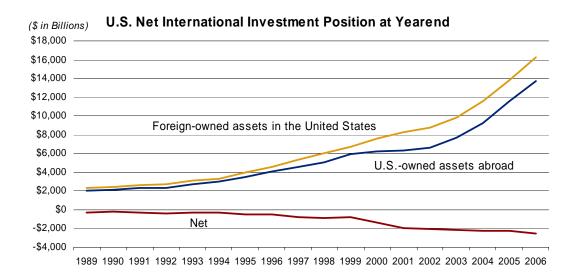


VALUE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE U.S. RISES MORE THAN VALUE OF U.S. INVESTMENTS ABROAD IN 2006

2006 Yearend U.S. Net International Investment Position

The U.S. net international investment position at yearend 2006 was -\$2,539.6 billion (preliminary), as the value of foreign investments in the United States exceeded the value of U.S. investments abroad. At yearend 2005, the U.S. net international investment position was -\$2,238.4 billion (revised). Beginning with the 2005 yearend position, the U.S. net international investment position includes newly introduced comprehensive estimates of U.S. cross-border transactions and positions in financial derivatives.



- The -\$301.3 billion change in the net investment position from yearend 2005 to yearend 2006 was largely due to especially strong net foreign purchases of U.S. securities.
- The impact of these net purchases was partly offset by price appreciation of U.S.-held foreign stocks that surpassed by a large amount price appreciation of foreign-held U.S. stocks, and by exchange-rate changes resulting from the appreciation of most major foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar, which raised the dollar value of U.S.-owned assets abroad.
- U.S.-owned assets abroad were \$13,755.0 billion at yearend 2006, compared with \$11,576.3 billion at yearend 2005.
- Foreign-owned assets in the United States were \$16,294.6 billion at yearend 2006, compared with \$13,814.7 billion at yearend 2005.

BEA data—including GDP, personal income, the balance of payments, foreign direct investment, the input-output accounts, and economic data for states, local areas, and industries—are available on the BEA Web site: www.bea.gov. E-mail alerts are also available.

NOTE: Estimates in this release reflect data with direct investment positions valued at current cost. The current-cost method values the U.S. and foreign parents' share of their affiliates' investment in plant and equipment using the current cost of capital equipment, in land using general price indexes, and in inventories using estimates of their replacement cost.

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