

Combats Global Climate Change by Promoting Low-Emission, Climate-Resilient Economic Growth. The Administration continues to promote global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce vulnerabilities in key sectors to climate-related events by supporting clean energy, combating deforestation, and building climate-resilience in developing countries. The Administration is working in partnership with national and local governments, and the private sector, to make effective investments in three key programmatic areas: 1) multilateral institutions and bilateral activities that focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy sector reforms; 2) sustainable land use to combat unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture and illegal logging, and promote forest governance; and 3) programs to build resilience of the most vulnerable communities and countries to climate change, and reduce the risk of damage, loss of life, and broader instability that can result from extreme weather and climate events.

Leverages International Organizations to Support Cooperation and Security. The Administration will advance the President's vision of robust multilateral engagement as a crucial tool in advancing U.S. national interests, accomplished through our contributions to the United Nations, peacekeeping operations and international organizations. Our contributions enable U.S. participation in over 40 international organizations that maintain peace and security, promote economic growth, and advance human rights around the world. Peacekeeping assessments fund peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, and promote the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Prioritizes Poverty Reduction, Economic Growth, and U.S. National Security. The Budget provides \$2.9 billion to the Department of the Treasury for our international commitments to multilateral development banks (MDBs) and bilateral debt relief. The MDBs are a key international forum for advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives in economic development, climate change, and food security. U.S.-supported MDB activities help developing nations grow, opening

new markets for American companies and fostering stability in regions critical to U.S. national security. By fully funding the current round of General Capital Increases and replenishments of concessional lending facilities, the Administration makes essential contributions to global development priorities, while pursuing a multi-year strategy to meet our commitments, promote U.S. leadership in multilateral institutions, and leverage other donors' resources. The Budget also provides for bilateral debt relief to Sudan, in support of the commitments made in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

Encourages Economic Growth Through Support for the National Export Initiative and Tourism Promotion. A critical component of stimulating domestic economic growth is ensuring that U.S. businesses can actively participate in international markets by increasing their exports of goods and services. The Administration launched the National Export Initiative (NEI) in 2010 to improve the private sector's ability to export American goods and services. The NEI advances the Administration's goal of doubling exports over five years by working to remove trade barriers abroad, helping firms—especially small businesses—overcome the hurdles to entering new export markets, assisting with trade financing, and pursuing a Government-wide approach to export advocacy abroad. To that end, the Administration provides \$432 million, an increase of \$19 million over 2012 levels, for the Export-Import Bank, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S. International Trade Commission, and OPIC. These investments will strengthen international trade promotion and enforcement efforts. In parallel with the NEI, the State Department Bureau of Consular Affairs will promote tourism and travel to the United States from the world's fastest growing economies by expanding visa processing capacity in emerging economies such as Brazil and China.

Reduces Costs and Improves Efficiency

Rationalizes the Foreign Assistance Funding Structure for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia. The Administration proposes