

U.S. International Transactions

Second Quarter of 2005

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THE U.S. current-account deficit—the combined balances on trade in goods and services, income, and net unilateral current transfers—decreased to \$195.7 billion (preliminary) in the second quarter of 2005 from \$198.7 billion (revised) in the first quarter (table A, chart 1).¹ The decrease was accounted for by a decrease in net outflows for unilateral current transfers and a small increase in the surplus on services. In contrast, the balance on income shifted from a surplus to a deficit, and the deficit on goods increased.

In the financial account, net recorded financial inflows—net acquisitions by foreign residents of assets in the United States less net acquisitions by U.S. residents of assets abroad—decreased to \$142.3 billion in the second quarter from \$161.9 billion in the first quarter. Both financial outflows for U.S.-owned assets abroad and financial inflows for foreign-owned assets in the

1. Quarterly estimates of U.S. current-account and financial-account components are seasonally adjusted when series demonstrate statistically significant patterns. The accompanying tables present both adjusted and unadjusted estimates.

United States increased, but outflows increased more than inflows.

The statistical discrepancy—errors and omissions in recorded transactions—was a positive \$53.6 billion in the second quarter, compared with a positive \$41.2 billion in the first quarter.

The following are highlights for the second quarter of 2005:

- Goods exports increased at a strong rate, but in dollar amount, they increased less than goods imports.
- The balance on income shifted from a surplus to a deficit.
- Direct investment income receipts strengthened, and direct investment income payments increased to a record level.
- Both U.S. claims and U.S. liabilities reported by banks increased strongly in the second quarter after decreasing in the first quarter.
- Net foreign private purchases of U.S. Treasury securities slowed, and net foreign private purchases of other U.S. securities picked up.

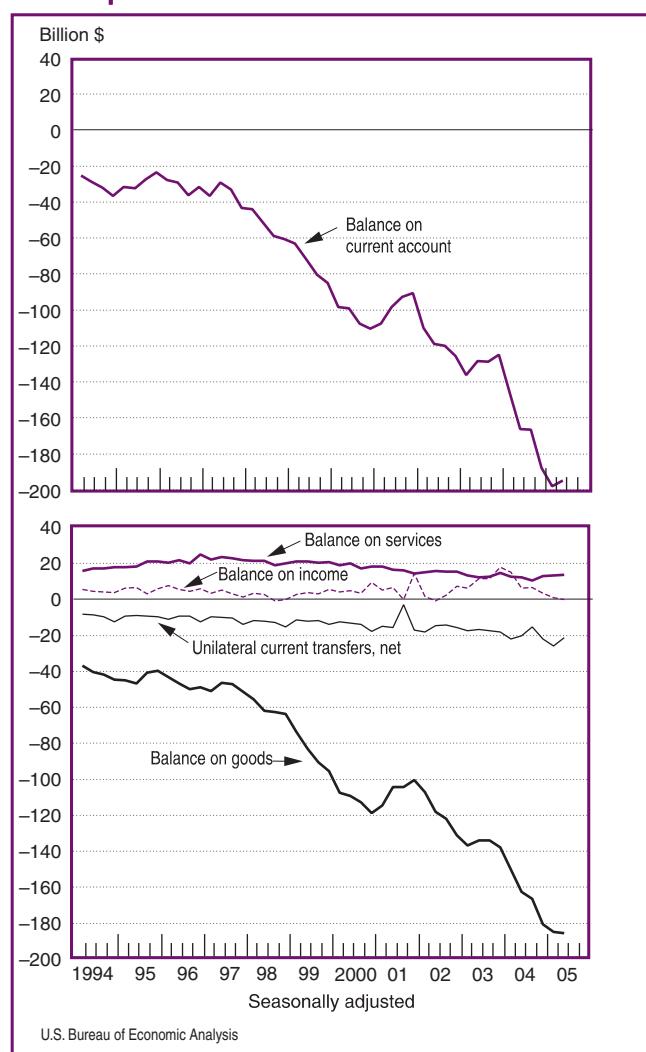
Table A. Summary of U.S. International Transactions
[Millions of dollars, quarters seasonally adjusted]

Line	Lines in tables 1 and 11 in which transactions are included are indicated in () (Credits +; debits -)	2003	2004	2004				2005		Change: 2005 I-II
				I	II	III	IV	I †	II ‡	
Current account										
1	Exports of goods and services and income receipts (1).....	1,332,397	1,530,975	363,494	376,564	385,874	405,041	413,395	430,628	17,233
2	Goods, balance of payments basis (3).....	713,421	807,536	193,789	200,072	204,801	208,874	213,840	223,540	9,700
3	Services (4).....	309,146	343,912	83,304	85,027	85,569	90,013	92,604	93,744	1,140
4	Income receipts (12).....	309,830	379,527	86,401	91,465	95,504	106,154	106,951	113,344	6,393
5	Imports of goods and services and income payments (18).....	-1,780,907	-2,118,119	-487,324	-522,684	-537,085	-571,026	-585,804	-604,410	-18,606
6	Goods, balance of payments basis (20).....	-1,260,717	-1,472,926	-345,241	-364,059	-372,576	-391,050	-400,169	-410,469	-10,300
7	Services (21).....	-256,664	-296,105	-70,704	-73,082	-75,259	-77,058	-79,327	-80,142	-815
8	Income payments (29).....	-263,526	-349,088	-71,379	-85,543	-89,250	-102,918	-106,308	-113,799	-7,491
9	Unilateral current transfers, net (35).....	-71,169	-80,930	-22,271	-20,515	-15,771	-22,374	-26,259	-21,873	4,386
Capital account										
10	Capital account transactions, net (39).....	-3,214	-1,648	-428	-372	-393	-455	-4,466	-266	4,200
Financial account										
11	U.S.-owned assets abroad, net (increase/financial outflow (-)) (40).....	-328,397	-855,509	-295,140	-133,886	-137,525	-288,957	-81,510	-250,793	-169,283
12	U.S. official reserve assets, net (41).....	1,523	2,805	557	1,122	429	697	5,331	-797	-6,128
13	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net (46).....	537	1,215	727	-2	-11	501	4,487	258	-4,229
14	U.S. private assets, net (50).....	-330,457	-859,529	-296,424	-135,006	-137,943	-290,155	-91,328	-250,254	-158,926
15	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, net (increase/financial inflow (+)) (55).....	889,043	1,440,105	423,023	304,937	254,228	457,915	243,451	393,069	149,618
16	Foreign official assets in the United States, net (56).....	278,275	394,710	147,401	77,039	75,792	94,478	25,277	82,324	57,047
17	Other foreign assets in the United States, net (63).....	610,768	1,045,395	275,622	227,898	178,436	363,437	218,174	310,745	92,571
18	Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed) (70).....	-37,753	85,126	18,646	-4,044	50,672	19,856	41,193	53,645	12,452
Memoranda:										
19	Balance on current account (76).....	-519,679	-668,074	-146,101	-166,635	-166,982	-188,359	-198,668	-195,655	3,013
20	Net financial flows (40 and 55).....	560,646	584,596	127,883	171,051	116,703	168,958	161,941	142,276	-19,665

r Revised

p Preliminary

Chart 1. U.S. Current-Account Balance and Its Components



Selected economic and financial market developments

In the second quarter, the U.S. dollar appreciated 3 percent on a nominal, trade-weighted, quarterly average basis against a group of seven major currencies that are widely traded in international markets (table B, chart 2). The appreciation followed three quarters of

Chart 2. Nominal Indexes of Foreign Currency Price of the U.S. Dollar

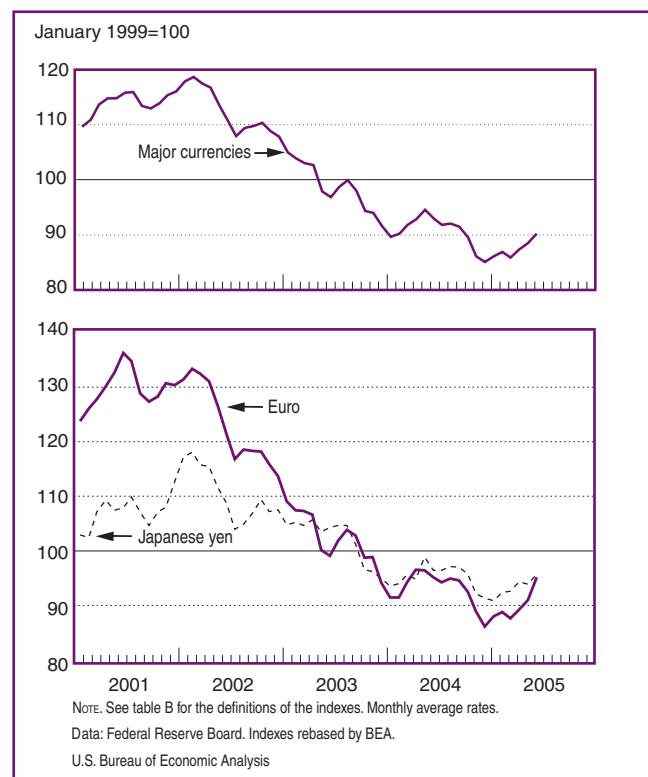


Table B. Indexes of Foreign Currency Price of the U.S. Dollar
[January 1999=100]

	2004			2005		2004						2005						
	II	III	IV	I	II	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Nominal: ¹																		
Broad ²	101.2	100.4	96.7	95.6	96.8	101.1	100.4	100.6	100.2	98.7	96.2	95.1	95.6	95.8	95.3	96.1	96.6	97.6
Major currencies ³	93.1	91.5	86.6	86.0	88.4	92.6	91.5	91.7	91.2	89.2	85.8	84.8	85.8	86.6	85.6	87.0	88.2	89.9
Other important trading partners ⁴	111.7	112.0	110.1	108.3	107.7	112.1	112.1	112.1	111.8	111.3	110.1	108.9	108.7	108.0	108.1	108.1	107.4	107.5
Real: ¹																		
Broad ²	102.8	101.8	97.9	96.9	98.9	103.0	102.0	102.0	101.5	100.2	97.5	96.0	96.9	97.0	96.9	98.3	98.6	99.7
Major currencies ³	98.3	96.8	91.7	91.6	94.7	98.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	94.6	90.9	89.6	91.1	92.3	91.5	93.4	94.4	96.2
Other important trading partners ⁴	108.0	107.7	105.3	103.2	103.6	108.8	108.2	107.8	107.2	106.8	105.3	103.8	103.7	102.5	103.3	104.0	103.3	103.6
Selected currencies: (nominal) ⁵																		
Canada.....	89.5	86.1	80.4	80.7	81.8	89.4	87.0	86.4	84.8	82.1	78.8	80.2	80.6	81.6	80.0	81.3	82.6	81.6
European currencies:																		
Euro area ⁶	96.2	94.8	89.5	88.4	92.1	95.4	94.5	95.1	94.8	92.7	89.2	86.5	88.3	89.1	87.9	89.6	91.3	95.4
United Kingdom.....	91.4	90.7	88.5	87.3	88.9	90.3	89.5	90.6	92.0	91.3	88.7	85.5	87.8	87.4	86.6	87.0	88.9	90.8
Switzerland.....	92.2	90.7	85.4	85.3	88.5	90.2	89.9	91.1	91.1	89.0	84.5	82.7	85.1	86.0	84.8	86.3	87.8	91.4
Japan.....	96.9	97.0	93.3	92.2	94.9	96.6	96.6	97.3	97.2	96.0	92.4	91.6	91.2	92.6	92.9	94.6	94.1	96.0
Mexico.....	112.5	113.0	111.8	110.4	108.3	112.5	112.5	113.4	112.6	112.3	110.6	111.2	110.0	110.1	109.7	108.4	106.8	
Brazil.....	201.5	196.9	184.2	176.2	164.2	207.0	201.0	198.5	191.2	188.6	184.4	179.6	177.9	171.8	179.0	170.4	162.4	159.7

1. For more information on the nominal and real indexes of the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar, see *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, vol. 84 (October 1998): 811–18.

2. Weighted average of the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of a broad group of U.S. trading partners, including the currencies of the euro-area countries, Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Russia. Data: Federal Reserve Board. Monthly and quarterly average rates. Index rebased by BEA.

3. Weighted average of the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar against broad-index currencies that circulate widely outside the country of issue, including the currencies of the euro-area countries, Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The weight for each currency is its broad-index weight divided by the sum of the broad-index weights for all of the currencies included in the major currency index. Data: Federal Reserve Board.

Monthly and quarterly average rates. Index rebased by BEA.

4. Weighted average of the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar against broad-index currencies that do not circulate widely outside the country of issue, including the currencies of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Russia. The weight for each currency is its broad-index weight divided by the sum of the broad-index weights for all of the currencies included in the other important trading partners index. Data: Federal Reserve Board. Monthly and quarterly average rates. Index rebased by BEA.

5. Data: Federal Reserve Board. Monthly and quarterly average rates. Indexes prepared by BEA.

6. The euro area includes Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

depreciation, during which the dollar fell to a record low. In the second quarter, the U.S. dollar appreciated 4 percent against the euro, 3 percent against the Japanese yen, and 1 percent against the Canadian dollar.

In the United States, data releases in the second quarter indicated that the U.S. economy in the first quarter continued to expand in the 3- to 4-percent range. Releases in May and June indicated that the deficit on U.S. trade in goods and services on a monthly average basis had declined. U.S. monetary authorities raised the target level for the Federal funds rate by 50 basis points, to 3.25 percent, in the second quarter. U.S. long-term interest rates edged lower, and U.S. stock prices edged higher.

In Europe, data releases indicated that economic growth in the euro area picked up, to about 2 percent, in the first quarter. Among selected euro area countries, economic activity in Germany strengthened, and activity in France and Italy slowed. Euro area monetary policy was unchanged, and the minimum bid rate on main refinancing operations remained at 2 percent. In Japan, reports showed that economic growth was substantially higher in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter. In Canada, reported economic growth remained at about 2 percent, and Canadian monetary authorities left the target for the overnight rate at 2.5 percent.

Current Account

Goods and services

The deficit on goods and services increased \$0.3 billion, to \$173.3 billion, in the second quarter from \$173.1 billion in the first quarter. A \$0.6 billion increase in the deficit on goods was partly offset by a \$0.3 billion increase in the surplus on services.

Revisions to the Estimates

The estimates of U.S. international transactions for the first quarter have been revised from preliminary estimates that were published in the July 2005 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

The current-account deficit was revised to \$198.7 billion from \$195.1 billion. The goods deficit was unrevised at \$186.3 billion; the services surplus was revised to \$13.3 billion from \$14.6 billion; the income surplus was revised to \$0.6 billion from \$3.8 billion; and unilateral current transfers were revised to net outflows of \$26.3 billion from \$27.1 billion. Net recorded financial inflows were revised to \$161.9 billion from \$165.4 billion.

Goods

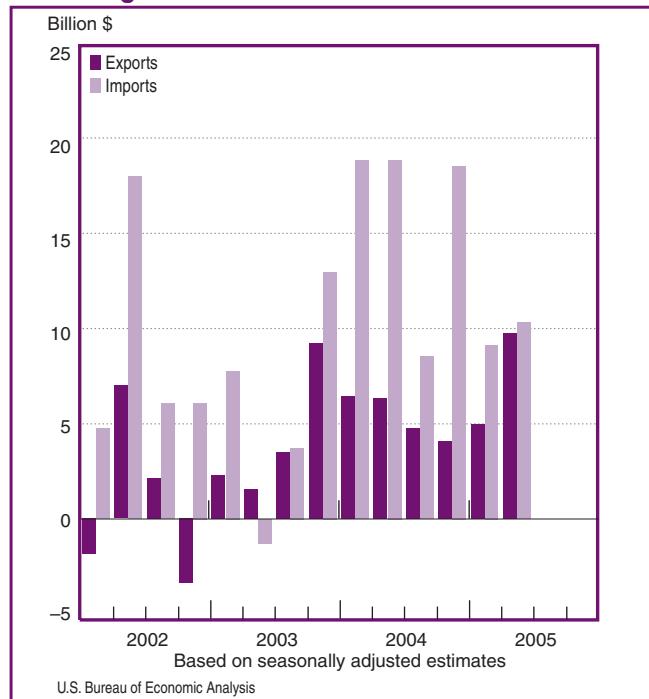
The deficit on goods increased to \$186.9 billion in the second quarter from \$186.3 billion in the first quarter. The increase was the smallest in seven quarters and was far smaller than the record increase in the fourth quarter of 2004. Exports increased at the fastest rate in several quarters, and imports picked up (chart 3).

Exports. Exports increased \$9.7 billion, or 5 percent, to \$223.5 billion. The dollar increase was the largest on record, and the percentage increase was the largest since the fourth quarter of 2003. Real exports increased 4 percent, and export prices increased 1 percent (table C).² The increase in value was partly attributable to substantial increases in civilian aircraft, which is a component of capital goods, and in agricultural products. In addition, nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials, the largest contributor to export growth in recent quarters, accelerated in the second quarter (chart 4). By area, exports to all major regions increased.

Capital goods increased \$4.7 billion, to \$90.2 billion. Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts surged \$2.5 billion, mostly as a result of deliveries of complete

2. Quantity (real) estimates are calculated using a chain-type Fisher formula with annual weights for all years and quarterly weights for all quarters. Real estimates are expressed as chained (2000) dollars. Price indexes (2000 = 100) are also calculated using a chain-type Fisher formula.

Chart 3. U.S. Trade in Goods: Change From Preceding Quarter

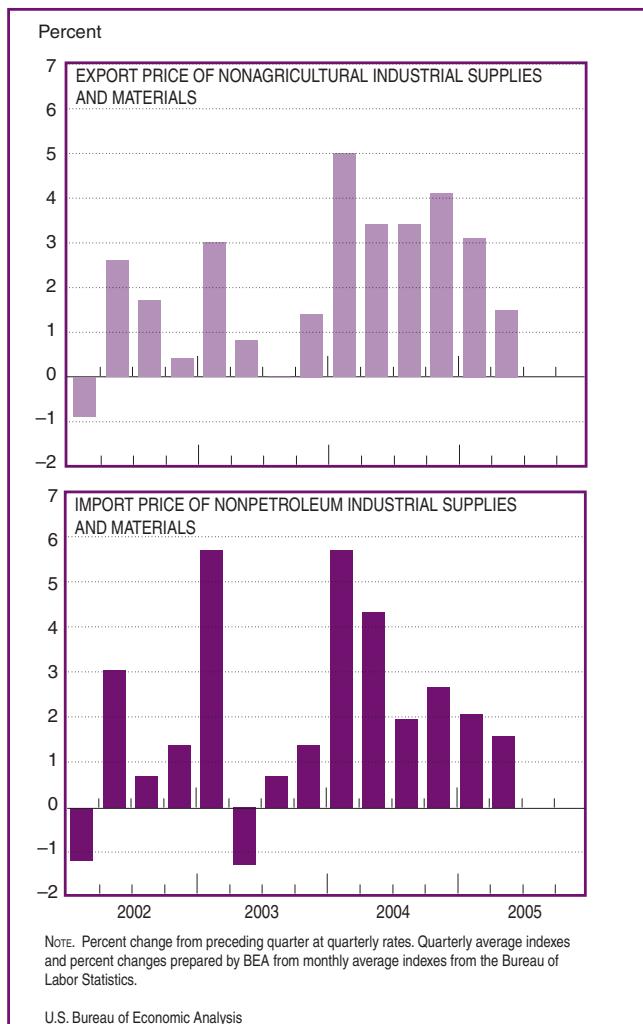


grains and preparations also contributed to the increase in agricultural products.

Consumer goods increased \$0.2 billion, to \$28.5 billion. An increase in durable goods, mostly exports of household and kitchen appliances to Canada and Latin America, was partly offset by a decrease in nondurable goods, mostly medical, dental, and pharmaceutical preparations to Europe.

Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts decreased \$0.2 billion, to \$23.5 billion, after increasing for six consecutive quarters. A decline in passenger cars was partly offset by an increase in "other" parts and accessories.

Chart 5. Percent Change in Export and Import Prices of Selected Industrial Supplies and Materials



Imports. Imports increased \$10.3 billion, or 3 percent, to \$410.5 billion. Real imports increased less than 1 percent, and import prices increased 2 percent (table C). The increase in value was mostly attributable to increases in capital goods and in petroleum and petroleum products (chart 4). By area, imports from China

and Europe increased the most.

Capital goods increased \$5.2 billion, to \$95.9 billion. A third of the increase was accounted for by a \$1.7 billion surge in imports of telecommunications equipment, mostly from Asia. Among other high-technology products, imports of computers, peripherals, and parts, mostly from China, increased \$0.4 billion, and semiconductors increased slightly after decreasing for two quarters. Capital goods were also boosted by substantial increases in oil drilling, mining, and construction machinery and in electric generating machinery. Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts increased \$0.7 billion, mostly as a result of an increase in complete aircraft from France and Germany.

Petroleum and petroleum products increased \$4.5 billion, to \$57.4 billion. The increase was mostly accounted for by increases in imports from members of OPEC, particularly Saudi Arabia and Algeria, and from Western Europe and Mexico. After declining in the first quarter, the average price per barrel jumped 16 percent in the second quarter, to \$46.30 (chart 6). The price of

Chart 6. U.S. Petroleum Imports and Price per Barrel



petroleum imports has increased 150 percent in the last 3½ years, mainly because of strong worldwide demand. In the second quarter, the average number of barrels imported daily decreased 7 percent, to 13.57 million from 14.56 million. Domestic consumption fell 1 percent, and domestic production increased 3 percent.

Consumer goods were virtually unchanged at \$102.1 billion. Consumer durable goods decreased \$1.8 billion, or 4 percent, a record dollar decrease and the largest percentage drop since the second quarter of 2001. All major categories of durable goods fell, but toys, shooting and sporting goods, and bicycles decreased the most. In contrast, consumer nondurable

goods increased \$1.4 billion, mostly as a result of a rise in imports of medical, dental, and pharmaceutical preparations from Europe, but a small rise in textile apparel and household goods also contributed to the increase. Imports of textile apparel and household goods from China jumped for the second consecutive quarter, while imports of these goods from other countries in Asia except Japan and from Europe decreased. The jump in textile imports from China was partly due to the expiration on December 31, 2004, of a quota system that capped U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from developing countries. In late May 2005, the United States imposed quotas on several categories of textiles from China, which limited future growth in imports of these products to 7.5 percent a year.

Nonpetroleum industrial supplies and materials were virtually unchanged at \$65.3 billion after seven consecutive quarters of growth. Decreases in iron and steel products and in steelmaking materials were mostly offset by increases in nonferrous metals and in "other" metals and nonmetallic products. Import prices of nonpetroleum industrial supplies and materials increased at the slowest rate in six quarters (chart 5).

Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts decreased \$0.1 billion. A substantial decrease in imports of passenger cars from Canada and the Republic of Korea was mostly offset by an increase in imports of trucks, buses, and special purpose vehicles from Canada and Mexico and an increase in "other" parts and accessories.

Balances by area. Increases in the deficits with Europe and with the countries in Asia except Japan were partly offset by decreases in the deficits with Canada and Japan.³ The deficit with Europe increased \$3.5 billion, as deficits with Germany, France, and Italy increased and the surplus with the Netherlands decreased. The deficit with the other countries in Asia increased \$2.0 billion, as the deficit with China increased \$3.4 billion. In contrast, the deficit with Canada decreased \$3.9 billion, and the deficit with Japan decreased \$1.6 billion.

Services

The surplus on services increased to \$13.6 billion in the second quarter from \$13.3 billion in the first quarter. The increase was attributable to a larger increase in services receipts than in services payments. The surplus on services has risen substantially over the last three quarters, partly because of a larger increase in travel receipts than in travel payments.

In the second quarter, travel receipts increased \$1.6 billion, to \$21.6 billion. The strong increase was mostly attributable to a rise in receipts from overseas visitors to the United States as a result of an increase in the number of visitors. Travel payments increased \$0.7 billion, to \$18.1 billion, as a result of a rise in U.S. travelers' payments to overseas countries and to Mexico. Passenger fare receipts increased \$0.2 billion, to \$5.3 billion, and passenger fare payments increased \$0.3 billion, to \$6.5 billion.

"Other" transportation receipts increased \$0.3 billion, to \$10.2 billion. The increase was mostly attributable to a rise in ocean port services, reflecting increases in trade volume and in bunker fuel revenues. "Other" transportation payments decreased \$1.0 billion, to \$14.8 billion. The large decrease was mostly attributable to a fall in payments for ocean freight, which had risen substantially in the first quarter.

"Other" private services receipts decreased \$0.7 billion, to \$37.3 billion. A decrease in affiliated services receipts was partly offset by an increase in unaffiliated receipts, mostly for business, professional and technical services. "Other" private services payments increased \$0.9 billion, to \$25.8 billion, almost entirely as a result of increases in payments for affiliated services and for insurance services.

Income

The balance on income shifted to a deficit of \$0.5 billion in the second quarter from a surplus of \$0.6 billion in the first quarter.⁴ Income payments increased more than income receipts.

Since rising to a peak surplus in the fourth quarter of 2003, the balance on income has gradually fallen. The movement in the balance is attributable to larger increases in income payments on portfolio and direct investment than in income receipts.

Since the fourth quarter of 2003, income payments on foreign portfolio holdings of U.S. securities have increased much more than income receipts on U.S. portfolio holdings of foreign securities, mostly as a result of strong net foreign purchases of U.S. securities. In

3. Seasonally adjusted estimates of exports for areas and countries are derived by applying seasonal factors for total U.S. agricultural and nonagricultural exports to the unadjusted agricultural and nonagricultural exports for areas and countries and then summing the seasonally adjusted estimates. Seasonally adjusted estimates of imports for areas and countries are derived by applying seasonal factors for total petroleum and nonpetroleum imports to the unadjusted petroleum and nonpetroleum imports for areas and countries and then summing the seasonally adjusted estimates. (The seasonal factors are derived from the seasonal adjustment of U.S. exports and U.S. imports by five-digit end-use commodity categories.)

4. Because the recent balances on income are small, future revisions to the estimates of income receipts and payments could change a deficit to a surplus or vice versa.

addition, income payments on foreign direct investment in the United States have increased more than income receipts on U.S. direct investment abroad, mostly as a result of stronger economic growth and corporate earnings in the United States than in many foreign countries.

In the second quarter, receipts of income on U.S. direct investment abroad increased \$3.5 billion, to \$61.7 billion, after a large first-quarter decrease. Foreign affiliates' earnings increased in most major industries. Manufacturing earnings were boosted by increases in the earnings of affiliates in "other" manufacturing, mainly affiliates in Canada, Europe, and Japan, in transportation equipment, and in chemicals. Although the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 has no net effect on total income receipts, dividends were unusually large for the second consecutive quarter as a result of the act (see the box "The Effect of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 on U.S. International Transactions").

Payments of income on foreign direct investment in the United States increased \$2.8 billion, to \$32.6 billion. U.S. affiliates' earnings increased to a record level for the third consecutive quarter. The second-quarter rise was attributable to increases in the earnings of affiliates in "other" industries (mostly in information), in wholesale trade (mostly in auto wholesaling), and in finance. By area, the earnings of affiliates of European parent companies increased the most.

Receipts of "other" private income increased \$2.8 billion, to \$50.1 billion. Increases in interest receipts on bank and nonbank claims, which resulted from a rise in short-term interest rates, were partly offset by decreases in dividends and interest receipts on U.S.

holdings of foreign securities. Payments of "other" private income increased \$2.8 billion, to \$51.2 billion. Increases in interest payments on bank and nonbank liabilities, which resulted from a rise in short-term interest rates, were partly offset by a decrease in interest payments on foreign holdings of U.S. corporate bonds.

Receipts of income on U.S. Government assets increased to \$0.8 billion. Payments of income on U.S. Government liabilities increased \$1.8 billion, to \$27.9 billion. The increase was attributable to an increase in interest payments on foreign holdings of U.S. Treasury and agency securities.

Unilateral current transfers

Unilateral current transfers were net outflows of \$21.9 billion in the second quarter, down from net outflows of \$26.3 billion in the first quarter. The decrease was mostly accounted for by a decline in U.S. Government grants, which were boosted in the first quarter by grants to Israel and Egypt under the credit waiver program and under economic assistance programs.

Capital Account

Capital account transactions were net outflows of \$0.3 billion in the second quarter, down from net outflows of \$4.5 billion in the first quarter. First-quarter net outflows were boosted by debt forgiveness for Iraq.

Financial Account

Net recorded financial inflows—net acquisitions by foreign residents of assets in the United States less net acquisitions by U.S. residents of assets abroad—were \$142.3 billion in the second quarter, down from \$161.9 billion in the first quarter. Financial outflows for

The Effect of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 on U.S. International Transactions

The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, which was signed into law on October 22, 2004, allows U.S. multinational companies (MNCs) to receive a historically large amount of dividends from abroad for a period of 1 year (calendar year 2004 or calendar year 2005 at taxpayers' option, for calendar year taxpayers) at a reduced rate of taxation on the increased dividends.

In the *current account*, distributed earnings (including dividends) that U.S. MNCs receive from their foreign affiliates are one component of foreign affiliates' earnings; earnings are recorded in direct investment income receipts when they are earned (international transactions account table 1, line 14). An increase in dividends received from abroad by U.S. MNCs as a result of the act affects only the *form* in which earnings are received, not its total *amount*. For a given amount of earnings, an increase in distributed earnings (including dividends)

leads to an equal and offsetting decrease in reinvested earnings, the other component of foreign affiliates' earnings.

In the *financial account*, reinvested earnings on U.S. direct investment abroad is one component of direct investment outflows (table 1, line 51). A decrease in reinvested earnings stemming from an increase in dividends as a result of the act therefore results in smaller direct investment outflows. Depending on the method of settlement, the decrease in direct investment outflows is balanced or offset by changes in one or more other financial account components.

Detailed estimates of direct investment transactions (including distributed earnings) are shown in table 6a. It is not possible for BEA to separately identify transactions arising from the American Jobs Creation Act.

U.S.-owned assets abroad picked up more than financial inflows for foreign-owned assets in the United States.

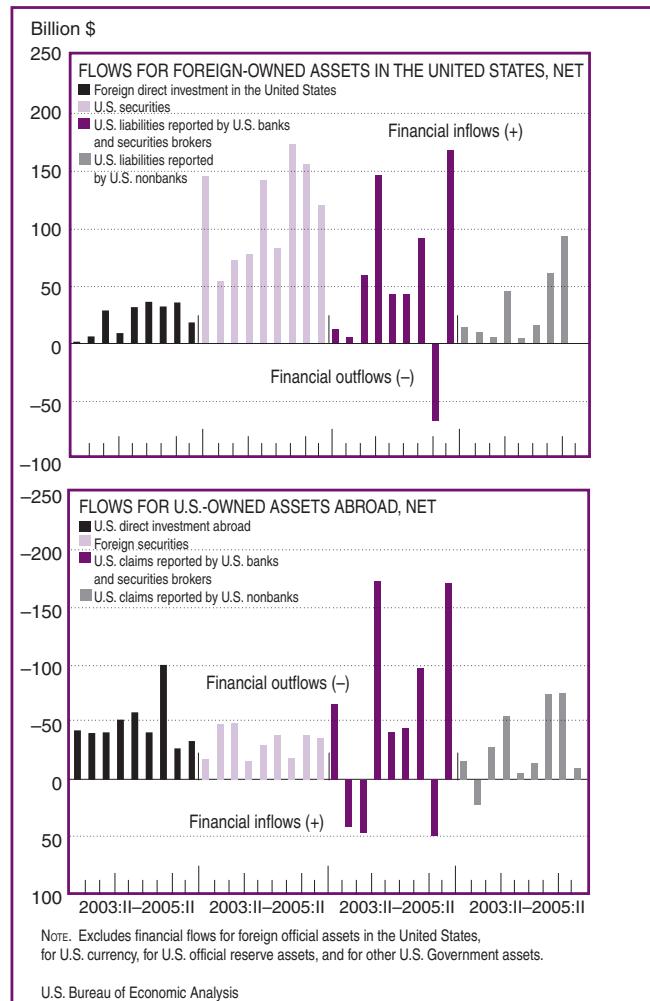
U.S.-owned assets abroad

Net U.S.-owned assets abroad increased \$250.8 billion in the second quarter after an increase of \$81.5 billion in the first quarter. The pickup was attributable to a very large increase in U.S. claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks in the second quarter after a decrease in the first quarter.

U.S. official reserve assets. U.S. official reserve assets increased \$0.8 billion in the second quarter, in contrast to a decrease of \$5.3 billion in the first quarter. The increase was mostly attributable to an increase in the U.S. reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.

Claims reported by banks and by nonbanks. U.S. claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks and securities brokers increased a near-record \$171.0 billion in the second quarter, in contrast to a decrease of \$49.3 billion in the first quarter (chart 7).

Chart 7. Selected Financial Flows, 2003:II–2005:II



Banks' own claims denominated in dollars increased \$169.2 billion in the second quarter, in contrast to a decrease of \$61.1 billion in the first quarter. The surge in dollar outflows partly reflected heightened activity in the international syndicated loan market, a pickup in interoffice transfers of funds between banks' home offices and their offices abroad, and continued U.S. bank lending to finance substantial net foreign purchases of U.S. securities. Dollar outflows were supported by an abundance of liquidity in the U.S. banking system. Dollar deposits and brokerage balances, resale agreements, and "other" claims all increased strongly in the second quarter.

Banks' domestic customers' claims denominated in dollars decreased \$2.9 billion, in contrast to an increase of \$17.0 billion. In the second quarter, decreases in deposits and in negotiable certificates of deposit were partly offset by increases in other short-term securities and foreign commercial paper.

Claims reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns increased \$9.6 billion after an increase of \$74.9 billion. The second-quarter increase was more than accounted for by an increase in deposits, largely in Caribbean financial centers.

Foreign securities. Net U.S. purchases of foreign securities were \$36.0 billion in the second quarter, down slightly from \$38.7 billion in the first quarter. A decrease in net U.S. purchases of foreign stocks more than offset a shift to net U.S. purchases of foreign bonds.

Net U.S. purchases of foreign stocks were \$20.8 billion, down from \$39.8 billion. In local currency terms, foreign stock markets outperformed the U.S. stock market for the second consecutive quarter. However, appreciation of the dollar in the second quarter caused U.S. investors' returns in foreign markets to be negative in dollar terms. Net U.S. purchases of stocks from the United Kingdom decreased markedly, and net U.S. purchases of stocks from Japan were the lowest in several quarters. Merger-related exchanges of stock were minimal in the first and second quarters.

Data Availability

The estimates that are presented in tables 1–12 of the U.S. international transactions accounts (table 12 is presented annually in the July SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS) are available interactively on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov>. Users may view and download the most recent quarterly estimates (annual estimates for table 12) for an entire table, or they may select the period, frequency, and lines that they wish to view. The estimates are available in an HTML table, in an Excel file, or as comma-separated values.

Transactions in foreign bonds shifted to net U.S. purchases of \$15.2 billion from net U.S. sales of \$1.2 billion. Global bond market returns were strong in the second quarter after mixed returns in the first quarter. A strong pickup in net U.S. purchases of bonds from Europe more than offset shifts to net U.S. sales of bonds from Caribbean financial centers and Japan.

Direct investment. Net financial outflows for U.S. direct investment abroad were \$33.6 billion in the second quarter, up from \$27.0 billion in the first quarter. The increase was attributable to increases in net equity capital outflows and in reinvested earnings and to a decrease in net inflows on intercompany debt. Net equity capital outflows were boosted by U.S. acquisitions of companies in the United Kingdom. A rise in foreign affiliates' earnings contributed to the increase in reinvested earnings. Despite the increase, reinvested earnings remained unusually low for the second consecutive quarter as a result of unusually high distributed earnings. Distributed earnings were elevated in the last two quarters as some U.S. parent companies took advantage of incentives associated with recent legislation that allows them to obtain reduced rates of taxation on distributions of foreign affiliates' earnings for a year (see the box "The Effect of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 on U.S. International Transactions").

Foreign-owned assets in the United States

Net foreign-owned assets in the United States increased \$393.1 billion in the second quarter after an increase of \$243.5 billion in the first quarter. The pickup was mostly attributable to a very large increase in U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks in the second quarter after a decrease in the first quarter. In addition, net foreign purchases of U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities picked up. In contrast, U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. nonbanks decreased slightly after a substantial increase, and net foreign purchases of U.S. Treasury securities slowed.

Foreign official assets. Foreign official assets in the United States increased \$82.3 billion in the second quarter after an increase of \$25.3 billion in the first quarter. The second-quarter increase was more similar to the quarterly increases in 2004 after the relatively small first-quarter rise. In the second quarter, the largest increases in official assets were by countries in Asia and in Europe.

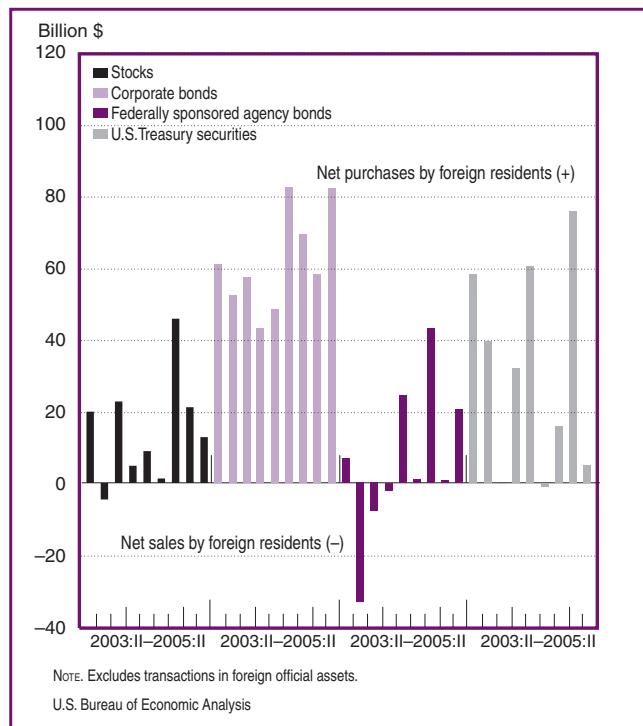
Liabilities reported by banks and by nonbanks. U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks and securities brokers, excluding U.S. Treasury securities, increased a record \$168.9 billion in the second quarter, in contrast to a decrease of \$67.7 billion in the first quarter.

Banks' own liabilities denominated in dollars increased \$159.9 billion in the second quarter, in contrast to a decrease of \$81.2 billion in the first quarter. The surge in borrowing was partly related to a strong increase in U.S. bank lending to foreigners and to a pickup in interoffice transfers of funds between banks' home offices and their offices abroad. The increase in liabilities was largely in the form of deposits, mostly by banks in Caribbean financial centers and in Western Europe.

Banks' customers' liabilities denominated in dollars decreased \$9.0 billion, mostly to Europe, after an increase of \$13.2 billion. U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns decreased \$0.5 billion, in sharp contrast to an increase of \$93.9 billion. The second-quarter decrease was largely accounted for by decreases in liabilities to the United Kingdom and Caribbean financial centers.

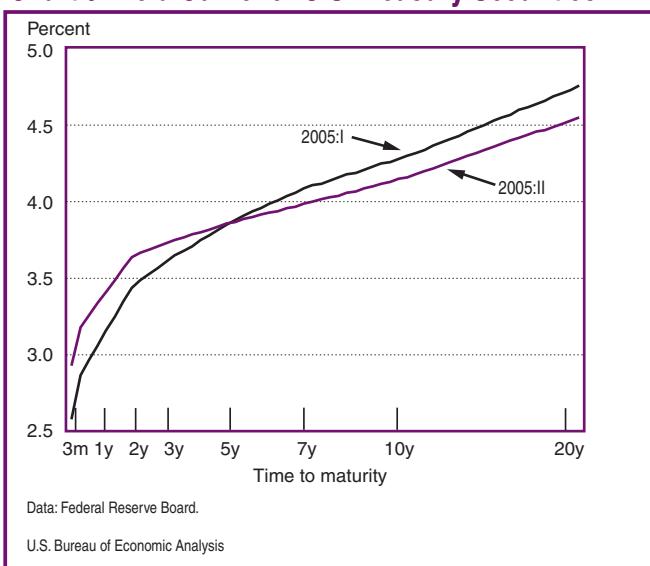
U.S. Treasury securities. Net foreign purchases of U.S. Treasury securities were \$4.9 billion in the second quarter, down sharply from \$75.9 billion in the first quarter (chart 8). The drop was more than accounted for by a shift to net sales by investors in Caribbean financial centers from very large net purchases. The U.S. Treasury securities market outperformed the U.S. stock market, but it underperformed most major foreign government securities markets. The yield

**Chart 8. Transactions in U.S. Securities,
2003:II–2005:II**



curve for U.S. Treasury securities flattened, as short-term yields increased because of the tightening of U.S. monetary policy and long-term yields edged lower (chart 9).

Chart 9. Yield Curve for U.S. Treasury Securities



Other U.S. securities. Net foreign purchases of U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities were \$115.3 billion in the second quarter, up from \$80.0 billion in the first quarter. The pickup resulted from increases in net foreign purchases of U.S. corporate bonds and of U.S. federally sponsored agency bonds (chart 8). These increases were partly offset by a decrease in net foreign purchases of U.S. stocks.

Net foreign purchases of U.S. corporate bonds were \$82.3 billion, up from \$58.1 billion. Despite several notable downgrades of U.S. corporate debt, net foreign purchases increased to the second-highest quarterly level on record. Yields on U.S. corporate bonds remained higher than yields on corporate bonds in many foreign markets.

Net foreign purchases of U.S. federally sponsored agency bonds were \$20.4 billion, up from \$0.8 billion. Shifts to net purchases from Asia and Caribbean financial centers were partly offset by a shift to net sales from Europe.

Net foreign purchases of U.S. stocks were \$12.7 billion, down from \$21.2 billion. The U.S. stock market edged up in the second quarter, but it still underperformed most major foreign stock markets for the second consecutive quarter. Transactions by investors in Caribbean financial centers shifted to net sales of U.S. stocks from net purchases, and net purchases by investors in Europe decreased.

Direct investment. Net financial inflows for foreign direct investment in the United States were \$17.6 billion in the second quarter, down from \$35.1 billion in the first quarter. The decrease was almost entirely accounted for by a shift to net outflows on intercompany debt from net inflows. In addition, net equity capital inflows were the lowest in more than a year as a result of a decline in foreign acquisitions of U.S. companies. In contrast, reinvested earnings increased as a result of a rise in U.S. affiliates' earnings and in the share of earnings that were reinvested.

Tables 1 through 11 follow.

Table 4. U.S. Official Reserve Assets and Foreign Official Assets in the United States
 [Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +; decrease in U.S. assets or increase in foreign assets. Debits -; increase in U.S. assets or decrease in foreign assets.)	2004	Not seasonally adjusted						Amounts outstanding June 30, 2005	
			2004				2005			
			I	II	III	IV	I ^r	II ^p		
A1	U.S. official reserve assets, net (table 1, line 41)	2,805	557	1,122	429	697	5,331	-797	179,617	
2	Gold (table 1, line 42)								114,302	
3	Special drawing rights (table 1, line 43)	-398	-100	-90	-98	-110	1,713	-97	11,243	
4	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund (table 1, line 44)	3,826	815	1,345	676	990	3,763	-564	15,274	
5	Foreign currencies (table 1, line 45)	-623	-158	-133	-149	-183	-145	-136	38,798	
B1	Foreign official assets in the United States, net (table 1, line 56)	394,710	147,401	77,039	75,792	94,478	25,277	82,324	2,077,566	
	By instrument:									
2	U.S. Treasury securities (table 1, line 58)	272,648	112,586	62,977	55,357	41,728	14,306	22,721	1,291,299	
3	Bills and certificates	16,814	19,861	1,383	10,918	-15,348	-9,354	-30,673	205,170	
4	Bonds and notes, marketable	256,816	93,798	61,564	44,409	57,045	23,629	54,144	1,085,218	
5	Bonds and notes, nonmarketable	-982	-1,073	30	30	31	31	-750	911	
6	Other U.S. Government securities (table 1, line 59)	38,485	11,424	479	11,542	15,040	24,938	21,620	284,832	
7	Other U.S. Government liabilities (table 1, line 60)	488	-109	45	710	-158	-650	229	16,694	
8	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere (table 1, line 61)	70,329	22,058	11,350	4,867	32,054	-15,843	33,663	288,225	
9	Banks' liabilities for own account ¹	28,875	8,148	15,579	-78	5,226	1,195	15,068	161,799	
10	Repurchase agreements	23,376	1,855	18,609	6,428	-3,516	-2,917	5,704	113,830	
11	Deposits and brokerage balances ²	3,509	1,079	3,467	-5,098	4,061	5,677	6,822	39,132	
12	Other liabilities	1,990	5,214	-6,497	-1,408	4,681	-1,565	2,542	8,837	
13	Banks' customers' liabilities ¹	41,454	13,910	-4,229	4,945	26,828	-17,038	18,595	126,426	
14	Negotiable certificates of deposit and other short-term instruments	42,197	16,018	-6,388	6,245	26,322	-15,703	14,428	121,888	
15	Other liabilities	-743	-2,108	2,159	-1,300	506	-1,335	4,167	4,538	
16	Other foreign official assets (table 1, line 62)	12,760	1,442	2,188	3,316	5,814	2,526	4,091	196,516	
	By area:									
17	Europe	43,646	4,596	22,823	4,826	11,401	-7,259	17,384	369,135	
18	Canada	1,672	1,572	-114	1,024	-810	-665	451	7,824	
19	Latin America and Caribbean	24,412	7,562	9,078	3,841	3,931	-771	1,484	114,014	
20	Asia	313,359	133,313	46,802	65,975	67,269	32,302	55,582	1,531,255	
21	Africa	2,782	1,431	730	1,423	-802	3,340	895	18,860	
22	Other	8,839	-1,073	-2,280	-1,297	13,489	-1,670	6,528	36,478	

See the footnotes on pages 108 and 109.

Table 8a. Claims on and Liabilities to Unaffiliated Foreigners Reported by U.S. Nonbanking Concerns Except Securities Brokers¹
 [Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +; decrease in U.S. assets or increase in U.S. liabilities. Debits -; increase in U.S. assets or decrease in U.S. liabilities.)	2004	Not seasonally adjusted						Amounts outstanding June 30, 2005	
			2004				2005			
			I	II	III	IV	I ^f	II ^f		
A1	Claims, total (table 1, line 53).....	-149,001	-55,452	-5,390	-13,490	-74,669	-74,934	-9,642	807,476	
2	Financial claims	-150,068	-54,897	-4,954	-16,179	-74,038	-74,230	-9,642	774,180	
3	Denominated in U.S. dollars	-125,482	-44,302	-2,428	-21,401	-57,351	-82,516	-10,835	620,141	
4	Denominated in foreign currencies	-24,586	-10,595	-2,526	5,222	-16,687	8,286	1,193	154,039	
5	By instrument: ³									
6	Resale agreements.....	-10,670	-936	-6,084	372	-4,022	5,697	2,299	3,930	
7	Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	54	151	-123	59	-33	9	-79	173	
8	Other short-term instruments (including money market instruments).....	-6,730	583	-2,876	-2,184	-2,253	-2,034	3,085	8,721	
9	Deposits.....	-109,490	-51,457	11,251	-16,333	-52,951	-77,967	-19,701	645,399	
10	Other claims.....	-23,232	-3,238	-7,122	1,907	-14,779	65	4,754	115,857	
	Of which: Financial intermediaries' accounts ⁴	-10,614	-108	-1,484	2,244	-11,266	2,299	309	75,502	
11	By area:									
12	Europe	-44,890	-37,119	14,412	-1,120	-21,063	-72,513	-1,997	451,778	
	Of which:									
13	United Kingdom	-30,736	-24,008	10,058	-1,690	-15,096	-56,428	4,372	238,258	
14	Germany	16,873	5,473	3,316	1,806	6,278	-408	-1,243	76,853	
15	Caribbean financial centers ⁵	-98,912	-15,688	-23,279	-14,922	-45,023	4,095	-8,552	275,492	
	Other	-6,266	-2,090	3,913	-137	-7,952	-5,812	907	46,910	
16	Commercial claims	1,067	-555	-436	2,689	-631	-704		33,296	
17	Denominated in U.S. dollars	-1,955	-929	-961	-502	437	-1,010		28,492	
18	Denominated in foreign currencies	3,022	374	525	3,191	-1,068	306		4,804	
19	By instrument:									
20	Trade receivables	-449	-280	-1,119	2,592	-1,642	388		28,750	
	Advance payments and other claims	1,516	-275	683	97	1,011	-1,092		4,546	
21	By area:									
22	Europe	1,190	-62	1,024	561	-333	-605		14,016	
23	Canada	1,064	-207	970	34	267	-147		2,155	
24	Asia	-1,529	107	-949	-431	-256	334		8,574	
	Other	342	-393	-1,481	2,525	-309	-286		8,551	
B1	Liabilities, total (table 1, line 68).....	124,358	44,623	3,887	14,752	61,096	93,897	-548	610,436	
2	Financial liabilities	122,265	40,456	4,436	15,386	61,987	89,497	-548	577,343	
3	Denominated in U.S. dollars	94,476	71,963	-30,730	4,602	48,641	91,341	3,742	483,747	
4	Denominated in foreign currencies	27,789	-31,507	35,166	10,784	13,346	-1,844	-4,290	93,596	
5	By instrument: ³									
6	Repurchase agreements.....	19,604	6,305	11,046	-1,142	3,395	-7,738	-10,727	18,730	
7	Short-term instruments.....	-2,978	-4,024	1,069	425	-448	-1,304	4,816	14,219	
8	Other liabilities.....	105,639	38,175	-7,679	16,103	59,040	98,539	5,363	544,394	
	Of which: Financial intermediaries' accounts ⁴	2,889	-6,517	-2,802	-3,534	15,742	1,780	1,816	63,998	
9	By area:									
10	Europe	90,609	36,869	-2,780	8,560	47,960	91,007	4,962	505,739	
	Of which:									
11	United Kingdom	84,017	37,835	-7,047	7,842	45,387	79,039	-4,650	323,355	
12	Germany	1,504	-2,422	287	-128	3,767	410	3,985	84,164	
13	Caribbean financial centers ⁵	23,041	-2,446	9,621	5,669	10,197	-4,403	-4,239	51,193	
	Other	8,615	6,033	-2,405	1,157	3,830	2,893	-1,271	20,411	
14	Commercial liabilities	2,093	4,167	-549	-634	-891	4,400		33,093	
15	Denominated in U.S. dollars	1,429	4,367	-803	-1,427	-708	4,415		29,870	
16	Denominated in foreign currencies	664	-200	254	793	-183	-15		3,223	
17	By instrument:									
18	Trade payables.....	903	316	918	-47	-284	3,524		21,658	
	Advance receipts and other liabilities.....	1,190	3,851	-1,467	-587	-607	876		11,435	
19	By area:									
20	Europe	1,117	1,869	-1,177	-736	1,161	-1,191		10,086	
21	Canada	-71	261	344	476	-1,152	2,379		2,140	
22	Asia	477	937	-165	320	-615	2,271		14,455	
	Other	570	1,100	449	-694	-285	941		6,412	

See the footnotes on pages 108 and 109.

Table 9a. Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks and Securities Brokers¹
[Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +; decrease in U.S. assets. Debits -; increase in U.S. assets.)	2004	Not seasonally adjusted						Amounts outstanding June 30, 2005	
			2004				2005			
			I	II	III	IV	I ^r	II ^p		
1	Claims reported by U.S. banks and securities brokers, total (table 1, line 54).....	-356,133	-173,073	-41,010	-44,787	-97,263	49,278	-170,999	2,309,487	
2	Claims for own accounts.....	-355,514	-182,071	-19,476	-56,875	-97,092	67,683	-170,588	1,879,247	
3	Denominated in dollars	-334,042	-178,154	-11,514	-62,451	-81,923	61,138	-169,214	1,776,262	
	By instrument: ²									
4	Resale agreements.....	-128,918	-36,798	3,377	-60,353	-35,144	3,724	-45,456	515,403	
5	Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	-3,594	-1,165	-1,178	-297	-954	-273	-425	4,668	
6	Other short-term instruments (including money market instruments).....	570	158	-106	143	375	-1,152	-1,039	6,949	
7	Deposits and brokerage balances	-120,368	-63,860	-18,280	10,971	-49,199	10,872	-68,704	700,467	
8	Other claims (including loans).....	-81,732	-76,489	4,673	-12,915	2,999	47,967	-53,590	548,775	
	By foreign borrower:									
	Claims on:									
9	Foreign banks	-202,282	-134,056	400	-44,285	-24,341	45,625	-151,124	1,307,438	
10	Foreign nonbanks, excluding foreign official institutions	-112,258	-27,027	-11,617	-23,431	-50,183	12,189	-10,400	387,074	
11	Foreign official institutions ³	-19,502	-17,071	-297	5,265	7,399	3,324	-7,690	81,750	
	By type of U.S. reporting institution: ⁴									
	U.S.-owned banks' claims on:									
12	Foreign banks	-22,340	-37,772	1,239	-6,052	20,245	15,107	-74,728	401,124	
13	Foreign nonbanks and foreign official institutions	4,619	-2,745	2,010	6,344	-990	-2,412	999	47,902	
	Foreign-owned banks' claims on:									
14	Foreign banks	-147,254	-80,014	-7,859	-8,569	-50,812	26,700	-46,834	764,523	
15	Foreign nonbanks and foreign official institutions	-4,840	-671	-7,360	2,050	1,141	4,099	-2,248	71,146	
	Brokers' and dealers' claims on:									
16	Foreign banks	-32,688	-16,270	7,020	-29,664	6,226	3,818	-29,562	141,791	
17	Foreign nonbanks and foreign official institutions	-131,539	-40,682	-6,564	-25,560	-57,733	13,826	-16,841	349,776	
18	Denominated in foreign currencies	-21,472	-3,917	-7,962	5,576	-15,169	6,545	-1,374	102,985	
	By instrument: ²									
19	Deposits and brokerage balances	-2,019	-182	-1,940	1,746	-1,643	-2,072	92	39,695	
20	Other claims (including loans).....	-19,453	-3,735	-6,022	3,830	-13,526	8,617	-1,466	63,290	
21	Claims for customers' accounts.....	-619	8,998	-21,534	12,088	-171	-18,405	-411	430,240	
22	Denominated in dollars	5,878	6,535	-20,382	16,243	3,482	-17,044	2,907	396,701	
	By instrument: ²									
23	Commercial paper ⁵	6,472	-6,216	9,123	39	3,526	17	-3,049	118,818	
24	Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	4,483	4,851	-18,998	18,738	-108	-4,479	5,499	82,107	
25	Other short-term instruments (including money market instruments) ⁶	-6,193	-5,976	304	3,441	-3,962	-1,357	-5,587	22,820	
26	Deposits and brokerage balances (including sweep accounts) ⁷	4,642	12,285	-12,426	-5,377	10,160	-12,354	8,779	157,220	
27	Other claims.....	-3,526	1,591	1,615	-598	-6,134	1,129	-2,735	15,736	
28	Denominated in foreign currencies	-6,497	2,463	-1,152	-4,155	-3,653	-1,361	-3,318	33,539	
	By instrument: ²									
29	Deposits and brokerage balances	-2,880	-519	-4,493	2,364	-232	-3,609	1,198	10,018	
30	Other claims.....	-3,617	2,982	3,341	-6,519	-3,421	2,248	-4,516	23,521	
	Claims, total (line 1), by area:									
31	Europe.....	-223,469	-114,565	-26,394	-34,367	-48,143	47,899	-81,959	1,121,338	
	Of which:									
32	United Kingdom	-131,461	-51,578	-17,906	-40,373	-21,604	27,832	-33,816	603,453	
33	Switzerland	-31,253	-24,619	10,413	-15,120	-1,927	24,730	-33,507	122,641	
34	Canada	8,207	4,135	-716	7,093	-2,305	997	1,000	76,934	
35	Caribbean financial centers ⁸	-114,219	-48,951	-21,830	-10,025	-33,413	-7,247	-78,802	865,019	
36	Latin America, excluding Caribbean financial centers	3,010	-757	715	2,861	191	-1,857	1,722	51,814	
37	Asia	-29,491	-7,748	-4,368	-9,084	-8,291	7,748	-7,648	164,696	
38	Of which: Japan	-26,715	5,449	-12,793	-10,118	-9,253	12,804	-5,591	93,650	
39	Africa	3,382	-57	3,442	83	-86	-105	-224	1,364	
40	Other	-3,553	-5,130	8,141	-1,348	-5,216	1,843	-5,088	28,322	
	Memoranda:									
1	International banking facilities' (IBFs) own claims, denominated in dollars (in lines 1-15 above)	-71,602	-45,466	-1,959	-33,587	9,410	28,986	-59,327	395,606	
	By bank ownership: ⁴									
2	U.S.-owned IBFs	7,381	-16,359	-6,071	2,438	27,373	3,137	-25,596	69,398	
3	Foreign-owned IBFs.....	-78,983	-29,107	4,112	-36,025	-17,963	25,849	-33,731	326,208	

See the footnotes on pages 108 and 109.

Table 10a. Liabilities to Foreigners, except Foreign Official Agencies, Reported by U.S. Banks and Securities Brokers¹

[Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +; increase in U.S. liabilities. Debits -; decrease in U.S. liabilities.)	2004	Not seasonally adjusted						Amounts outstanding June 30, 2005	
			2004				2005			
			I	II	III	IV	I'	II'		
1	Liabilities reported by U.S. banks and securities brokers, total (table 1, part of line 65 and table 1, line 69)	343,759	151,574	42,131	44,776	105,278	-66,847	162,358	2,487,922	
2	U.S. Treasury bills and certificates (table 1, part of line 65)	21,132	4,685	15	2,612	13,820	888	-6,590	78,992	
3	Other U.S. liabilities, total (table 1, line 69).....	322,627	146,889	42,116	42,164	91,458	-67,735	168,948	2,408,930	
4	Liabilities for own accounts.....	297,347	141,437	20,510	45,009	90,391	-81,989	174,625	1,987,992	
5	Denominated in dollars	296,048	139,128	17,933	40,259	98,728	-81,225	159,926	1,898,656	
6	By instrument: ²									
7	Repurchase agreements	163,573	67,031	3,431	43,144	49,967	-38,787	14,188	511,498	
8	Deposits and brokerage balances	85,932	12,021	37,510	1,018	35,383	-55,083	111,792	953,980	
	Other liabilities (including loans).....	46,543	60,076	-23,008	-3,903	13,378	12,645	33,946	433,178	
9	By foreign holder:									
10	Liabilities to:									
	Foreign banks	106,781	79,395	1,175	-2,351	28,562	-62,320	177,734	1,355,427	
	Foreign nonbanks, including international organizations.....	189,267	59,733	16,758	42,610	70,166	-18,905	-17,808	543,229	
11	By type of U.S. reporting institution: ³									
12	U.S.-owned banks' liabilities to:									
	Foreign banks	34,975	15,521	28,297	-12,238	3,395	-29,007	89,544	581,494	
	Foreign nonbanks, including international organizations.....	18,151	-1,943	6,304	2,106	11,684	1,389	4,119	99,902	
13	Foreign-owned banks' liabilities to:									
14	Foreign banks	71,069	32,637	-12,844	4,977	46,299	-27,353	61,771	572,676	
	Foreign nonbanks, including international organizations.....	4,750	4,468	-2,390	3,121	-449	184	-1,069	63,173	
15	Brokers' and dealers' liabilities to:									
16	Foreign banks	737	31,237	-14,278	4,910	-21,132	-5,960	26,419	201,257	
	Foreign nonbanks, including international organizations.....	166,366	57,208	12,844	37,383	58,931	-20,478	-20,858	380,154	
17	Denominated in foreign currencies	1,299	2,309	2,577	4,750	-8,337	-764	14,699	89,336	
18	By instrument: ²									
19	Deposits and brokerage balances	-7	2,553	-6,768	5,486	-1,278	3,886	8,115	45,772	
	Other liabilities (including loans).....	1,306	-244	9,345	-736	-7,059	-4,650	6,584	43,564	
20	Liabilities for customers' accounts.....	25,280	5,452	21,606	-2,845	1,067	14,254	-5,677	420,938	
21	Denominated in dollars	21,398	2,703	21,468	-1,571	-1,202	13,196	-8,992	409,390	
22	By instrument: ²									
23	Negotiable certificates of deposit and other short-term instruments	19,926	427	10,616	1,386	7,497	6,010	-11,638	204,176	
	Other liabilities (including loans).....	1,472	2,276	10,852	-2,957	-8,699	7,186	2,646	205,214	
24	Denominated in foreign currencies	3,882	2,749	138	-1,274	2,269	1,058	3,315	11,548	
25	Other U.S. liabilities, total (line 3), by area:									
26	Europe	119,382	91,383	14,034	43,402	-29,437	25,429	66,694	901,870	
	Canada	-4,950	-4,421	1,258	-324	-1,463	924	-938	30,416	
27	Caribbean financial centers ⁴	213,216	55,932	40,710	-1,900	118,474	-74,117	98,225	1,216,827	
28	Latin America, excluding Caribbean financial centers	4,866	4,486	-2,560	-283	3,223	4,239	6,398	93,814	
29	Asia	-3,594	1,372	-12,309	4,738	2,605	-25,982	2,824	142,795	
30	Africa.....	-216	197	550	-614	-349	-288	21	8,026	
31	Other	-6,077	-2,060	433	-2,855	-1,595	2,060	-4,276	15,182	
	Memoranda:									
1	International banking facilities' (IBFs) own liabilities, denominated in dollars (in lines 3–14 above).....	2,380	40,671	-15,697	6,092	-28,686	-33,546	72,952	408,982	
	By bank ownership: ³									
2	U.S.-owned IBFs	2,275	13,974	904	10,105	-22,708	-3,420	30,056	103,679	
3	Foreign-owned IBFs.....	105	26,697	-16,601	-4,013	-5,978	-30,126	42,896	305,303	

See the footnotes on pages 108 and 109.

Footnotes to U.S. International Transactions Tables 1–11

General notes for all tables: ^p Preliminary. ^r Revised. ^{*} Less than \$500,000 (+/-). ^D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies. Quarterly estimates are not annualized and are expressed at quarterly rates.

Table 1:

1. Credits, +: Exports of goods and services and income receipts; unilateral current transfers to the United States; capital account transactions receipts; financial inflows—increase in foreign-owned assets (U.S. liabilities) or decrease in U.S.-owned assets (U.S. claims).

Debits, -: Imports of goods and services and income payments; unilateral current transfers to foreigners; capital account transactions payments; financial outflows—decrease in foreign-owned assets (U.S. liabilities) or increase in U.S.-owned assets (U.S. claims).

2. Excludes exports of goods under U.S. military agency sales contracts identified in Census export documents, excludes imports of goods under direct defense expenditures identified in Census import documents, and reflects various other adjustments (for valuation, coverage, and timing) of Census statistics to balance of payments basis; see table 2.

3. Includes some goods: Mainly military equipment in line 5; major equipment, other materials, supplies, and petroleum products purchased abroad by U.S. military agencies in line 22; and fuels purchased by airline and steamship operators in lines 8 and 25.

4. Includes transfers of goods and services under U.S. military grant programs.

5. Beginning in 1982, these lines are presented on a gross basis. The definition of exports is revised to exclude U.S. parents' payments to foreign affiliates and to include U.S. affiliates' receipts from foreign parents. The definition of imports is revised to include U.S. parents' payments to foreign affiliates and to exclude U.S. affiliates' receipts from foreign parents.

6. Beginning in 1982, the "other transfers" component includes taxes paid by U.S. private residents to foreign governments and taxes paid by private nonresidents to the U.S. Government.

7. At the present time, all U.S. Treasury-owned gold is held in the United States.

8. Includes sales of foreign obligations to foreigners.

9. Consists of bills, certificates, marketable bonds and notes, and nonmarketable convertible and nonconvertible bonds and notes.

10. Consists of U.S. Treasury and Export-Import Bank obligations, not included elsewhere, and of debt securities of U.S. Government corporations and agencies.

11. Includes, primarily, U.S. Government liabilities associated with military agency sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies; see table 5.

12. Consists of investments in U.S. corporate stocks and in debt securities of private corporations and state and local governments.

13. Conceptually, the sum of line 76 and line 39 is equal to "net lending or net borrowing" in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). However, the foreign transactions account in the NIPAs (a) includes adjustments to the international transactions accounts for the treatment of gold, (b) includes adjustments for the different geographical treatment of transactions with U.S. territories and Puerto Rico, and (c) includes services furnished without payment by financial pension plans except life insurance carriers and private noninsured pension plans. A reconciliation of the balance on goods and services from the international accounts and the NIPA net exports appears in reconciliation table 2 in appendix A in this issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. A reconciliation of the other foreign transactions in the two sets of accounts appears in table 4.3B of the full set of NIPA tables.

Additional footnotes for historical data in July issues of the SURVEY:

14. For 1974, includes extraordinary U.S. Government transactions with India. See "Special U.S. Government Transactions," June 1974 SURVEY, p. 27.

15. For 1978–83, includes foreign currency-denominated notes sold to private residents abroad.

16. Break in series. See Technical Notes in the June 1989–90, 1992–95, and July 1996–2005 issues of the SURVEY.

Table 2:

1. Exports, Census basis, represent transactions values, f.a.s. U.S. port of exportation, for all years; imports, Census basis, represent Customs values (see Technical Notes in the June 1982 SURVEY), except for 1974–81, when they represent transactions values, f.a.s. foreign port of exportation (see July issues of the SURVEY for historical data). From 1983 forward, both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data have been prepared by BEA from "actual" and "revised statistical" monthly data supplied by the Census Bureau (see Techni-

cal Notes in the December 1985 SURVEY). Seasonally adjusted data reflect the application of seasonal factors developed jointly by Census and BEA. The seasonally adjusted data are the sum of seasonally adjusted five-digit end-use categories (see technical Notes in the June 1980 SURVEY, in the June 1988 SURVEY, and in the June 1991 SURVEY). Prior to 1983, annual data are as published by the Census Bureau, except that for 1975–80 published Census data are adjusted to include trade between the U.S. Virgin Islands and foreign countries.

2. Adjustments in lines A5 and A13, B12, B47, and B82 reflect the Census Bureau's reconciliation of discrepancies between the goods statistics published by the United States and the counterpart statistics published in Canada. These adjustments are distributed to the affected end-use categories in section C. Beginning in 1986, estimates for undocumented exports to Canada, the largest item in the U.S.-Canadian reconciliation, are included in Census basis data shown in line A1.

3. Exports of military equipment under U.S. military agency sales contracts with foreign governments (line A6), and direct imports by the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard (line A14), to the extent such trade is identifiable from Customs declarations. The exports are included in tables 1 and 11, line 5 (transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts); the imports are included in tables 1 and 11, line 22 (direct defense expenditures).

4. Addition of electrical energy; deduction of exposed motion picture film for rental rather than sale; net change in stock of U.S.-owned grains in storage in Canada; coverage adjustments for special situations in which shipments were omitted from Census data; deduction of the value of repairs and alterations to foreign-owned equipment shipped to the United States for repair; and the inclusion of fish exported outside of U.S. customs area. Also includes deduction of exports to the Panama Canal Zone before October 1, 1979, and for 1975–82, net timing adjustments for goods recorded in Census data in one period but found to have been shipped in another (see July issues of the SURVEY for historical data).

5. Coverage adjustments for special situations in which shipments were omitted from Census data; the deduction of the value of repairs and alterations to U.S.-owned equipment shipped abroad for repair; and the adjustment of software imports to market value. Also includes addition of understatement of inland freight in f.a.s. values of U.S. imports of goods from Canada in 1974–81; deduction of imports from the Panama Canal Zone before October 1, 1979; and for 1975–82, net timing adjustments for goods recorded in Census data in one period but found to have been shipped in another (see July issues of the SURVEY for historical data).

6. For 1988–89, correction for the understatement of crude petroleum imports from Canada.

7. Annual and unadjusted quarterly data shown in this table correspond to country and area data in table 11, lines 3 and 20. Trade with international organizations includes purchases of nonmonetary gold from the International Monetary Fund, transfers of tin to the International Tin Council (ITC), and sales of satellites to Intelsat. The memoranda are defined as follows: *Industrial countries*: Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; *Members of OPEC*: Venezuela, Ecuador, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, and Gabon (Excludes Ecuador beginning in January 1993 and Gabon beginning in January 1995.); *Other countries*: Eastern Europe, Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere, and other countries in Asia and Africa, less OPEC. Before 1984, complete geographic area detail was not available for some balance of payments adjustments. Therefore, the detail shown does not always sum to the values shown for the area aggregates. For all years, "Asia" and "Africa" exclude certain Pacific Islands and unidentified countries included in "Other countries in Asia and Africa."

8. Includes the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) beginning in fourth quarter of 1990. In earlier periods, the German Democratic Republic was included in Eastern Europe.

9. Beginning in 1986, New Zealand and South Africa are included in "Other countries in Asia and Africa," with New Zealand included as part of "Asia" and South Africa as part of "Africa."

10. The "Euro area," which formed in January 1999, includes Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and from January 2001, Greece.

Table 3:

1. Includes royalties, license fees, and other fees associated with the use of intangible assets, including patents, trade secrets, and other proprietary rights, that are used in connection with the production of goods.

2. Includes royalties, license fees, and other fees associated with the use of

copyrights, trademarks, franchises, rights to broadcast live events, software licensing fees, and other intangible property rights.

3. Other unaffiliated services receipts (exports) include mainly film and television tape rentals and expenditures of foreign residents temporarily working in the United States. Payments (imports) include mainly expenditures of U.S. residents temporarily working abroad and film and television tape rentals.

4. These reflect the amount of premiums explicitly charged by, or paid to, insurers and reinsurers.

Table 4:

1. Complete instrument detail is only available beginning with 2003.

2. Prior to 2003, includes only demand deposits and nonnegotiable time and savings deposits.

Table 5:

1. Expenditures to release foreign governments from their contractual liabilities to pay for military goods and services purchased through military sales contracts—first authorized (for Israel) under Public Law 93-199, section 4, and subsequently authorized (for many recipients) under similar legislation—are included in line A4. Deliveries against these military sales contracts are included in line C10; see footnote 2. Of the line A4 items, part of these military expenditures is applied in lines A43 and A46 to reduce short-term assets previously recorded in lines A41 and C8; this application of funds is excluded from lines C3 and C4. A second part of line A4 expenditures finances future deliveries under military sales contracts for the recipient countries and is applied directly to lines A42 and C9. A third part of line A4, disbursed directly to finance purchases by recipient countries from commercial suppliers in the United States, is included in line A37. A fourth part of line A4, representing dollars paid to the recipient countries to finance purchases from countries other than the United States, is included in line A48.

2. Transactions under military sales contracts are those in which the Department of Defense sells and transfers military goods and services to a foreign purchaser, on a cash or credit basis. Purchases by foreigners directly from commercial suppliers are *not* included as transactions under military sales contracts. The entries for the several categories of transactions related to military sales contracts in this and other tables are partly estimated from incomplete data.

3. The identification of transactions involving direct dollar outflows from the United States is made in reports by each operating agency.

4. Line A38 includes foreign currency collected as interest and line A43 includes foreign currency collected as principal, as recorded in lines A16 and A17, respectively.

5. Includes (a) advance payments to the Department of Defense (on military sales contracts) financed by loans extended to foreigners by U.S. Government agencies and (b) the contra-entry for the part of line C10 that was delivered without prepayment by the foreign purchaser. Also includes expenditures of appropriations available to release foreign purchasers from liability to make repayment.

6. Includes purchases of loans from U.S. banks and exporters and payments by the U.S. Government under commercial export credit and investment guarantee programs.

7. Excludes liabilities associated with military sales contracts financed by U.S. Government grants and credits and included in line C2.

8. Excludes transactions of the U.S. Enrichment Corporation since it became a non-government entity in July 1998.

Table 6a:

1. For bank affiliates, includes only interest on permanent debt investment by their parent companies. Excludes interest between financial parent companies and nonbank financial affiliates.

2. For bank affiliates, includes only permanent debt investment by their parent companies. Excludes intercompany debt between financial parent companies and nonbank financial affiliates.

Table 7a:

1. Beginning with 2005, source data for new issue estimates are no longer separately available. New issues continue to be included in net purchases.

2. Bahamas, Bermuda, British West Indies (Cayman Islands), and Netherlands Antilles.

Table 8a:

1. Prior to 2003, securities brokers' claims on and liabilities to their foreign

affiliates are included in the estimates. They are excluded beginning in 2003.

2. Estimates of commercial claims and liabilities with unaffiliated foreigners are not available.

3. Complete instrument detail is only available beginning with 2003.

4. Financial intermediaries' accounts are shown under "other claims (liabilities)" because the majority of these claims (liabilities) are in the form of intercompany balances. Financial intermediaries' accounts represent transactions between firms in a direct investment relationship (that is, between U.S. parents and their foreign affiliates or between U.S. affiliates and their foreign-parent groups), where both the U.S. and foreign firms are classified in a finance industry, but the firms are neither banks nor securities brokers.

5. Bahamas, Bermuda, British West Indies (Cayman Islands), and Netherlands Antilles.

Table 9a:

1. Beginning with 2003, includes securities brokers' claims on their foreign affiliates.

2. Complete instrument detail is only available beginning with 2003.

3. Includes foreign official agencies and international and regional organizations. Prior to 2003, also includes government-owned corporations and state, provincial, and local governments and their agencies.

4. U.S.-owned banks include U.S.-chartered banks, Edge Act subsidiaries, and U.S. bank holding companies. Foreign-owned banks include U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and majority-owned bank subsidiaries in the United States. Brokers and dealers may be U.S.-owned or foreign-owned.

5. Commercial paper issued in the U.S. market by foreign incorporated entities and held in U.S. customers' accounts. Excludes commercial paper issued through foreign direct investment affiliates in the United States.

6. Prior to 2003, includes negotiable certificates of deposit and other negotiable and transferable instruments.

7. Prior to 2003, includes only deposits.

8. Bahamas, Bermuda, British West Indies (Cayman Islands), and Netherlands Antilles.

Table 10a:

1. Beginning with 2003, includes securities brokers' liabilities to their foreign affiliates.

2. Complete instrument detail is only available beginning with 2003.

3. U.S.-owned banks include U.S.-chartered banks, Edge Act subsidiaries, and U.S. bank holding companies. Foreign-owned banks include U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and majority-owned bank subsidiaries in the United States. Brokers and dealers may be U.S.-owned or foreign-owned.

4. Bahamas, Bermuda, British West Indies (Cayman Islands), and Netherlands Antilles.

Table 11:

For footnotes 1–13, see table 1.

14. The "European Union" includes Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (includes the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) beginning in the fourth quarter of 1990), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom; beginning with the first quarter of 1995, also includes Austria, Finland, and Sweden; and beginning with the second quarter of 2004, also includes Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The "European Union" also includes the European Atomic Energy Community, the European Coal and Steel Community (through the third quarter of 2002), and the European Investment Bank.

15. Quarterly estimates for Mexico are available beginning with 2004.

16. Includes, as part of international and unallocated, taxes withheld; current-cost adjustments associated with U.S. and foreign direct investment; and net U.S. currency flows. Before 1999, also includes the estimated direct investment in foreign affiliates engaged in international shipping, in operating oil and gas drilling equipment internationally, and in petroleum trading. Before 1996, also includes small transactions in business services that are not reported by country.

17. Details are not shown separately; see totals in lines 56 and 63.

18. Details not shown separately are included in line 69.

19. Details for lines 51 and 53 are combined and shown in line 53 for the fourth quarter of 2004 and the year 2004.