Annual Revision of the U.S. International Transactions Accounts

By Jeffrey R. Bogen and Jessica M. Hanson

IN JUNE, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released annual revisions of the U.S. international transactions accounts (ITAs) and the U.S. international investment position (IIP) accounts.[1] Through annual revisions, BEA introduces new definitions and classifications, newly available and more complete source data, new and improved methodologies, and new and updated presentations. Together, these changes improve the accuracy and consistency of the statistics and address important new developments in the U.S. and international economies.[2]

In this annual revision, statistics on U.S. international transactions for 2009–2011 were revised to incorporate newly available and revised source data and improved estimation methodologies. Summary information on these revisions is presented in appendix A. Revised statistics on the detailed components of the ITAs are presented in the tables in “U.S. International Transactions: First Quarter of 2012” in this issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

The largest revisions to the ITAs resulted from the incorporation of the U.S. Treasury Department’s annual survey of foreign portfolio holdings of U.S. securities—Foreign Residents’ Holdings of U.S. Securities as of June 2011—conducted by the Federal Reserve System and the U.S. Treasury Department as part of the Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system. As a result, all financial flows and income statistics that include U.S. securities were revised. The financial transactions data were revised in response to the survey of foreign residents’ holdings because the change in holdings could not fully be explained by price changes indicating that some transactions were not captured on TIC monthly surveys of transactions. The statistics for the four quarters between June 2010, the date of the previous survey, and June 2011 were revised to account for the missing transactions.

Foreign securities positions and financial flows were also revised to incorporate newly available and revised data from the TIC reporting system. Related interest and dividend receipts were revised as a result of revised positions and the incorporation of yields from the U.S. Treasury Department’s annual survey of U.S. portfolio holdings of foreign securities—U.S. Ownership of Foreign Securities as of December 2010—and other revised source data.

In addition, several international transactions series for 2009–2011 were revised as a result of improved estimation methods:

- Exports and imports of goods were revised to implement new balance-of-payments adjustments that revalue exports and imports of recorded “smart cards” from media value to market value.[3]
- Income payments were revised to implement an improved method for measuring the compensation of foreign residents that work in the United States for less than 1 year.
- Imports of services were revised to implement an improved method for measuring imports of computer services from affiliated parties in Canada.
- Net unilateral current transfers were revised to implement an improved method for measuring personal transfers.

Other significant revisions include the following:

- Components of goods exports and imports were revised to reclassify several commodities from one end-use category to another.
- Exports and imports of services were revised to incorporate newly available and revised data from BEA’s quarterly surveys of international services transactions.
- Direct investment financial flows and related income receipts and payments were revised to incorporate newly available and revised data from

1. For a discussion of the revisions to the IIP accounts, see Elena L. Nguyen, “The International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend 2011” in this issue.

2. An upcoming article in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS will analyze long-term trends and patterns of annual revisions of the ITAs.

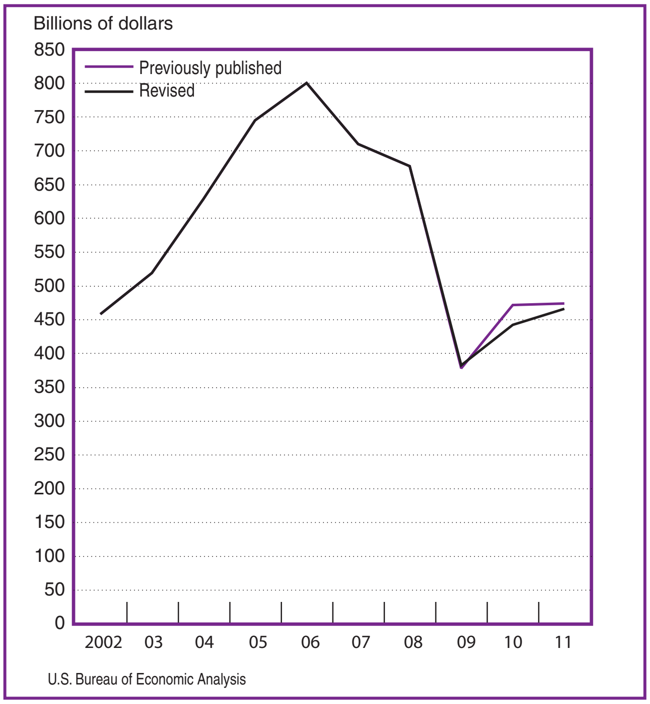
3. The statistics on goods are based on Census Bureau data that are collected by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and adjusted by BEA for coverage, timing, valuation, and classification to a balance-of-payments basis.

BEA's quarterly and annual surveys of direct investment.

In contrast to the two previous annual revisions of the ITAs, changes related to the new international statistical standards were not implemented this year. BEA is on track to implement most of the new standards and to introduce changes in its presentation of the international accounts by 2014. For additional information regarding the new standards, see the box "Modernizing and Enhancing BEA's International Economic Accounts."

This annual revision has not significantly altered the overall picture of recent U.S. international transactions. The current-account deficit was revised up $5.3 billion for 2009 and was revised down $28.9 billion for 2010 and $7.5 billion for 2011 (table A). Similar to the previously published statistics, the revised statistics show a large decline in the current-account deficit in 2009 and increases in the deficit in 2010 and 2011 (chart 1). Net capital-account transactions were unrevised for 2009, were virtually unrevised for 2010, and were revised down $0.1 billion for 2011 (for a description of the capital-account revisions and additional information, see the box "The Capital Account" on page 44). Net financial inflows were revised down $6.2 billion for 2009 and were revised up $128.6 billion for 2010 and $162.2 billion for 2011; although these revisions are larger than other revisions, they did not change the general trend in net financial inflows (chart 2).

Chart 1. Current-Account Deficit, 2002–2011



The combined revisions resulted in notable revisions to the statistical discrepancy—the amount that balances the sum of the recorded credits and debits across all the accounts in the ITAs. The discrepancy was revised up $11.6 billion for 2009 and down $157.5 billion for 2010. For 2011, the statistical discrepancy was revised to –$89.2 billion from the previously published $80.5 billion (table A). BEA continues to

Modernizing and Enhancing BEA's International Economic Accounts

Over the last 3 years, BEA has made several improvements to its international economic accounts as part of a multiyear effort to modernize and enhance the accounts by introducing changes recommended under new international statistical standards. By bringing the U.S. international accounts into closer alignment with international standards, these changes have improved the comparability of U.S. statistics with those of other countries that have also implemented or are currently implementing the new standards.

The new standards for international economic accounts are presented in the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.* This 2009 update, the first since 1993, was coordinated with a 2008 update of the *System of National Accounts* to maximize overall consistency between these two key sets of international standards for economic accounts. In addition, other related manuals were also prepared in coordination with these two sets of standards as part of a concerted effort to maximize consistency in definitions, concepts, principles, and recommended practices. These manuals include the fourth edition of the *Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment,* released by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in 2008, and the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010* and the *International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010*, both released by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2011.

BEA is on track to implement most of the new recommendations as well as to introduce changes in its presentation of the international accounts and related data dissemination vehicles by 2014. To assist customers with the transition to a new presentation, BEA has developed several prototype tables that will be maintained as a work-in-progress on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov/international/modern.htm. For the most recent update on BEA's plans, see Kristy L. Howell, "Modernizing and Enhancing BEA's International Economic Accounts: A Progress Report," Survey of Current Business 92 (May 2012): 37–50.

Chart 2. Net Financial Inflows, 2002–2011

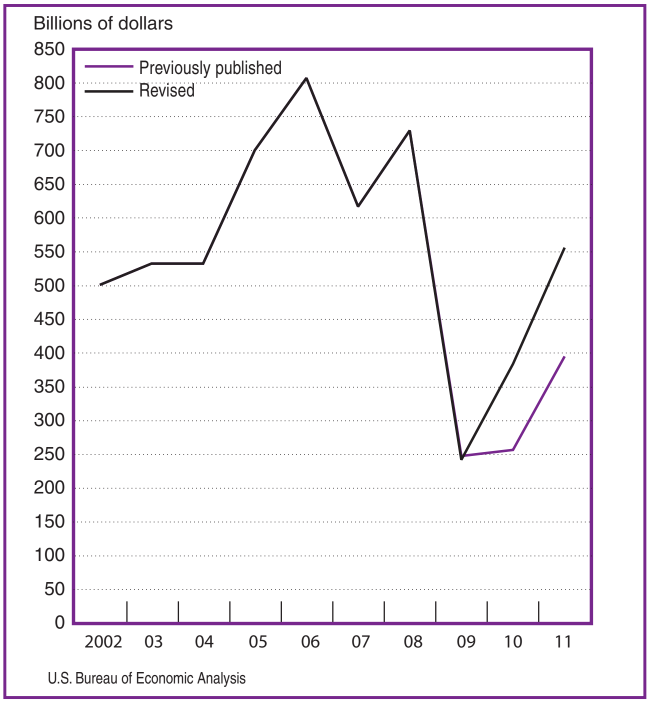


Table A. Revisions to Current-Account and Capital-Account Balances, Net Financial Flows, and the Statistical Discrepancy, 2009–2011

[Billions of dollars]

(Credits +, debits –) [1]	2009	2010	2011
Balance on current account (line 77):			
Revised	–381.9	–442.0	–465.9
Previously published	–376.6	–470.9	–473.4
Amount of revision	–5.3	28.9	7.5
Balance on goods and services (line 74):			
Revised	–379.2	–494.7	–559.9
Previously published	–381.3	–500.0	–560.0
Amount of revision	2.1	5.3	0.1
Balance on goods (line 72):			
Revised	–505.8	–645.1	–738.4
Previously published	–505.9	–645.9	–738.3
Amount of revision	0.2	0.7	–0.1
Balance on services (line 73):			
Revised	126.6	150.4	178.5
Previously published	124.6	145.8	178.3
Amount of revision	2.0	4.6	0.2
Balance on income (line 75):			
Revised	119.7	183.9	227.0
Previously published	128.0	165.2	221.1
Amount of revision	–8.3	18.6	5.9
Unilateral current transfers, net (line 76):			
Revised	–122.5	–131.1	–133.1
Previously published	–123.3	–136.1	–134.6
Amount of revision	0.8	5.0	1.5
Capital-account transactions, net (line 39):			
Revised	–0.1	–0.2	–1.2
Previously published	–0.1	–0.2	–1.2
Amount of revision	0.0	(*)	–0.1
Net financial flows (lines 40, 55, and 70):			
Revised	239.7	382.9	556.3
Previously published	245.9	254.3	[2] 394.1
Amount of revision	–6.2	128.6	162.2
Statistical discrepancy (line 71):			
Revised	142.4	59.2	–89.2
Previously published	130.8	216.8	[2] 80.5
Amount of revision	11.6	–157.5	–169.7

(*) Less than 50,000,000 (+/–)

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

2. The previously published statistics exclude financial derivatives, net (table 1, line 70) for the fourth quarter of 2011, which were not available.

NOTE. Line numbers refer to table 1 in "U.S. International Transactions: First Quarter of 2012" in this issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

conduct research and work closely with its source data partners to address concerns about the size of the statistical discrepancy.

This article is divided into two major sections. The first section discusses the changes in methodology, source data, and presentation that were incorporated with this annual revision. The second section summarizes the impact of the revisions on the statistics in the current and financial accounts, including the statistical discrepancy.

Changes in Methodology, Source Data, and Presentation

This section identifies the changes in methodology and the source data that were incorporated as part of this annual revision; it describes the accounts and the periods that are affected, it briefly describes the rationale for the changes, and it describes changes in presentation. For this annual revision, changes in methodology only affected the current account. The revisions resulting from these changes were small, but the changes reflect BEA's ongoing efforts to provide better statistical measures based on specific concepts or principles recommended by international guidelines.

Changes in methodology and source data

This annual revision includes several changes in methodology, which incorporates new source data, in order to improve the statistics on exports and imports of goods, imports of services, income payments, and net unilateral current transfers (table B).

Revaluation of smart cards. This revaluation is a continuation of work by BEA to revalue selected imports of computer software from media value to market value, as required for the international and national accounts.[4] This year's annual revision introduces new balance-of-payments adjustments to revalue exports and imports of recorded "smart cards" (pocket-sized semiconductor media that can provide identification, authentication, data storage, and application processing).[5] Recent BEA research using Census

4. For information on other types of software revaluation adjustments, see Christopher L. Bach, "Annual Revision of the U.S. International Accounts for 1997–2006," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 87 (July 2007): 48–49.

5. Examples of smart cards include credit or ATM cards with user-account information and high-security identification and access-control cards.

Table B. Sources of Revisions for Selected Current-Account Transactions, 2009–2011

[Billions of dollars]

(Credits +, debits –) [1]	Amount of revision		
	2009	2010	2011
Exports of goods (line 3)	**0.2**	**0.2**	**(*)**
New adjustments to revalue recorded "smart cards" from media value to market value	0.3	0.3	0.2
Newly available and revised source data	(*)	–0.1	–0.2
Imports of goods (line 20)	**–0.1**	**0.5**	**–0.1**
New adjustments to revalue recorded "smart cards" from media value to market value	–0.3	–0.2	–0.2
Newly available and revised source data	0.2	0.8	0.1
Imports of services (line 21)	**–1.7**	**–0.2**	**1.9**
Improved method for measuring U.S. imports of computer services from affiliated Canadian parties	–0.7	–0.8	–0.7
Newly available and revised source data	–1.0	0.6	2.6
Other private services (line 27)	–0.2	(*)	2.0
Improved method for measuring U.S. imports of computer services from affiliated Canadian parties	–0.7	–0.8	–0.7
Newly available and revised source data	0.5	0.8	2.8
Income payments (line 29)	**–10.4**	**5.6**	**(*)**
Improved method for measuring compensation of foreign professionals who work in the United States for less than one year	0.2	(*)	(*)
Newly available and revised source data	–10.6	5.6	(*)
Compensation of employees (line 34)	0.9	1.7	0.6
Improved method for measuring compensation of foreign professionals who work in the United States for less than one year	0.2	(*)	(*)
Newly available and revised source data	0.8	1.7	0.5
Unilateral current transfers, net (line 35)	**0.8**	**5.0**	**1.5**
Improved method for measuring personal transfers [2]	1.1	0.3	–0.3
Newly available and revised source data	–0.3	4.8	1.8
Private remittances and other transfers (line 38)	1.3	2.3	1.8
Improved method for measuring personal transfers [2]	1.1	0.3	–0.3
Newly available and revised source data	0.2	2.0	2.1

(*) Less than 50,000,000 (+/–)

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

2. The revision for 2009 is entirely due to the improved method. Revisions for 2010 and 2011 also reflect newly available source data.

NOTE. Line numbers refer to table 1 in "U.S. International Transactions: First Quarter of 2012" in this issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Bureau microdata on the value and quantity of both exports and imports of recorded "smart cards" indicated that these goods were reported at their media value—that is, the value of the medium on which the software code is stored—rather than at their market value, which would also include the value of the stored content on the medium. As a result, new balance-of-payments adjustments were developed to capture the value of the stored content on these cards. These adjustments were incorporated into the end-use commodity category "semiconductors" in table 2, part C, line 48 for exports and line 125 for imports that follows the article "U.S. International Transactions: First Quarter of 2012" in this issue. These adjustments were also included in "other adjustments, net" in table 2, part A, line 9 for exports and "software revaluation" in table 2, part A, line 20 for imports.

Computer services from Canada. Previously, BEA measured imports of computer services from unaffiliated parties in Canada using data from Statistics Canada. Imports of computer services from affiliated parties in Canada were measured using data from BEA's Quarterly Survey of Transactions In Selected Services and Intangible Assets With Foreigners. As part of this annual revision, BEA began incorporating source data from Statistics Canada on U.S. imports of computer services from affiliated parties in Canada. Annual reconciliation exercises that BEA conducts with Statistics Canada revealed that Statistics Canada's coverage of Canadian exports of computer services to the United States was more complete than BEA's survey-based coverage of imports of these services.

Compensation of foreign residents. As part of this annual revision, BEA implemented an improved method for measuring the compensation of foreign residents who work in the United States for less than 1 year. The improved method uses (1) data from the U.S. Department of State to measure the number of visas issued to foreign residents in specialty occupations and the foreign residents' country of origin, (2) data from the U.S. Department of Labor to estimate the number of visa holders who stay in the United States for less than a year and their average annual wages, and (3) data from the Internal Revenue Service to estimate wages paid to foreign entertainers and athletes, which are not included in the other data sources.

The improved method does not significantly change the total compensation paid to these short-term workers, but it does improve the geographic allocation of the compensation paid. Expenditures of these workers while they are in the United States are derived from the estimates of their compensation. The implementation of the improved compensation method resulted in small revisions to these expenditures, which are recorded in exports of services in the "other" private services component.

Personal transfers to foreign residents. As part of this annual revision, BEA incorporated an improved method for measuring personal transfers from U.S. residents to foreign residents. BEA estimates personal transfers, commonly referred to as remittances, using an economic model based on demographic data on the immigrant population in the United States from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey together with propensities to remit based on BEA research and academic studies.[6]

The demographic data used in the model and the propensities to remit were revised using data from the U.S. Census Bureau's August 2008 migration supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The

6. For additional information on BEA's estimation method, see Rachel Soloveichik and Anne Flatness, "Modeling Personal Transfers from the United States," available at www.fcsm.gov/events/papers2012.html.

Census Bureau included questions about personal transfers for the first time in a nationally representative survey in the August 2008 CPS supplement, which provided BEA with an opportunity to reexamine the method introduced in 2005.[7] In the 2005 model, the demographic characteristics of the country of origin, the duration of the stay in the United States, and the "presence of own children in the U.S. household" were used to estimate personal transfers.

An analysis of the 2008 CPS data confirmed that these characteristics affect the size of personal transfers. The 2008 CPS data also revealed that "married with spouse absent" and "presence of roommates" are also significant determinants of personal transfers. Migrants who are married but whose spouse does not live in the U.S. household and those who have roommates both remit a higher percentage of their income.

The revised model incorporates this finding by replacing "presence of own children in the U.S. household" with "married with spouse absent" and "presence of roommates" because these new demographic characteristics have more explanatory power. An analysis of the CPS data also improved the weighting of the country of origin. In particular, migrants from India remit a larger percentage of income than had been previously assumed, and migrants from a number of countries in South and Central America remit a smaller percentage of their income.

As a result of using the improved methodology, personal transfers for 2009 were revised down $1.1 billion. The effect on the geographic allocation of transfers was larger than the effect on total outflows; for example, transfers to India were revised up $3.6 billion, and transfers to Mexico were revised up $1.3 billion, while transfers to Other South and Central America were revised down $4.1 billion.

Change in presentation

The presentation of statistics in table 2, part C, of the quarterly ITAs in this issue was slightly modified. Table 2, part C, presents goods by principal end-use commodity categories. Within exports and imports of consumer goods, the category "other household goods" (lines 78 and 155) was renamed to "other household goods, including cell phones." This change better reflects the composition of this category, which is dominated by cell phones.

Impact of the Revisions

Annual and quarterly current-account and financial-account statistics for 2009–2011 were revised (table A and appendix A). The revisions resulted from the incorporation of newly available and revised source data and for the current account, from several improved estimation methodologies. In addition, financial derivatives for the fourth quarter of 2011 are available for the first time, providing the first complete picture of transactions for 2011.

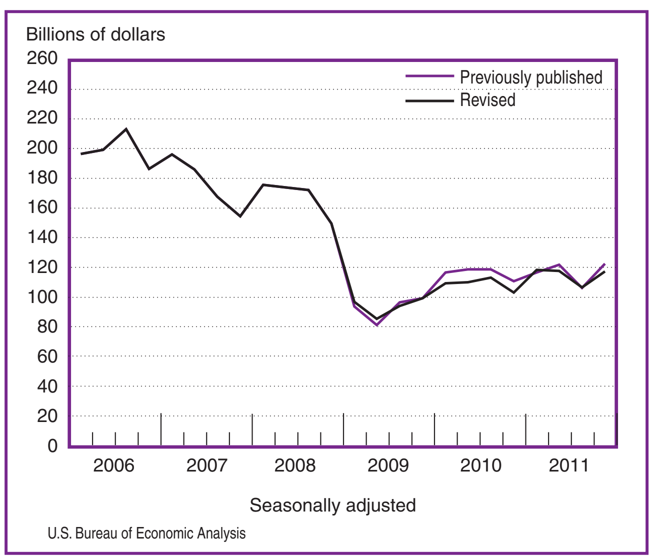
Current-account highlights

The current-account deficit was revised up $5.3 billion for 2009 and was revised down $28.9 billion for 2010 and $7.5 billion for 2011. The revised statistics show the same trend in the current-account deficit as the previously published statistics. However, the increase in the deficit for 2010 is smaller in the revised statistics than in the previously published statistics and the increase for 2011 is larger.

In addition to the sources of revisions noted above for the annual statistics, the quarterly statistics reflect revised seasonal adjustments for exports and imports of goods and services, for receipts and payments of income, and for net unilateral current transfers. The revisions to these statistics for most quarters did not affect the direction of the quarter-to-quarter changes in the current-account deficit (chart 3 and table C). However, in the revised statistics, the deficit for the third quarter of 2010 increased $2.9 billion, but in the previously published statistics, the deficit decreased $0.2 billion. In the revised statistics, the deficit for the second quarter of 2011 decreased $0.9 billion, but in the previously published statistics, it increased $5.2 billion.

For most quarters of 2009–2011, the revisions did not significantly affect the magnitude of the quarter-to-quarter changes in the current-account deficit. The

Chart 3. Quarterly Current-Account Deficit, 2006–2011



7. For details on the method introduced in 2005, see Christopher L. Bach, "Annual Revision of the U.S. International Accounts, 1991–2004," SURVEY 85 (July 2005): 64–66.

Table C. Revisions to Selected Current-Account Transactions, 2009–2011

[Billions of dollars]

(Credits +, debits –) [1]	2009	2010	2011
Exports of goods and services and income receipts (line 1):			
Revised	2,180.6	2,518.8	2,848.0
Previously published	2,174.5	2,500.8	2,843.8
Amount of revision	6.0	18.0	4.2
Goods, balance of payments basis (line 3):			
Revised	1,069.7	1,288.9	1,497.4
Previously published	1,069.5	1,288.7	1,497.4
Amount of revision	0.2	0.2	0.0
Services (line 4):			
Revised	509.2	553.6	606.0
Previously published	505.5	548.9	607.7
Amount of revision	3.7	4.7	–1.7
Income receipts (line 12):			
Revised	601.6	676.3	744.6
Previously published	599.5	663.2	738.7
Amount of revision	2.1	13.0	5.9
Imports of goods and services and income payments (line 18):			
Revised	–2,440.0	–2,829.6	–3,180.9
Previously published	–2,427.8	–2,835.6	–3,182.7
Amount of revision	–12.2	6.0	1.8
Goods, balance of payments basis (line 20):			
Revised	–1,575.5	–1,934.0	–2,235.8
Previously published	–1,575.4	–1,934.6	–2,235.7
Amount of revision	–0.1	0.5	–0.1
Services (line 21):			
Revised	–382.6	–403.2	–427.4
Previously published	–380.9	–403.0	–429.3
Amount of revision	–1.7	–0.2	1.9
Income payments (line 29):			
Revised	–481.9	–492.4	–517.6
Previously published	–471.5	–498.0	–517.7
Amount of revision	–10.4	5.6	0.0

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

Note. Line numbers refer to table 1 in "U.S. International Transactions: First Quarter of 2012" in this issue of the Survey of Current Business.

largest revisions to the quarter-to-quarter change were for the first quarter of 2010 when the deficit was revised down $7.4 billion and for the first quarter of 2011 when the deficit was revised up $9.2 billion.

Goods and services. The deficit on goods and services was revised down $2.1 billion for 2009, $5.3 billion for 2010, and $0.1 billion for 2011. The revised statistics show the same trend as the previously published statistics.

The deficit on goods was revised down $0.2 billion for 2009 and $0.7 billion for 2010 and was revised up $0.1 billion for 2011. These revisions largely reflect the incorporation of new balance-of-payments adjustments to revalue exports and imports of recorded "smart cards" from media value to market value. The revisions also reflect revised source data on goods from the Census Bureau.

In addition, components of exports and imports of goods were revised to reclassify several commodities from one end-use category to another. Total exports and imports of goods were not affected because the revisions were offsetting within goods. For additional information, see the box "Changes to End-Use Commodity Classifications."

The surplus on services was revised up $2.0 billion for 2009, $4.6 billion for 2010, and $0.2 billion for 2011. For 2009 and 2010, exports of services were revised up more than imports of services; for 2011, imports of services were revised down more than exports of services. The revisions mostly reflect newly available and revised data from BEA's surveys of international services transactions.

Exports of services were revised up $3.7 billion for 2009 and $4.7 billion for 2010 and were revised down $1.7 billion for 2011. These revisions mostly reflect revisions to "other" private services, primarily financial services, and to royalties and license fees. Imports of services were revised up $1.7 billion for 2009 and $0.2 billion for 2010 and were revised down $1.9 billion for 2011. The upward revision for 2009 mostly reflects an upward revision to royalties and license fees, while the downward revision for 2011 was mostly due to a downward revision to "other" private services, primarily business, professional, and technical services. Revised statistics on imports of services also reflect an improved method for measuring U.S. imports of computer services from affiliated parties in Canada.

Income. The surplus on income was revised down $8.3 billion for 2009 and was revised up $18.6 billion for 2010 and $5.9 billion for 2011. The revision for 2009 reflects an upward revision to direct investment payments that was partly offset by an upward revision to direct investment receipts. The revision for 2010 mostly resulted from an upward revision to direct investment receipts; a downward revision to direct investment payments also contributed. The revision for 2011 reflects upward revisions to both direct investment receipts and "other" private receipts. The revision to direct investment receipts for 2009-2011 reflects newly available and revised data from BEA's quarterly and annual direct investment surveys. The revision to "other" private receipts for 2011 mostly resulted from higher estimates of income earned on foreign securities, reflecting newly available data from the U.S. Treasury Department's annual survey of U.S. portfolio holdings of foreign securities—U.S. Ownership of Foreign Securities as of December 2010. Income payments for 2011 were virtually unrevised, reflecting downward revisions to U.S. government payments and direct investment payments that were mostly offset by an upward revision to "other" private payments. The revisions to U.S. government payments and "other" private payments for 2011 mostly resulted from higher estimates of interest payments on U.S.

securities, reflecting newly available data from the U.S. Treasury Department's annual survey foreign portfolio holdings of U.S. securities—Foreign-Residents' Holdings of U.S. Securities as of June 2011, and the revisions to direct investment payments for 2009–2011 reflect newly available and revised data from BEA's quarterly and annual direct investment surveys. The revisions to compensation payments mostly reflect the incorporation of source data from the U.S. State Department on temporary agricultural and nonagricultural workers in the United States for 2009 and 2010. In addition, the revisions to compensation payments reflect an improved method for measuring the compensation paid to foreign residents that work in the United States for less than 1 year.

Transfers. Net outflows of unilateral current transfers were revised down $0.8 billion for 2009, $5.0 billion for 2010, and $1.5 billion for 2011. The revision for 2009 reflects a downward revision to private remittances and other transfers that was partly offset by an upward revision to U.S. government grants. The revision for 2010 mostly reflects downward revisions to private remittances and other transfers and to U.S. government grants. The revision for 2011 reflects downward revisions to private remittances and other transfers and to U.S. government pensions and other transfers that were partly offset by an upward revision to U.S. government grants. Revisions to private remittances and other transfers for 2009–2011 reflect the incorporation of an improved methodology for measuring personal transfers.

Financial-account highlights

Net financial inflows, which include financial derivatives, were revised down $6.2 billion for 2009 and were revised up $128.6 billion for 2010 and $162.2 billion for 2011 (table A). Revisions to net financial inflows represent the combined revisions to transactions in

Changes to End-Use Commodity Classifications

As part of the annual revision of goods exports and imports, BEA reviews, and if necessary modifies, the classifications of selected commodities in its End-Use Commodity Classification System. These changes are made to achieve a consistent classification between goods exports and goods imports and to improve the grouping of the commodities based on their end-use characteristics. For example, in general, raw materials are classified in industrial supplies and materials, and consumer electronics are classified in consumer goods.

This year's review resulted in several reclassifications of goods exports and imports for 2009–2011. As a result, components of goods exports and imports were revised. Total goods exports and imports were not affected because the reclassifications resulted in offsetting revisions to several end-use commodity categories.

For both exports and imports, the most significant reclassifications across major end-use categories involved various semiconductor media, such as "smart cards" and flash memory cards, which were reclassified from consumer goods and from industrial supplies and materials to semiconductors and related devices within capital goods. These reclassifications resulted in an upward revision to capital goods and combined offsetting downward revisions to consumer goods and to industrial supplies and materials. For both exports and imports, the largest revisions were for 2011, when the reclassification of commodities from consumer goods and industrial supplies and materials to capital goods resulted in revisions of $0.9 billion for exports and $2.2 billion for imports.

For imports, electronic book devices were reclassified from capital goods to consumer goods, and batteries for powering vehicles were reclassified from capital goods to automotive vehicles, parts, and engines. These reclassifications resulted in a downward revision to capital goods and combined offsetting upward revisions to consumer goods and to automotive vehicles, parts, and engines. The largest revision was for 2011, when reclassification of these commodities amounted to $2.8 billion.

This year's review of the end-use commodity classifications also incorporates recommendations by the World Customs Organization (WCO) as part of its long-term program to review and update the nomenclature of the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System) from which the end-use commodity classifications are derived.[1] This year's WCO modifications to the Harmonized System largely reflect a request by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the identification of selected food products.[2] In addition, biodiesel fuels, batteries used in hybrid motor vehicles and batteries used in consumer electronics products were identified separately in the Harmonized System, reflecting the economic and technological significance of these products. However, these changes did not affect components of goods exports and imports because the end-use categories to which the new commodities were assigned did not change.

1. The WCO is an intergovernmental organization that maintains the international Harmonized System for classifying traded goods and administers the technical aspects of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Customs Valuation and Agreement on Rules of Origin.

2. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is an intergovernmental agency that leads international efforts to defeat hunger by promoting food security and nutrition through agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and rural development.

U.S.-owned assets abroad, in foreign-owned assets in the United States, and in financial derivatives.[8] These revisions reflect the incorporation of newly available and revised source data from the U.S. Treasury Department's annual survey of foreign portfolio holdings of U.S. securities—Foreign-Residents' Holdings of U.S. Securities as of June 2011 (June 2011 survey), other data from the Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system, and BEA's quarterly and annual surveys of direct investment.

For 2009, net financial derivatives were revised down. The revisions to transactions in U.S.-owned assets abroad largely offset the revisions to transactions in foreign-owned assets in the United States. These changes resulted in a downward revision to net financial inflows (chart 2 and table D). For 2010, transactions in U.S.-owned assets abroad were revised down and transactions in foreign-owned assets in the United States were revised up, resulting in an upward revision to net financial inflows. For 2011, transactions in U.S.-owned assets abroad were revised up less than transactions in foreign-owned assets in the United States, and transactions in financial derivatives were revised up, resulting in an upward revision to net financial inflows.[9]

For 2009, net financial inflows were revised down for the first, third, and fourth quarters and were revised up for the second quarter (chart 4). The revisions to the quarterly statistics largely offset each other, resulting in a relatively small downward revision for the year. For 2010 and 2011, the statistics for all quarters except for the second quarter of 2010 were revised up; for the second quarter of 2010, net financial inflows were revised down $1.6 billion. Despite the revisions, the quarterly trends remained unchanged from the previously published statistics.

The volatility in quarterly net financial flows reflects the volatility in global financial markets as well as incomplete measurement of the financial-account flows. Financial-account flows can respond very quickly to changing conditions in financial markets, resulting in quarterly increases or decreases in financial-account components that can range from a few million dollars to hundreds of billions of dollars and that can change from an increase to a decrease from one quarter to the next. Volatility is also reflected in the net financial flows because incomplete or imperfect measurement

8. Net financial flows are the sum of U.S.-owned assets abroad (table 1, line 40, in "U.S. International Transactions: First Quarter of 2012" in this issue), foreign-owned assets in the United States (line 55), and financial derivatives, net (line 70).

9. Revised net financial derivatives inflows were $39.0 billion in 2011. Previously published 2011 statistics ($6.8 billion) included only the first three quarters of 2011 because the fourth-quarter statistics were not yet available.

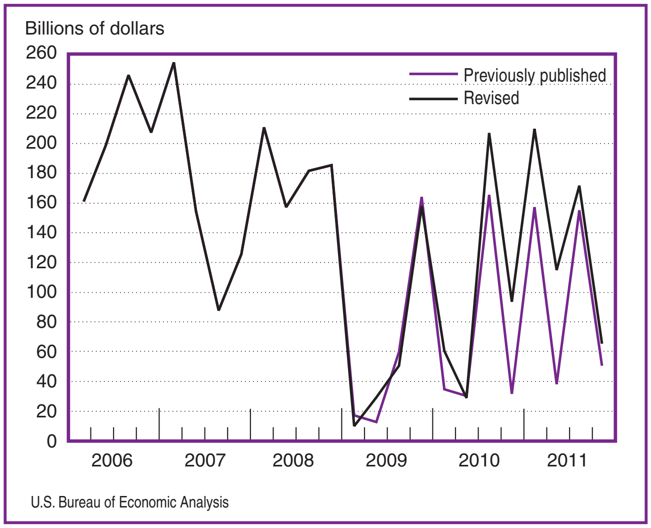
Table D. Revisions to Selected Financial-Account Transactions, 2009–2011

[Billions of dollars]

(Credits +, debits –) [1]	2009	2010	2011
U.S.-owned assets abroad, excluding financial derivatives (increase/financial outflow (–)) (line 40):			
Revised	–119.5	–939.5	–483.7
Previously published	–139.3	–1,005.2	–396.4
Amount of revision	19.8	65.7	–87.3
U.S. private assets abroad			
Direct investment (line 51):			
Revised	–289.5	–327.9	–419.3
Previously published	–303.6	–351.4	–406.2
Amount of revision	14.2	23.5	–13.1
Foreign securities (line 52):			
Revised	–227.0	–139.0	–146.8
Previously published	–226.8	–151.9	–92.9
Amount of revision	–0.2	12.9	–53.9
U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns (line 53):			
Revised	153.7	33.0	–11.6
Previously published	144.9	7.4	–0.4
Amount of revision	8.8	25.5	–11.2
U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere (line 54):			
Revised	–245.8	–511.3	213.6
Previously published	–242.9	–515.0	221.2
Amount of revision	–3.0	3.7	–7.6
Foreign-owned assets in the United States, excluding financial derivatives (increase/financial inflow (+)) (line 55):			
Revised	314.4	1,308.3	1,001.0
Previously published	335.8	1,245.7	783.7
Amount of revision	–21.4	62.5	217.3
Foreign official assets in the United States			
U.S. Treasury securities (line 58):			
Revised	569.9	442.0	171.2
Previously published	569.9	397.8	123.6
Amount of revision	0.0	44.2	47.6
Other U.S. government securities (line 59):			
Revised	–132.6	–88.7	–12.4
Previously published	–132.6	–80.8	–0.6
Amount of revision	0.0	–7.9	–11.8
Other foreign official assets (line 62):			
Revised	53.6	40.5	14.0
Previously published	53.6	30.0	3.5
Amount of revision	0.0	10.5	10.5
Other foreign assets in the United States			
Direct investment (line 64):			
Revised	150.4	205.8	234.0
Previously published	158.6	236.2	227.9
Amount of revision	–8.1	–30.4	6.1
U.S. Treasury securities (line 65):			
Revised	–15.5	297.8	240.9
Previously published	–14.9	256.4	141.8
Amount of revision	–0.5	41.4	99.1
U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities (line 66):			
Revised	1.9	139.3	–56.4
Previously published	4.0	120.5	–76.3
Amount of revision	–2.1	18.9	19.9
U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns (line 68):			
Revised	9.0	63.0	6.6
Previously published	12.4	77.5	13.9
Amount of revision	–3.4	–14.5	–7.3
U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere (line 69):			
Revised	–324.3	175.9	309.2
Previously published	–317.1	177.1	256.7
Amount of revision	–7.3	–1.2	52.5
Financial derivatives, net (line 70):			
Revised	44.8	14.1	39.0
Previously published	49.5	13.7	[2] 6.8
Amount of revision	–4.6	0.3	32.2

1. Credits, +: Exports of goods and services and income receipts; unilateral current transfers to the United States; capital-account 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 from the United States; capital-account payments; financial outflows—decrease in foreign-owned assets (U.S. liabilities) or increase in U.S.-owned assets (U.S. claims).
2. The previously published statistics exclude financial derivatives, net (table 1, line 70) for the fourth quarter of 2011, which were not available.
Note. Line numbers refer to table 1 in "U.S. International Transactions: First Quarter of 2012" in this issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Chart 4. Quarterly Net Financial Inflows, 2006–2011



may cause mismatches between flows that if measured more completely or accurately, would be offsetting when combined in the net measure. Annual financial flows are less susceptible to this measurement-driven volatility.

U.S.-owned assets abroad

Transactions in U.S.-owned assets abroad excluding financial derivatives represent the net acquisition of foreign financial assets by U.S. residents. These transactions, in which net acquisitions are recorded as outflows, were revised down $19.8 billion for 2009 and $65.7 billion for 2010 and were revised up $87.3 billion for 2011.[10] The revisions for all 3 years reduced the year-to-year changes reported in the previously published statistics.

U.S. direct investment abroad. The revisions resulted from the incorporation of newly available and revised source data from BEA's quarterly and annual surveys of direct investment. The statistics were revised down $14.2 billion for 2009 and $23.5 billion for 2010 and were revised up $13.1 billion for 2011. The downward revision for 2009 reflects downward revisions to both reinvested earnings and U.S. equity investment abroad. The downward revision for 2010 reflects downward revisions to all components—intercompany debt investment, equity investment, and reinvested earnings. The upward revision for 2011 reflects an upward revision to intercompany debt investment that was partly offset by a downward revision to equity investment.

Foreign securities. Net U.S. purchases of foreign securities were revised up $0.2 billion for 2009, were revised down $12.9 billion for 2010, and were revised up $53.9 billion for 2011. These revisions reflect the incorporation of revised monthly transactions data from the TIC reporting system and other revised source data, including the U.S. Treasury Department's annual survey of U.S. portfolio holdings of foreign securities—U.S. Ownership of Foreign Securities as of December 2010.[11]

Nonbank claims. The revisions reflect the incorporation of newly available and revised data from the TIC reporting system and other sources, including BEA's quarterly and annual surveys of direct investment.[12] Decreases in nonbank claims were revised up $8.8 billion for 2009 and $25.5 billion for 2010, and increases in nonbank claims were revised up $11.2 billion for 2011.

Bank claims. Increases in bank claims for 2009 were revised up $3.0 billion, reflecting an upward revision to source data from the TIC reporting system that was partly offset by a downward revision to data from BEA's quarterly and annual surveys of direct investment.[13] Increases in bank claims for 2010 were revised down $3.7 billion, reflecting downward revisions to both data from the TIC reporting system and data from BEA's direct investment surveys. For 2011, decreases in bank claims were revised down $7.6 billion, reflecting a downward revision to the TIC data.

Foreign-owned assets in the United States

Transactions in foreign-owned assets in the United States excluding financial derivatives represent the net acquisition of U.S. financial assets by foreign residents. These transactions, in which net acquisitions are recorded as inflows, were revised down $21.4 billion for 2009 and up $62.5 billion for 2010; these revisions increased the year-to-year change between 2009 and 2010. Financial inflows were revised up $217.3 billion for 2011; this revision reduced the year-to-year decrease between 2010 and 2011.[14]

Foreign direct investment in the United States. The revisions resulted from the incorporation of newly

10. In balance-of-payments accounting, net acquisitions of U.S.-owned assets abroad are recorded with a negative sign; therefore, increases in acquisitions result in greater negative values, and decreases, or sales of U.S.-owned assets abroad, result in positive values.

11. The incorporation of this annual survey did not affect total net purchases of foreign securities, but it did affect the geographical distribution of the transactions.

12. Nonbank claims include intercompany debt between affiliated financial intermediaries that is collected in surveys of direct investment and recorded in the nonbank accounts, as recommended by international statistical standards.

13. BEA adjusts source data on bank claims from the TIC reporting system to remove transactions in owner's equity in unincorporated bank affiliates, which are collected on BEA's direct investment surveys and included in direct investment.

14. In balance-of-payments accounting, net acquisitions of foreign-owned assets in the United States are recorded with a positive sign; therefore, increases in acquisitions result in greater positive values, and decreases, or sales of foreign-owned assets in the United States, result in negative values.

available and revised source data from BEA's quarterly and annual surveys of direct investment. Statistics were revised down $8.1 billion for 2009 and $30.4 billion for 2010 and were revised up $6.1 billion for 2011. The downward revision for 2009 reflects downward revisions to both intercompany debt and equity investment that were partly offset by an upward revision to reinvested earnings. The downward revision for 2010 reflects a downward revision to reinvested earnings; a downward revision to intercompany debt investment was largely offset by an increase in equity investment. The upward revision for 2011 reflects upward revisions to equity and debt investment that were partly offset by a decrease in reinvested earnings.

Official and private transactions in U.S. Treasury securities. Foreign official net purchases of U.S. Treasury securities were unrevised for 2009 and were revised up $44.2 billion for 2010 and $47.6 billion for 2011. Foreign private net sales were revised up $0.5 billion for 2009, and foreign private net purchases were revised up $41.4 billion for 2010 and $99.1 billion for 2011. The relatively large upward revisions for 2010 and 2011 to both official and private transactions reflect the incorporation of newly available data from the U.S. Treasury Department's June 2011 survey and other revised data from the TIC reporting system.

The June 2011 survey revealed that official holdings were $89.2 billion higher than in the previously reported statistics and that private holdings were $128.0 billion higher than in previous estimates, resulting in upward revisions to both positions and transactions. As a result, both official and private net purchases for the quarters between June 2010 and June 2011 were revised up. In addition, for yearend 2010, statistics on official holdings in the U.S. international investment position (IIP) accounts were revised up $44.1 billion; private holdings were revised up $37.2 billion.

Official transactions in other U.S. government

The Capital Account

The capital account consists of two types of transactions—the disposal and acquisition of nonproduced nonfinancial assets and capital transfers. The disposal and acquisition of nonproduced, nonfinancial assets cover the sales and purchases of tangible assets, such as land or other natural resources, and sales and purchases of intangible assets, such as patents or trademarks.[1] Capital transfers cover transfers in which the ownership of an asset changes from one party to another, such as transfers resulting from certain disaster-related insurance losses and the transfer of title to fixed assets, or in which a liability is forgiven by a creditor, such as when the U.S. government forgives the debt of foreign governments.[2]

The capital account was unrevised for 2009, was virtually unrevised for 2010, and was revised down $0.1 billion for 2011. The revisions for 2010 and 2011 mainly reflect the incorporation of publicly available information on payments made by Major League Baseball teams for the rights to negotiate contracts with Japanese players, an example of the acquisition of an intangible nonproduced, nonfinancial asset.

In contrast to current-account transactions, capital-account transactions do not directly affect the level of disposable income or influence the consumption of goods and services. Thus, transactions in the components of the capital account do not affect measures of production, income, and savings.

In practice, it is often difficult to separate capital-account transactions from current-account transactions. For the United States, data are currently regularly available for only two types of capital-account transactions: data on debt forgiveness are available quarterly from the U.S. Treasury Department and data for certain disaster-related insurance losses are available annually from BEA's survey of insurance services and from insurance company reports. In addition to data on the right to negotiate contracts, intermittent data are available for a number of other types of capital-account transactions, including land sold or purchased by the U.S. government for embassies abroad, and significant one-time transactions, such as the transfer of the U.S. government assets in the Panama Canal Commission to the Republic of Panama. These data are generally collected from publicly available news sources. Estimates of other types of capital-account transactions have not been developed because of scarcity of source data. However, large transactions, when known, are judged on a case-by-case basis and are recorded in the capital account if they clearly fit the definition of capital-account transactions.

For additional information on the U.S. capital account, see "U.S International Transactions Accounts: Concepts and Estimation Methods" under "Methodologies" at www.bea.gov/international.

1. BEA is researching the feasibility of implementing updated international guidelines for recording sales and purchases of intangible assets as provided in the sixth edition of *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, which was recently released by the International Monetary Fund. Under the new guidelines, the sales and purchases of trademarks and franchises are recorded in the capital account, and the sales and purchases of other types of intellectual property are recorded in the relevant service category, such as computer services or research and development.

2. For additional information on the treatment of certain disaster-related insurance losses, see Anne Flatness, Erin M. Whitaker, and Robert E. Yuskavage, "Annual Revision of the U.S. International Accounts" Survey of Current Business 89 (July 2009): 43.

securities. Foreign official net sales of other U.S. government-sponsored agency securities, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, were unrevised for 2009 and were revised up $7.9 billion for 2010 and $11.8 billion for 2011. These revisions resulted from upward revisions from the incorporation of data from the June 2011 survey that were partly offset by downward revisions due to revised monthly transactions data from the TIC reporting system.

The June 2011 survey revealed that foreign official holdings of U.S. agency securities were $16.0 billion less than previously reported estimates, indicating that official net sales were larger than previously reported estimates. As a result, official net sales for the quarters between June 2010 and June 2011 were revised up. In addition, official holdings in the IIP accounts for yearend 2010 were revised down $8.0 billion.[15]

Other foreign official assets. Net purchases of other foreign official assets (U.S. corporate stocks and bonds) were unrevised for 2009 and were revised up $10.5 billion for both 2010 and 2011. These revisions resulted from the incorporation of source data from the June 2011 survey and revised data from the TIC reporting system.

The June 2011 survey revealed that foreign official holdings of U.S. corporate stocks were $18.5 billion higher and holdings of U.S. corporate bonds were $4.7 billion higher than previously reported estimates. As a result, foreign official net purchases of U.S. corporate stocks and bonds for the quarters between June 2010 and June 2011 were revised up. In addition, for yearend 2010, official holdings of U.S. corporate stocks in the IIP accounts were revised up $9.3 billion; U.S. corporate bond holdings were revised up $2.1 billion.

Private transactions in U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities. Private net purchases of U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities (U.S. agency securities and U.S. corporate stocks and bonds) were revised down $2.1 billion for 2009 and were revised up $18.9 for 2010. Private net sales were revised down $19.9 billion for 2011. These revisions resulted from the incorporation of updated source data from both the June 2011 survey and the monthly transactions data from the TIC reporting system.

The June 2011 survey revealed that foreign private holdings of U.S. agency securities were $52.8 billion higher than previous estimates. As a result, private net purchases for the quarters between June 2010 and June 2011 were revised up. In addition, private holdings of U.S. agency bonds in the IIP accounts for yearend 2010 were revised up $25.8 billion.

The June 2011 survey revealed that foreign private holdings of U.S. corporate stocks were $59.8 billion higher than previous estimates. This difference was due to an underestimate of the price appreciation of U.S. stocks rather than missing private net purchases.

15. Nguyen, "The International Investment Position".

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An analysis of the June 2011 survey data also indicated that some net purchases by foreign official agencies had been included in private net purchases and should be removed. As a result, private net purchases for the quarters between June 2010 and June 2011 were revised down. In addition, for yearend 2010, private holdings of U.S. corporate stocks in the IIP accounts were revised up $26.6 billion to reflect greater price appreciation.

The June 2011 survey revealed that foreign private holdings of U.S. corporate bonds were $39.0 billion higher than previous estimates. This difference was due to an underestimate of the price appreciation of U.S. corporate bonds rather than missing private net purchases. Private net purchases for 2009–2011 were revised down because of revisions to monthly TIC data. For yearend 2010, private holdings of U.S. corporate bonds in the IIP accounts were revised up $21.5 billion to reflect greater price appreciation.

Nonbank liabilities. Increases in nonbank liabilities were revised down $3.4 billion for 2009 and $14.5 billion for 2010, reflecting the incorporation of revised data from the TIC reporting system and BEA's quarterly and annual surveys of direct investment.[16] Increases in nonbank liabilities were revised down $7.3 billion for 2011, primarily as a result of the incorporation of revised data from the Bank for International Settlements.

Bank liabilities. Decreases in bank liabilities for 2009 were revised up $7.3 billion, and increases in bank liabilities for 2010 were revised down $1.2 billion, reflecting the incorporation of revised data from the TIC reporting system and BEA's quarterly and annual surveys of direct investment. For 2011, increases in bank liabilities were revised up $52.5 billion, mostly reflecting the incorporation of revised data from the TIC reporting system.

Statistical discrepancy

The statistical discrepancy is defined as the sum of the balances on the current, capital, and financial accounts, with the sign reversed.[17] In principle, the combined deficit (or surplus) on the current and capital accounts should equal net financial inflows (or outflows) in the financial account. In practice, however, they differ because of incomplete source data, gaps in coverage, timing differences, or other errors and omissions.

For 2009, the statistical discrepancy was revised up $11.6 billion to $142.4 billion as a result of an upward revision to the current-account deficit and a downward revision to net financial inflows. For 2010, the discrepancy was revised down $157.5 billion to $59.2 billion, mostly as a result of an upward revision to net financial inflows. For 2011, the discrepancy was revised from a positive $80.5 billion to a negative $89.2 billion, mostly as a result of an upward revision to net financial inflows.

16. Nonbank liabilities include intercompany debt between affiliated financial intermediaries that is collected in surveys of direct investment and reclassified to the nonbank accounts, as recommended by international statistical standards.

17. A negative value indicates that net financial inflows exceed the combined deficits on the current and capital accounts; a positive value indicates that the combined deficits on the current and capital accounts exceed net financial inflows.

Appendix A. Revisions to U.S. International Transactions

[Millions of dollars, quarters seasonally adjusted]

(Credits +, debits –) [1]	Exports of goods and services and income receipts			Imports of goods and services and income payments			Unilateral current transfers, net (inflows +, outflows –)			Balance on current account			Capital-account transactions, net (inflows +, outflows –)			Net financial flows (inflows +, outflows –)		
	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision
2009	2,174,533	2,180,553	6,020	–2,427,804	–2,439,990	–12,186	–123,280	–122,459	821	–376,551	–381,896	–5,345	–140	–140	0	245,919	239,671	–6,248
2010	2,500,817	2,518,767	17,950	–2,835,620	–2,829,645	5,975	–136,095	–131,074	5,021	–470,898	–441,951	28,947	–152	–157	–5	254,289	382,871	128,582
2011	2,843,764	2,847,988	4,224	–3,182,655	–3,180,861	1,794	–134,550	–133,053	1,497	–473,440	–465,926	7,514	–1,160	–1,212	–52	[2] 394,137	556,347	[2] 162,210
2009: I	524,276	525,222	946	–589,791	–594,817	–5,026	–29,738	–28,905	833	–95,253	–98,500	–3,247	–20	–20	0	14,799	7,591	–7,208
II	522,990	522,332	–658	–575,304	–578,983	–3,679	–30,497	–30,331	166	–82,811	–86,982	–4,171	–29	–29	0	10,360	26,945	16,585
III	545,364	546,847	1,483	–609,953	–609,608	345	–33,269	–32,935	334	–97,858	–95,697	2,161	–36	–36	0	57,915	48,445	–9,470
IV	581,904	586,153	4,249	–652,756	–656,583	–3,827	–29,777	–30,289	–512	–100,629	–100,719	–90	–56	–56	0	162,844	156,691	–6,153
2010: I	595,359	599,298	3,939	–678,617	–675,611	3,006	–35,034	–34,681	353	–118,292	–110,994	7,298	–3	–3	0	32,482	58,654	26,172
II	616,163	617,954	1,791	–703,516	–697,957	5,559	–32,947	–31,710	1,237	–120,300	–111,713	8,587	–2	–2	0	28,079	26,491	–1,588
III	632,309	636,778	4,469	–717,682	–718,137	–455	–34,754	–33,216	1,538	–120,127	–114,574	5,553	–146	–146	0	164,388	206,099	41,711
IV	656,986	664,736	7,750	–735,804	–737,941	–2,137	–33,360	–31,466	1,894	–112,179	–104,671	7,508	–2	–7	–5	29,340	91,627	62,287
2011: I	687,900	689,593	1,693	–773,914	–774,367	–453	–32,263	–35,223	–2,960	–118,277	–119,997	–1,720	–29	–29	0	156,012	208,955	52,943
II	715,132	713,499	–1,633	–803,056	–798,839	4,217	–35,508	–33,777	1,731	–123,431	–119,117	4,314	–829	–829	0	35,799	113,391	77,592
III	724,627	724,800	173	–798,764	–801,143	–2,379	–33,489	–31,815	1,674	–107,626	–108,158	–532	–300	–300	0	153,720	170,552	16,832
IV	716,105	720,095	3,990	–806,921	–806,512	409	–33,290	–32,240	1,050	–124,105	–118,656	5,449	–3	–55	–52	[2] 48,605	63,449	[2] 14,844

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

2. The previously published statistics exclude financial derivatives, net (table 1, line 70) for the fourth quarter of 2011, which were not available.

NOTE. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.