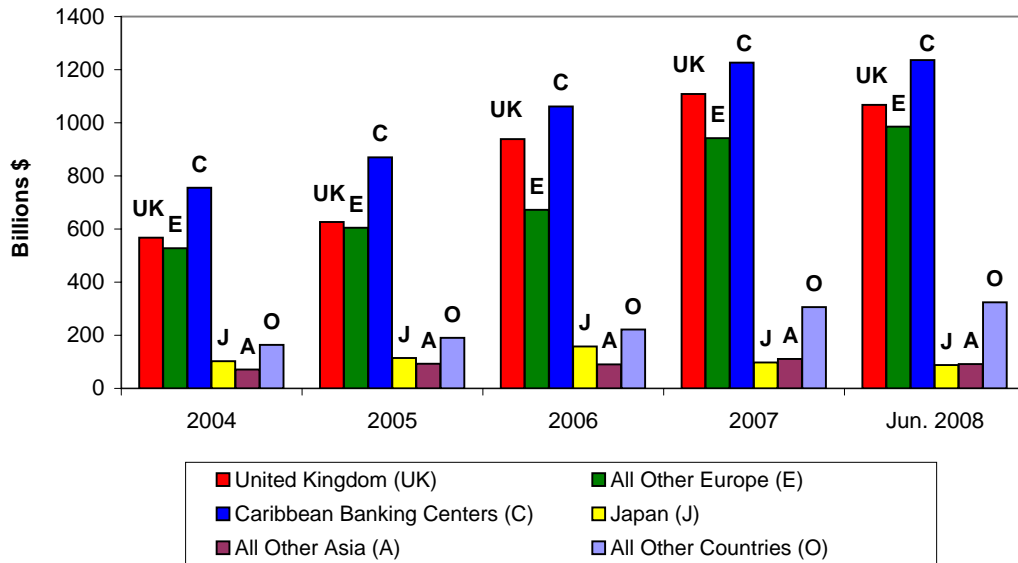


Chart CM-B -- U.S. Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks, Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



(In millions of dollars. Source: Treasury International Capital Reporting System)

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	Jun. 2008
United Kingdom.....	567,001	627,105	938,123	1,108,746	1,067,249
All other Europe.....	527,615	604,908	672,126	941,827	985,768
Caribbean banking ctrs ¹	755,954	870,441	1,061,389	1,226,858	1,236,682
Japan.....	102,859	114,713	157,671	97,856	87,864
All other Asia.....	70,601	92,387	89,770	111,059	91,399
Subtotal.....	2,024,030	2,309,554	2,919,079	3,486,346	3,468,962
All other countries.....	164,411	190,845	221,485	306,428	324,315
Grand total.....	2,188,441	2,500,399	3,140,564	3,792,774	3,793,277

¹ Includes Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Netherlands Antilles, and Panama. For data beginning June 2006, also includes the British Virgin Islands.

In June 2008, U.S. claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks amounted to about \$3.8 trillion, about the same level as that recorded at yearend 2007. U.S. banking claims include holdings of foreign short-term securities but exclude holdings of foreign long-term securities. U.S. banking claims increased \$652 billion in 2007 and \$640 billion in 2006, but part of the latter increase reflects changes in coverage in the bank-reported data in the first and second quarters of 2006. Between June and December of 2006, when data are reported on a consistent basis, banking claims increased about \$209 billion. Banking claims increased \$312 billion in 2005.

As with U.S. banking liabilities, U.S. banking claims on foreigners are concentrated in international financial centers. About 60 percent of these claims are reported opposite the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. The share of claims against foreigners domiciled in Asia has declined over the past decade from about 20 percent at the end of 1996 to around 5 percent currently.