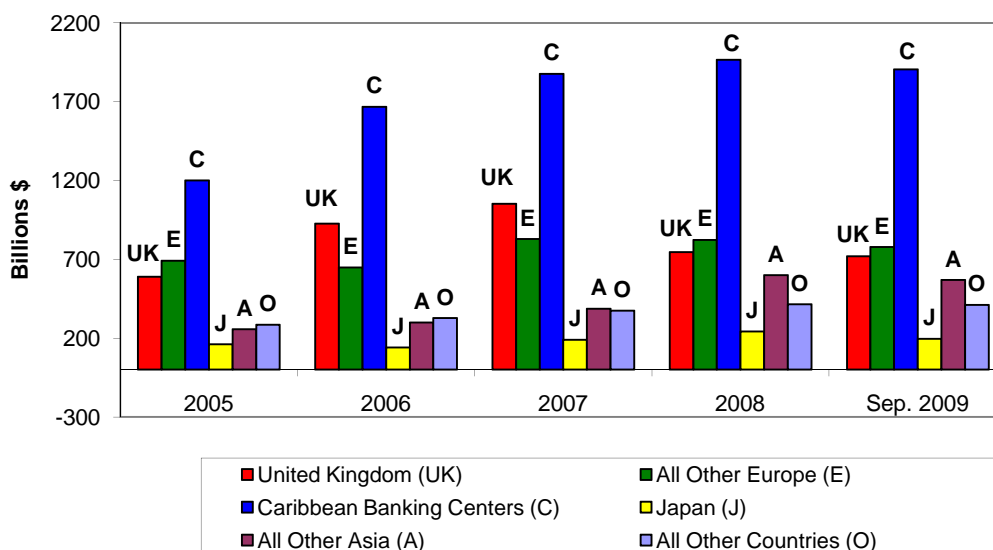


Chart CM-A -- U.S. Liabilities to Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks, Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



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

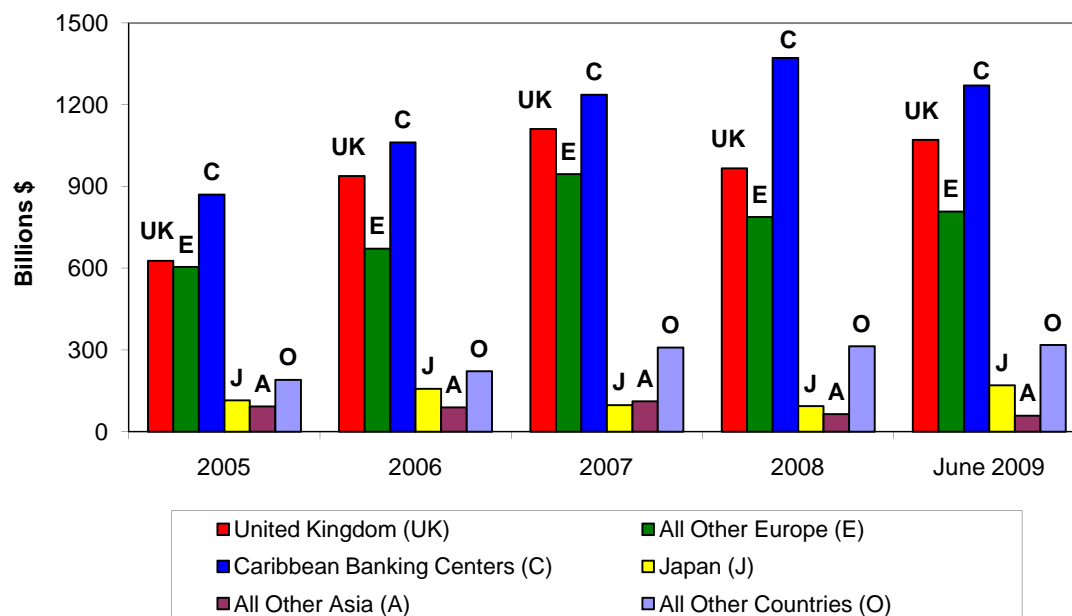
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	Sep. 2009
United Kingdom.....	590,505	926,069	1,051,764	746,778	719,003
All other Europe.....	691,138	648,551	828,379	824,025	777,630
Caribbean banking ctrs\1	1,200,444	1,666,987	1,877,001	1,966,224	1,905,402
Japan.....	161,951	141,655	190,122	241,810	196,223
All other Asia.....	256,934	299,495	385,448	599,773	568,542
Subtotal.....	2,900,972	3,682,757	4,332,714	4,378,610	4,166,800
All other countries.....	285,773	327,602	373,596	414,175	410,444
Grand total.....	3,186,745	4,010,359	4,706,310	4,792,785	4,577,244

\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 \$4.6 trillion in September 2009, a decrease of \$215 billion from yearend 2008. 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 \$86 billion in 2008. However, that increase is primarily attributable to the addition of several new bank holding companies to the reporter panel. U.S. banking liabilities increased about \$696 billion in 2007 and about \$824 billion in 2006. 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 \$250 billion.

U.S. banking liabilities are concentrated in international financial centers. The data on this page show that almost 60 percent of U.S. banking liabilities is currently recorded against the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. These financial centers recorded most of the growth in banking liabilities in recent years up through 2007. Since 2007, however, U.S. banking liabilities recorded against the United Kingdom have declined sharply. Meanwhile banking liabilities to Asia grew at a rapid pace up through 2008. In the first nine months of 2009, banking liabilities to all geographic areas in the table declined.

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)

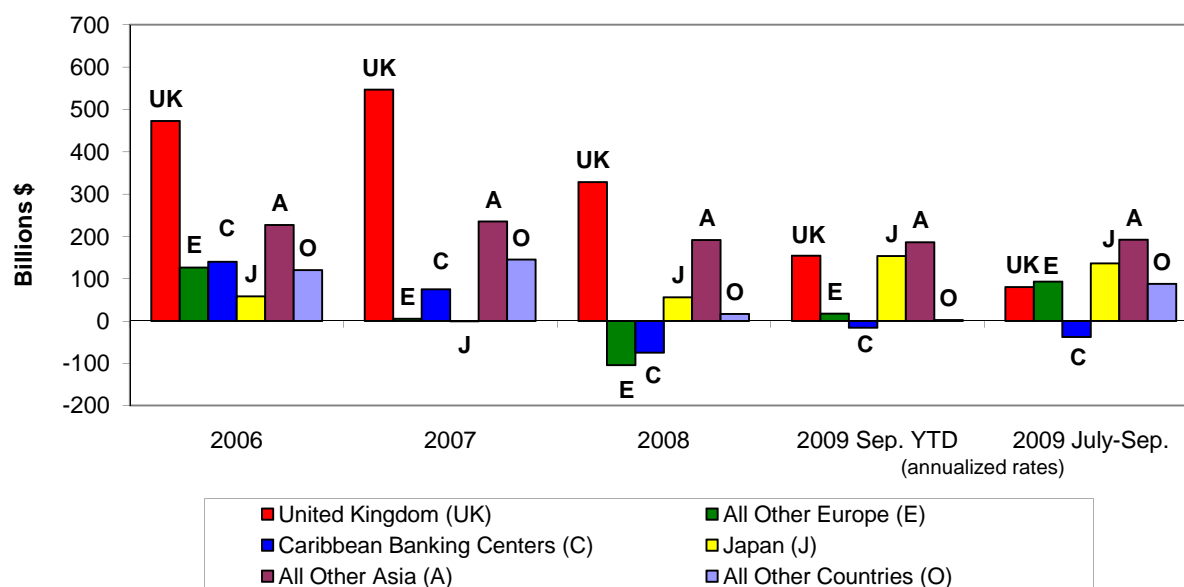
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	June 2009
United Kingdom.....	627,105	938,123	1,111,135	966,445	1,071,137
All other Europe.....	604,908	672,126	945,501	788,343	808,132
Caribbean banking ctrs\1	870,441	1,061,389	1,237,218	1,371,522	1,271,079
Japan.....	114,713	157,671	97,856	93,756	170,495
All other Asia.....	92,387	89,770	111,059	64,029	58,345
Subtotal.....	2,309,554	2,919,079	3,502,769	3,284,095	3,379,188
All other countries.....	190,845	221,485	309,079	314,044	317,904
Grand total.....	2,500,399	3,140,564	3,811,848	3,598,139	3,697,092

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

In June 2009, U.S. claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks amounted to about \$3.7 trillion, an increase of \$99 billion from that recorded at yearend 2008. U.S. banking claims include holdings of foreign short-term securities but exclude holdings of foreign long-term securities. U.S. banking claims decreased \$214 billion in 2008, but increased \$671 billion in 2007 and \$640 billion in 2006. Part of the 2006 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.

As with U.S. banking liabilities, U.S. banking claims on foreigners are concentrated in international financial centers. More than 60 percent of these claims are reported opposite the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. Despite the turmoil in financial markets over the past two years, the geographic distribution of U.S. banking claims on foreigners is similar now to that of 2006.

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



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

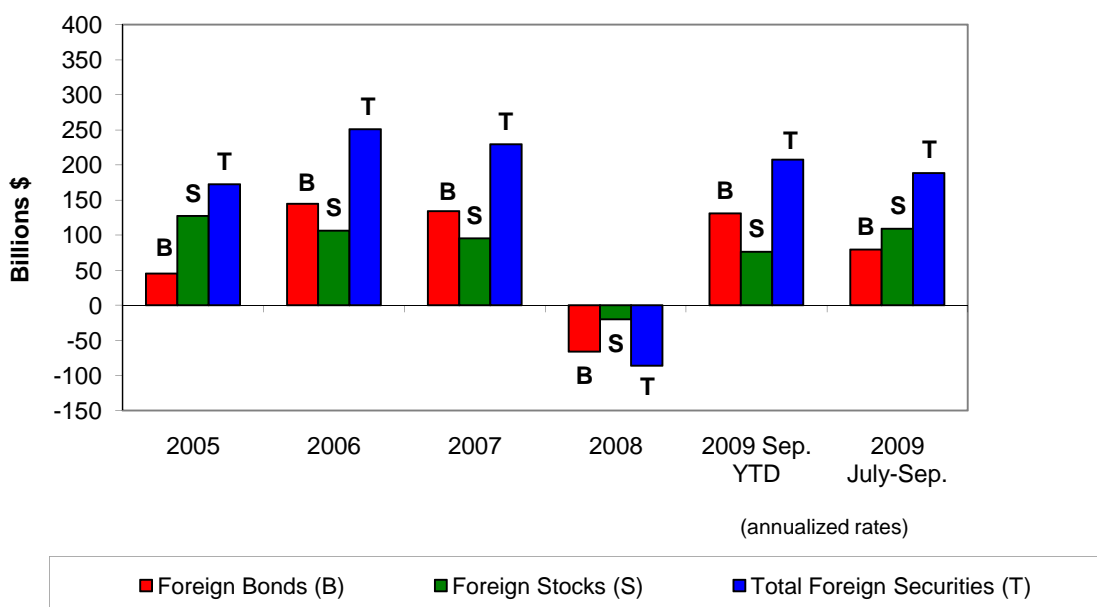
Country	2006	2007	2008	2009 Sep. YTD	2009 July-Sep.
United Kingdom.....	472,380	546,592	327,706	115,717	20,004
All other Europe.....	126,118	5,310	-104,637	12,799	23,143
Caribbean banking ctrs ¹	139,732	74,788	-75,286	-12,208	-9,606
Japan.....	58,050	-303	55,686	114,661	33,927
All other Asia.....	226,863	234,778	190,781	139,381	48,028
Subtotal.....	1,023,143	861,165	394,250	370,350	115,496
All other countries.....	120,078	144,657	15,930	1,411	21,778
Grand total.....	1,143,221	1,005,822	410,180	371,761	137,274

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 in the Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system. Foreign investors have also acquired U.S. equities through mergers and reincorporations that involve stock swaps, but these acquisitions have been relatively small recently, totaling only \$4 billion in 2006 and \$11 billion in 2007. There were no reported acquisitions through stock swaps in 2008 or the in first half of 2009, but are estimated at \$5 billion in the third quarter of 2009. (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 Website. The TIC Website also provides estimates from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on principal repayment flows of foreign holdings of U.S. government agency and corporate asset-backed securities (ABS). These repayments are estimated to have reduced foreign net purchases of U.S. securities by \$160 billion in 2006, \$234 billion in 2007, \$191 billion in 2008, and \$160 billion in the first three quarters of 2009.

After including stock swaps and accounting for ABS repayment flows, net foreign acquisitions of U.S. securities totaled a record of \$987 billion in 2006, but then slowed to \$782 billion in 2007. Net acquisitions slowed further to \$220 billion in 2008, as foreign investors continued to acquire U.S. securities in the first half of the year, but on net sold U.S. securities in the second half of the year. Foreign net purchases have picked up again in the first three quarters of 2009 to \$216 billion.

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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Sep. YTD	2009 July-Sep.
Foreign Bonds.....	45,095	144,452	133,923	-66,218	98,268	19,817
Foreign Stocks.....	127,296	106,455	95,300	-20,089	57,255	27,224
Total.....	172,391	250,907	229,223	-86,307	155,523	47,041

* 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. U.S. investors also have acquired foreign stocks through mergers that involve stock swaps. Net acquisitions through stock swaps amounted to \$4 billion in 2005, \$19 billion in 2006, \$12 billion in 2007, \$7 billion in 2008, and \$2 billion in the first quarter of 2009. There were no acquisitions through stock swaps in the second or third quarters of 2009. (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 Website.

Including acquisitions through stock swaps, U.S. net purchases of long-term foreign securities amounted \$176 billion in 2005 and \$270 billion in 2006, but then eased somewhat to \$241 billion in 2007. U.S. investors switched to net sales of \$79 billion in foreign securities in 2008. U.S. investors' acquisitions have recovered in 2009, amounting to \$158 billion in the first three quarters.