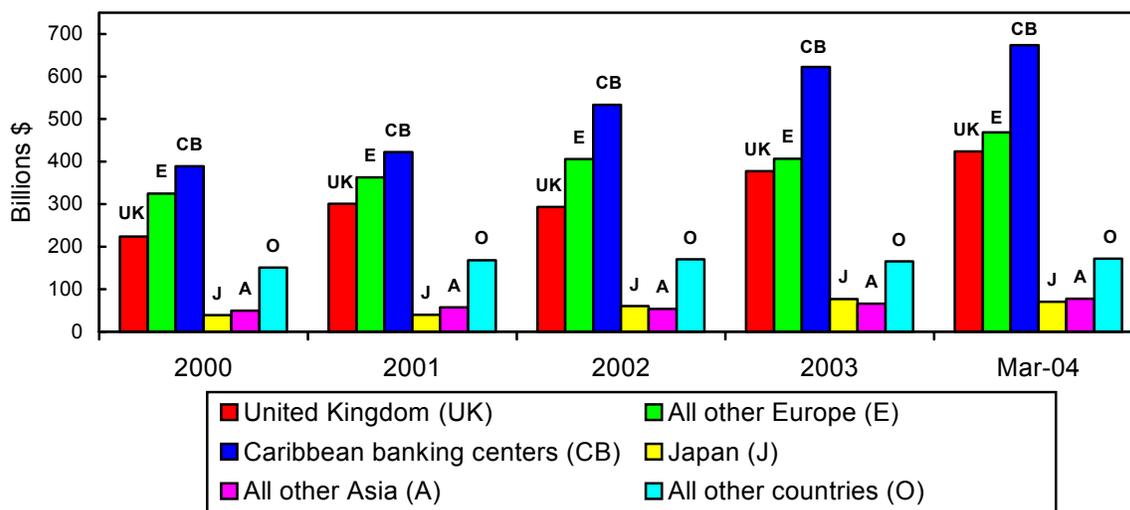


Chart CM-B -- U.S. Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks, Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



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

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	March 2004
United Kingdom.....	223,976	300,665	293,642	377,547	424,097
All other Europe.....	324,734	362,960	406,139	406,684	468,596
Caribbean banking ctrs\1 \2...	388,987	422,615	533,194	622,294	673,890
Japan.....	39,179	40,047	59,792	76,671	70,482
All other Asia.....	49,440	57,326	53,952	66,075	77,814
Subtotal.....	1,026,316	1,183,613	1,346,719	1,549,271	1,714,879
All other countries.....	150,876	167,986	170,023	165,346	171,394
Grand total.....	1,177,192	1,351,599	1,516,742	1,714,617	1,886,273

\1 Includes Bahamas, Bermuda, British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, and Panama

\2 Beginning January 2001, Cayman Islands replaced British West Indies in reporting format.

In March 2004, U.S. banking claims, excluding long-term securities, amounted to about \$1.9 trillion, an increase of about \$172 billion from yearend 2003. U.S. banking claims increased \$198 billion in 2003. In large part, the increase in claims in 2003 reflects changes to the reporting scope of the TIC reporting system effective February 2003. Between March and December of 2003, when data are reported on a consistent basis, banking claims increased \$15 billion.

As with U.S. banking liabilities, U.S. banking claims on foreigners are concentrated in international financial centers. About 60 percent of these claims are reported opposite the United Kingdom and banking centers in the Caribbean. These financial centers also accounted for most of the increase in U.S. banking claims in 2003. The share of claims against foreigners domiciled in Asia has declined over the past several years from about 20 percent at the end of 1996 to less than 10 percent currently.