and South Pacific at the expense of American national security. Southeast Asia counternarcotics programs will combat synthetic drug production and trafficking, limit trans-Pacific drug trafficking tied to Western Hemisphere-based cartels, and address Chinese-origin precursor chemicals fueling the U.S. fentanyl crisis. Programs will also strengthen partners' capacity to investigate and dismantle online scam networks that target and defraud Americans. Assistance may be provided to: Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries.

In **Europe and Eurasia (\$85.1 million)**, INL programs will strengthen partner cooperation with U.S. law enforcement, help governments disrupt TCOs tied to Western Hemisphere cartels, bolster money laundering investigations and other financial crimes with a direct U.S. nexus, and counter cybercrime victimizing Americans online. Assistance may be provided to: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and other countries in Europe and Eurasia. Support to Ukraine will enable Ukrainian law enforcement partners to maintain law and order upon a ceasefire; continue support for C-UAS; increase their ability to counter illicit trafficking of drugs, migrants, and arms in partnership with U.S. law enforcement; and combat financial crimes, bribery, and corrupt procurement practices, unleashing investment opportunities for U.S. businesses in Ukraine.

In the **Middle East (\$36 million)**, INCLE-funded programming will strengthen the capacity of security forces and judicial actors in Lebanon and the West Bank to counter Hizballah, Hamas, and other FTOs, as well as combat the trafficking of synthetic drugs that generate revenue for these groups. INL efforts will promote regional stability and cooperation, counter FTO influence, and protect U.S. interests by providing technical assistance, equipment, and facilitating regional dialogues. In North Africa, INL will train and equip corrections and law enforcement actors in Tunisia and Morocco to counter TCO and FTO threats, as well as elevate Morocco as the regional leader for law enforcement and criminal justice training. Programs in Jordan will strengthen law enforcement capacities to detect, investigate, and disrupt illicit drug trafficking networks linked to FTOs. Assistance may also be provided to Syria and other countries in the Middle East region.

In **Africa (\$30.3 million)**, INL programs will focus on countering production and trafficking of U.S. bound synthetic drugs through land and maritime routes, particularly through countering related transnational and financial crime, which in turn disrupts Western Hemisphere-based, FTO-linked operations. Programs will combat cybercrime targeting Americans and address maritime threats that endanger U.S. commercial interests. Additionally, this work will strengthen partner governments' ability to secure critical mineral supply chains, counter interference from China and other illicit actors, and safeguard U.S. access to vital resources in

countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo. INL efforts will also help prevent criminal and terrorist organizations from destabilizing key partners like Nigeria. Assistance may also be provided to: Benin, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and other countries in Africa.

**In South and Central Asia (\$25 million)**, INL assistance will strengthen regional law enforcement, interoperability with U.S. law enforcement, and maritime security capabilities to stem illicit drug flows to the United States. INL programs will also strengthen cooperation with key partner countries, such as India, to tighten control of precursor chemicals contributing to the synthetic drug crisis in the United States. Additionally, INL programs will expand U.S. access and influence in Central Asia by leveraging criminal deterrence tools to reduce corruption-based barriers to investment, including U.S. investment, especially in the critical minerals sector. Assistance may be provided to: Bangladesh, India, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

**INL's centrally managed programs (\$368 million)** support cross-border and cross-region law enforcement training and hands-on skills transfer to improve partner nations' abilities to work with U.S. law enforcement and combat complex crimes that directly harm Americans. This includes training programs carried out through INL's International Law Enforcement Academies around the world as well as by U.S. state and local law enforcement partners. Programs will address TCO-related crimes and threats affecting Americans, including synthetic drugs, natural resource crimes, cybercrime, and financial crimes. These efforts will lead to improved multi-country investigations and prosecutions of transnational crimes, in concert with U.S. law enforcement authorities. Funds will also support INL country-based aviation programs by providing aircraft maintenance, logistics, and operational assistance, strengthening host government capacity, and modernizing INL's aircraft fleet to ensure safe, reliable, and sustained counternarcotics operations – including efforts to address both traditional and emerging synthetic drug threats. Additionally, INL projects will leverage drug control and anti-crime treaties to compel international action to combat fentanyl, illegal alien smuggling, cybercrime, and transnational organized crime. Centrally managed funds will also be used to support INL's administrative requirements, including salaries and benefits for U.S.-based and overseas staff, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services, and other operating costs necessary to administer INL programming, and to improve the design, monitoring, and evaluation of INL programs and projects, including through funding that supports subject matter experts in criminal justice, foreign assistance planning, and data analysis.

**Counter-Trafficking In Persons programs (\$30 million)** will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, with the primary goal of assisting countries strategically and focusing assistance where it will have the most impact, especially in countries with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. The bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor will manage TIP programming to focus on Administration priorities such as combating forced criminality in online scam operations, online commercial sexual exploitation of children, forced labor that distorts global markets and American competitiveness, and transnational organized crime. Programs include bilateral, regional, and global programs; Child Protection Compacts; the Partnership to Prevent Trafficking in Persons; the Program to End Modern Slavery; emergency victim assistance; and short-term training and technical assistance.

INCLE – FY 2027 Request							
(\$ in Thousands)	Total	PS.3	PS.4	PS.5	PS.9	DR.1	DR.2
		Counter-Narcotics	Transnational Threats and Crime	Trafficking in Persons	Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	Rule of Law	Good Governance
<b>INCLE</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>313,959</b>	<b>258,991</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>539,800</b>	<b>56,250</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,650</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>-</b>

(\$ in Thousands)	Total	PS.4			PS.9	DR.1	DR.2
		PS.3 Counter- Narcotics	Transnational Threats and Crime	PS.5 Trafficking in Persons	Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	Rule of Law	Good Governance
Democratic Republic Of the Congo	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	3,000	-	-	-	2,250	750	-
Nigeria	7,300	1,400	1,500	-	4,400	-	-
State Africa Regional	18,000	-	4,000	-	13,000	1,000	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>90,650</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>18,650</b>	-	<b>68,400</b>	<b>1,500</b>	-
Indonesia	9,375	600	3,000	-	5,775	-	-
Laos	4,000	-	1,500	-	2,500	-	-
Philippines	7,700	500	1,700	-	5,500	-	-
Thailand	3,500	-	500	-	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	6,500	1,000	1,500	-	4,000	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	59,575	-	10,450	-	47,625	1,500	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>85,050</b>	-	<b>14,500</b>	-	<b>65,150</b>	<b>5,400</b>	-
Armenia	4,500	-	-	-	3,850	650	-
Moldova	5,550	-	2,500	-	2,300	750	-
Ukraine	50,000	-	-	-	47,000	3,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	25,000	-	12,000	-	12,000	1,000	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>36,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>33,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	-
Jordan	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-
Lebanon	10,000	-	-	-	9,000	1,000	-
Morocco	2,500	-	-	-	2,000	500	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	-	-	-	9,000	1,000	-
State NEA Regional	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-	<b>12,850</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Pakistan	5,000	1,500	-	-	2,850	650	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	20,000	6,000	2,000	-	10,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>535,000</b>	<b>187,959</b>	<b>112,341</b>	-	<b>201,250</b>	<b>33,450</b>	-
Bolivia	30,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Colombia	85,000	62,000	3,000	-	14,000	6,000	-
Ecuador	30,000	-	16,000	-	7,000	7,000	-
Haiti	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-
Mexico	90,000	32,000	4,000	-	39,000	15,000	-
Peru	28,000	25,400	2,600	-	-	-	-
State Central America Regional	130,000	51,000	18,750	-	60,250	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	92,000	17,559	52,991	-	16,000	5,450	-
<b>DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	<b>30,000</b>	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
<b>INL – International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	<b>368,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>104,000</b>	-	<b>139,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	-
INL – Aviation Operations	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	-
INL – Countering Synthetic Drugs	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
INL – Criminal Deterrence	11,500	-	11,500	-	-	-	-

(\$ in Thousands)	Total	PS.3	PS.4	PS.5	PS.9	DR.1	DR.2
		Counter-Narcotics	Transnational Threats and Crime	Trafficking in Persons	Citizen Security and Law Enforcement	Rule of Law	Good Governance
INL - Cyber Crime And IPR	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
INL - Global Crime And Drugs Policy	2,500	2,000	500	-	-	-	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
INL - Illicit Finance	17,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-
INL - Natural Resource Crime	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	-
INL - Program Development and Support	215,000	58,000	48,000	-	99,000	10,000	-

## NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS (NADR)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)	870,000	870,000	745,000	(125,000)

The FY 2027 NADR Request of \$745 million will support a broad range of security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war, and stockpiles of poorly secured conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); advanced and emerging technologies; and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems and their associated technologies. The request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities, consolidating the NADR account into three focus areas, as outlined below.

### Nonproliferation Activities

**Arms Control and Non-proliferation (\$290 million):** Funds will support efforts to prevent, disrupt, and roll back the spread of WMD, whether chemical (to include illicit fentanyl and its precursor chemicals), biological, radiological, or nuclear, as well as their delivery systems, destabilizing conventional weapons, and related dual-use technologies.

The request supports shifts of NADR resources to focus efforts to help partner countries prevent China's theft of U.S. advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, quantum, semiconductors, and space-enabling infrastructure through engagement with international governments and industry to strengthen export controls, intellectual property protection, research security, investment screening, and cybersecurity. Shifts also focus on increases to facilitated deployment of Western civil nuclear energy technology, including Small Modular Reactors, across the globe and the delivery and development of counter Unmanned Aerial System technologies to key civilian partners in Central and South America and other high-risk regions where drone-enabled threats directly impact U.S. border security, aviation safety, and critical infrastructure.

Funding also supports the delivery and deployment of programming to help foreign partner countries implement sanctions on Iran's nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs; enforce sanctions on North Korea's WMD and ballistic missile programs; and disrupt proliferation networks tied to China, North Korea, and Russia. The request will also enable the U.S. to respond rapidly to global WMD and destabilizing weapons threats and nonproliferation emergencies or circumstances that other U.S. agencies cannot, due to legal authorities, funding limitations, or austere operating environments.

Nonproliferation resources will be used for assistance programs that bolster U.S. leadership in global arms control and nonproliferation treaty forums, including the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Biological Weapons Convention, and the Chemical Weapons Convention through sustainment of U.S. contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency; continuing the Accelerating Scientific Collaboration and Excellence in Nuclear Technology (ASCENT) that demonstrates U.S. commitment to the Non-Proliferation Treaty's pledge to non-nuclear weapons states to provide access to peaceful uses of nuclear technology; assist partner countries in the enforcement and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention; support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons mission

to ensure destruction of any remnant chemical weapons program in Syria; and strengthen the enforcement and implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention to advance the President's initiative to use modern tools to address modern biological threats.

**Counterterrorism (\$240 million):** Funds will advance U.S. national security policy priorities by addressing first-order terrorist threats to the United States. Funds directly strengthen the skills of foreign law enforcement and criminal justice sectors to detect, respond to, investigate, and prosecute terrorist activity. Funding supports the Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) border security management system and adjacent programming (\$55 million) to enhance information sharing with foreign countries. PISCES prevents terrorist travel to the U.S. homeland by helping partner governments identify and interdict known and suspected terrorists and other malign actors. Funds will also be used for program support, administration, and monitoring and evaluation, including field-based support in focus countries. Programming also focuses on critical areas such as: 1) border security, including aviation security, watch listing, and screening, to extend U.S. borders further afield; 2) terrorism investigations, including information sharing, cyber, and forensics activities; 3) countering the financing of terrorism; and 4) tactical response to terrorist activity, including counter-IED and SWAT teams; as well as other Administration priorities such as countering narco-terrorists. This comprehensive approach ensures full accountability and rigorous oversight, allowing the flexibility for burden-shifting to achieve maximum impact and taxpayer value.

**Conventional Weapons Destruction (\$215 million):** Programs will continue to improve security through demining and weapons stockpile security. Demining programs locate and clear explosive hazards that close land to economic activity. Remediating these threats opens land for business interests and economic development opportunities, including for U.S. businesses, which fosters political stability and reduces partners' long-term reliance on other forms of foreign assistance. It opens access to agricultural land and natural resource extraction, clearing the way for infrastructure restoration, and denying terrorists access to explosive material. Additionally, many countries have large stockpiles of excess, obsolete, and unstable small arms, light weapons, and ammunition, which are frequently poorly secured and vulnerable to exploitation by drug traffickers, terrorists, and other non-state adversaries of the United States. Weapons stockpile security programs work with host-nation security forces to safely dispose of excess and unstable munitions while improving security and management of retained stockpiles. In Latin America and the Caribbean, programs disrupt the illicit flow of weapons, making it harder for narco-terrorists and human traffickers to threaten the security of the United States and our regional partners, supporting U.S. border security and shared hemispheric stability. In Southeast Asia and the Pacific, efforts address unexploded ordnance remaining from prior U.S. military operations and are foundational to countering Beijing's influence.

<b>NADR – FY 2027 Request</b>	
	<b>Total</b>
<b>NADR</b>	<b>745,000</b>
<b>CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism</b>	<b>240,000</b>
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	240,000
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	<b>215,000</b>
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	215,000
<b>ACN - Arms Control and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>290,000</b>
Arms Control and Nonproliferation	290,000

## NATIONAL SECURITY ENGAGEMENT ASSISTANCE (NSEA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
National Security Engagement Assistance (NSEA) (formerly PKO)	410,458	335,458	27,000	(308,458)
Rescission of Prior Year Funds (non-add)	-	(50,000)	-	50,000

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Estimate does not reflect reductions of PKO totaling \$326 million pursuant to the President's Special Message dated August 28, 2025.

The FY 2027 Request of \$27 million for NSEA (previously named Peacekeeping Operations – PKO) includes \$24 million to provide ongoing support for the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) and \$3 million to support program management costs to manage and provide administrative close out procedures for residual PKO-funded projects and manage any new NSEA projects.

**Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (\$24 million):** Consistent with U.S. obligations and commitments, funding supports the base U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai. The MFO supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty – a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of efforts to advance a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors. Requested funding continues ongoing operations costs for the MFO, which will be matched equally by Israel and Egypt.

**Program Management (\$3 million):** \$3 million included in the NSEA funding will go toward management costs to support current and prior year PKO and NSEA funded efforts. State is still in the process of bringing over 100 PKO-funded projects to either completion or early closure. Funds will support management of those projects, including responsibly closing most of the prior year PKO projects. In addition, those funds may also support select ongoing projects and any new projects funded with prior year PKO funds (or new NSEA funds) that support Administration priorities such as those tied to economic, critical resources, or other priority issues.

## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING (IMET)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Military Education and Training (IMET) Total	119,152	119,152	95,000	(24,152)
IMET Cancellation	-	-	(6,000)	(6,000)

The FY 2027 IMET Request of \$95 million delivers returns at a relatively low cost by strengthening military partnerships. Through professional military education and targeted training, IMET promotes a common understanding of U.S. systems and standards and motivates future leaders to be receptive to future U.S. requests. Many current foreign military leaders who are key decision-makers in their countries are former IMET trainees who view the United States as their primary partner. This Request prioritizes resources where they offer the most value and sustains the administrative capacity required to deliver these programs efficiently.

The Request also proposes a cancellation of \$6 million in excess unobligated no-year funds.

**Africa (\$12.7 million):** Programs will focus on professionalizing defense forces to respond to regional crises and terrorist threats and contribute to long-term stability in the region.

**East Asia and Pacific (\$14.4 million):** IMET will support key Indo-Pacific partners by focusing on professionalization and English language training, which enables interoperability with U.S. forces. IMET courses will build maritime security capabilities and promote civilian control of the military.

**Europe and Eurasia (\$20.7 million):** Resources will support programs that increase interoperability among NATO allies. Programs will assist partner militaries to understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military.

**Near East (\$15.5 million):** Resources will strengthen regional security ties with Near East militaries. Programs will help build lasting relationships and foster a common understanding between U.S. and regional-partner militaries to address threats and challenges in the current and future security environment. Courses will enhance professionalism and civilian control of the military, both critical for the development of security forces in the region.

**South and Central Asia (\$10.4 million):** Funding will support IMET key partners at the crossroads of strategic competition by professionalizing the defense forces of those regional partners, emphasizing professional military education and civilian control of the military, including English language training as a component of professional military education to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States.

**Western Hemisphere (\$16 million):** Resources will support programs that focus on professionalizing defense forces and enhancing leadership and the technical abilities of regional partners to protect their respective national territories against transnational threats.

**Political Military Affairs (\$5.5 million):** This Request supports increasing operational costs, curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses and alumni engagement seminars.

<b>IMET – FY 2027 Request</b>	
<b>(\$ in Thousands)</b>	
	<b>Total</b>
<b>IMET</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>12,680</b>
Angola	550
Benin	400
Botswana	400
Cabo Verde	400
Cameroon	450
Comoros	330
Cote d'Ivoire	400
Democratic Republic of the Congo	700
Djibouti	850
Eswatini	200
Gabon	450
Ghana	700
Kenya	1,000
Madagascar	250
Malawi	350
Mauritania	300
Mauritius	500
Mozambique	500
Nigeria	700
Sao Tome and Principe	200
Senegal	750
Seychelles	200
Tanzania	650
Togo	400
Uganda	600
Zambia	450
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>14,360</b>
Fiji	500
Indonesia	2,900
Malaysia	1,100
Mongolia	2,000
Papua New Guinea	450
Philippines	2,400
Samoa	100
Taiwan	10
Thailand	2,400
Timor-Leste	400
Tonga	400
Vietnam	1,700
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>20,655</b>
Albania	800
Armenia	560
Bosnia and Herzegovina	800
Bulgaria	1,000
Croatia	500
Cyprus	500

(\$ in Thousands)	Total
Czech Republic	200
Estonia	1,300
Georgia	800
Greece	600
Hungary	600
Kosovo	820
Latvia	1,300
Lithuania	1,300
Moldova	1,000
Montenegro	475
North Macedonia	800
Poland	1,500
Romania	1,200
Serbia	400
Slovakia	400
Slovenia	200
Turkey	500
Ukraine	3,100
<b>Near East</b>	<b>15,500</b>
Algeria	500
Bahrain	800
Egypt	1,000
Iraq	900
Jordan	3,800
Lebanon	3,200
Libya	200
Morocco	1,500
Oman	1,200
Tunisia	2,200
Yemen	200
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>10,355</b>
Bangladesh	1,400
India	1,500
Kazakhstan	800
Kyrgyz Republic	400
Maldives	400
Nepal	1,400
Pakistan	2,850
Sri Lanka	800
Tajikistan	350
Turkmenistan	155
Uzbekistan	300
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>15,950</b>
Argentina	800
Bahamas, The	250
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000
Belize	250
Brazil	900
Chile	650
Colombia	2,000

(\$ in Thousands)	Total
Costa Rica	500
Dominican Republic	650
Ecuador	600
El Salvador	800
Guatemala	800
Guyana	275
Haiti	200
Honduras	800
Jamaica	750
Mexico	1,700
Panama	725
Paraguay	500
Peru	800
Suriname	250
Trinidad and Tobago	350
Uruguay	400
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	<b>5,500</b>
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,500
<b>Cancellation of Balances</b>	<b>(6,000)</b>

## FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,858,397	6,158,397	5,250,000	(908,397)
FMF Loan and Loan Guarantee Authority (non-add)	-	16,000,000	18,000,000	2,000,000

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Estimate total excludes \$275 million in emergency funding that was not designated as emergency by the President. The final level of FMF loan authority enacted via security supplemental appropriations bills from FY 2022 through FY 2024, and available through the end of FY 2025, was \$16 billion. Of this, \$8 billion was executed in FY 2025.

The FY 2027 Request of \$5.25 billion for FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability; strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and other governments; and countering strategic competitors and transnational threats. The Request proposes funding for grant assistance, and funding (and related authorities) for the cost of providing up to \$18 billion in FMF direct loans and loan guarantees. The direct loan and loan guarantee authority will continue a valuable tool the United States needs to help allies and others further strengthen their security capabilities and maintain the edge of U.S. industry over strategic competitors. The Request retains funding for key U.S. partners (Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and Taiwan); supports the Department's ability to address global emerging priorities – including leveraging security assistance to expand access to rare earth elements and critical minerals – and includes FMF administrative funds for managing the account.

**FMF Loan and Loan Guarantee Authority (\$18 billion in authority):** FMF direct loan and loan guarantee authority is a tool that enables the United States to offer a continuum of modern financing options for partners' purchases of U.S. defense articles. The Request seeks authority to provide up to \$16 billion in FMF loans and \$2 billion in FMF loan guarantees to maximize the Administration's ability to offer more competitive financing options relative to strategic competitors. The Request also advances rare earth and critical mineral objectives by reserving \$2 billion in FMF loan and loan guarantee authority to loans that have a critical minerals strategic nexus.

**Taiwan (\$100 million):** The Request supports Taiwan's military modernization and self-defense capabilities, strengthening cross-strait deterrence and maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait. FMF is critical for global security and prosperity. The Request assumes that the \$100 million could be deployed to subsidize a loan for significantly larger total level of assistance.

**Middle East and North Africa (MENA) (\$5 billion):** The strategic security priorities in the MENA region are to counter Iran's destabilizing influence; ensure the region will not be an incubator or exporter of terror against American interests or the American homeland; and capitalize on President Trump's successful revitalization of our alliances with Israel and Arab partners. Supporting lasting security partnerships, such as those with Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, is critical to promoting regional stability, maintaining Administration progress toward Israeli-Palestinian peace and a stable Syria, collectively deterring aggression, and reducing threats to U.S. interests in the region. The Request specifically provides \$3.3 billion for Israel, \$1.3 billion for Egypt, and \$400 million for Jordan.

**PM – Loans and Other Strategic Priorities (\$118 million):** The Department will prioritize opportunities globally that incentivize or direct arms sales which would expand capacity in the U.S. defense industrial base

and ensure arms transfers are used as an intentional tool of foreign policy. Funds may provide the Department with the ability to address emerging foreign policy priorities across all regions, with particular emphasis on securing U.S. access to critical minerals of extraordinary strategic significance. Funds may pay the subsidy costs for strategically high-value loans or loan guarantees; capacity-building measures; and other strategic initiatives to leverage additional investments.

**FMF Administrative Expenses (\$32 million):** The Request supports the operating costs of administering military sales, grants, loans, and other activities of security assistance offices overseas within the Department of State. Such expenses include FMF-funded State direct hire positions to address State staffing requirements for FMF and IMET programs, including oversight and implementation of FMF loans and loan guarantees. This amount will be combined with \$30 million in existing mandatory DoW Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund administrative resources (funded from surcharge collections), for a total of \$62 million for administrative support.

<b>FMF – FY 2027 Request</b>	
<b>(\$ in Thousands)</b>	
	<b>Total</b>
<b>FMF</b>	<b>5,250,000</b>
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>100,000</b>
Taiwan	100,000
<b>Near East</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
Egypt	1,300,000
Israel	3,300,000
Jordan	400,000
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	<b>150,000</b>
PM - Emerging Global Priorities	118,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	32,000

## SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND (SDAF)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) Total	-	-	-	-
SDAF	900,000	900,000	900,000	-
Offsetting Collections	(900,000)	(900,000)	(900,000)	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> These levels are the same as the yearly obligation authority from the SDAF fund, which is currently \$900 million per year.

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) helps expedite the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations. The FY 2027 Request reflects \$900 million in renewed SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2027, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of pre-purchased arms and equipment as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2027 Request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that has long procurement lead times, including equipment sub-components. These long lead times are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide partner and allied nations with critical equipment in a timely manner. Reducing time to delivery and sending a steady demand signal to industry – including for critically constrained long-lead components – is of vital importance to the defense industrial base. This is a high priority for both the Department of State and the Department of War.

## MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE AND RELATED FUNDS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Multilateral Development Banks	1,882,015	1,251,943	1,127,683	(124,260)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) <sup>1</sup>	206,500	-	-	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,380,256	1,066,184	866,657	(199,527)
African Development Bank (AfDB)	54,649	54,649	54,649	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	197,000	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund (AsDF)	43,610	43,610	43,610	-
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	-	87,500	87,500	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC, or IDB Invest)	-	-	75,267	75,267
Treasury International Assistance Programs	50,000	75,000	32,317	(42,683)
Energy and Environment	275,200	150,200	-	(150,200)
Clean Technology fund (CTF) <sup>2</sup>	125,000	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	150,200	150,200	-	(150,200)
Food Security	53,000	54,000	47,000	(7,000)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	43,000	54,000	47,000	(7,000)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	10,000	-	-	-
Office of Technical Assistance (OTA)	38,000	30,000	35,000	5,000
Debt Restructuring	25,000	52,000	52,000	-
G-20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments, and Paris Club	10,000	52,000	52,000	-
Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act (TFCCA)	15,000	-	-	-
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) <sup>3</sup>	-	339,000	-	(339,000)
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST</b>	<b>2,323,215</b>	<b>1,952,143</b>	<b>1,294,000</b>	<b>(658,143)</b>
<b>NET FUNDING<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2,087,215</b>	<b>1,888,168</b>	<b>906,800</b>	<b>(981,368)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4) provided the final amount needed to complete the purchase of U.S. shares subscribed to under the World Bank's 2018 Capital Increase Package, which included a number of reforms negotiated during the first Trump Administration.

<sup>2</sup> The Rescissions Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-28) rescinded the FY 2025 appropriation of \$125 million for CTF. See Treasury International Programs Rescissions and Cancellations table below.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2025 Estimate for IO&P includes rescissions enacted in the FY 2025 full-year CR (P.L. 119-4). See IO&P chapter.

<sup>4</sup> Total Appropriations Request minus Total Rescissions and Cancellations

The President's FY 2027 Budget (the Budget) requests \$907 million, on net for the Department of the Treasury's International Programs, including \$1.294 billion in new resources, offset by \$387 million in rescissions to make the most efficient use of taxpayer dollars. The Budget seeks to bolster U.S. economic leadership by continuing to focus resources on priorities that make America safer, stronger, and more prosperous, and benefit the American people. The resources requested will help further advance the Administration's objective to return the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the rest of the international financial institutions (IFIs) to their core missions to spur poverty reduction and economic growth, and build and preserve economic stability. Treasury has made progress on this agenda, and the Budget gives Treasury the requisite resources to maintain leadership at the IFIs as we continue to negotiate the additional major reforms that are necessary to return them to their core missions and increase the value they provide to the American people. A thriving and stable global economy increases opportunities for the American people by opening new markets for U.S. exports and investment that strengthen U.S. economic prosperity, while also supporting stability that enhances our national security.

Today, American leadership at the IFIs is important, with rival nations expanding their influence around the world, global trade in the process of being rebalanced to benefit Americans, and conflicts raging in multiple regions of the globe. We continue to leverage U.S. leadership to secure reforms at the IFIs that help return them to their core missions and make them more efficient, effective, and responsive to our interests. The IFIs serve important roles in the international system—as long as they can stay true to their missions. To maintain and leverage this leadership, however, requires that the United States meet its financial commitments in the IFIs, which preserves and protects U.S. voting power, and provide appropriate support for the poorest countries. Where institutions are not currently delivering sufficiently in response to U.S. priorities, Treasury proposes exerting U.S. leadership by cancelling unspent funds rather than committing new funding that is less likely to serve American interests.

Because of our leadership, the IFIs share core American values of transparency and accountability, anti-corruption, and economic development driven by the private sector and free enterprise. At a time when many developing countries have access to alternative, non-transparent sources of lending, we must continue to lead the IFIs so that they remain high-quality and reliable partners to borrower countries.

Our role in the IFIs is a cost-effective way for us to lead, but not shoulder the burden alone, including in response to crises. U.S. financial contributions to the IFIs catalyze other countries to contribute, resulting in more value-for-money for each dollar spent.

### **Multilateral Development Banks**

The Budget requests \$1.127 billion for the multilateral development banks (MDBs) to support their efforts to help developing countries reduce poverty, increase market-based economic growth and private sector-led job creation, improve access to reliable and affordable energy, invest in human capital, and promote good governance. These resources would also bolster the MDBs' financing to support infrastructure that is resilient to shocks, respond to disruptions in food and energy supplies, and manage economic spillovers from conflict. Financing from the MDBs is transparent and provided on terms commensurate with long-term debt sustainability. It also comes with strong accountability through robust risk mitigation and anti-corruption measures, making it an important alternative to coercive and non-transparent borrowing from China for developing countries.

U.S. contributions help to catalyze additional resources from other shareholders and the private sector. With this capital, the MDBs leverage funding from capital markets, which significantly increases overall MDB financing and enables the use of a wide range of instruments appropriate to borrowers' development needs, including loans, guarantees, equity, insurance, and knowledge products. For example, over the last 80 years, just over \$9 billion of U.S. paid-in capital has helped support around \$2.5 trillion of financing from the MDB non-concessional windows and those serving the private sector.

Treasury's requests for the MDBs include:

*International Development Association (IDA)*: \$866.7 million in support of IDA programs in the world's low-income countries as part of the twenty-first replenishment period (IDA-21, covering the period July 1, 2025–June 30, 2028).

*African Development Bank (AfDB)*: \$54.6 million for the sixth installment to subscribe to the U.S. share of the paid-in portion of the seventh general capital increase, and an associated program limitation for \$856 million in callable capital.

*Asian Development Fund (AsDF)*: \$43.6 million in support of AsDF programs in the poorest countries in Asia as part of the thirteenth replenishment period (AsDF-14, covering the period 2025–2028).

*European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)*: \$87.5 million for a payment for the U.S. share of the EBRD general capital increase.

*Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC, also referred to as IDB Invest)*: \$75.3 million for a payment for the U.S. share of the third capital increase for IDB Invest.

### **International Monetary Fund (IMF) Facilities**

The Budget seeks authorization and appropriations for an increase in the U.S. quota subscription to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as a reduction in the amount of the U.S. commitment under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). There is no budget cost associated with this request to increase the quota subscription or reduce the level of the NAB commitment. The U.S. transactions with the IMF under the quota and NAB subscriptions do not increase the deficit in any year and are viewed as an exchange of monetary assets.

### **International Fund for Agricultural Development**

The Budget requests \$47 million for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the third of three installments to support IFAD programming during its thirteenth replenishment period (IFAD-13, covering the period 2025–2027).

### **Technical Assistance – Office of Technical Assistance**

The Budget requests \$35 million for Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). OTA supports a safer, stronger, and more prosperous America by building the capacity of finance ministries and central banks to effectively manage public finances and safeguard their financial sectors. Through bilateral technical engagements drawing on American expertise, OTA strengthens U.S. national security, supports global financial stability, reduces dependence on foreign aid and malign actors, and expands trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses. Funding will enable OTA to respond to strong and growing demand for American technical assistance.

### **Debt Restructuring and Relief**

The Budget requests \$52 million in no-year funds for the United States' participation in debt restructuring and relief programs through multilateral initiatives including the Paris Club & G20.

### **Treasury International Assistance Programs (TIAP)**

The Budget requests \$32.3 million for TIAP, which allows Treasury to respond to urgent needs over the course of the fiscal year. The Budget requests that Treasury be positioned to meet new and emergent needs through contributions, including through the use of credit subsidy, at IFIs, financial intermediary funds and trust funds administered by IFIs and other international organizations. Requested resources will be used to advance U.S. strategic and economic priorities and leadership, including countering the influence of malign actors. Funding under TIAP, including for Federal credit support, will support Treasury in advancing U.S.

leadership in galvanizing action and mobilizing resources, including from key international organizations and both the public and private sector. Funds can also be used to support Treasury technical assistance.

### Cancellations

The Budget proposes cancelling \$387.2 million of unspent funding that either does not align with America First foreign policy priorities, does not deliver sufficient value to the American people, or for which there is no genuine need. These cancellations deliver on the Secretary's message that IFIs writ large must return to their core missions to spur poverty reduction and economic growth and build and preserve economic stability. When institutions are not sufficiently aligned with this objective, America will not needlessly provide funding. The 2027 Budget proposes to cancel \$197 million for the African Development Fund, \$10 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, \$150.2 million for the Global Environment Facility, and \$30 million for debt restructuring associated with the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act.

**Table 2: Treasury International Programs – Summary of Previous Rescissions and FY 2027 Cancellation Proposals**  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Rescissions</b>	<b>FY 2025 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2026 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2027 Request</b>
African Development Fund (AfDF)	-	-	(197,000)
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	(125,000)	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	-	-	(150,200)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	-	-	(10,000)
G-20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments, and Paris Club	(111,000)	(63,975)	-
Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act (TFCCA)	-	-	(30,000)
<b>Total Rescissions and Cancellations</b>	<b>(236,000)</b>	<b>(63,975)</b>	<b>(387,200)</b>

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)	-	339,000	-	(339,000)

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Estimate includes rescissions enacted in the FY 2025 full-year CR (P.L 119-4) and the Rescissions Act of 2025; it excludes 'shifted base' emergency funds that were not designated as emergency by the President per the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The Budget requests no funding for FY 2027 for International Organizations and Programs (IO&P). Authorities under IO&P were requested under the America First Opportunity Fund.

## EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES (EXIM)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Export-Import Bank of The United States (EXIM) Total	71,964	(149,140)	(174,740)	(25,600)
Export-Import Bank of the United States - Offsetting Collections	(76,896)	(303,000)	(532,300)	(229,300)
Export-Import Bank of the United States - Operations (including OIG)	148,860	153,860	357,560	203,700

EXIM's FY 2027 activities are projected to support approximately 80,000 U.S. jobs and forecasts returning \$174.7 million to the U.S. Treasury. To achieve these outcomes, the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) anticipates authorizing \$15.0 billion in export credit activity in FY 2027.

As for FY 2027 EXIM operations, which are funded not by taxpayer dollars but by receipts collected from borrowers in the form of fees, premia, interest, and other payments, total receipts are projected at \$532.3 million, including amounts reserved to cover the cost of EXIM's credit programs. These offsetting collections will support \$149.7 million in administrative expenses and \$200.0 million in program budget needs. Additionally, \$7.8 million—shown in the table above—is requested as a direct appropriation for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is not funded through borrower receipts.

As the official export credit agency of the United States, EXIM serves as a frontline economic tool to revitalize American industry, strengthen U.S. supply chains, and ensure American workers and exporters can compete globally. Through key initiatives such as the China and Transformational Exports Program (CTEP) and the Supply Chain Resiliency Initiative (SCRI), EXIM is committed to advancing the Trump Administration's priorities, including strengthening domestic energy infrastructure, securing critical minerals supply chains, and maintaining U.S. leadership in global trade.

## U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (USTDA)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)	87,000	87,000	77,000	(10,000)

The FY 2027 Request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$77.0 million will advance the shared strategic infrastructure priorities of the United States and its overseas partners while creating opportunities to export U.S. solutions.

USTDA is the U.S. government's first mover on the development of emerging market infrastructure projects that advance U.S. national security priorities. The Agency funds feasibility studies, technical assistance, and pilot projects that accelerate the development of strategically important overseas infrastructure projects, helping them attract the financing they need for implementation and procurement of trusted U.S. goods and services that support U.S. jobs. USTDA also hosts activities such as reverse trade missions and industry events that promote infrastructure partnerships with the United States.

For more than three decades, USTDA has utilized its specialized experience and unique toolkit to generate quantifiable results. In FY 2025, on average, the Agency's activities generated \$226 in U.S. exports for every Congressionally appropriated dollar. USTDA will continue to prioritize industries with strategic value to the United States and its overseas partners and that hold significant U.S. export potential including critical minerals, digital, energy and transportation infrastructure.

Among other priorities, USTDA will support projects that help increase America's access to critical minerals, strengthen U.S. energy dominance through the deployment of American advanced nuclear reactor technology, extend American leadership in artificial intelligence by developing foundational digital infrastructure, and further America's global leadership in emerging technologies that are tied to its national security.

Across its programming, USTDA will help level the playing field for U.S. exporters and leverage its partnerships with U.S. industry to help secure America's position as the unrivaled world leader in critical infrastructure technologies in the Indo-Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East, North Africa, Europe, and Eurasia; and sub-Saharan Africa, by:

Engaging at the most critically important stage of the infrastructure project development cycle when design choices and technical options are defined and determined. By deploying U.S. firms to carry out this work, USTDA helps mobilize global capital and strengthen American competitiveness.

Incentivizing emerging market decision makers to select high-quality American goods and services over government-supported competition from China for infrastructure projects that are in the U.S. national interest. U.S. firms often face subsidized, state-sponsored foreign competition in major international infrastructure deals. USTDA can help level this playing field for U.S. firms by offering emerging market decision-makers specialized training programs if they select a U.S. supplier.

The FY 2027 Request of \$77.0 million is \$10.0 million less than the FY 2025 enacted level. These appropriated funds will enable USTDA to advance strategic infrastructure priorities in emerging markets that are in the United States's national interest.

## U.S. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION (DFC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
U.S. Development Finance Corporation (DFC) Total	545,450	555,450	375,200	(180,250)
Subtotal (Admin and Program)	983,250	983,250	803,700	(179,550)
Administrative Expenses	243,000	243,000	243,700	700
Program	740,250	740,250	560,000	(180,250)
Offsetting Collections	(445,000)	(435,000)	(435,000)	-
Inspector General	7,200	7,200	6,500	(700)
Equity Investments Account (Mandatory)	-	-	[3,000,000]	[3,000,000]

The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is America's economic development finance institution, established through the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development (BUILD) Act of 2018 and reauthorized through the DFC Modernization and Reauthorization Act of 2025 under President Trump, is the international investment arm of the U.S. government. DFC partners with the private sector to advance U.S. foreign policy, drive impact and strengthen national security by mobilizing private capital around the world. DFC invests across strategic sectors including critical minerals, modern infrastructure, critical supply chains and advanced technology – fostering economic development, supporting U.S. interests, and delivering returns to American taxpayers. Through partnership with the private sector during an era of intensifying strategic competition, DFC has become a decisive tool of American economic statecraft. DFC will continue to implement a targeted strategy to benefit the American people and its economy in multiple ways:

- **DFC makes America stronger** by investing in projects that counter strategic competitors and bolster supply chains of inputs critical to the U.S. economy, including critical minerals.
- **DFC makes America safer** by investing in projects that advance stable, secure, and healthy communities and markets to prevent threats before they reach U.S. borders.
- **DFC makes America more prosperous** by enabling U.S. businesses access to international and strategic investment opportunities in sectors such as infrastructure, energy, advanced technology, critical minerals, and others in line with U.S. national interests.

Through DFC, the U.S. government is empowered with flexible investment tools that de-risks and mobilizes private capital. DFC targets key sectors that represent the highest-impact opportunities for the deployment of public capital to advance American priorities, including, but not limited to, critical minerals, infrastructure, energy, advanced technology, food security and agribusiness, health, and small business and financial infrastructure. To meet the ambitious vision that the Trump

Administration and Congress have for the Corporation, DFC requests \$803.7 million for FY 2027 to better serve America's foreign policy, national security, and economic interests.

Administrative Expenses: The budget request proposes administrative expenses of \$243.7 million. This funding underpins the work DFC does around the world and in our offices in the United States.

With this operating budget, DFC will be effective and efficient in helping to reduce the U.S. deficit by supporting creditworthy investments.

Program Funds: The request also includes \$560 million in program funds. This will allow DFC to invest in projects that counter strategic competitors, bolster supply chains of critical minerals needed for the defense industry and other industries of the future and help U.S. businesses access strategic investment opportunities in critical minerals, infrastructure, energy, advancing technology, and other sectors.

Equity Revolving Fund: The budget also proposes \$3 billion in mandatory funds to fund the vision in DFC's reauthorization, to enable the use of DFC's equity tool for strategic investments to make America stronger, safer, and more prosperous. Structured as a revolving fund and score on a cash basis, DFC's authorization permits reinvestment of any realized returns from its initial investments.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Administrative Expenses

For FY 2027, DFC requests \$243.7 million for administrative expenses. This level will provide the necessary resources to advance U.S. foreign policy, national security, and economic development goals.

Administrative expenses support DFC's capability to properly execute new investments and monitor the existing portfolio of approximately \$47 billion. DFC will use the administrative budget to maintain effective, efficient, and fiscally responsible operations. Funding will support DFC's underwriting capacity, including financing and political risk insurance capabilities, as well as an increased equity capacity; continue support for DFC's monitoring contractual compliance and evaluation requirements that measure economic impact in host countries and to the U.S. economy; sustain mission support functions to meet the demands of DFC's programs by improving the ability to efficiently and judiciously implement the Administration's priorities; and support DFC's lean overseas presence to source quality investments in strategic markets.

DFC uses administrative resources to support the skilled workforce, processes, and technology needed to achieve its foreign policy objectives and help facilitate interagency coordination to ensure the best outcome for the United States' taxpayer. Each investment requires a bespoke approach to assessing the features and challenges of the host-country market and the competitive landscape, along with significant time and expertise. Administrative resources enable the Corporation to strengthen management and oversight of its portfolio, especially for complex and higher-value, higher-impact projects. This ensures DFC can manage risks and monitor results in a manner that maximizes the strategic and economic impact of its portfolio, while protecting U.S. taxpayer dollars.

### Program Budget and Policy Objectives

The FY 2027 program budget request of \$560 million will enable DFC to bolster America's interests through strategic investments aligned with U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities.

DFC is uniquely positioned within the U.S. Government to implement private-sector-driven solutions that advance U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives while addressing some of the world's greatest economic and geo-political challenges. Prime among these is countering America's strategic competitors, including China's Belt and Road Initiative. DFC offers a cost-effective approach to achieving significant strategic impact. The Corporation's private investment model enables each dollar of appropriations to have a greater impact. DFC's investments in sectors such as critical minerals, infrastructure, advanced technologies, energy, food security and agribusiness, health, and small business and financial infrastructure drive economic development, empower allies, and lay the foundation for more sovereign and self-reliant markets free from economic coercion—making America stronger, safer, and more prosperous.

## **Fee Authority**

DFC's FY 2027 request maintains fee authority to use fees collected from clients to pay for project-specific transaction costs. Fee authority benefits taxpayers by allowing the Corporation to shift upfront costs to clients instead of using taxpayer resources, provides a fraud deterrent, and creates an incentive for clients to bring viable projects that ultimately lead to completion.

## **Office of the Inspector General**

DFC Office of Inspector General's (OIG) mission is to prevent, detect, and deter fraud, waste, and abuse in DFC's programs and operations, while also increasing the efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of DFC-supported investments. To accomplish this mission, DFC OIG requests \$6.5 million for FY 2027. The OIG will continue to conduct and supervise independent audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations of DFC's growing investment portfolio and operations.

At the end of FY 2025, DFC's development portfolio reached more than \$46 billion with active investments in over 100 countries. DFC's recent reauthorization increased its contingent liability from \$60 billion to \$205 billion and significantly expanded its authority to invest across the globe. An effective OIG ensures American taxpayer dollars are protected as DFC fulfills its mission to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives through development and strategic investments, all while mobilizing private capital around the world. To meet this need, the OIG has created an experienced oversight team of twelve audit, investigative, legal, and other professionals, and hopes to grow to a team of eighteen at the end of FY 2027. The team already has produced notable results, identifying more than \$100 million in monetary impact findings and achieving a return-on-investment (ROI) ratio of greater than 7:1 since DFC's inception.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION (ITC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
International Trade Commission (ITC)	130,030	125,941	134,000	8,059

The U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission) is an independent, nonpartisan Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. In accordance with its statutory mandate, the Commission investigates and makes determinations in proceedings involving imports claimed to injure a domestic industry or violate U.S. intellectual property rights; provides independent analysis and information on tariffs, trade, and competitiveness; and maintains the U.S. tariff schedule. For FY 2027, the Commission requests an appropriation of \$134.0 million to support its authorized operations. Pursuant to section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974, the budget estimates for the Commission are transmitted to Congress without revision by the President.

## FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION (FCSC)

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Estimate
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC)	2,504	2,504	2,512	8

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC) is a quasi-judicial, independent agency within the Department of Justice. Its principal mission is to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments, under specific jurisdiction conferred by Congress, pursuant to international claims settlement agreements, or at the request of the Secretary of State.

The FY 2027 Request for FCSC provides \$2.5 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under claims settlement agreements, as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

## ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Name
-	Denotes \$0 for the Fiscal Year, or no difference between compared Fiscal Years
A	Bureau of Administration
AIOF	America First Opportunity Fund
ACN	Bureau of Arms Control and Nonproliferation
ADS	Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability
AEECA	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia
AF	Bureau of African Affairs
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
AFGHS	America First Global Health Strategy
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIRE	AI Research Engine
AIT	Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan
APG	Agency Priority Goal
APP	Annual Performance Plan
APR	Annual Performance Report
ASCENT	Accelerating Scientific Collaboration and Excellence in Nuclear Technology
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
ASP	Agency Strategic Plan
BECC	Border Environment Cooperation Commission
BFPS	Budget Formulation and Planning System
BP	Bureau of Budget and Planning
BPMA	Buying Power Maintenance Account
BSM	Budget Systems Modernization
BWT	Boundary Waters Treaty
CA	Bureau of Consular Affairs
CAR	Central African Republic
CATF	Cultural Antiquities Task Force
CBJ	Congressional Budget Justification
CBSP	Consular and Border Security Program
CCF	Complex Crises Fund
CDP	Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy
CDM	Continuous Diagnostics and Migration
CE	Citizen Exchange
CGFS	Bureau of Comptroller and Global Financial Services
C-IED	Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices
CIF	Capital Investment Fund
CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
CMEWD	Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue
CoP	Community of Practice
CPIF	Countering PRC Influence Fund
CPR	Office of the Chief of Protocol
CS	Civil Service

CSO	Conflict Stabilization Operations
CSCS-MCS	Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs
CSM	Construction and Security Management
CST	Consular Systems and Technology
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism
CTEP	China and Transformational Exports Program
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
C-UAS	Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems
DA	Development Assistance
DAAVE	Data Archive, Analysis, and Verification Environment Modernization
DCT	Data Collection and Management Tool
DE	Diplomatic Engagement
DEI	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
DF	Democracy Fund
DFC	U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
DHR	Bureau of Disaster and Humanitarian Response
DM&R	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Backlog
DoD	Department of Defense
DoW	Department of War
DP	Diplomatic Programs
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
DRP	Deferred Resignation Program
DS	Bureau of Diplomatic Security
DT	Diplomatic Technology
EAP	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
EB	Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
ECE	Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs
ESCM	Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance
EDCS	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service
EEF	Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program
E/EX	Economic Affairs Executive Office
EHR	Electronic Health Records
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State
ERMA	Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance
ESCM	Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ET	Bureau of Emerging Threats
EUR	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs
EWC	East-West Center
EXIM	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FACTS Info	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
FAO	Office of Foreign Assistance Oversight
FATAA	Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016
FCSC	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
F/EX	Foreign Assistance and Humanitarian Affairs Executive Office
FFATA	Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act
FFP	Food for Peace
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FMF	Foreign Military Financing

FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FS	Foreign Service
FSI	Foreign Service Institute
FSNSLTF	Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund
FSPS	Foreign Service Pension System
FSRDF	Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund
FSRDS	Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System
FTE	Full Time Employee
FTO	Foreign Terrorist Organization
GA	Bureau of Global Acquisitions
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GEC	Global Engagement Center
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GeT	Global e-Travel Program
GenAI	Generative AI
GF	Global Fund
GFACS	Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System
GFS	Office of Global Food Security
GHP	Global Health Programs
GHS	Global Health Security
GHSD	Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIS	Global Information Services
GLAAS	Global Acquisition and Assistance System
GLAM	Great Lakes St. Lawrence River Adaptive Management
GLFC	Great Lakes Fishery Commission
GLRO	Great Lakes Regional Office
GLWQA	Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
GPA	Bureau of Global Public Affairs
GPRAMA	Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010
gTA	Global Time and Attendance
GTM	Bureau of Global Talent Management
H	Office of Legislative Affairs
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMI	Humanitarian Migrants to Israel
HR	Bureau of Human Resources
HR-COMP	Human Resources Special Complement
HRIT	Human Resources Information Technology
HRI	Human Resources Initiative
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAF	Inter-American Foundation
IASP	Israeli Arab Scholarship Program
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
IBC	International Boundary Commission
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission
ICA	Impoundment Control Act of 1974
ICA	International Communications Activities
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services

ICC	International Chancery Center
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDA	International Development Association
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Fisheries Commissions
IG	Inspector General
IHA	International Humanitarian Assistance
IJC	International Joint Commissions
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INR	Intelligence and Research
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IO/C	Office of International Conferences
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
IPMS	Integration Personnel Management System
IRTPA	Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004
IS	Identity Services
ISEG	International Special Events Group
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation
IT	Information Technology
ITC	International Trade Commission
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
IVLP	International Visitor Leadership Program
IWI	International Watersheds Initiative
JCIP	JWICS Cyber Inspection Program
JFMS	Joint Financial Management System
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System
L	Office of the Legal Adviser
LE	Locally Employed
LNA	Limited Noncareer Appointment
M	Under Secretary for Management
M/EX	Under Secretary for Management Executive Office
M/SS	Management/Strategic Services
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCS	Maintenance Cost Sharing
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MED	Bureau of Medical Services
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MINURSO	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MONUSCO	UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MPE	Managing Program Evaluation
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
MRV	Machine Readable Visas
NAB	New Arrangements to Borrow
NAD	North American Datum
NADB	North American Development Bank
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
NED	National Endowment for Democracy
NEN	Non-Enterprise Network
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NIV	Non-immigrant Visas
NRRC	Nuclear Risk Reduction Center
NSEA	National Security Engagement Account (formerly known as PKO)
NSIP	National Security Investment Programs
NSS	National Security Systems
NYPD	New York Police Department
OBO	Overseas Buildings Operations
OCE	Office of the Chief Economist
OE	Operating Expenses
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
OFM	Office of Foreign Missions
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPEN	Online Professional English Network
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OPR	Online Passport Renewal
OTA	Office of Technical Assistance
PAEF	Passport Application and Execution Fees
PAT	Post Assignment Travel
PAPD	New York Port Authority Police Department
PC	Peace Corps
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PD	Public Diplomacy
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PFMO	Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials
PHFFA	Promoting Human Flourishing in Foreign Assistance
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PISCES	Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System
PIP	Process Improvement Program
P.L.	Public Law
PLFA	Protecting Life in Foreign Assistance
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations (former name for NSEA)
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
PMA	President's Management Agenda
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMIAA	Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016
POA	Period of Availability

PPT	Passport Services
PRC	People's Republic of China
PRE	Planning and Real Estate
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
REP	Representation Expenses
REPAT	Repatriation Loans Program Account
RFJ	Rewards for Justice
RIF	Reduction in Force
ROI	Return on Investment
RPA	Robotic Process Automation
S	Office of the Secretary
S&E	Salaries and Expenses
SBIWTP	South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant
SBM	Solutions Business Manager
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs
SCIF	Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility
SCRI	Supply Chain Resiliency Initiative
SDAF	Special Defense Acquisition Fund
SIGAR	Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction
SIP	Special Issuance Passports
SIV	Special Immigrant Visa
SOC	Security Operations Center
SPEHA	Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs
SPPM	Strategic Planning and Performance Management
STEP	Smart Traveler Enrollment Program
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TAP	Triennial Assessment of Progress
TB	Tuberculosis
TCO	Transnational Criminal Organizations
TECO	Taipei Economic and Cultural Offices
TECRO	Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office
T/EX	Arms Control and International Security Affairs Executive Office
TFCCA	Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIAP	Treasury International Assistance Programs
TIMS	Treaty and Information Management System
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TRA	Taiwan Relations Act
TRA	Tax Reimbursement Agreements
TrON	Transport Only Network Infrastructure Enhancement
TS/SCI	Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information
UAS	Unmanned Aerial Systems
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNHRC	UN Human Rights Council
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force
UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNGA	UN General Assembly

UNIFIL	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIRMCT	UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
UNISFA	The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMIK	UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo
UNMISS	UN Mission in South Sudan
UNPBF	UN Peacebuilding Fund
UNSOH	United Nations Support Office in Haiti
UNSOS	UN Support Office in Somalia
USADF	U.S. African Development Foundation
USAGM	U.S. Agency for Global Media
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USIP	U.S. Institute of Peace
USRAP	U.S. Refugee Admissions Program
USTDA	U.S. Trade and Development Agency
VOA	Voice of America
VCR	Visa Services Cost Recovery
WCF	Working Capital Fund
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs
WHO	World Health Organization
WHTI	Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WSP	Worldwide Security Protection
WSU	Worldwide Security Upgrade
YALI	Young African Leaders Initiative
YLAI	Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative
YLI	Young Leaders Initiative
YSEALI	Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative
ZTA	Zero Trust Architecture