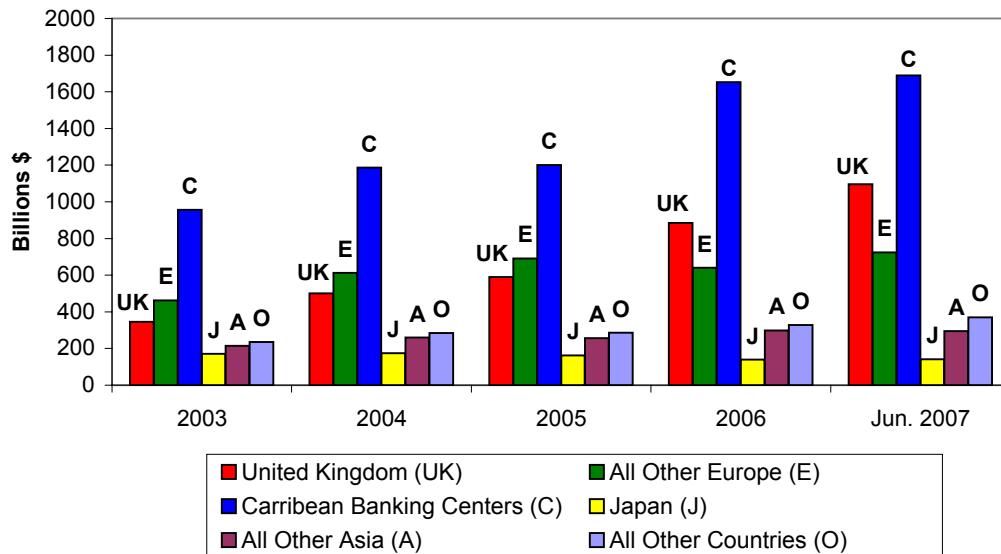


Chart CM-A -- U.S. Liabilities to Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks, Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



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

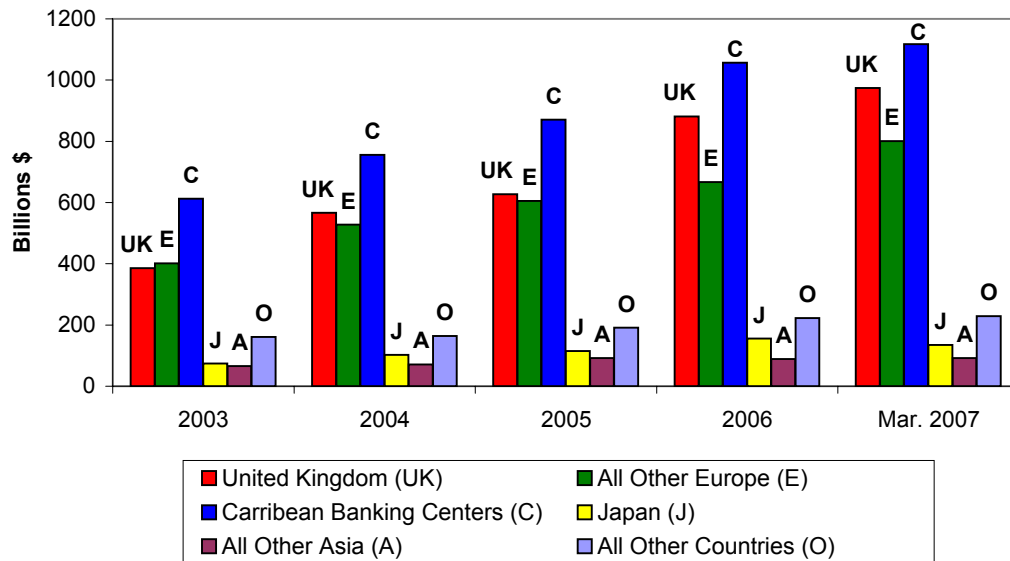
Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	Jun. 2007
United Kingdom.....	345,235	501,721	590,505	885,456	1,096,534
All other Europe.....	462,334	611,774	691,138	640,867	723,574
Caribbean banking ctrs\1	955,536	1,186,221	1,200,444	1,652,582	1,688,598
Japan.....	170,315	173,872	161,951	140,194	141,834
All other Asia.....	214,276	260,142	256,934	299,192	295,491
Subtotal.....	2,147,696	2,733,730	2,900,972	3,618,291	3,946,031
All other countries.....	234,774	284,143	285,773	327,575	369,859
Grand total.....	2,382,470	3,017,873	3,186,745	3,945,866	4,315,890

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

U.S. liabilities to foreigners reported by U.S. banks were recorded at \$4.3 trillion in June 2007, an increase of \$370 billion from yearend 2006. U.S. banking liabilities include foreign holdings of U.S. short-term securities but exclude foreign holdings of U.S. long-term securities. U.S. banking liabilities increased about \$759 billion in 2006, about \$169 billion in 2005, and about \$635 billion in 2004. However, much of the increase in liabilities to foreigners in 2006 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 liabilities increased about \$247 billion.

U.S. banking liabilities are concentrated in international financial centers. The data on this page show that more than 60 percent of U.S. banking liabilities is currently recorded against the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. These financial centers have recorded most of the growth in banking liabilities in recent years. Foreigners domiciled in the rest of Europe and in Asia account for about one-third of U.S. banking liabilities.

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)

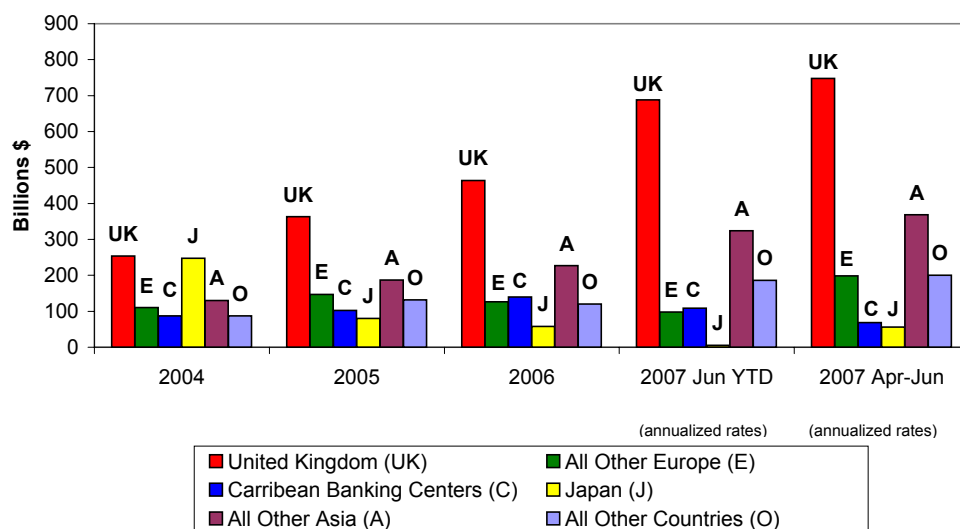
Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	Mar. 2007
United Kingdom.....	385,701	567,001	627,105	880,970	974,626
All other Europe.....	401,137	527,615	604,908	666,917	800,372
Caribbean banking ctrs\1	612,200	755,954	870,441	1,056,923	1,117,258
Japan.....	74,174	102,859	114,713	155,702	135,150
All other Asia.....	65,922	70,601	92,387	89,166	91,852
Subtotal.....	1,539,134	2,024,030	2,309,554	2,849,678	3,119,258
All other countries.....	160,865	164,411	190,845	222,633	228,896
Grand total.....	1,699,999	2,188,441	2,500,399	3,072,311	3,348,154

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

In March 2007, U.S. claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks amounted to about \$3.3 trillion, an increase of \$276 billion from the level recorded at yearend 2006. U.S. banking claims include holdings of foreign short-term securities but exclude holdings of foreign long-term securities. U.S. banking claims increased \$572 billion in 2006, but part of the 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 \$186 billion. Banking claims increased \$312 billion in 2005 and \$488 billion in 2004.

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 several years from about 20 percent at the end of 1996 to less than 10 percent currently.

Chart CM-C -- Net Purchases of Long-Term Domestic Securities by Foreigners, Selected Countries



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

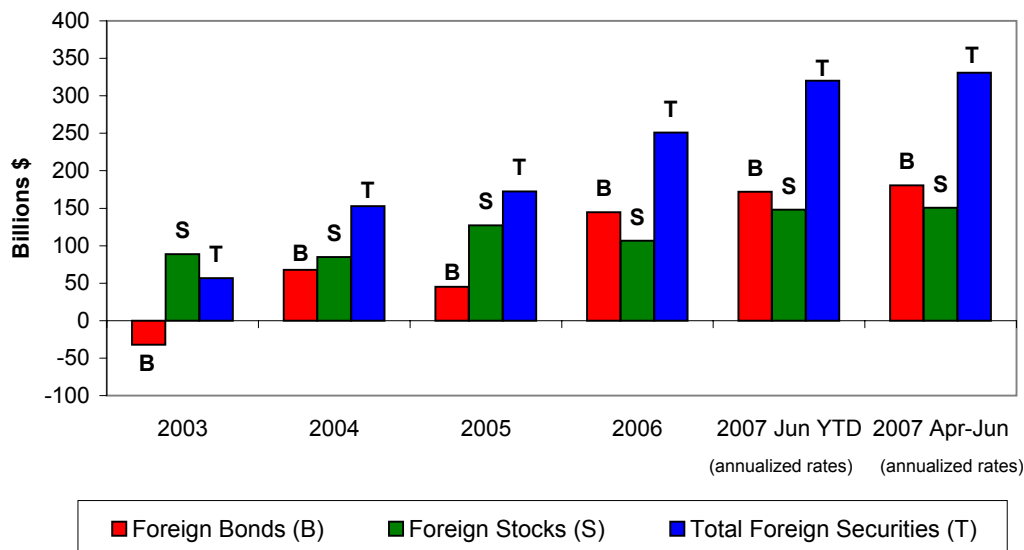
Country	2004	2005	2006	2007 Jun YTD	2007 Apr-Jun
United Kingdom.....	254,112	363,593	464,155	344,254	186,998
All other Europe.....	110,153	146,910	126,118	49,072	49,706
Caribbean banking ctrs\1	87,638	102,259	139,732	54,245	17,049
Japan.....	247,114	79,814	58,050	2,670	13,948
All other Asia.....	130,399	187,284	226,863	161,938	92,093
Subtotal.....	829,416	879,860	1,014,918	612,179	359,794
All other countries.....	87,040	131,680	120,065	93,148	49,984
Grand total.....	916,456	1,011,540	1,134,983	705,327	409,778

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

The data on this page represent foreign investors' purchases and sales of long-term U.S. securities (that is, U.S. Treasury and Government agency bonds and notes, and U.S. corporate bonds and stocks) as reported to the Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system. Foreign investors also acquired U.S. equities through mergers and reincorporations that involve stock swaps. Net foreign acquisitions of U.S. equities through stock swaps have been modest, amounting to \$2 billion in 2003, \$36 billion in 2004, \$6 billion in 2005, \$4 billion in 2006, and \$7 billion in the second quarter of 2007. (Stock swaps data for the most recent quarter are Federal Reserve Board/Treasury estimates and are subject to substantial revisions.) These stock swaps are not reported under the TIC reporting system, but are available on the TIC web site. The TIC website also provides estimates from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on principal repayment flows on foreign holdings of U.S. government agency and corporate asset-backed securities (ABS). These repayments, also not reported under the TIC system, are estimated to have reduced foreign net purchases of U.S. securities by \$123 billion in 2003, \$86 billion in 2004, \$141 billion in both 2005 and 2006, nearly \$40 billion in the first quarter of 2007, and \$42 billion in the second quarter of 2007.

Net foreign purchases of U.S. securities first surpassed \$100 billion in 1993. In 2003, net foreign acquisitions of U.S. securities (including stock swaps and accounting for ABS repayment flows) totaled \$599 billion. Net acquisitions picked up to \$866 billion in 2004, grew a bit further to \$876 billion in 2005, and reached a new record of nearly \$1,000 billion in 2006. Net purchases were \$631 billion in the first half of 2007, a pace of acquisition above that in 2006.

Chart CM-D -- Net Purchases of Long-Term Foreign Securities by U.S. Investors*



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

Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 Jun YTD	2007 Apr-Jun
Foreign Bonds.....	-32,046	67,872	45,095	144,452	86,033	45,092
Foreign Stocks.....	88,587	84,970	127,296	106,455	74,056	37,630
Total.....	56,541	152,842	172,391	250,907	160,089	82,722

* Net purchases by U.S. investors equal net sales by foreigners, or gross sales minus gross purchases of securities.

The data on this page represent U.S. investors' purchases and sales of long-term foreign securities as reported to the Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system. However, in the past several years, U.S. investors also have acquired a substantial amount of foreign stocks, mostly European, through mergers that involve stock swaps. In addition, when foreign firms reincorporate in the United States, the associated stock swap reduces U.S. holdings of foreign equity. Net acquisitions through stock swaps amounted to \$80 billion in 2000, \$47 billion in 2001, \$3 billion in 2002, \$17 billion in 2003, -\$12 billion in 2004, \$4 billion in 2005, \$19 billion in 2006, and \$4 billion in the first quarter of 2007. There are no reported acquisitions of stock swaps in the second quarter of 2007. (Stock swaps data for the most recent quarter are Federal Reserve Board/Treasury estimates and are subject to substantial revisions.) These stock swaps are not reported under the TIC reporting system, but are available on the TIC web site.

Including the stock swaps, annual U.S. net purchases of long-term foreign securities averaged about \$100 billion from the mid-1990s through 2000, without much variation from year to year. U.S. investors' acquisitions of foreign securities (including stock swaps) then slowed over the 2001-2003 period before rebounding to \$141 billion in 2004 and \$176 billion in 2005. The pace of U.S. acquisitions picked up further in 2006, as U.S. investors acquired nearly \$270 billion in foreign securities. This strength continued in the first half of 2007, as U.S. investors acquired \$164 billion in foreign securities.