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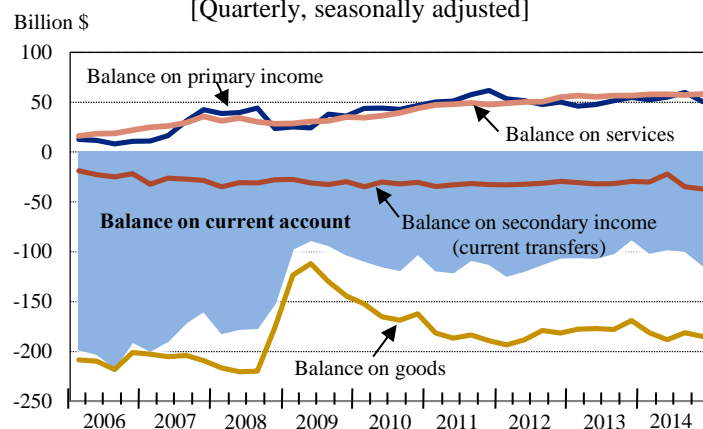
U.S. International Transactions: Fourth Quarter and Year 2014

Fourth Quarter

Current Account

The U.S. current-account deficit—a net measure of transactions between the United States and the rest of the world in goods, services, primary income (investment income and compensation), and secondary income (current transfers)—increased to \$113.5 billion (preliminary) in the fourth quarter of 2014 from \$98.9 billion (revised) in the third quarter. The deficit increased to 2.6 percent of current-dollar gross domestic product (GDP) from 2.2 percent in the third quarter. The increase in the current-account deficit was primarily accounted for by a decrease in the surplus on primary income. In addition, the deficits on goods and secondary income increased. These changes were partly offset by an increase in the surplus on services.

U.S. Current-Account Balance and Its Components
[Quarterly, seasonally adjusted]



Goods and services

The deficit on goods and services increased to \$127.0 billion in the fourth quarter from \$123.9 billion in the third quarter.

Notice About the 2015 Annual Revision of the U.S. International Transactions Accounts

The annual revision of the U.S. international transactions accounts will be released along with preliminary estimates for the first quarter of 2015 on June 18, 2015. An article previewing the annual revisions will appear in the April 2015 issue of the [Survey of Current Business](#).

NOTE: This news release is available on [BEA's Web site](http://www.bea.gov) <www.bea.gov> along with [Highlights](#) related to this release, the latest detailed [statistics](#) for U.S. international transactions, and a description of the [estimation methods](#) used to compile them. The fourth-quarter statistics in this release are preliminary and will be revised on June 18, 2015. All links in the text of this release—including archived versions of this release—refer to the latest available statistics.

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Goods The deficit on goods increased to \$185.2 billion in the fourth quarter from \$181.1 billion in the third quarter.

Goods exports decreased to \$410.1 billion from \$415.0 billion. Exports decreased in three of the six major general-merchandise end-use categories. The largest decrease was in industrial supplies and materials; exports also decreased in automotive vehicles, parts, and engines and in consumer goods except food and automotive. The decrease in industrial supplies and materials—which more than accounted for the total decrease in general merchandise exports—mostly reflected a decrease in exports of petroleum and products. The decrease in automotive vehicles, parts, and engines was more than accounted for by a decrease in exports of passenger cars. Exports increased in nonmonetary gold and in three major general-merchandise end-use categories. The largest general-merchandise increase was in foods, feeds, and beverages; the increase was more than accounted for by an increase in exports of soybeans, which was partly offset by a decrease in exports of grains and preparations ([ITA Table 2.1](#)).

Goods imports decreased to \$595.3 billion from \$596.1 billion. Imports decreased in three of the six major general-merchandise end-use categories and in nonmonetary gold. The largest decrease—which more than accounted for the total decrease in goods imports—was in industrial supplies and materials; as with exports, the decrease mostly reflected a decrease in petroleum and products. The largest increase was in consumer goods except food and automotive, mostly reflecting an increase in other household goods, including cell phones ([ITA Table 2.1](#)).

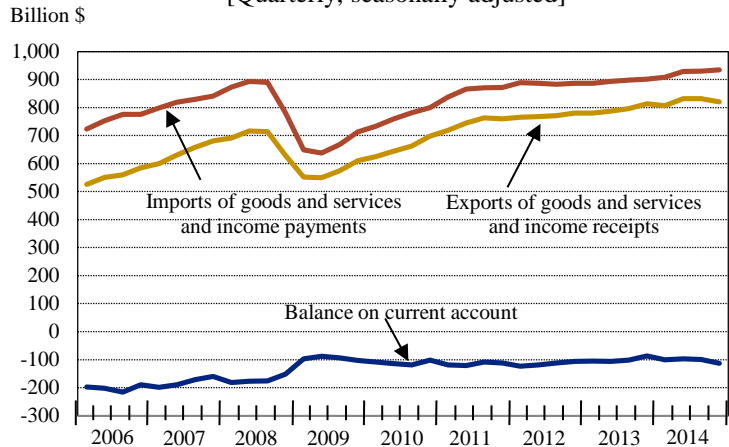
Services The surplus on services increased to \$58.2 billion in the fourth quarter from \$57.2 billion in the third quarter.

Services exports increased to \$180.4 billion from \$176.6 billion. Exports increased in all nine major services categories. The largest increases were in financial services and in travel (for all purposes including education). The increase in financial services was largely due to increases in financial management, financial advisory, and custody services and in securities brokerage, underwriting, and related services. The increase in travel (for all purposes including education) reflected an increase in personal travel that was partly offset by a decrease in business travel ([ITA Table 3.1](#)).

Services imports increased to \$122.3 billion from \$119.5 billion. Imports increased in seven of the nine major services categories. The largest increase was in travel (for all purposes including education), mainly reflecting an increase in business travel; personal travel also increased ([ITA Table 3.1](#)).

U.S. Current-Account Transactions

[Quarterly, seasonally adjusted]



Primary income

The surplus on primary income decreased to \$50.6 billion in the fourth quarter from \$59.8 billion in the third quarter.

Investment income Income receipts from foreigners on U.S. holdings of financial assets abroad decreased to \$201.3 billion from \$210.0 billion ([ITA Table 4.1](#)). The decrease was more than accounted for by a decrease in direct investment income on equity from foreign affiliates in all major industries ([ITA Table 4.2](#)).

Income payments to foreigners on U.S. liabilities increased to \$148.4 billion from \$147.8 billion ([ITA Table 4.1](#)). The increase was more than accounted for by an increase in portfolio investment income payments, mainly due to increased interest on long-term debt securities ([ITA Table 4.3](#)). The increase in portfolio investment income payments was partly offset by a decrease in direct investment income payments, mostly reflecting a decrease in income on equity ([ITA Table 4.2](#)).

Compensation of employees Receipts for compensation of U.S. residents paid by nonresidents was nearly unchanged at \$1.7 billion in the fourth quarter. Payments for compensation of foreign residents paid by U.S. residents increased to \$4.1 billion from \$4.0 billion.

Secondary income (current transfers)

The deficit on secondary income increased to \$37.0 billion in the fourth quarter from \$34.8 billion in the third quarter. Secondary income receipts and payments include U.S. government and private transfers, such as U.S. government grants and pensions, fines and penalties, withholding taxes, personal transfers (remittances), insurance-related transfers, and other current transfers.

Secondary income receipts decreased to \$27.3 billion from \$28.0 billion; the decrease was more than accounted for by a decrease in private transfers, primarily insurance-related transfers ([ITA Table 5.1](#)).

Secondary income payments increased to \$64.4 billion from \$62.8 billion, mostly reflecting an increase in private transfers, primarily fines and penalties and withholding taxes ([ITA Table 5.1](#)).

Capital Account

Capital-account receipts for the fourth quarter were zero and capital-account payments are not available because source data are not yet available. Source data on fourth-quarter capital-account payments will be incorporated with the release of the 2015 first-quarter U.S. International Transactions on June 18, 2015. In the third quarter, capital-account receipts and payments were zero.

Financial Account

Net U.S. borrowing measured by financial-account transactions was \$10.8 billion in the fourth quarter, down from \$22.0 billion in the third quarter. Both net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives and net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives

decreased in the fourth quarter, but the incurrence of liabilities decreased more. Net transactions in financial derivatives other than reserves reflected more net borrowing than in the third quarter.

Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives

Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives was \$77.2 billion in the fourth quarter, down from \$353.0 billion in the third quarter.

Direct investment assets (equity and debt instruments) Net acquisition of direct investment assets was \$128.3 billion in the fourth quarter, up from \$96.8 billion in the third quarter. The increase was largely due to an increase in net acquisition of equity other than reinvestment of earnings. Also contributing to the increase was a shift to net acquisition of debt instrument assets by U.S. affiliates ([ITA Table 6.1](#)).

Portfolio investment assets (equity and investment fund shares and debt securities) Net U.S. acquisition of portfolio investment assets abroad was \$89.8 billion in the fourth quarter, down from \$161.5 billion in the third quarter. Transactions in foreign debt securities shifted to net U.S. sales of \$46.6 billion from net U.S. purchases of \$33.5 billion, a shift largely accounted for by a shift to net sales of corporate bonds and notes. In contrast, net U.S. purchases of foreign equity and investment fund shares increased to \$136.4 billion from \$128.0 billion ([ITA Table 7.1](#)).

Other investment assets (currency and deposits, loans, insurance technical reserves, and trade credit and advances) Net U.S. sales of other investment assets abroad (sales in excess of acquisitions) were \$138.4 billion in the fourth quarter, a shift from net acquisition of \$95.7 billion in the third quarter. The shift to net sales reflected shifts to net U.S. withdrawals of deposits abroad and net foreign repayment of U.S. loans to foreign residents ([ITA Table 8.1](#)).

Reserve assets Transactions in U.S. reserve assets decreased holdings by \$2.5 billion in the fourth quarter, after decreasing holdings by \$0.9 billion in the third quarter. The decreases in both quarters reflected decreases in the U.S. reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.

Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives

Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities to foreigners excluding financial derivatives was \$56.2 billion in the fourth quarter, down from \$350.7 billion in the third quarter.

Direct investment liabilities (equity and debt instruments) Net incurrence of direct investment liabilities to foreigners was \$49.7 billion in the fourth quarter, down from \$86.4 billion in the third quarter. The decrease was largely accounted for by a shift to net repayment from net incurrence of debt instrument liabilities, reflecting a shift to net repayment by U.S. parent companies and a reduction in net incurrence by U.S. affiliates. Lower fourth-quarter net incurrence of liabilities in equity other than reinvestment of earnings also contributed to the decrease in the net incurrence of direct investment liabilities ([ITA Table 6.1](#)).

Portfolio investment liabilities (equity and investment fund shares and debt securities) Net U.S. incurrence of portfolio investment liabilities to foreigners was \$145.8 billion in the fourth quarter, down from \$241.1 billion in the third quarter. Net foreign sales of U.S. equity and investment fund shares

were \$12.6 billion, a shift from net foreign purchases of \$85.4 billion. Net foreign purchases of U.S. debt securities were \$158.4 billion, up from \$155.7 billion ([ITA Table 7.1](#)).

Other investment liabilities (currency and deposits, loans, insurance technical reserves, trade credit and advances, and special drawing rights allocations) Net U.S. repayment (repayments in excess of incurrences) of other investment liabilities to foreigners was \$139.3 billion in the fourth quarter, a shift from net incurrence of \$23.2 billion in the third quarter. The shift reflected a shift to net withdrawals of foreign-resident deposits ([ITA Table 8.1](#)).

Financial derivatives other than reserves

Net transactions in financial derivatives other than reserves were -\$31.7 billion in the fourth quarter, representing net borrowing. This was an increase from net borrowing of \$24.3 billion in the third quarter. The fourth-quarter increase reflected the appreciation of the dollar as over-the-counter and exchange-traded contracts written to hedge currency exposures resulted in higher net cash receipts to U.S. residents (net borrowing). Transactions in financial derivatives are only available as a net value equal to transactions for assets less transactions for liabilities. A positive value represents net cash payments by U.S. residents to foreign residents from settlements of derivatives contracts (net lending) and a negative value represents net U.S. cash receipts (net borrowing).

Statistical discrepancy

The statistical discrepancy is the difference between net acquisition of assets and net incurrence of liabilities in the financial account (including financial derivatives) less the difference between total credits and total debits recorded in the current and capital accounts. The statistical discrepancy was \$102.7 billion in the fourth quarter compared with \$76.9 billion in the third quarter.

* * *

In the fourth quarter, the U.S. dollar appreciated 6.2 percent on a trade-weighted quarterly average basis against a group of 7 major currencies, after appreciating 1.9 percent on the same basis in the third quarter. Exchange rate data are based on Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.10.

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The Year 2014

Current Account

The U.S. current-account deficit increased to \$410.6 billion (preliminary) in 2014 from \$400.3 billion in 2013. The deficit was 2.4 percent of current-dollar GDP in both 2014 and 2013.

Goods and services

The deficit on goods and services increased to \$504.7 billion in 2014 from \$476.4 billion in 2013.

Goods The deficit on goods increased to \$735.8 billion in 2014 from \$701.7 billion in 2013.

Goods exports increased to \$1,635.1 billion from \$1,592.8 billion. Exports increased in all six major general-merchandise end-use categories but decreased in nonmonetary gold. The largest increases were in capital goods except automotive, in consumer goods except food and automotive, and in industrial supplies and materials. The increase in capital goods except automotive reflected increases in machinery and equipment except consumer-type and in civilian aircraft, engines, and parts. The increase in consumer goods except food and automotive was largely accounted for by an increase in durable goods. The increase in industrial supplies and materials was mostly accounted for by an increase in exports of petroleum and products ([ITA Table 2.1](#)).

Goods imports increased to \$2,370.9 billion from \$2,294.5 billion. Imports increased in five of the six major general-merchandise end-use categories. The largest increases were in capital goods except automotive and in consumer goods except food and automotive. The increase in capital goods except automotive was mostly accounted for by increases in machinery and equipment except consumer-type. The increase in consumer goods except food and automotive partly reflected increases in imports of medicinal, dental, and pharmaceutical products and in other household goods, including cell phones. Imports decreased in industrial supplies and materials, a decrease that was more than accounted for by a decrease in imports of petroleum and products ([ITA Table 2.1](#)).

Services The surplus on services increased to \$231.1 billion in 2014 from \$225.3 billion in 2013.

Services exports increased to \$709.4 billion from \$687.4 billion. Exports increased in seven of the nine major services categories. The largest increases were in other business services—particularly professional and management consulting services and research and development services—and in financial services ([ITA Table 3.1](#)).

Services imports increased to \$478.3 billion from \$462.1 billion. Imports increased in six of the nine major categories. The largest increase was in travel (for all purposes including education), specifically in personal travel. Increases in other business services and in transport also contributed to the increase in services imports ([ITA Table 3.1](#)).

Primary income

The surplus on primary income increased to \$217.9 billion in 2014 from \$199.7 billion in 2013.

Investment income Income receipts from foreigners on U.S. holdings of financial assets abroad increased to \$812.8 billion from \$773.4 billion ([ITA Table 4.1](#)). The increase was largely accounted for by an increase in portfolio investment income, particularly income receipts on equity and investment fund shares by financial institutions other than deposit-taking institutions ([ITA Table 4.3](#)). Direct investment income receipts also increased, reflecting an increase in reinvested earnings ([ITA Table 4.2](#)).

Income payments to foreigners on U.S. liabilities increased to \$585.9 billion from \$564.9 billion ([ITA Table 4.1](#)). The increase mostly reflected an increase in portfolio investment income payments, primarily on equity and investment fund shares of nonfinancial institutions ([ITA Table 4.3](#)). Direct investment income payments also increased. Other investment income payments decreased.

Compensation of employees Receipts for compensation of U.S. residents paid by nonresidents increased to \$6.9 billion from \$6.7 billion. Payments for compensation of foreign residents paid by U.S. residents increased to \$15.9 billion from \$15.6 billion.

Secondary income (current transfers)

The deficit on secondary income increased to \$123.8 billion in 2014 from \$123.5 billion in 2013.

Secondary income receipts increased to \$127.1 billion from \$118.4 billion; the increase was more than accounted for by an increase in U.S. government transfers, primarily fines and penalties ([ITA Table 5.1](#)).

Secondary income payments increased to \$250.9 billion from \$241.9 billion; the increase was more than accounted for by an increase in private transfers, primarily insurance-related transfers and withholding taxes ([ITA Table 5.1](#)).

Capital Account

The capital-account deficit was \$0.04 billion in 2014, down from \$0.4 billion in 2013.

Financial Account

Net U.S. borrowing measured by financial-account transactions was \$141.6 billion in 2014, down from \$370.7 billion in 2013. Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives increased in 2014, and net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives decreased. A shift to a negative value in net transactions in financial derivatives other than reserves partly offset the other two changes.

Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives

Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives was \$820.5 billion in 2014, up from \$644.8 billion in 2013.

Direct investment assets (equity and debt instruments) Net acquisition of direct investment assets was \$353.2 billion in 2014, down from \$408.2 billion in 2013. The decrease was more than accounted for by a shift to net sales of debt instrument assets ([ITA Table 6.1](#)).

Portfolio investment assets (equity and investment fund shares and debt securities) Net U.S. acquisition of portfolio investment assets abroad was \$547.4 billion in 2014, up from \$489.9 billion in 2013. Net U.S. purchases of foreign equity and investment fund shares increased to \$437.1 billion from \$275.2 billion. In contrast, net U.S. purchases of foreign debt securities decreased to \$110.3 billion from \$214.6 billion, reflecting lower net purchases of commercial paper and corporate bonds and notes ([ITA Table 7.1](#)).

Other investment assets (currency and deposits, loans, insurance technical reserves, and trade credit and advances) Net U.S. sales of other investment assets abroad were \$76.5 billion in 2014, down

from net sales of \$250.3 billion in 2013. The decrease was more than accounted for by a shift to net acquisition of loans ([ITA Table 8.1](#)).

Reserve assets Transactions in U.S. reserve assets decreased holdings by \$3.6 billion in 2014, after decreasing holdings by \$3.1 billion in 2013. The decreases in both years were more than accounted for by decreases in the U.S. reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.

Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives

Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities to foreigners excluding financial derivatives was \$908.6 billion in 2014, down from \$1,017.7 billion in 2013.

Direct investment liabilities (equity and debt instruments) Net incurrence of direct investment liabilities to foreigners was \$93.1 billion in 2014, down from \$295.0 billion in 2013. The decrease was largely accounted for by a reduction in net incurrence of liabilities in equity other than reinvestment of earnings. A reduction in net incurrence of debt instrument liabilities also contributed to the decrease ([ITA Table 6.1](#)).

Portfolio investment liabilities (equity and investment fund shares and debt securities) Net U.S. incurrence of portfolio investment liabilities to foreigners was \$692.5 billion in 2014, up from \$490.9 billion in 2013. Net foreign purchases of U.S. equity and investment fund shares were \$169.9 billion, a shift from net foreign sales of \$85.4 billion in 2013. Net foreign purchases of U.S. debt securities were \$522.7 billion, down from \$576.4 billion ([ITA Table 7.1](#)).

Other investment liabilities (currency and deposits, loans, insurance technical reserves, trade credit and advances, and special drawing rights allocations) Net U.S. incurrence of other investment liabilities to foreigners was \$123.0 billion in 2014, down from \$231.8 billion in 2013. The decrease reflected a shift to net withdrawals of foreign-resident deposits ([ITA Table 8.1](#)).

Financial derivatives other than reserves

Net transactions in financial derivatives other than reserves were -\$53.5 billion in 2014, representing net borrowing. This was a shift from net lending of \$2.2 billion in 2013. Transactions in financial derivatives are only available as a net value equal to transactions for assets less transactions for liabilities. A positive value represents net cash payments by U.S. residents to foreign residents from settlements of derivatives contracts (net lending) and a negative value represents net U.S. cash receipts (net borrowing).

Statistical discrepancy

The statistical discrepancy was \$269.0 billion in 2014 compared with \$30.0 billion in 2013.

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In 2014, the U.S. dollar appreciated 3.3 percent on a trade-weighted yearly average basis against a group of 7 major currencies. In 2013, the U.S. dollar appreciated 3.3 percent on the same basis. From

yearend 2013 to yearend 2014, the dollar appreciated 11.7 percent against the major currencies. Exchange rate data are based on Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.10.

Revisions

Statistics for the first three quarters of 2014 were revised to reflect revised seasonal adjustments and, for the third quarter, newly available and revised source data. For the third quarter, the current-account deficit is revised downward to \$98.9 billion from \$100.3 billion. The goods deficit is revised downward to \$181.1 billion from \$182.1 billion. The services surplus is revised downward to \$57.2 billion from \$57.7 billion. The primary income surplus is revised upward to \$59.8 billion from \$59.0 billion. The secondary income deficit is revised downward to \$34.8 billion from \$34.9 billion. Third-quarter net borrowing from financial-account transactions is revised downward to \$22.0 billion from \$22.5 billion. Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives is revised downward to \$353.0 billion from \$358.2 billion, and net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives is revised downward to \$350.7 billion from \$356.4 billion.

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Release dates in 2015:

Fourth Quarter and Year 2014	March 19, 2015 (Thursday)
First Quarter 2015 and Annual Revisions.....	June 18, 2015 (Thursday)
Second Quarter 2015.....	September 17, 2015 (Thursday)
Third Quarter 2015	December 17, 2015 (Thursday)

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Table 1. U.S. International Transactions--Continues

[Millions of dollars]

Line		2013	2014 ^P	Change: 2013 to 2014	Seasonally adjusted					Change: 2014:III to 2014:IV
					2013	2014				
						IV	I ^r	II ^r	III ^r	
	Current account									
1	Exports of goods and services and income receipts (credits).....	3,178,744	3,291,353	112,609	814,014	806,984	832,195	831,295	820,879	-10,416
2	Exports of goods and services.....	2,280,194	2,344,528	64,334	581,692	575,003	587,389	591,629	590,507	-1,122
3	Goods.....	1,592,784	1,635,133	42,349	407,103	400,442	409,620	414,991	410,080	-4,911
4	General merchandise.....	1,557,445	1,611,954	54,509	401,300	393,472	405,612	410,199	402,671	-7,528
5	Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	136,184	144,176	7,992	37,797	36,821	36,613	34,423	36,319	1,896
6	Industrial supplies and materials.....	492,050	501,269	9,219	128,833	123,202	127,012	129,731	121,324	-8,407
7	Capital goods except automotive.....	534,552	550,310	15,758	134,877	134,523	137,189	139,243	139,355	112
8	Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	152,556	159,453	6,897	38,593	37,165	39,758	42,287	40,242	-2,045
9	Consumer goods except food and automotive.....	188,359	198,542	10,183	47,373	48,300	50,073	50,227	49,942	-285
10	Other general merchandise.....	53,744	58,203	4,459	13,828	13,460	14,967	14,287	15,489	1,202
11	Net exports of goods under merchandising.....	616	533	-83	149	141	116	137	138	1
12	Nonmonetary gold.....	34,724	22,646	-12,078	5,654	6,829	3,891	4,655	7,271	2,616
13	Services.....	687,410	709,395	21,985	174,589	174,561	177,769	176,638	180,427	3,789
14	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	16,295	18,710	2,415	4,802	4,223	4,506	4,877	5,104	227
15	Transport.....	87,267	90,237	2,970	22,180	22,028	22,437	22,720	23,052	332
16	Travel (for all purposes including education) ¹	173,131	176,951	3,820	44,054	44,055	44,793	43,689	44,414	725
17	Insurance services.....	16,096	16,728	632	4,080	4,007	4,146	4,258	4,317	59
18	Financial services.....	84,066	88,418	4,352	22,081	21,180	22,706	21,385	23,148	1,763
19	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	129,178	132,653	3,475	31,866	32,758	33,774	32,890	33,230	340
20	Telecommunications, computer, and information services.....	33,409	33,356	-53	8,303	8,057	8,444	8,422	8,433	11
21	Other business services.....	123,447	128,527	5,080	31,570	31,687	31,094	32,774	32,973	199
22	Government goods and services n.i.e.	24,522	23,815	-707	5,653	6,565	5,870	5,623	5,757	134
23	Primary income receipts	780,120	819,705	39,585	200,446	200,290	204,701	211,683	203,032	-8,651
24	Investment income.....	773,425	812,827	39,402	198,759	198,583	202,984	209,960	201,300	-8,660
25	Direct investment income.....	466,706	473,763	7,057	120,357	116,491	118,234	123,867	115,171	-8,696
26	Portfolio investment income.....	275,704	307,627	31,923	70,968	74,303	76,776	78,305	78,244	-61
27	Other investment income.....	30,637	31,135	498	7,368	7,693	7,900	7,718	7,824	106
28	Reserve asset income.....	377	302	-75	66	96	74	70	61	-9
29	Compensation of employees.....	6,695	6,878	183	1,686	1,707	1,716	1,723	1,732	9
30	Secondary income (current transfer) receipts ²	118,429	127,120	8,691	31,876	31,691	40,105	27,984	27,340	-644
31	Imports of goods and services and income payments (debits).....	3,578,998	3,701,981	122,983	901,330	907,953	929,484	930,214	934,330	4,116
32	Imports of goods and services.....	2,756,586	2,849,239	92,653	694,140	698,520	717,617	715,567	717,534	1,967
33	Goods.....	2,294,453	2,370,920	76,467	576,193	581,712	597,862	596,083	595,263	-820
34	General merchandise.....	2,276,712	2,355,438	78,726	572,027	577,891	594,120	591,829	591,598	-231
35	Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	116,024	126,644	10,620	29,143	30,076	32,404	32,211	31,953	-258
36	Industrial supplies and materials.....	686,594	671,030	-15,564	167,653	174,662	170,431	166,839	159,099	-7,740
37	Capital goods except automotive.....	557,839	595,655	37,816	142,281	142,978	148,717	151,071	152,890	1,819
38	Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	309,571	328,493	18,922	79,808	77,366	83,308	83,561	84,258	697
39	Consumer goods except food and automotive.....	533,946	559,309	25,363	135,414	135,055	140,566	139,106	144,582	5,476
40	Other general merchandise.....	72,738	74,307	1,569	17,728	17,755	18,695	19,041	18,816	-225
41	Nonmonetary gold.....	17,741	15,482	-2,259	4,166	3,820	3,743	4,254	3,666	-588
42	Services.....	462,134	478,319	16,185	117,947	116,809	119,755	119,485	122,271	2,786
43	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	7,620	7,590	-30	1,797	1,820	1,998	1,882	1,891	9
44	Transport.....	90,754	94,410	3,656	23,299	22,960	23,379	23,581	24,490	909
45	Travel (for all purposes including education) ¹	104,677	111,714	7,037	26,766	26,439	28,273	27,927	29,074	1,147
46	Insurance services.....	50,454	49,315	-1,139	12,348	11,966	12,331	12,357	12,660	303
47	Financial services.....	18,683	19,658	975	5,058	4,623	4,856	5,025	5,153	128
48	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	39,015	41,940	2,925	9,855	10,514	10,260	10,610	10,556	-54
49	Telecommunications, computer, and information services.....	32,877	33,261	384	8,415	8,276	8,298	8,332	8,356	24
50	Other business services.....	92,710	96,609	3,899	24,183	24,155	24,227	23,924	24,303	379
51	Government goods and services n.i.e.	25,343	23,822	-1,521	6,227	6,057	6,131	5,846	5,789	-57
52	Primary income payments.....	580,466	601,801	21,335	145,806	147,770	149,785	151,837	152,410	573
53	Investment income.....	564,897	585,931	21,034	141,857	143,942	145,788	147,843	148,357	514
54	Direct investment income.....	175,830	178,181	2,351	43,667	43,192	44,963	45,134	44,892	-242
55	Portfolio investment income.....	372,738	393,581	20,843	94,374	97,277	97,179	99,179	99,946	767
56	Other investment income.....	16,329	14,169	-2,160	3,815	3,473	3,646	3,530	3,519	-11
57	Compensation of employees.....	15,569	15,871	302	3,950	3,828	3,997	3,994	4,052	58
58	Secondary income (current transfer) payments ²	241,945	250,940	8,995	61,384	61,663	62,082	62,810	64,386	1,576
	Capital account									
59	Capital transfer receipts and other credits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Capital transfer payments and other debits	412	44	-368	(*)	43	2	0	n.a.	n.a.

Table 1. U.S. International Transactions--Table Ends

[Millions of dollars]

Line		2013	2014 ^P	Change: 2013 to 2014	Seasonally adjusted					Change: 2014:III to 2014:IV
					2013	2014				
						IV	I ^r	II ^r	III ^r	
Financial account										
61	Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives (net increase in assets / financial outflow (+)).....	644,763	820,488	175,725	195,454	146,352	243,944	352,996	77,195	-275,801
62	Direct investment assets.....	408,243	353,161	-55,082	104,296	34,606	93,508	96,775	128,272	31,497
63	Equity.....	352,106	361,827	9,721	86,087	53,133	87,287	101,009	120,399	19,390
64	Debt instruments.....	56,137	-8,666	-64,803	18,210	-18,527	6,221	-4,233	7,873	12,106
65	Portfolio investment assets.....	489,877	547,405	57,528	155,892	100,674	195,471	161,457	89,803	-71,654
66	Equity and investment fund shares.....	275,244	437,149	161,905	95,443	81,259	91,480	127,967	136,443	8,476
67	Debt securities.....	214,633	110,256	-104,377	60,449	19,415	103,991	33,490	-46,640	-80,130
68	Short term.....	45,373	11,608	-33,765	-14,913	-12,213	45,733	-3,885	-18,027	-14,142
69	Long term.....	169,260	98,649	-70,611	75,362	31,629	58,258	37,374	-28,612	-65,986
70	Other investment assets.....	-250,260	-76,496	173,764	-61,952	12,028	-45,809	95,653	-138,368	-234,021
71	Currency and deposits.....	-115,641	-139,129	-23,488	-1,305	-32,979	-19,542	32,071	-118,679	-150,750
72	Loans.....	-137,978	75,477	213,455	-61,889	56,790	-27,586	65,578	-19,306	-84,884
73	Insurance technical reserves.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
74	Trade credit and advances.....	3,359	-12,844	-16,203	1,242	-11,783	1,319	-1,996	-383	1,613
75	Reserve assets.....	-3,097	-3,583	-486	-2,782	-956	773	-889	-2,511	-1,622
76	Monetary gold.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	Special drawing rights.....	22	23	1	6	8	8	4	3	-1
78	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.....	-3,438	-3,849	-411	-2,835	-1,040	710	-951	-2,568	-1,617
79	Other reserve assets.....	319	243	-76	47	76	55	59	54	-5
80	Currency and deposits.....	3	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	0
81	Securities.....	315	234	-81	45	72	51	58	53	-5
82	Financial derivatives.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	Other claims.....	1	4	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
84	Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives (net increase in liabilities / financial inflow (+)).....	1,017,669	908,601	-109,068	341,838	240,406	261,284	350,703	56,208	-294,495
85	Direct investment liabilities.....	294,972	93,054	-201,918	97,161	-121,051	78,021	86,358	49,726	-36,632
86	Equity.....	226,834	77,156	-149,678	69,487	-99,763	63,641	62,355	50,922	-11,433
87	Debt instruments.....	68,138	15,899	-52,239	27,673	-21,288	14,380	24,003	-1,196	-25,199
88	Portfolio investment liabilities.....	490,943	692,541	201,598	153,226	237,867	67,750	241,138	145,786	-95,352
89	Equity and investment fund shares.....	-85,407	169,869	255,276	-91,980	93,624	3,418	85,447	-12,620	-98,067
90	Debt securities.....	576,351	522,672	-53,679	245,207	144,244	64,331	155,690	158,406	2,716
91	Short term.....	46,718	19,588	-27,130	63,085	12,897	-27,363	-8,255	42,310	50,565
92	Long term.....	529,632	503,084	-26,548	182,122	131,347	91,694	163,945	116,097	-47,848
93	Other investment liabilities.....	231,753	123,006	-108,747	91,451	123,590	115,513	23,207	-139,304	-162,511
94	Currency and deposits.....	172,286	47,923	-124,363	82,773	3,212	105,061	41,393	-101,743	-143,136
95	Loans.....	47,606	67,843	20,237	4,994	110,910	7,340	-13,452	-36,954	-23,502
96	Insurance technical reserves.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
97	Trade credit and advances.....	11,861	7,239	-4,622	3,684	9,468	3,113	-4,735	-606	4,129
98	Special drawing rights allocations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Financial derivatives other than reserves, net transactions ³.....	2,248	-53,531	-55,779	2,929	5,277	-2,804	-24,267	-31,737	-7,470
Statistical discrepancy										
100	Statistical discrepancy ⁴.....	30,008	269,027	239,019	-56,138	12,235	77,145	76,946	102,701	25,755
Balances										
101	Balance on current account (line 1 less line 31) ⁵.....	-400,254	-410,628	-10,374	-87,317	-100,969	-97,288	-98,919	-113,451	-14,532
102	Balance on goods and services (line 2 less line 32).....	-476,392	-504,711	-28,319	-112,448	-123,517	-130,228	-123,939	-127,028	-3,089
103	Balance on goods (line 3 less line 33).....	-701,669	-735,787	-34,118	-169,090	-181,269	-188,242	-181,092	-185,183	-4,091
104	Balance on services (line 13 less line 42).....	225,276	231,076	5,800	56,642	57,752	58,015	57,153	58,156	1,003
105	Balance on primary income (line 23 less line 52).....	199,654	217,904	18,250	54,639	52,519	54,916	59,846	50,623	-9,223
106	Balance on secondary income (line 30 less line 58).....	-123,515	-123,821	-306	-29,508	-29,972	-21,977	-34,826	-37,046	-2,220
107	Balance on capital account (line 59 less line 60) ⁵.....	-412	-44	368	(*)	-43	-2	0	0	0
108	Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) from current- and capital-account transactions (line 101 plus line 107) ⁶.....	-400,666	-410,672	-10,006	-87,317	-101,012	-97,290	-98,919	-113,451	-14,532
109	Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) from financial-account transactions (line 61 less line 84 plus line 99) ⁶.....	-370,658	-141,644	229,014	-143,455	-88,777	-20,144	-21,973	-10,750	11,223

p Preliminary r Revised n.a. Not available (*) Transactions are between zero and +/- \$500,000

¹ All travel purposes include 1) business travel, including expenditures by border, seasonal, and other short-term workers and 2) personal travel, including health-related and education-related travel.² Secondary income (current transfer) receipts and payments include U.S. government and private transfers, such as U.S. government grants and pensions, fines and penalties, withholding taxes, personal transfers (remittances), insurance-related transfers, and other current transfers.³ Transactions for financial derivatives are only available as a net value equal to transactions for assets less transactions for liabilities. A positive value represents net U.S. cash payments arising from derivatives contracts, and a negative value represents net U.S. cash receipts.⁴ The statistical discrepancy, which can be calculated as line 109 less line 108, is the difference between total debits and total credits recorded in the current, capital, and financial accounts. In the current and capital accounts, credits and debits are labeled in the table. In the financial account, an acquisition of an asset or a repayment of a liability is a debit, and an incurrence of a liability or a disposal of an asset is a credit.⁵ Current- and capital-account statistics in the international transactions accounts differ slightly from statistics in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) because of adjustments made to convert the international transactions statistics to national economic accounting concepts. A reconciliation between annual statistics in the two sets of accounts appears in NIPA [table 4.3B](#).⁶ Net lending means that U.S. residents are net suppliers of funds to foreign residents, and net borrowing means the opposite. Net lending or net borrowing can be computed from current- and capital-account transactions or from financial-account transactions. The two amounts differ by the statistical discrepancy.

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Source: U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis