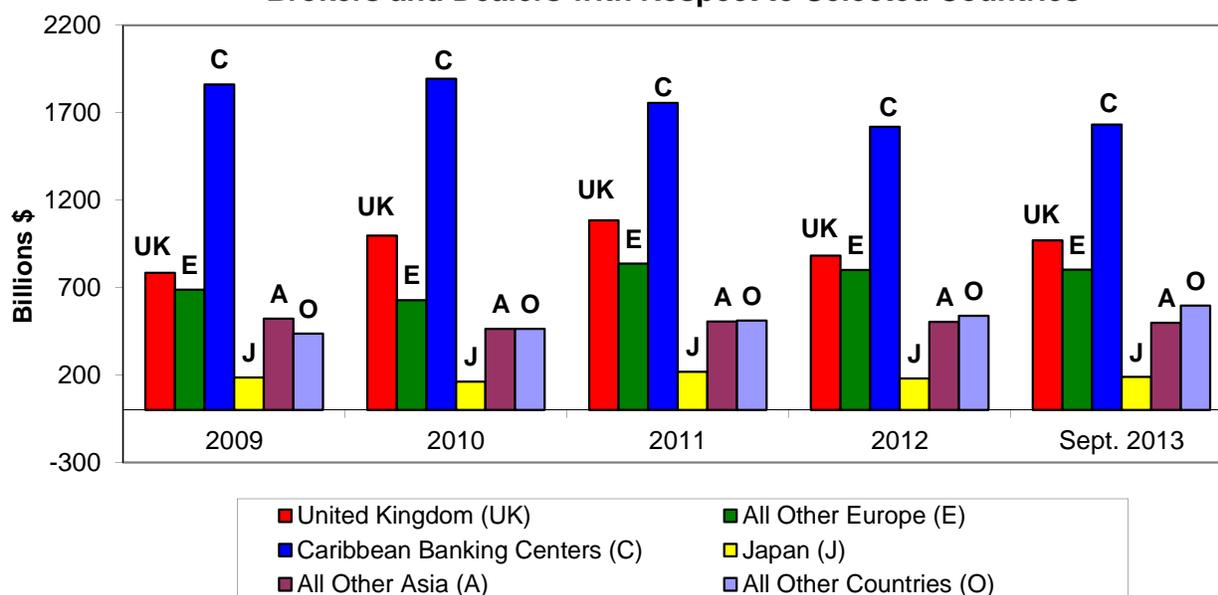


Chart CM-A -- U.S. Liabilities to Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks, Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



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

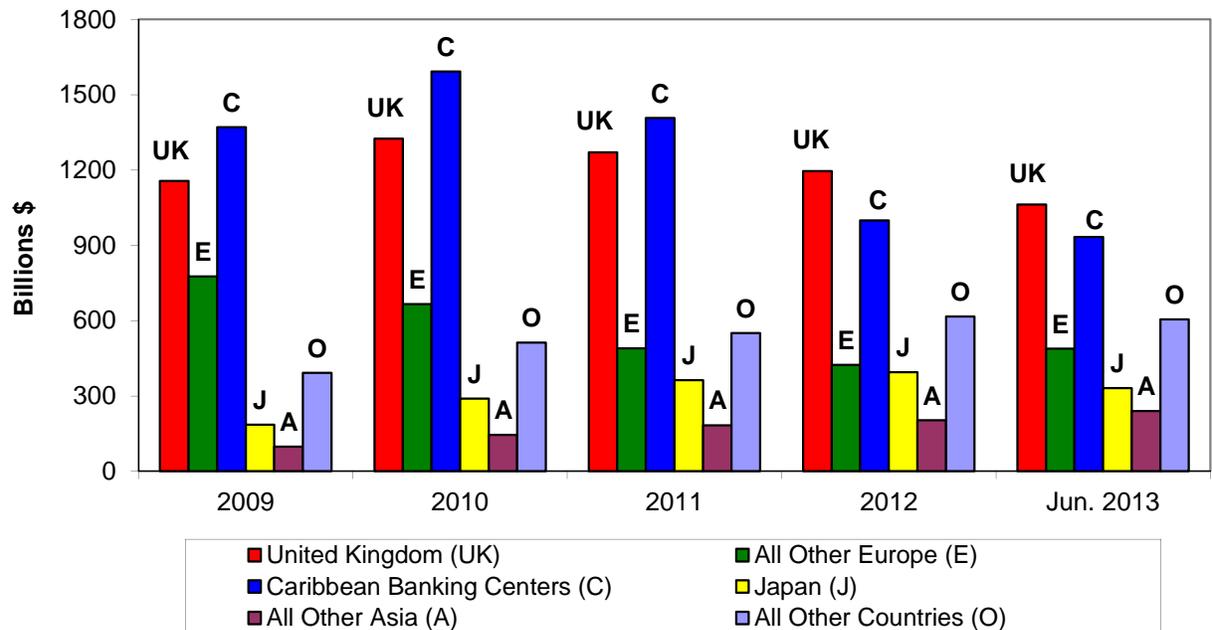
Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	Sept. 2013
United Kingdom.....	784,529	996,991	1,085,392	882,702	969,667
All other Europe.....	688,431	628,606	837,420	800,897	802,123
Caribbean banking ctrs\1	1,862,921	1,894,964	1,757,344	1,619,637	1,632,113
Japan.....	185,546	162,291	217,606	179,514	188,377
All other Asia.....	522,362	463,866	506,066	504,964	498,247
Subtotal.....	4,043,789	4,146,718	4,403,828	3,987,714	4,090,527
All other countries.....	436,178	464,402	511,105	538,424	596,768
Grand total.....	4,479,967	4,611,120	4,914,933	4,526,138	4,687,295

\1 Includes Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Netherlands Antilles, and Panama.

U.S. liabilities to foreigners reported by U.S. banks were recorded at \$4.7 trillion in September 2013, an increase of \$161 billion from year-end 2012. 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 \$131 billion in 2010 and \$304 billion in 2011 but decreased \$389 billion in 2012.

U.S. banking liabilities are concentrated in international financial centers. The data on this page show that about 56 percent of U.S. banking liabilities is currently recorded against the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. Overall, banking liabilities rebounded in 2010 and 2011 from earlier declines, with the exception of Caribbean banking centers. In 2012, liabilities to Caribbean banking centers continued to fall and liabilities to other international financial centers and Japan turned down. However, liabilities to “all other countries” have continued to grow at a steady pace in the post crisis years. In the first three quarters of 2013, liabilities to most regions increased, especially those to the United Kingdom. The only region to which there was a decline in liabilities was “all other Asia”.

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)

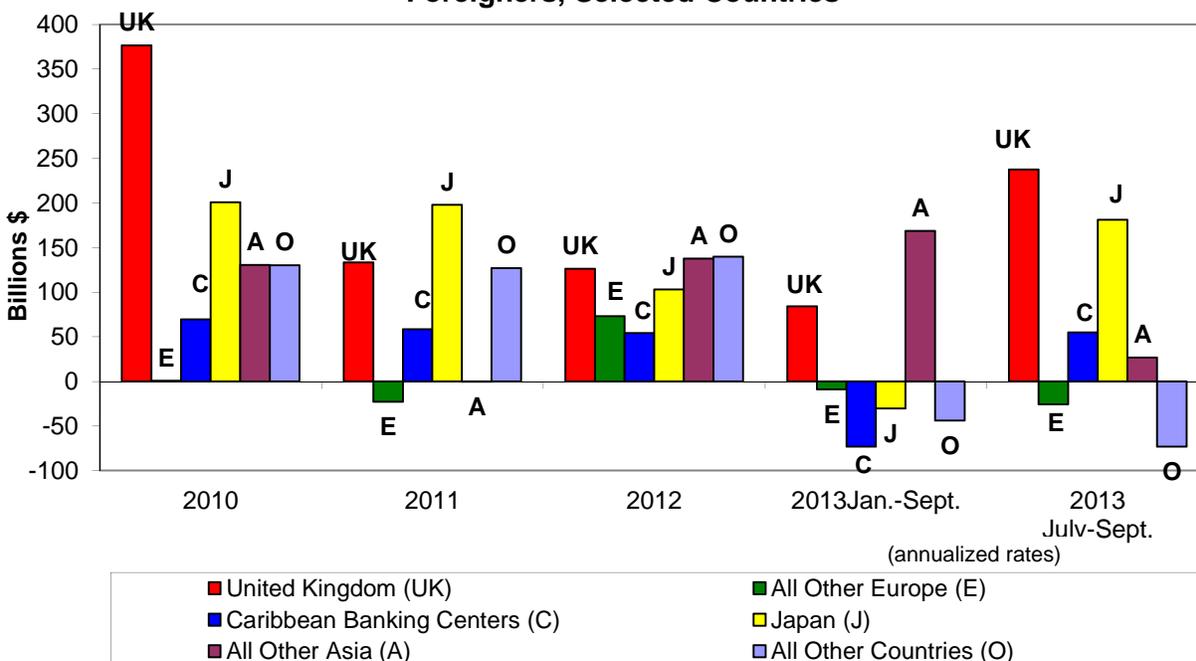
Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	Jun. 2013
United Kingdom.....	1,155,891	1,325,525	1,270,212	1,196,222	1,063,076
All other Europe.....	775,694	665,292	489,703	424,004	488,638
Caribbean banking ctrs\1	1,370,044	1,591,868	1,407,221	999,116	933,347
Japan.....	185,928	289,439	362,403	394,648	331,088
All other Asia.....	97,448	145,130	183,300	203,242	239,767
Subtotal.....	3,585,005	4,017,254	3,712,839	3,217,232	3,055,916
All other countries.....	391,680	512,990	550,356	616,556	604,961
Grand total.....	3,976,685	4,530,244	4,263,195	3,833,788	3,660,877

\1 Includes Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Netherlands Antilles, and Panama.

In June 2013, U.S. claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks amounted to \$3.7 trillion, a decrease of \$173 billion from year-end 2012. U.S. banking claims include holdings of foreign short-term securities but exclude holdings of foreign long-term securities. U.S. banking claims increased \$554 billion in 2010. However, they decreased \$267 billion in 2011 and \$430 billion in 2012.

As with U.S. banking liabilities, U.S. banking claims on foreigners are concentrated in international financial centers. Nearly 55 percent of these claims are reported opposite the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. In the post crisis years, there has been a steady fall in claims on Caribbean banking centers, the United Kingdom, and all other Europe. In contrast, claims on Asia have consistently risen since 2008. Although the lion's share of banking claims against the U.S. is held by the international financial centers, this share has fallen while Asia's share has grown from under 5 percent in 2008 to over 15 percent in 2012.

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



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

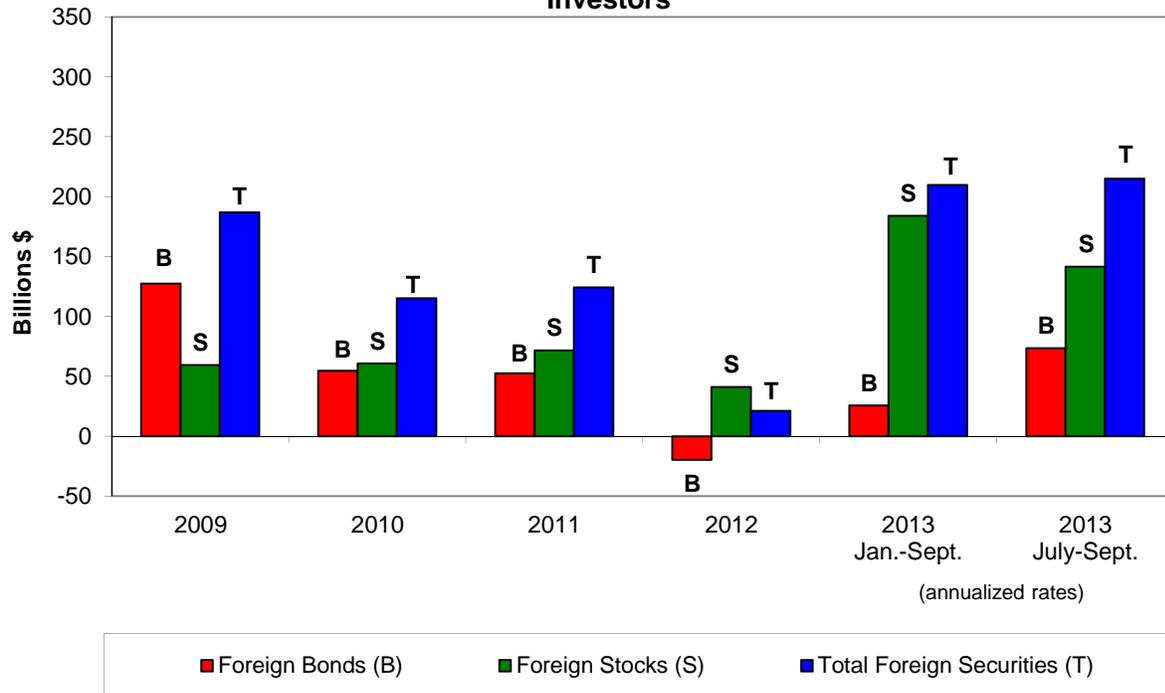
Country	2010	2011	2012	2013 Jan.-Sept.	2013 July-Sept.
United Kingdom.....	376,505	133,295	126,424	63,139	59,405
All other Europe.....	744	-22,856	73,140	-6,705	-6,398
Caribbean banking ctrs ¹	69,439	58,390	54,322	-54,936	13,710
Japan.....	200,839	197,866	102,987	-22,691	45,315
All other Asia.....	130,519	-231	137,615	126,476	6,660
Subtotal.....	778,046	366,464	494,488	105,283	118,692
All other countries.....	130,242	126,911	139,631	-32,865	-18,271
Grand total.....	908,288	493,375	634,119	72,418	100,421

¹ Includes Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Netherlands Antilles, and Panama.

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 in recent years. Stock swap acquisitions were less than \$1 billion in 2009, picked up to \$8.3 billion in 2010, but again slowed during 2011 to \$1.3 billion. Stock swaps rose in 2012 to \$2.8 billion. For the first three quarters of 2013, stock swap acquisitions were \$2 billion (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 \$204 billion in 2009, \$231 billion in 2010, \$164 billion in 2011, \$226 billion in 2012, and \$162 billion in the first three quarters of 2013.

After including stock swaps and accounting for ABS repayment flows, net foreign purchases totaled \$685 billion in 2010. The pace of acquisitions slowed considerably in both 2011 and again in 2012, with net foreign purchases recorded at \$331 billion in 2011 and \$411 billion in 2012. Foreign net purchases were negative at -\$87 billion in the first three quarters of 2013.

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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Jan.-Sept.	2013 July-Sept.
Foreign Bonds.....	127,474	54,644	52,625	-19,877	19,337	18,400
Foreign Stocks.....	59,360	60,615	71,702	41,082	137,953	35,362
Total.....	186,834	115,259	124,327	21,205	157,290	53,762

* 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 \$2 billion in 2009, \$12 billion in 2010, \$10 billion in 2011, \$15 billion in 2012, and \$2.3 billion in the first three quarters of 2013 (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 to \$189 billion in 2009. They slowed in 2010 to \$127 billion and picked up slightly in 2011 to \$134 billion. In 2012, U.S. investors' net purchases slowed again to \$36 billion in foreign securities. Net purchases of foreign securities picked up notably to \$160 billion in the first three quarters of 2013.