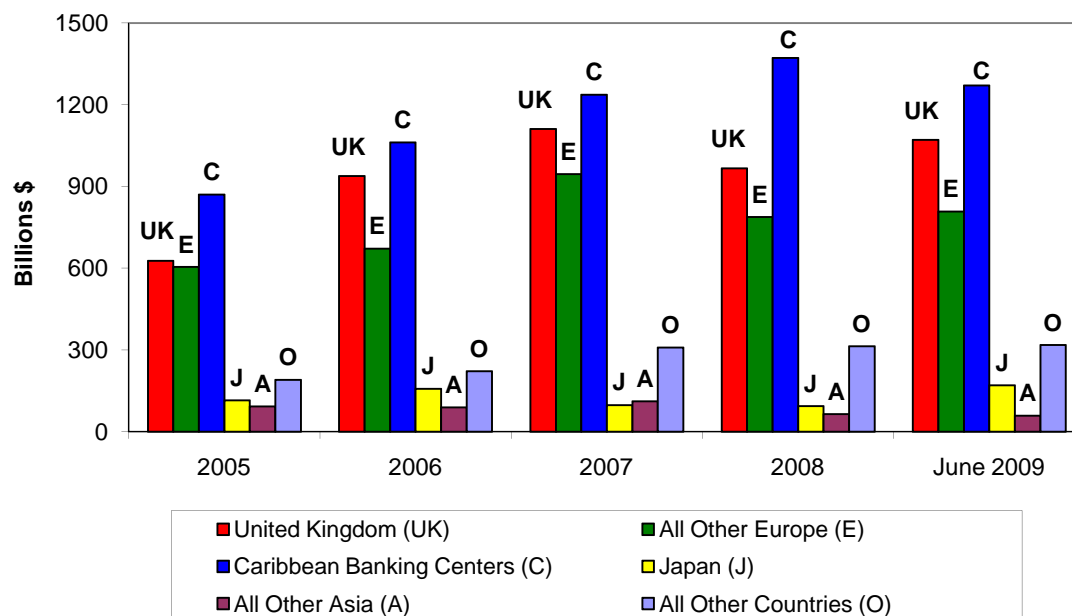


Chart CM-B -- U.S. Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks, Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



(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.