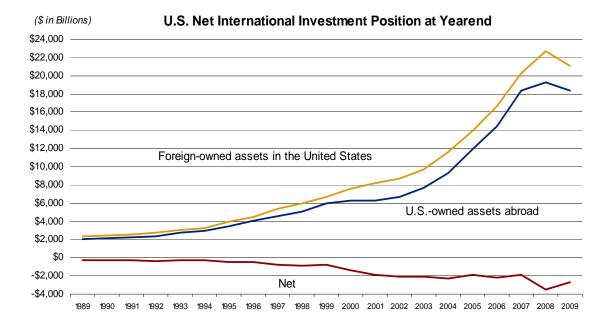


VALUE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE U.S. DECLINES MORE THAN VALUE OF U.S. INVESTMENTS ABROAD IN 2009

2009 Yearend U.S. Net International Investment Position

The U.S. net international investment position at yearend 2009 was -\$2,737.8 billion (preliminary), as the value of foreign investments in the United States exceeded the value of U.S. investments abroad. At yearend 2008, the U.S. net international investment position was -\$3,493.9 billion (revised).



- The \$756.0 billion change in the U.S. net investment position from yearend 2008 to yearend 2009 reflected (1) price appreciation of U.S.-held foreign stocks that surpassed the price appreciation of foreign-held U.S. stocks, (2) appreciation of most major currencies against the U.S. dollar that raised the dollar value of U.S.-owned assets abroad, and (3) "other" changes (such as changes in reporting panels and capital gains and losses from the sales of direct investment assets) that raised the value of U.S.-owned assets abroad more than the value of foreign-owned assets in the United States.
- The impact of these differences was partly offset by net foreign acquisitions of financial assets in the United States that exceeded net U.S. acquisitions of financial assets abroad.
- U.S.-owned assets abroad were \$18,379.1 billion at yearend 2009, compared with \$19,244.9 billion at yearend 2008.
- Foreign-owned assets in the United States were \$21,116.9 billion at yearend 2009, compared with \$22,738.8 billion at yearend 2008.

BEA statistics—including GDP, personal income, the balance of payments, foreign direct investment, the input-output accounts, and economic statistics for states, local areas, and industries—are available on the BEA Web site: www.bea.gov. E-mail alerts are also available.

NOTE: Statistics in this release include direct investment positions valued at current cost. The current-cost method values the U.S. and foreign parents' share of their affiliates' investment in plant and equipment using the current cost of capital equipment, in land using general price indexes, and in inventories using estimates of their replacement cost.