



U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure As of December 31, 2005

Part I: Summary Analysis

**The Department of the Treasury
The Office of Management and Budget**

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U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure as of December 31, 2005

Part I: Summary Analysis

A. Introduction

1) Background

This edition of U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure (December 31, 2005) was compiled under the authority of section 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950. The first publication in this series was launched by Conference Report 101-344, dated November 11 1989, which requested that the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget report on payments made and owed by foreign governments on outstanding credits. The report became a regular publication of the U.S. Treasury when the House Committee on Appropriations report on the 1992 Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill directed that the information be submitted annually. The report, as it now appears, has evolved to satisfy data needs of many additional public and private users.

2) Overview

Foreign credit exposure is defined as the maximum financial amount which the U.S. Government has at risk as a consequence of U.S. Government agencies' long-term foreign loan and loan guarantee programs, insurance of U.S. private lending and investment abroad, and other financial commitments involving foreign governments, other foreign official entities, and foreign private entities. Foreign credit exposure is measured as the sum of the amounts of principal outstanding, interest and fees in arrears one day or more on direct loans, claims outstanding one day or more arising from payments under guarantee and insurance contracts, contingent liability on guarantee contracts, and maximum contingent liability on insurance contracts.

The United States Government's credit exposure to foreign countries is a result of agency programs that have foreign clients. These agencies include: Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Department of Transportation, the Agency for International Development, the Financial Management Service of the Department of the Treasury, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

a) Agency programs resulting in financial exposure.

The **Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)** is a government-owned and operated entity that was created to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices. CCC also helps maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and aids in their orderly distribution through the PL-480 program. In terms of foreign assistance, the CCC sells agricultural commodities to foreign governments and oversees the donation of food to domestic, foreign, or international relief agencies. It also assists in the development of new domestic and foreign markets and marketing facilities for agricultural commodities and provides direct loans and guarantees.

The **Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)** is an agency of the Department of Defense (DOD) that leads, directs and manages security cooperation programs. It strengthens America's alliances and partnerships through: 1) transfer of Defense capabilities, 2) international military education, and 3) humanitarian assistance and mine action. Its financial programs consist of DSCA and the Defense Export Loan Guarantee program (DELG).

The DSCA provides direct loans for security assistance programs, while the DELG provides loan guarantees. Both programs facilitate the export of U.S. defense articles, including implements of war and military manufacturing equipment. Assistance is limited to select countries, such as NATO members and major non-NATO allies.

The **Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM)** provides guarantees of working capital loans for U.S. exporters, and guarantees the repayment of loans or makes loans to foreign purchasers of U.S. goods and services. EXIM also provides credit insurance against non-payment by foreign buyers thereby reducing political or commercial risk of official or private transactions. The Bank is a government held corporation but is not an aid or development agency.

The **Maritime Administration (MARAD)** of the Department of Transportation (DOT) was created to promote the development and maintenance of a modern and efficient United States merchant marine. MARAD provides loan guarantees to both foreign and domestic companies that construct vessels in the United States under its Title XI financing program. The program is also available to help finance modernization of U.S. shipyards. Through the Title XI program, MARAD is able to enhance the U.S. shipbuilding industry's capacity to facilitate commerce and serve as an auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

The **Agency for International Development (AID)** is an independent federal government agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. The agency provides direct loans and guarantees to support long-term and equitable economic growth and to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture, trade, and global health. It also provides democracy, conflict, and humanitarian assistance. The Development Credit Authority (DCA) is the legislative authority that permits AID to issue partial loan guarantees to private lenders to achieve the economic development objectives in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), as amended. DCA is not used for loans or guarantees to sovereign entities. However, a few DCA guarantees have covered debt issued by autonomous institutions as described in the OECD definition of "Official Sector" and are included with Sovereign and Other Foreign Official Entities in this publication.

The **Financial Management Service (FMS)** provides centralized debt collection services to most federal agencies and provides government-wide accounting and reporting. FMS takes over responsibility for reporting and collecting debts that are delinquent by 180 days or more and older debts, such as those arising from World War II.

The **Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)** mobilizes and facilitates the participation of United States private capital and skills in the economic and social development of less developed countries and regions, and countries in transition from non-market to market economies. It does this by insuring overseas investments against political risks; financing business overseas through loans and guarantees; financing private investment funds that provide equity to businesses overseas; and advocating the interests of the American business community overseas.

b) Exposure occurs when Agencies lend, guarantee, or insure against risk.

A **direct loan** is an obligation created when the Government agrees to disburse funds or goods to, and contracts with, the debtor for repayment over a period of time, with or without interest.

A **guarantee** of a loan is a legally binding agreement to pay part or all of the amount due on a debt instrument extended by a lender in the event of nonpayment by the borrower.

Insurance is a legally binding agreement to insure exporters, investors, and lenders against specific risks during specified periods. EXIM insurance covers the commercial and political risks of nonpayment of export obligations. OPIC insurance covers transfer and political risks associated with foreign investments.

c) *Key Figures*

- As of 12/31/2005, U.S. Government foreign credit exposure stood at \$116.0 billion, down from \$121.7 twelve months earlier. The \$5.7 billion exposure reduction in 2005 is large enough that we can no longer characterize total exposure as steady. However, it is uncertain whether this merely indicates a period of increased variation or emergence of a trend. (Figure 2, p. 10).
- Lower exposure at the end of 2005 reflects the evolution of official credits. Though still accounting for 62 percent of total exposure, U.S. Government foreign credit exposure to official obligors is declining while exposure to private obligors is rising (Figure 4, p. 11).
- Insurance and guarantees (I and G) have supplanted credits as the prime source of U.S. Government foreign credit exposure; they accounted for 70 percent of the total at the end of 2005 (Figure 1, p. 10). Only 55 percent of U.S. exposure to sovereign obligors (Figure 5, p. 12) takes this form but 93 percent of U.S. exposure to private obligors results from I and G (Figure 7, p. 12).
- The Middle-East and North Africa was the region with the largest U.S. Government foreign credit exposure, accounting for approximately 29 percent of the total (Figure 13, p. 14).

Exposure to Official Obligors

- The ten largest sovereign borrowers account for over 62.0 percent of total U.S. Government sovereign foreign credit exposure (Figure 14, p. 19).
- Less than a quarter (22 percent) of U.S. Government sovereign foreign credit exposure results from concessional (below market) lending programs (Table A2, p. 43).
- EXIM is the largest agency source of sovereign foreign credit exposure (40 percent), followed by AID (34 percent) (Figure 16, p. 19).
- Official obligors benefited from \$24.0 billion in bilateral debt reductions from FY 1990 to FY 2006. Of this amount, about \$4.0 billion was under Debt Reduction for the Poorest, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), and Enhanced HIPC terms (Table A5, p. 54).

Exposure to Private Obligors

- Private entities accounted for \$43.4 billion or about 37.4 percent of total U.S. Government foreign credit exposure. 45% of private exposure was concentrated in ten countries (Figure 20, p. 23).
- Over 99 percent of U.S. Government foreign credit exposure to private entities is non-concessional. EXIM and OPIC are the most important agencies with this kind of business; they respectively account for 58 percent and 31 percent of total U.S. Government private foreign credit exposure (Table A7, p. 59).
- EXIM and OPIC also insure against risk arising from transactions with or investments in private parties. OPIC's political risk program comprises nearly 85 percent of the \$8 billion private insurance maximum contingent liability total (Table A10, p. 70).

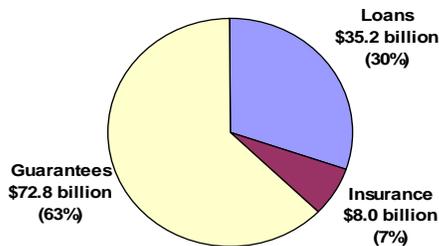
B. U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure

B. U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure

1) Foreign Credit Exposure by Category

As noted in the recitation of key figures, U.S. Government (USG) foreign credit exposure dropped by \$5.7 billion in 2005 from \$121.7 at the beginning of the year to \$116.0 billion at year end.

Figure 1
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure
by Category of Transaction
12/31/2005
\$116.0 billion



Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

The decline mainly affected the direct loan component but guarantees were down as well (see Figure 2). Although small, the change in guarantees is important because it constitutes a sharp

break with behavior observed in 2002-2004 when exposure from this source rose by \$14 billion.

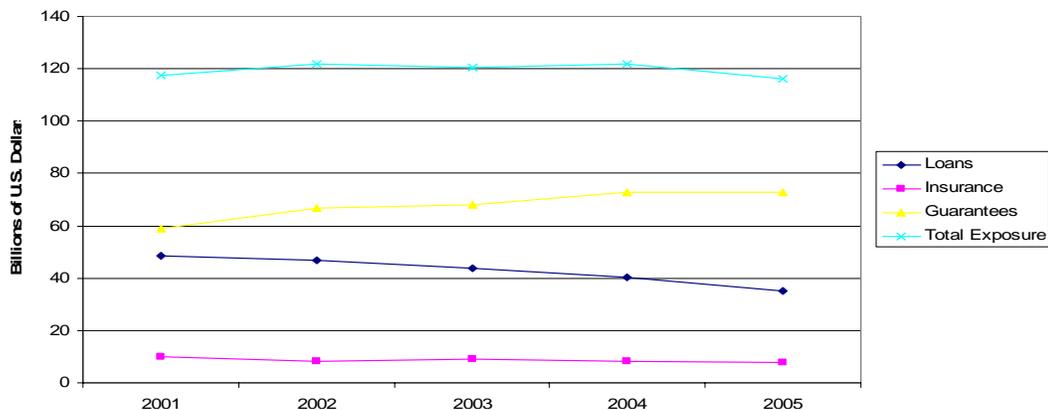
The 2005 decline in guarantee exposure was concentrated programmatically and geographically. AID reduced assistance-related guarantees by \$2.5 billion and the USG delivered on a promise to help Iraq by forgiving more than \$2 billion in defaulted claims. Even though there was a \$500 million slowdown in repayment of guaranteed loans, the net result was a reduction in exposure related to guarantees by about \$200 million in 2005 (see Figure 2).

With no growth from guarantees, a \$5 billion decline in direct loans reduced total exposure and altered composition of exposure by category. The part of exposure attributable to loans dropped by 3 points to 30 percent while the percent of exposure linked to guarantees rose 3 points to 63 percent (see Figure 1).

Focusing for a moment on the behavior of loan programs, the size of the decline in 2005 was unusual but the direction of the change was not. At the end of 2001, the direct loan outstanding amount was \$48.4 billion. At the end of 2005, the outstanding amount was only \$35.2 billion (see Figure 2).

Among the factors that diminished the importance of direct loans are the following. (1) Debt reduc-

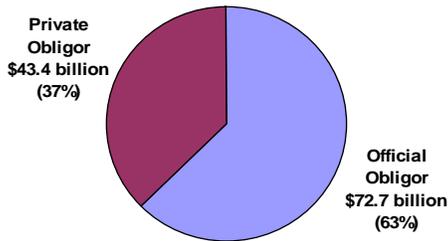
Figure 2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure
at Year-end 2001-2005 by Category of Transaction



* Note: World War I indebtedness is reported separately in Section E (3). Short-term indebtedness is also reported separately in Section E (4).

tion with Iraq was implemented. In 2005 (2) Russia employed part of its oil windfall to prepay a significant part of its debt. (3) Only a small number of sovereign loans were originated. (4)

Figure 3
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure
by Type of Foreign Entity
 12/31/2005
 \$116.0 billion



Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

Scheduled repayments on old contracts have increased as grace periods have run out and back-loaded agreements have come into effect.

The smallest category of exposure, \$8.0 billion or 7 percent of the total, is associated with insurance

offered in support of private loans to, investments in, and transactions with foreign entities. Like direct loans, the amount of insurance in place has fallen in recent years. The \$400 million dollar decline in 2005 brings the 4 year cumulative decline to \$4 billion or one-third of the \$12 billion in force at year-end 2000 (see Figure 1).

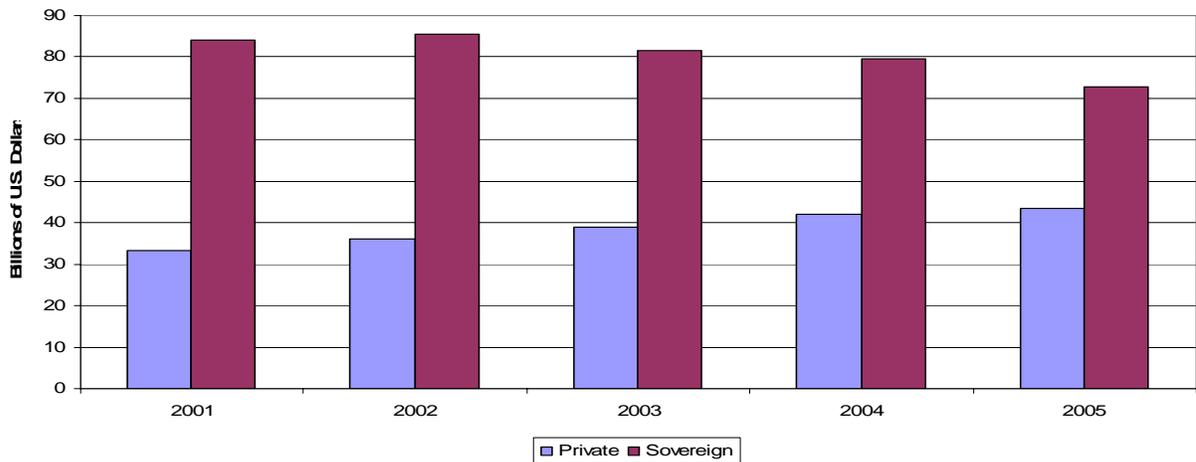
2) Foreign Credit Exposure by Type of Foreign Entity

As in past years, sovereign governments and other official entities (“sovereign exposure”) accounted for the bulk of foreign credit exposure in 2005 (see Figure 3). Figure 3 shows official exposure at \$72.7 billion or about 63 percent of the total while exposure to private foreigners was substantially less at about \$43.4 billion or 37 percent of the total.

a) Sovereign exposure

It is not a coincidence that sovereign exposure has come down along with direct loans outstanding. Almost all the USG’s direct lending involves a sovereign obligor and so the factors that have limited direct lending have also diminished sovereign exposure. USG exposure to sovereign and other official entities declined from \$79.7 billion at the end of the 2004 to \$72.7 billion at the end of 2005 (see Figure 4). The \$7.0 billion decrease

Figure 4
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure
at Year-end 2001-2005 by Type of Foreign Entity



B. U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure

Figure 5
U.S. Government Sovereign Foreign Credit Exposure
by Category of Transaction
12/31/2005
\$72.7 billion

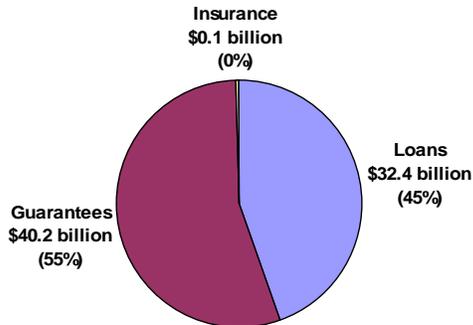
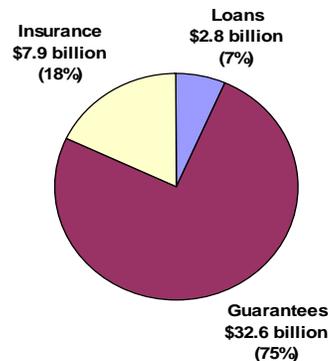


Figure 7
Private Foreign Credit Exposure
by Category of Transaction
12/31/2005
\$43.4 billion



Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

was largely accounted for by a \$4.9 billion drop in direct loans but loan guarantees also decreased by \$1.9 billion.

The decline in direct loans has increased the relative importance of guarantees as a source of sovereign exposure. During 2005, the shares shifted by 2 percentage points. In level terms, the importance of loans fell from 47 percent at the end of 2004 to 45 percent at the end of 2005 (see Figure 5).

The relative importance of guarantees in sovereign exposure would have risen even faster if sovereign guarantees had not declined along with loans. Dollar exposure related to guarantees fell by \$2.0 billion to \$40.2 billion in 2005. This reversed the increases of recent years and suggests that the multi-year pattern is flat. The outstanding amount at the end of 2005 was only \$200 million less than the \$40.3 billion average of year-ends 2001 to 2004 (see Figure 6).

Sovereign exposure on insurance, never a major USG credit program, declined 67 percent from \$0.4 billion in 2001 to about \$0.1 billion in 2005.

Figure 6
U.S. Government
Sovereign Foreign Credit Exposure
by Category of Transaction
at Year-end 2001-2005

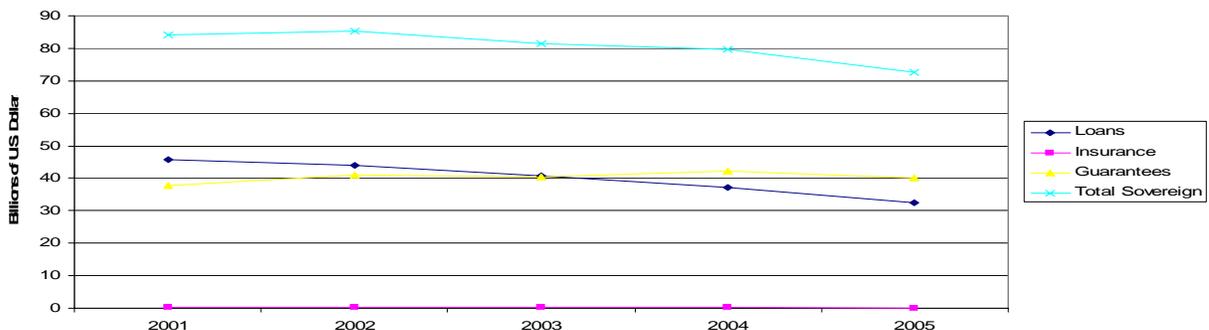
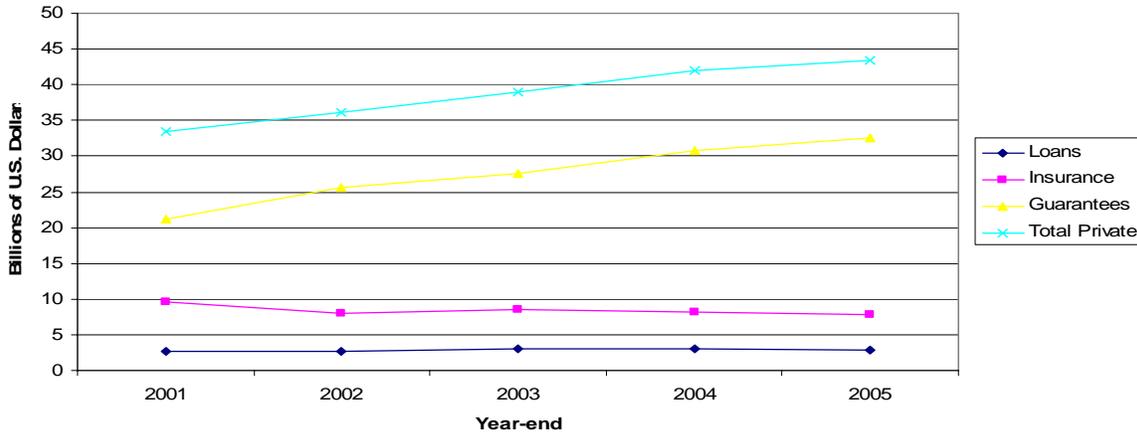


Figure 8
U.S. Government
Private Foreign Credit Exposure
by Category of Transaction
at Year-end 2001-2005



b) Private Exposure

Although the USG’s private exposure is smaller than its sovereign counterpart, the private part is growing whereas the sovereign part is not. The dynamic part of the \$43.4 billion private exposure is provided by a group of guarantee programs that support \$31.7 billion of private lending. Other sources of private exposure are much smaller. At the end of 2005, insurance accounted for about \$7.9 billion, direct lending accounted for \$2.8 billion, and guaranteed claims added \$905 million (see Figure 7).

The \$1.4 billion increase in private exposure in 2005 and the changes that have affected components over the previous four years are shown above (see Figure 8). Private exposure on guarantees rose steadily from \$21.2 billion at year-end 2001 to approximately \$32.6 billion by year-end 2005, a four-year increase of 53.8 percent. In contrast, private exposure on insurance has dropped dramatically from its year-end 2000 high of \$11.4 billion to \$7.9 billion at year-end 2005. This represents a 30.7 percent decline over the period.

The smallest component of private exposure, equivalent to 10 percent of the total, is associated with direct loans. Table A8 shows that four agen-

cies reported direct loans outstanding but EXIM and OPIC were responsible for \$2.7 out of the \$2.8 billion of reported exposure at the end of 2005.

3) Foreign Credit Exposure by Credit Rating

The Interagency Country Risk Assessment System (ICRAS) was created to fulfill a requirement under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 that mandates all U.S. government agencies and programs providing cross-border loans, guarantees, or insurance to adopt a common standard for assessing country risk and estimating program costs.

As currently implemented, the USG Inter-Agency Country Risk Assessment System (ICRAS) is comprised of six general categories: A, B, C, D, E, and F. Each letter corresponds to a different credit rating. Letter A corresponds to the highest credit rating a country can achieve and letter F corresponds to the lowest credit rating. Countries, dependencies, and regional groupings which have not been rated are included in a N/A category. A country’s ICRAS rating is subject to change; therefore, the composition of foreign credit exposure by ICRAS rating may vary from year to year due to changes in (1) new exposure, (2) repayment of existing obligations, (3) forgiveness of existing obligations, and (4) changes in ICRAS credit ratings.

Figures 9 and 11 show the composition, by USG lending agency, of official and private foreign credit exposure, respectively, for year-end 2005. Each agency's portfolio is organized by ICRAS rating. In Figure 9, official foreign credit exposure is borne by AID, DOD, EXIM, FMS and USDA. In Figure 11, private foreign credit exposure is borne by AID, EXIM, OPIC, DOT and USDA.

Figures 10 and 12 show the change in composition of official and private foreign credit exposure, respectively, by ICRAS rating for year-end 2001 through 2005. As the graphs illustrate, the composition of exposure is indeed dynamic.

The ICRAS system is not used to evaluate all programs that contribute to USG exposure. ICRAS ratings are applied to all lending and guarantee programs but political risk insurance designed to protect against specific political events is excluded from coverage.

Since ICRAS ratings are not available for political risk insurance programs, the exposure related to these programs is not depicted in Figures 9 through 13. In order to create a complete measure of exposure, the maximum contingent liability related to political risk exposure must be added to our other measures of credit exposure. This information is provided in tables A6 and A10.

Table A6 shows EXIM's maximum contingent liability associated with private sector contracts with sovereign obligors was fairly small. At year-end, this liability was \$135 million. But Table A10 shows EXIM and OPIC's maximum contingent liability covering private transactions with and investments in foreign private entities was quite large at \$7.9 billion

4) Foreign Credit Exposure by Region

USG foreign credit exposure was broadly distributed by geographic region at the end of 2005. The region with the largest share on December 31, 2004, was the Middle East and North Africa, at \$33.5 billion, or 29 percent (*see Figure 13*). The Western Hemisphere contributed \$23.2 bil-

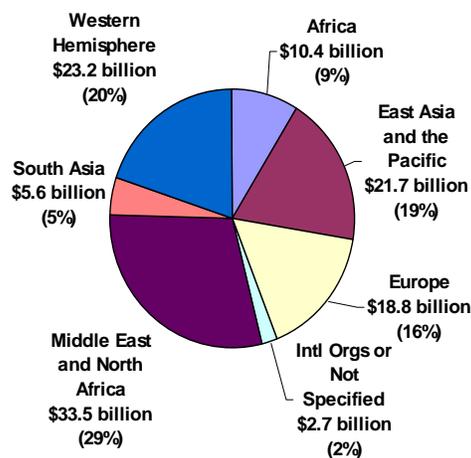
lion, or 20 percent; East Asia and the Pacific and Europe contributed \$21.7 billion and \$18.8 billion, respectively, or approximately 19 and 16 percent each; Africa contributed \$10.4 billion, or 9 percent; and South Asia contributed \$5.6 billion, or 5 percent, to U.S. foreign credit exposure.

The smallest contributors to overall U.S. foreign credit exposure were International Organizations and non-specified obligors, which comprise those organizations and obligors that do not fall under any specific region. This category accounted for only \$2.7 billion, or approximately 2 percent, of foreign credit exposure.

5) Foreign Credit Exposure to Regional and International Organizations

Credits and guarantees extended to regional and international organizations, including official and private entities added about \$4.4 billion, or nearly 3.6 percent, to total USG foreign credit exposure (*see Table A1, p. 42*).

Figure 13
U.S. Government Total Foreign Credit Exposure
by Region
12/31/2005
\$116.0 billion



Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

Figure 9
Distribution of U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to
Sovereign and Other Foreign Official Borrowers by Agency and
ICRAS Rating (Excluding Political Risk Insurance)
as of 12/31/2005
\$72.7 billion

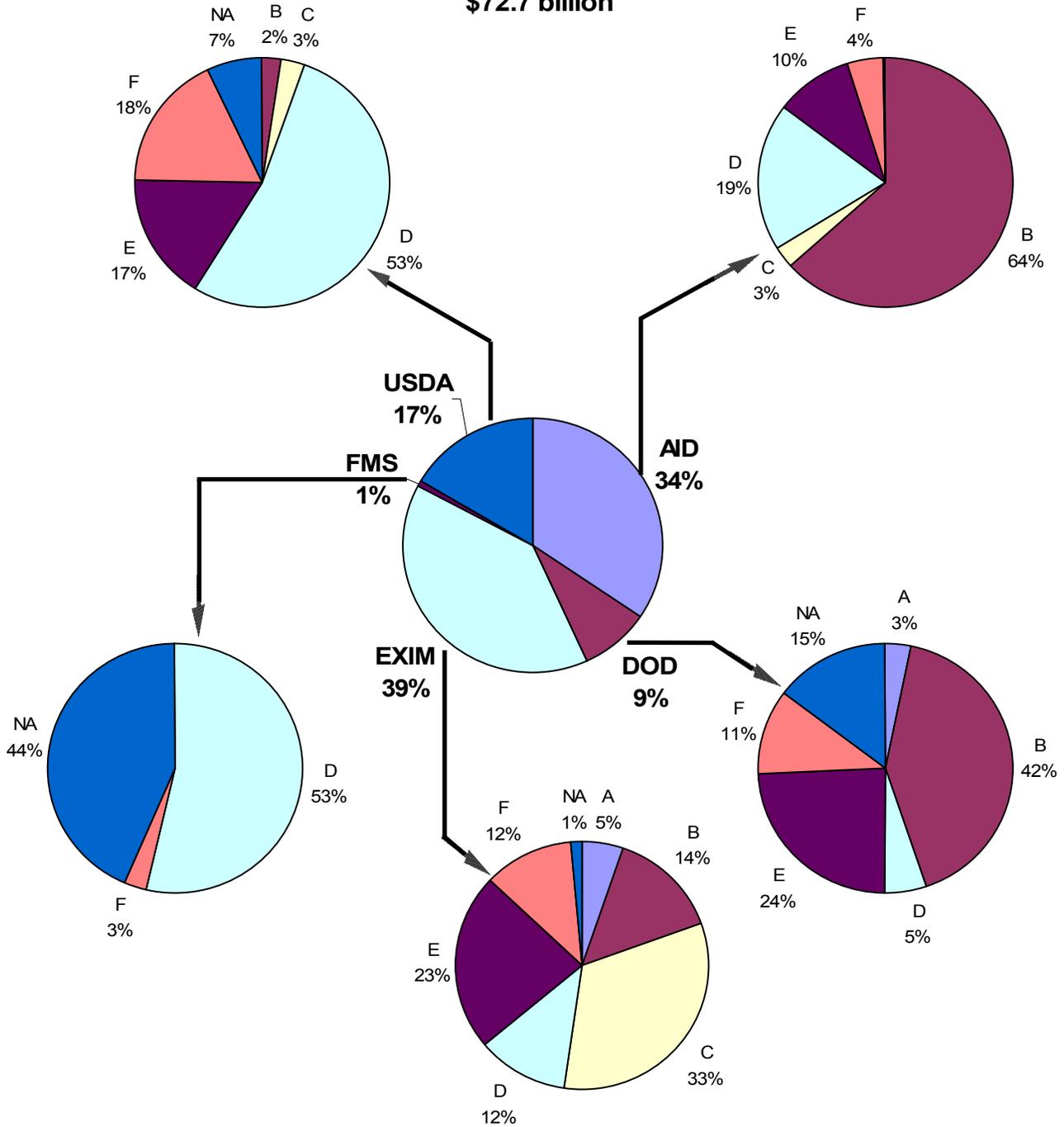


Figure 10
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to Sovereign and Other Foreign Official Borrowers by ICRAS Rating
(Excluding Political Risk Insurance)

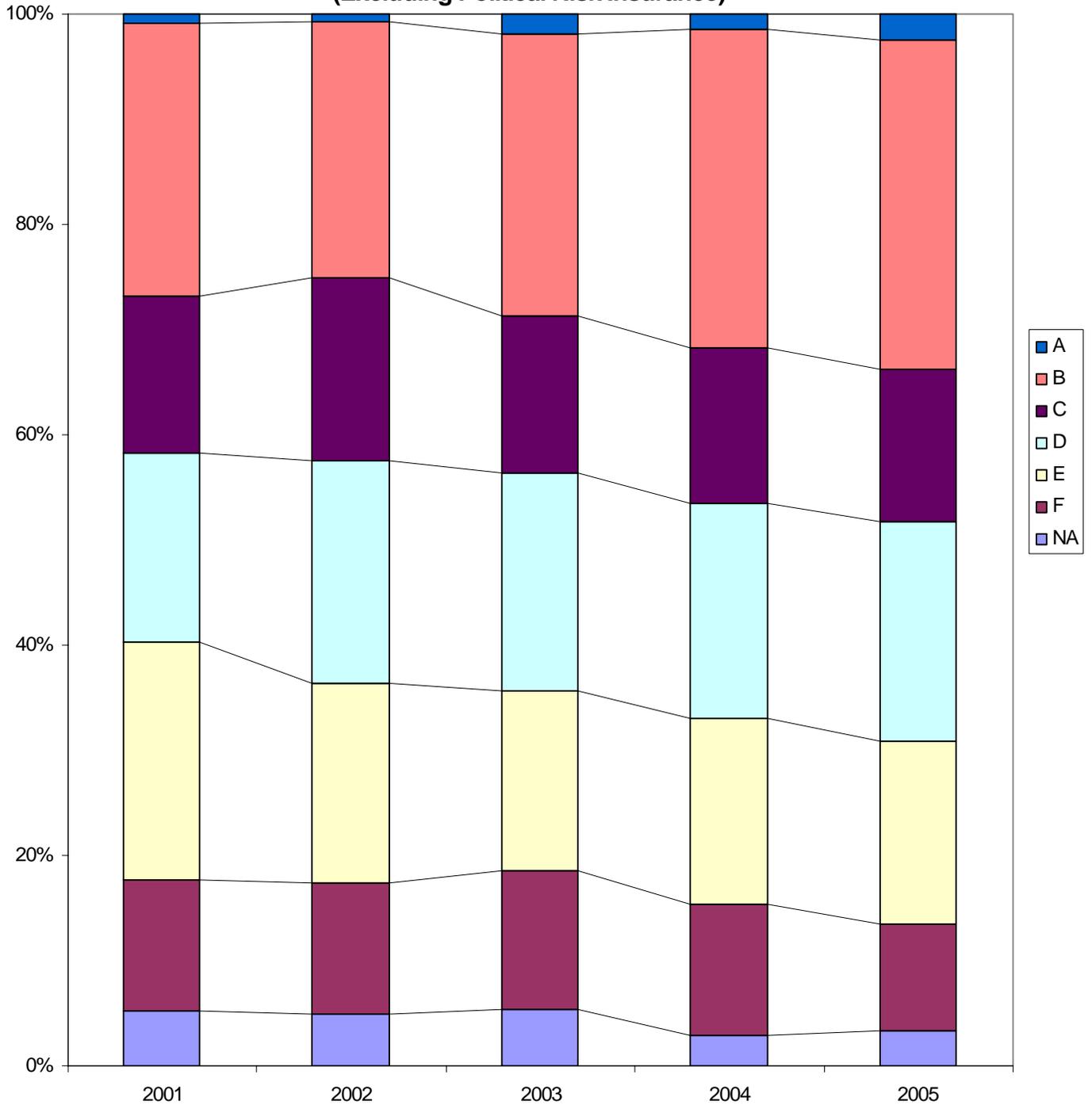


Figure 11
Distribution of U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to
Private Foreign Borrowers by Agency and ICRAS Rating
(Excluding Political Risk Insurance)
as of 12/31/2005
\$36.9 billion

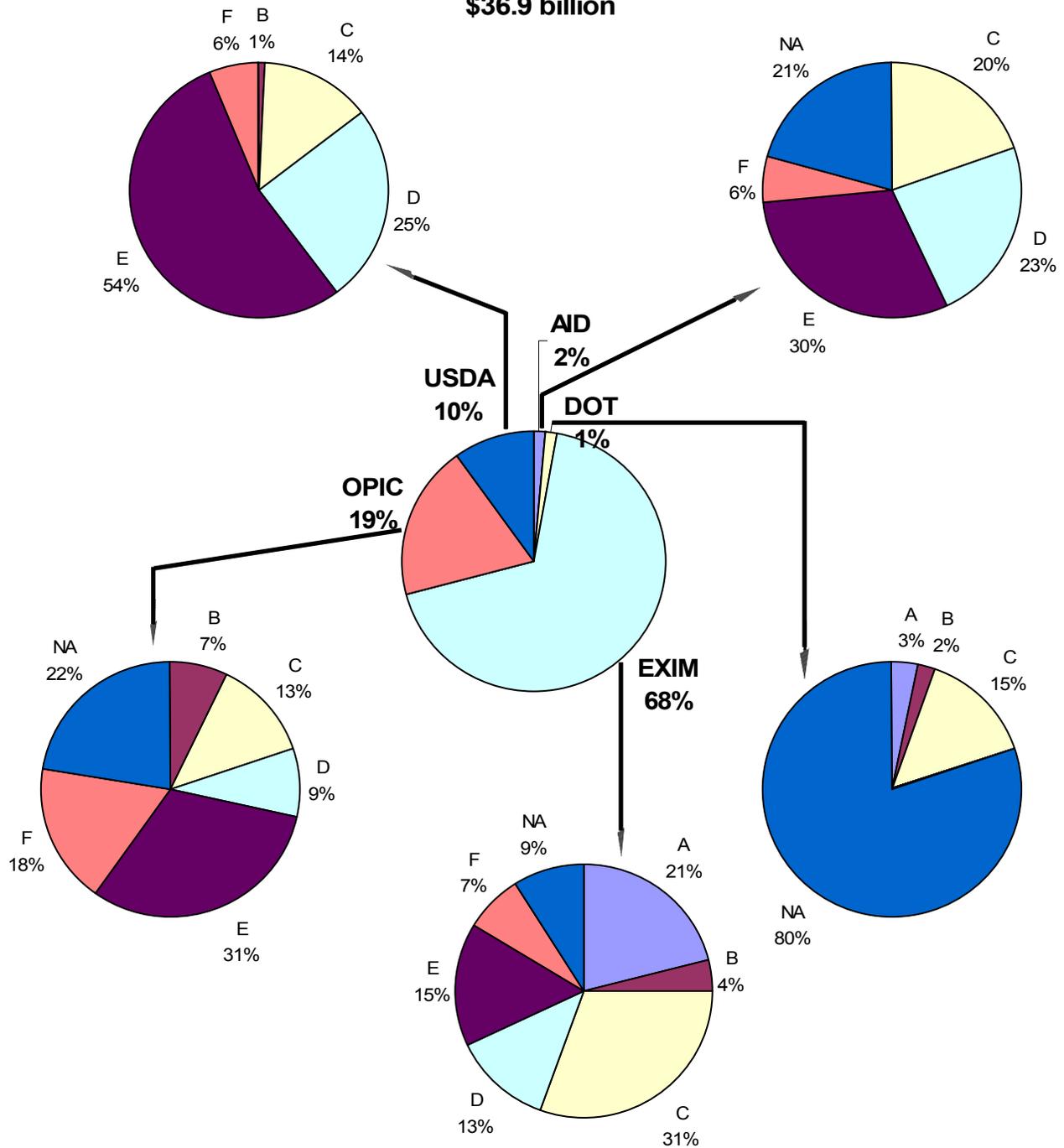
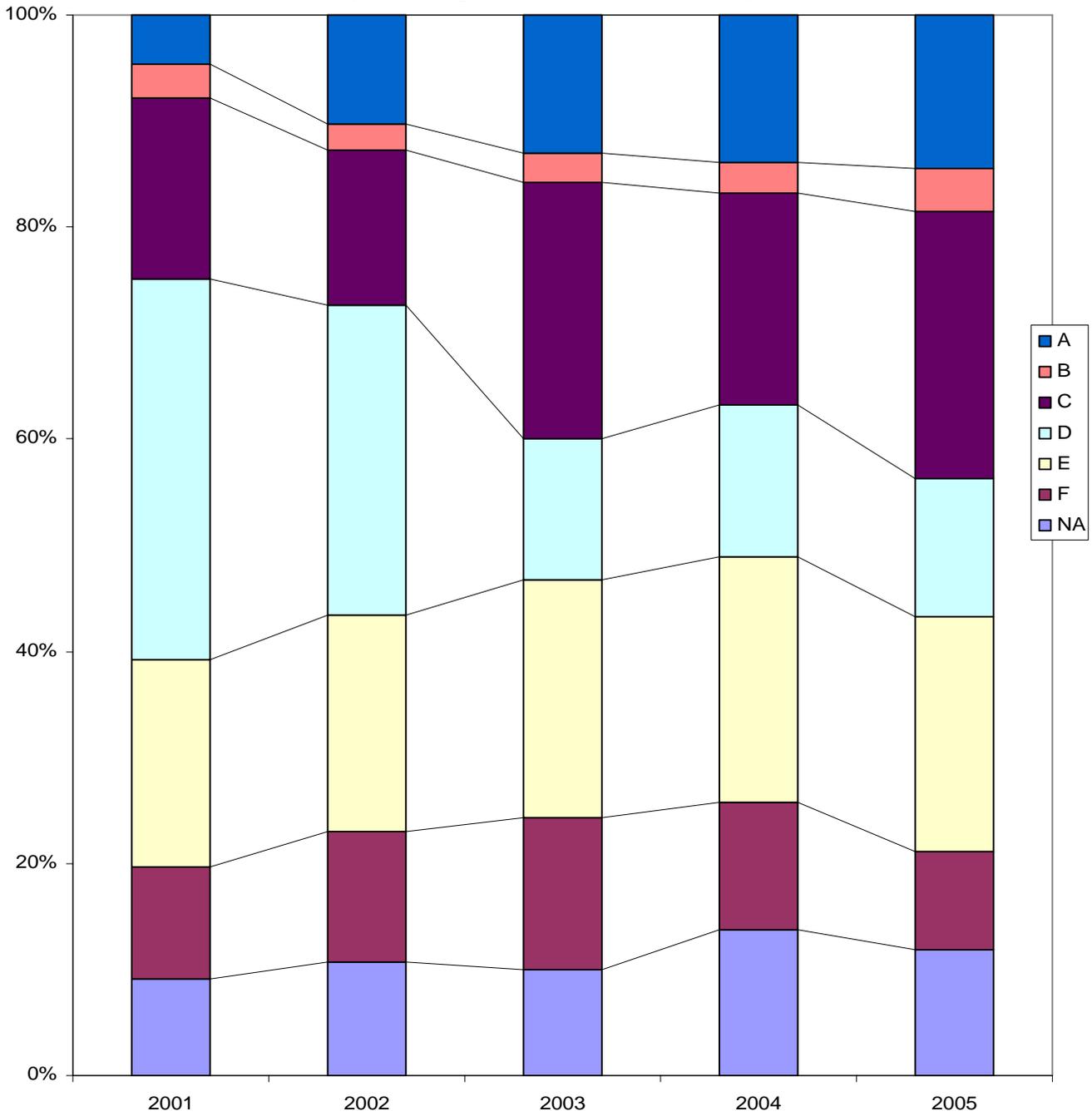


Figure 12
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to Foreign Private
Borrowers by ICRAS Rating
(Excluding Political Risk Insurance)

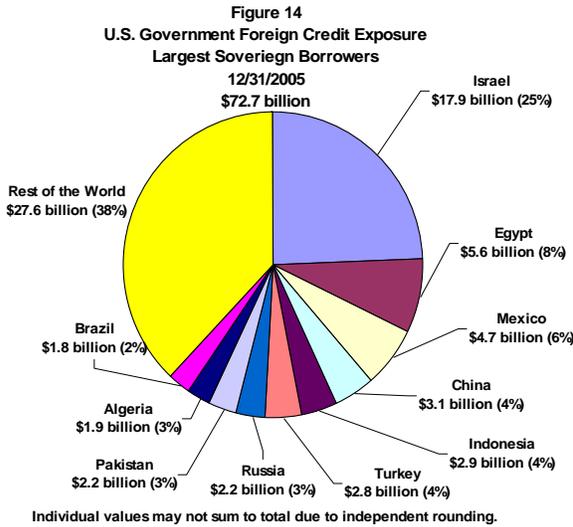


C. U.S. Government Sovereign Loans, Guarantees of Sovereign Debt, and Insurance

1) Sovereign Foreign Credit by Country, Region, and Agency

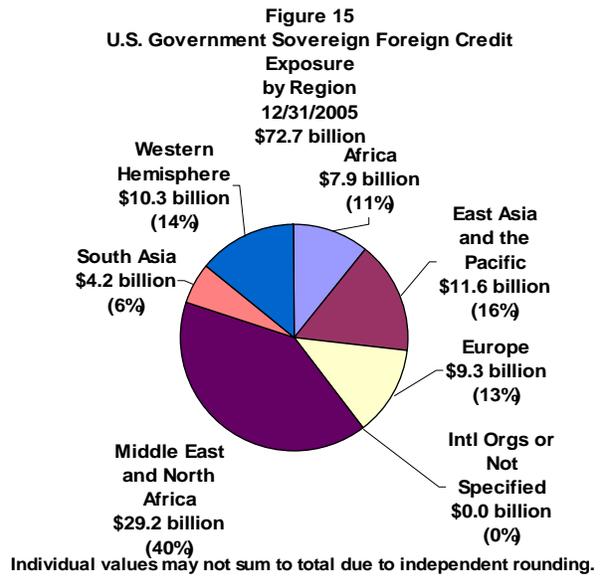
a) By Country

Approximately 62.0 percent, or about \$45.1 billion, of foreign credit exposure to sovereign and other foreign official borrowers on December 31, 2005, stemmed from just ten countries (see Figure 14). Table A2 (p. 43) shows total foreign credit exposure to sovereign borrowers by region, concessionality, and agency as of December 31, 2005.



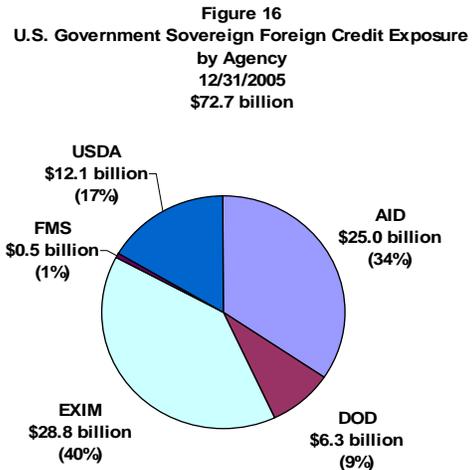
b) By Region

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa account for \$29.2 billion, or approximately 40 percent, of foreign credit exposure to sovereign borrowers (see Figure 15).



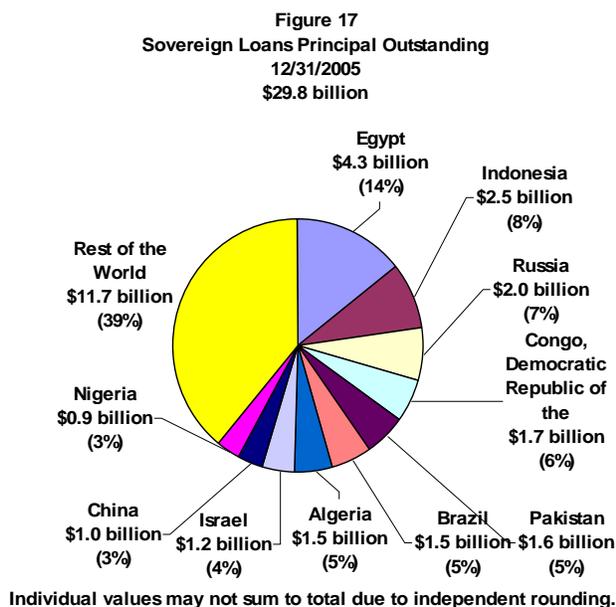
c) By Agency

Approximately \$28.8 billion, or nearly 40 percent, of foreign credit exposure to sovereign borrowers was borne by EXIM (see Figure 16).



2) U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Governments and Foreign Official Entities

The principal outstanding on direct loans to sovereign obligors declined in 2005 from \$34.9 billion at the end of 2004 to \$29.8 billion on December 31, 2005. Few new loans, accelerating repayment and principal reduction all played a role in the 2005 result.



The portfolio remained geographically concentrated in 2005. Ten countries accounted for 61% of sovereign lending or about \$18.1 billion. Figure 17 shows the ten countries with the largest principal outstanding amounts on direct loans. Nigeria joined the list in 2005 replacing India.

Occasionally, a country that has borrowed from the USG will encounter financial conditions that interfere with their ability to repay debt. When a country fails to pay the amount due in full and on time, U.S. law requires that agencies record the unpaid amount as in arrears. The arrears remain until the debt is paid, rescheduled or reduced.

On December 31, 2005, the amount of principal arrears related to sovereign loans was \$1.9 billion

or 6.4 percent of sovereign loans outstanding. On the same date, \$2.6 billion of interest and fees were also in arrears by at least one day.

Table 1
Largest Sovereign Loan Arrears

Country	Principal In Arrears	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Total in Arrears
Sudan	356.7	1174.6	1531.3
Somalia	150.2	402.6	552.8
Cambodia	132.0	210.0	342.0
Liberia	167.5	167.0	334.5
Syria	140.2	169.9	310.1
Argentina	164.5	71.0	235.5
Dominican Republic	146.0	31.9	177.9
Indonesia	79.3	40.4	119.8
Nigeria	90.8	25.3	116.0
Cote d'Ivoire	60.7	29.6	90.3
Ten country Total	1487.9	2322.3	3810.2

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

¹ Arrears are shown as reported to the Foreign Credit Reporting by the agencies. The Arrears amounts for some countries have been cleared in principle by the Paris Club actions, but the reorganization and posting process was not completed by December 31, 2005.

Table 1 shows the ten sovereign borrowers with the largest arrears to the U.S. Their arrears totaled \$1.5 billion, or 78.2 percent of principal arrears due from all sovereign obligors.

Generally however, repayment of direct loans has occurred in full and on time. During-2001-2005 sovereign obligors repaid \$18 billion of principal on USG direct loans (see Figure 18). In addition, \$6.9 billion in interest and fees was paid.

Substantial repayment of sovereign lending is expected in the next few years. Scheduled principal payments for 2006 are \$3.0 billion (10.0 percent of outstanding loans to sovereign obligors on December 31, 2005). Interest receipts are expected to be \$1.4 billion or 4.8 percent of outstanding loans to sovereign obligors on December 31, 2005. In the five years 2006-2010, \$12.2 billion of principal is scheduled to be repaid, equivalent to 41.0 percent of the outstanding foreign loans to sovereign obligors as of December 31, 2005.

Table A3 (p. 48) shows the year-end 2005 break-

Figure 18
Sovereign Loan Payments
During Calendar Years 2001-2005

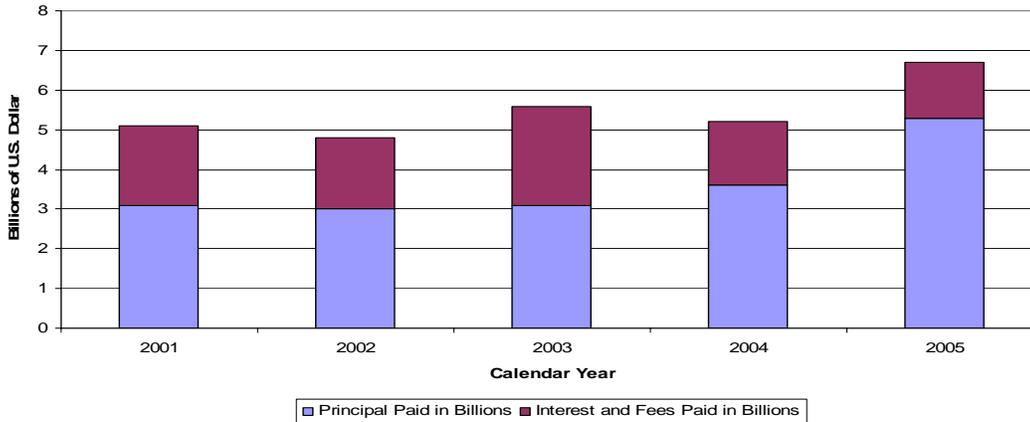
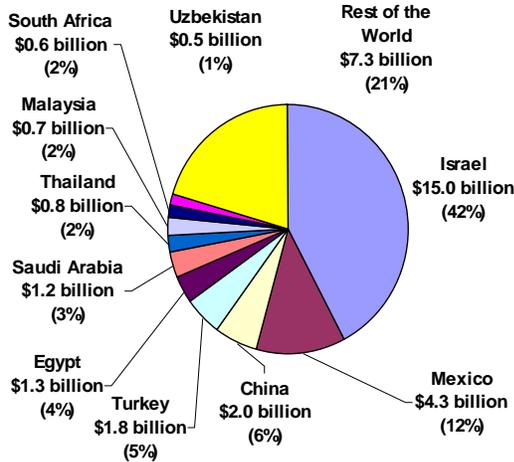


Figure 19
Sovereign Guarantees Principal Outstanding
12/31/2005
\$35.5 billion



Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

down of outstanding principal for USG direct loans to sovereign obligors by region, concessionality, and agency. Note that for the first time, the outstanding amount of concessional lending exceeds the outstanding amount of non-concessional loans and accounts for about 50.5 percent of the loan principal outstanding.

3) U.S. Government Guarantees of Private Loans to Sovereign Governments and Foreign Official Entities

Sovereign exposure under USG guarantee programs begins as soon as funds are committed. This means that exposure is based on undisbursed as well as disbursed amounts of underlying loans. Claims only enter the picture in cases of default; they take the place of disbursed amounts which the accounts show as paid down in order to avoid double counting. All three forms of exposure are included in the \$40.2 billion total that appears in section 2a.

Undisbursed loans only account for about \$4.7 billion of total exposure because loans do not typically remain committed but undisbursed for an extended period. Disbursed loans are much more important and contribute to \$35.6 billion to

Table 2
Largest Sovereign Guarantee Claims
Outstanding As of 12/31/2005

Country Name	Claims Outstanding
Indonesia	52.1
Zimbabwe	45.8
Yugoslavia (Former)	28.7
Cote d'Ivoire	21.0
Suriname	14.5
Nauru	13.2
Pakistan	8.1
India	6.4
Honduras	5.9
Ghana	4.7
Ten Country Total	200.4

exposure. Figure 19 shows the ten countries with

the largest amounts of principal outstanding on sovereign guarantees, and Table A4 (p. 52) shows sovereign guarantee principal and claims outstanding amounts broken down by region, agency, and program.

Claims, as mentioned above, arise under a guarantee when the USG (guarantor) pays a lender for a defaulted payment, and in consequence obtains the right to claim payment from the borrower. In 2005, claims added \$211 million to exposure. Table 2 shows that the ten countries with the greatest amounts of guarantee claims outstanding (in arrears) accounted for almost all claims outstanding. These countries were responsible for 94.8 percent of all claims reported.

Once claims arise, they can be eliminated by recovery, reduction, or rescheduling. In 2005, claim reduction for Iraq reduced total claims outstanding by more than \$2 billion and also removed Iraq from the list of countries against which the US had a large financial claim.

With the exception of the ten countries listed in table 2 (and a few others too small to show) sovereign borrowers are repaying guaranteed credits on time and in full. In 2005 principal payments on guaranteed sovereign credits totaled \$3.7 billion or 10.5 percent of outstanding amounts on December 31, 2005. Between 2006 and 2010, borrowers are expected to repay \$15.7 billion of principal equivalent to 44.6 percent of the loan amount outstanding at the end of 2005.

Table A4 (p. 52) shows the distribution of guaranteed sovereign loans by geographic region, agency, and program. Nearly 91.6 percent of sovereign loan guarantees were made by AID and Ex-Im.

4) Bilateral Debt Reduction FY 1990-2006

Since FY 1990, \$23.9 billion of foreign sovereign indebtedness has been reduced through various legislative measures and U.S. bilateral negotiations under the authority of the U.S. Congress (*see Table A5, p. 54*).

The debt reduction information in Table A5 is on

a fiscal year basis, rather than the calendar year basis of the remainder of the publication, and indicates the entire nominal commitment made during the indicated fiscal year to reduce the debt of the specified countries. Although the budgetary obligation is committed when the Paris Club Agreed Minute is signed, in some cases actual agency implementation may occur over a period of years according to the conditions of the Paris Club agreement.

Because of the time lags involved in working out the technical details of U.S. bilateral debt reorganization agreements, including any U.S. agencies' implementing agreements, the implementation of agreed to Paris Club terms is often spread over several years, with various required conditions, milestones, and deadlines.

Note: Sovereign indebtedness arising from direct loans and guaranteed loans is treated in the Paris Club. Insurance claims are not treated in the Paris Club or other international fora.

5) U.S. Government Insurance of Private Loans to Sovereign Governments and Foreign Official Entities

The Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im) is the only USG agency that covers political and commercial risk connected to the export obligations of foreign official entities. Political risk insurance covers events beyond the control of the borrower, such as: political violence (war); government intervention or expropriation; cancellation of an export or import license; transfer risk; or inconvertibility risk (the inability to purchase U.S. dollars in a legal market). At the end of 2005, the Ex-Im Bank's contingent liability was limited to one country, Mexico, and a maximum amount of \$1.5 million (*see Table A6, p. 55*).

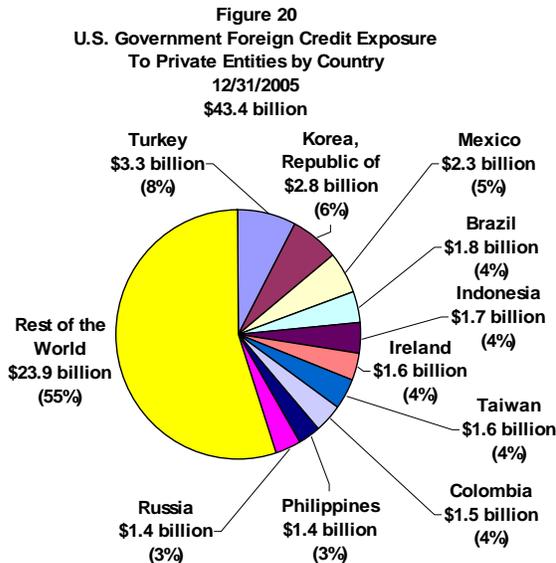
Commercial risk insurance covers the risk of nonpayment by an official buyer or borrower arising from default, insolvency, and/or failure to take delivery of goods that have been shipped according to the supply contract. At the end of 2005, the USG's contingent liability related to commercial risk was broadly spread across sovereign entities and totaled \$116.8 million (*see Table A6, p. 55*).

D. U.S. Government Private Loans, Guarantees of Sovereign Debt, and Insurance

1) Private Foreign Credit Exposure by Country, Region, and Agency

a) By Country

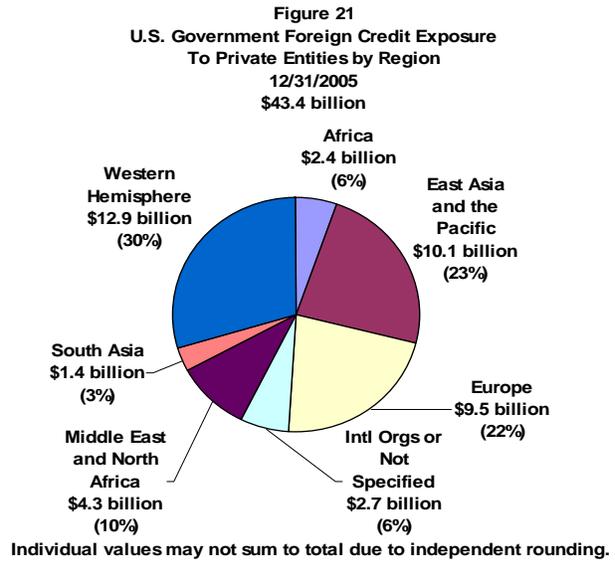
Table A7 (p. 59) shows total private foreign credit exposure by region, country, concessionality, and agency as of December 31, 2005. Almost 45 percent, or \$19.5 billion, of private foreign credit exposure on December 31, 2005, was concentrated in ten countries (see Figure 20).



Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

b) By Region

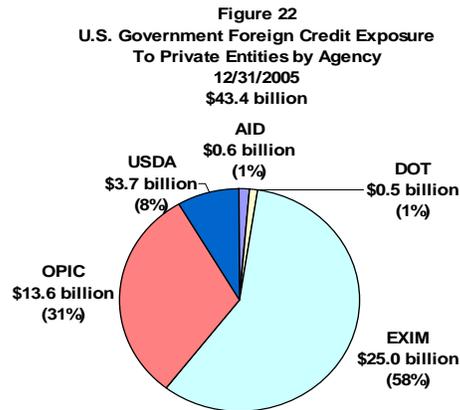
Exposure was broadly distributed by region. Approximately \$12.9 billion, or about 30 percent, of the world total private foreign credit exposure reflected contracts with countries in the Western Hemisphere, and an additional \$10.1 billion, or almost 23 percent, corresponded to private exposure to East Asia and the Pacific (see Figure 21).



Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

c) By Agency

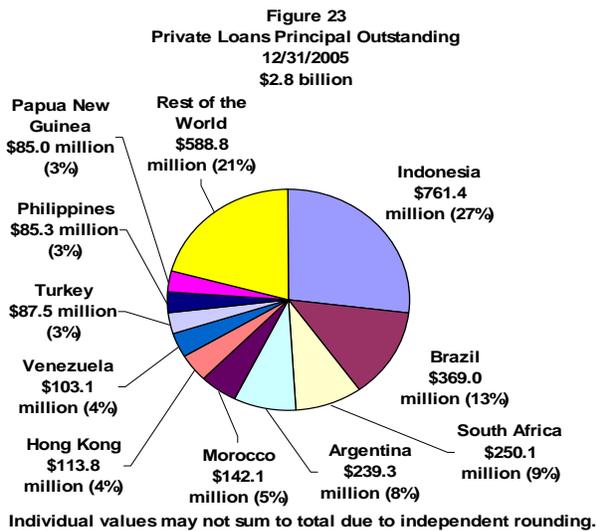
Fifty-eight percent, or \$25.0 billion, of USG foreign credit exposure to private entities was held by Ex-Im (see Figure 22).



Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

2) U.S. Government Direct Loans to Foreign Private Entities

The total amount of principal outstanding on direct loans to private obligors slipped from \$3.0 billion at the end of 2004 to \$2.8 billion at the end of 2005. This reflects the near cessation of lending to private entities by AID and USDA; reduced lending of this kind by Ex-Im; and an increase in Investment support lending by OPIC. Although USDA showed disbursement of \$112



million in 2005, the transaction was an artifact of a rescheduling agreement and had no net effect on outstanding credit because of a counter entry. A guarantee claim was extinguished at the same time and for the same amount as the credit

The main determinant of the amount of principal outstanding over the past five years has been the rate at which outstanding AID and USDA loans have been repaid and the lending policies of Ex-Im and OPIC. The combined average annual net repayment rate for AID and USDA over the past five years has been about \$37 million. Export-Import Bank disbursements and repayments have been in near balance.

Along with the outstanding amount, recent transactions have started to reduce the geographical concentration of private loans. At the end of the year, the share of principal outstanding accounted

Table 3
Largest Private Arrears
As of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

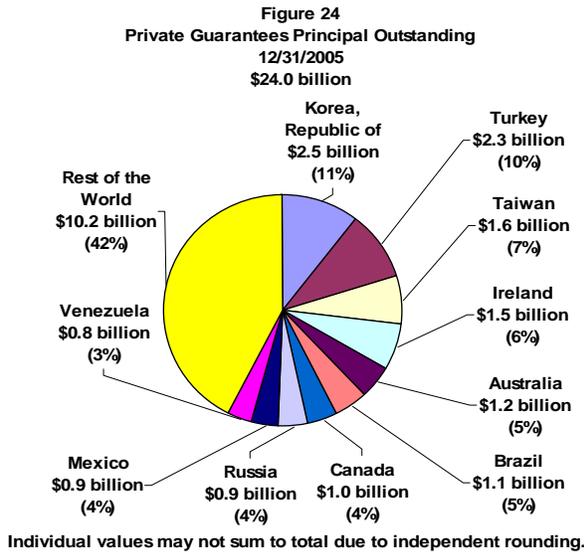
Country	Principal in Arrears	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Total Arrears
Thailand	59.6	12.7	72.3
Philippines	10.0	0.8	10.8
Indonesia	7.1	1.8	8.9
India	1.7	0.6	2.3
Ghana	1.1	0.8	2.0
Somalia	0.8	0.8	1.7
Armenia	0.9	0.0	0.9
Georgia	0.1	0.8	0.9
Antigua and Barbuda	0.2	0.7	0.8
Dominican Republic	0.7	0.1	0.8
Ten Country Total	82.3	19.2	101.5

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent for by the ten largest debtor countries had dropped from 83 percent at the end of 2004 to 79 percent at the end of 2005. (see Figure 23).

Scheduled principal payments in 2006 were \$386.7 million or 13.7 percent of outstanding loans to foreign private obligors on December 31, 2005 while scheduled interest payments for 2005 were \$103.6 million, or equivalent to 3.5 percent of these loans. In the period 2006-2010, \$1.5 billion of principal, or 53.3 percent of outstanding loans, is scheduled to be repaid by foreign private obligors.

Two measures of the risk associated with lending programs are the amounts of principal and interest in arrears. On December 31, 2005, these amounts were \$85.8 million and \$24.3 million respectively. The amount of private principal in arrears was equivalent to 3.9 percent of private obligors' principal outstanding.

Ten countries accounted for \$101.5 million, or 92.2 percent of all private arrears (see Table 3). In contrast to sovereign credit programs, principal reductions of \$1.3 million had minimal impact on any measure of performance.



Additional information about private lending appears in the Appendix. Table A8 (p. 64) shows outstanding principal on USG direct loans to private foreign entities by geographic region, concessionality, and program. This table indicates that the majority of these loans were owed to Ex-Im.

3) U.S. Government Guarantees of Private Loans to Foreign Private Entities

At the end of 2005, USG agencies had guarantees in place covering \$24 billion of financial sector loans to private foreigners (see table A9), up from \$23.2 billion one year earlier. Five USG agencies have programs that result in these guarantees but three agencies account for almost all of the outstanding amount. The Export-Import Bank guarantees loans so that international buyers of large capital items produced in the U.S. can obtain competitive term financing. The USDA uses its guarantee program to help finance exports of agricultural commodities. OPIC provides guarantees (as well as direct loans) to support medium and long term U.S. investment in foreign countries.

Table 4
Largest Private Guarantee Claims Outstanding
As of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Claims Outstanding
Indonesia	191.9
Argentina	135.0
Mexico	107.7
Philippines	97.0
Brazil	70.0
Dominican Republic	67.9
Ghana	40.9
India	21.2
Peru	17.2
Russia	16.4
Ten Country Total	765.2

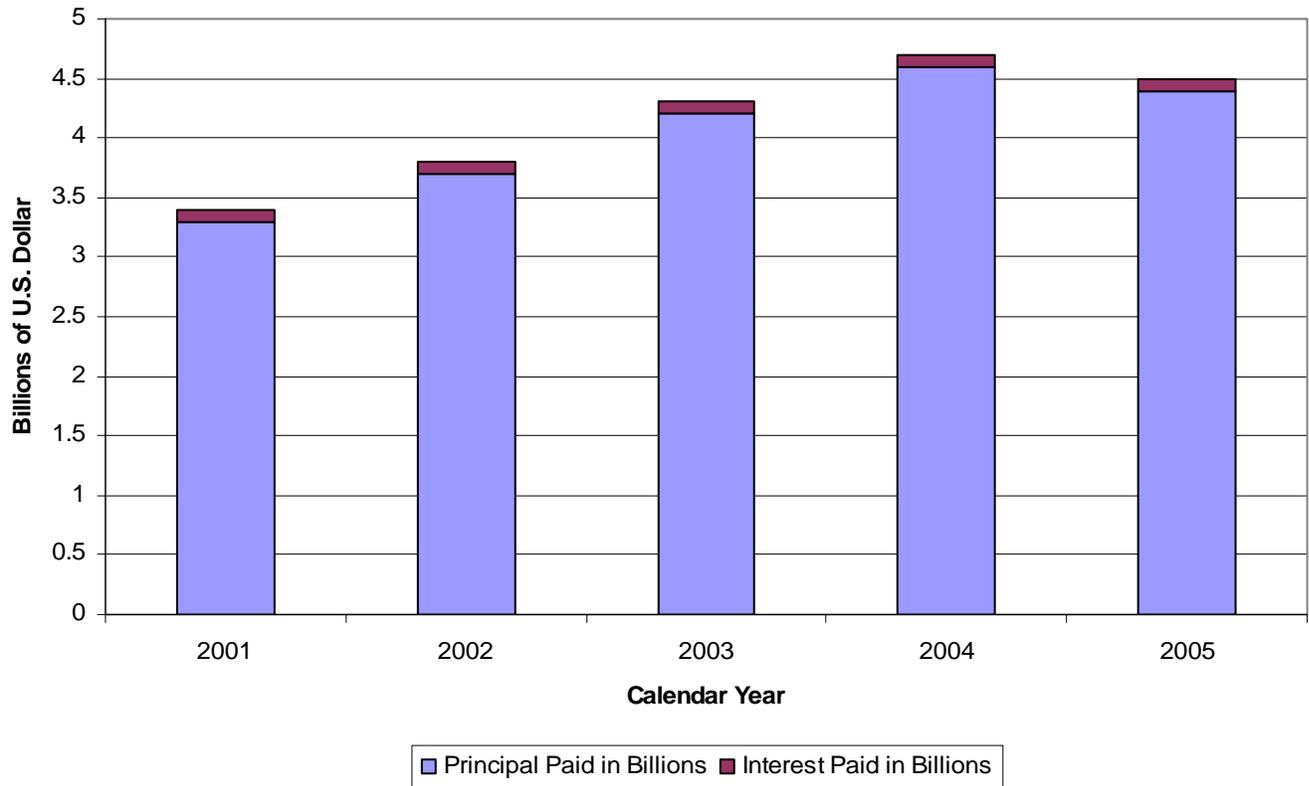
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Guarantee programs are managed with prudent policies that assure a high probability of repayment and a fee structure that offsets unavoidable losses. The Export-Import Bank programs had a positive cash flow of nearly \$100 million in 2005 as fees received and claims recovered exceeded claims paid by \$66 million. The USDA program also maintained positive flow by a narrow margin.

The guarantee programs have a good repayment record over the longer term. During the five-year period 2001-2005, the principal repaid by private foreign obligors to private lenders on loans under USG guarantees amounted to \$16.7 billion.

One of the main determinants of how guarantees will evolve is the aggregate repayment schedule for underlying credits. Several agencies provide this information. In the near term, their reports show principal repayments in 2006 amounting to \$4.1 billion. Of this amount, \$1.9 billion corresponds to short term guarantees by USDA to support agricultural exports. The remainder, about \$2.2 billion, corresponds to underlying credits guaranteed by Ex-Im.

Figure 25
Private Guaranteed Loans
Principal and Interest Paid 2001-2005



During the next five years, 2006-2010, scheduled repayments will total \$13.8 billion or 55 percent of the outstanding at the end of 2005. Note that the projections do not include any information on OPIC guarantees.

When guaranteed loans are not repaid promptly, the lender is reimbursed by the USG and the USG acquires a claim on the foreign obligor. As of December 31, 2005, the USG had acquired almost \$1 billion in such claims (*see Table A9, p. 67*). Table 4 shows the ten countries with the largest amounts of claims in arrears on private guarantees, which account for 88.2 percent of total private guaranteed claims outstanding.

4) U.S. Government Insurance of Private Loans to and Investment in Foreign Private Entities

USG agencies insure over \$7.9 billion of private transactions with and investments in foreign private entities. The majority of this insurance, in the amount of \$6.5 billion or 82 percent of the total, covers political risks. Nearly 31.9 percent of the \$6.5 billion of private political risk insurance covers transactions with and investments in private entities in the Western Hemisphere. Table A10 (p. 70) shows the breakdown of private insurance by country and region, including claims outstanding amounts.

E. Amounts due the U.S. Government

1) Amounts due from Sovereign and Other Official Foreign Entities

While total exposure to foreign official entities was \$72.7 billion at the end of 2005, the amount actually due from these obligors was substantially less. The total amount due the USG from sovereign and other foreign official obligors as of December 31, 2005 was \$32.5 billion, down about \$3.4 billion from the amount due at year-end 2004. Table 5 makes explicit that amounts guaranteed or insured by the USG remain a contingent liability of the U.S. with no current corresponding claim unless and until (1) the borrower defaults on a guaranteed or insured party; (2) the USG pays out to said party; and (3) the borrower does not fully repay the USG. The following table also breaks out country exposure into (1) loan principal outstanding, including principal arrears; (2) interest and fees in arrears; and (3) guarantee and insurance claims outstanding.

Table 5
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Sovereign
and Other Foreign Official Obligors as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due U.S. Government	Principal Outstanding	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Claims Outstanding
World Total	32,586.8	29,796.2	2,562.3	228.3
Africa				
Angola	39.5	39.5		
Botswana	8.2	8.2		
Cameroon	41.7	35.6	2.1	4.0
Central African Republic	10.6	8.7	1.9	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	39.5	39.5		
Congo, Republic of the	45.5	45.2	0.3	
Cote d'Ivoire	358.2	307.6	29.6	21.0
Eritrea	28.8	28.8	0.0	
Gabon	65.6	65.2	0.3	
Ghana	14.4	8.6	0.1	5.7
Guinea	127.6	117.9	9.7	
Kenya	60.1	58.4	0.3	1.4
Liberia	382.8	215.9	167.0	
Nigeria	943.3	918.0	25.3	
Rwanda	0.7			0.7
Sierra Leone	51.3	49.0	2.3	
Somalia	652.0	249.4	402.6	
Sudan	1,810.2	635.6	1,174.6	
Swaziland	5.9	5.9		
Togo	0.0	0.0		
Zambia	283.5	262.5	21.0	
Zimbabwe	154.1	87.4	20.9	45.9
Africa - Total	6,803.3	4,823.6	1,901.0	78.6

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.
 0.0 denotes figures too small to appear when rounded to the first decimal place.
 Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury Foreign Credit Reporting System

D. U.S. Government Private Loans, Guarantees of Sovereign Debt, and Insurance

Table 5 (continued)
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Sovereign
and Other Foreign Official Obligor as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due to U.S. Government	Principal Out- standing	Interest and Fees	
			in Arrears	Claims Out- standing
East Asia and the Pacific				
Cambodia	414.2	204.2	210.0	
China	1,003.9	1,003.6		0.2
China (Unspecified)	189.4	116.1	73.3	
Indonesia	2,591.9	2,493.9	40.4	57.5
Korea, Republic of	326.5	326.5		0.0
Malaysia	233.6	233.6		
Nauru	13.2			13.2
Philippines	597.5	597.5	0.0	
Thailand	58.3	58.3		
Vietnam	103.7	103.7		
East Asia and the Pacific - Total				
Europe				
Armenia	38.0	38.0	0.0	
Belarus	66.4	66.4		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.3	25.8		3.5
Bulgaria	7.5	7.5		
Croatia	46.6	46.6	0.0	
Georgia	41.4	39.6	1.7	
Greece	634.8	634.8		
Latvia	6.6	6.6		
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	50.4	50.4	0.0	0.0
Malta	2.2	2.2		
Moldova	58.5	56.7	1.8	
Poland	10.1	10.1		
Romania	22.3	22.3	0.0	
Russia	1,952.3	1,952.3		
Serbia and Montenegro	9.4	9.3	0.1	
Spain	205.4	205.4		
Tajikistan	17.3	17.3		
Turkey	654.0	653.9	0.1	
Turkmenistan	54.0	44.2	9.7	
Ukraine	211.2	211.2	0.0	
Uzbekistan	59.2	58.5	0.8	
Yugoslavia (Former)	325.1	291.8	4.4	28.9
Europe - Total	4,502.0	4,450.8	18.7	32.5
Middle East and North Africa				
Algeria	1,450.3	1,450.3		
Egypt	4,291.1	4,290.6		0.5
Iran	1.9	1.9		
Israel	1,208.9	1,208.9		
Jordan	451.3	450.4	0.9	
Lebanon	3.2	3.0	0.2	
Morocco	327.7	327.7	0.0	
Oman	20.8	20.8		
Syria	407.6	237.7	169.9	
Tunisia	51.7	51.6	0.0	0.0
Yemen	99.8	99.6	0.2	
Middle East and North Africa - Total	8,314.3	8,142.6	171.3	0.5

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.
0.0 denotes figures too small to appear when rounded to the first decimal place.
Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury Foreign Credit Reporting System

Table 5 (continued)
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Sovereign
and Other Foreign Official Obligors as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due to U.S. Government	Principal Outstanding	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Claims Outstanding
East Asia and the Pacific				
Cambodia	414.2	204.2	210.0	
China	1,003.9	1,003.6		0.2
China (Unspecified)	189.4	116.1	73.3	
Indonesia	2,591.9	2,493.9	40.4	57.5
Korea, Republic of	326.5	326.5		0.0
Malaysia	233.6	233.6		
Nauru	13.2			13.2
Philippines	597.5	597.5	0.0	
Thailand	58.3	58.3		
Vietnam	103.7	103.7		
East Asia and the Pacific - Total				
Europe				
Armenia	38.0	38.0	0.0	
Belarus	66.4	66.4		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.3	25.8		3.5
Bulgaria	7.5	7.5		
Croatia	46.6	46.6	0.0	
Georgia	41.4	39.6	1.7	
Greece	634.8	634.8		
Latvia	6.6	6.6		
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	50.4	50.4	0.0	0.0
Malta	2.2	2.2		
Moldova	58.5	56.7	1.8	
Poland	10.1	10.1		
Romania	22.3	22.3	0.0	
Russia	1,952.3	1,952.3		
Serbia and Montenegro	9.4	9.3	0.1	
Spain	205.4	205.4		
Tajikistan	17.3	17.3		
Turkey	654.0	653.9	0.1	
Turkmenistan	54.0	44.2	9.7	
Ukraine	211.2	211.2	0.0	
Uzbekistan	59.2	58.5	0.8	
Yugoslavia (Former)	325.1	291.8	4.4	28.9
Europe - Total	4,502.0	4,450.8	18.7	32.5
Middle East and North Africa				
Algeria	1,450.3	1,450.3		
Egypt	4,291.1	4,290.6		0.5
Iran	1.9	1.9		
Israel	1,208.9	1,208.9		
Jordan	451.3	450.4	0.9	
Lebanon	3.2	3.0	0.2	
Morocco	327.7	327.7	0.0	
Oman	20.8	20.8		
Syria	407.6	237.7	169.9	
Tunisia	51.7	51.6	0.0	0.0
Yemen	99.8	99.6	0.2	
Middle East and North Africa - Total	8,314.3	8,142.6	171.3	0.5

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.
0.0 denotes figures too small to appear when rounded to the first decimal place.
Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury Foreign Credit Reporting System

E. Amounts Due the U.S. Government

Table 6
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Foreign Private Obligors as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due U.S. Government	Principal Outstanding	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Claims Outstanding
World Total	4,013.6	2,825.5	24.3	1,163.8
Africa				
African Regional	8.1	6.9	1.2	
Angola	0.5	0.5		
Benin	0.2			0.2
Botswana	2.0	2.0		
Burkina Faso	2.0			2.0
Cameroon	9.2			9.2
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Cote d'Ivoire	4.0			4.0
Ethiopia	0.5	0.5	0.1	
Gabon	0.0			0.0
Ghana	60.8	15.4	0.8	44.6
Guinea-Bissau	1.4	1.4	0.1	
Kenya	4.8	4.3		0.5
Liberia	1.4			1.4
Malawi	4.7	4.7		
Mali	11.6	0.8	0.1	10.7
Mauritius	1.1	1.1		
Mozambique	13.4	13.1	0.3	
Nigeria	12.8	3.4	0.1	9.3
Senegal	10.7			10.7
Somalia	1.7	0.8	0.8	
South Africa	250.1	250.1	0.0	
Uganda	5.7			5.7
Africa - Total				
East Asia and the Pacific				
Asia Regional	1.4	1.2	0.2	
Hong Kong	113.8	113.8	0.0	
Indonesia	957.0	761.4	1.8	193.9
Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. of	0.8			0.8
Korea, Republic of	1.6	1.5	0.1	
Malaysia	3.2			3.2
Mongolia	0.2	0.2		
Papua New Guinea	85.0	85.0		
Philippines	191.8	85.3	0.8	105.6
Singapore	5.9			5.9
Taiwan	2.0			2.0
Thailand	102.8	84.2	12.7	5.9
Vietnam	0.7	0.7		
East Asia and the Pacific - Total				

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.
0.0 denotes figures too small to appear when rounded to the first decimal place.
Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury Foreign Credit Reporting System

Table 6 (continued)
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Foreign
Private Obligors as of 12/31/2005

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due U.S Govern- ment	Principal Out- standing	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Claims Outstanding
South Asia				
Afghanistan	15.1	15.0	0.0	
India	28.9	5.9	0.6	22.4
Pakistan	5.6	5.2	0.4	
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.0		
South Asia - Total				
Europe				
Armenia	17.1	17.1	0.0	
Azerbaijan	3.7	3.7		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.3	3.0	0.4	2.0
Bulgaria	0.9			0.9
Central Europe Regional	0.1	0.1		
Estonia	8.7	8.1	0.6	
Georgia	29.1	28.3	0.8	
Hungary	1.5	1.5		
Poland	2.9	2.9		
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Romania	2.5	2.5		
Russia	80.3	52.8	0.2	27.3
Spain	0.1			0.1
Turkey	106.0	87.5		18.5
Ukraine	17.4	17.4		
Uzbekistan	1.8	1.8		
Yugoslavia (Former)	12.1	5.5		6.6
Europe - Total	289.6	232.3	1.9	55.3
Western Hemisphere				
Andean Development Corp.	3.8	3.8		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.8	0.2	0.7	
Argentina	401.2	239.3		161.9
Belize	0.4			0.4
Bolivia	2.3	0.2		2.1
Brazil	445.5	369.0	0.3	76.2
CABEI	54.0	54.0		
Caribbean Development Bank	28.3	27.3	0.9	
Chile	7.7	1.9		5.8
Colombia	81.2	77.8		3.4
Costa Rica	19.1	17.3		1.8
Dominican Republic	87.5	2.7	0.1	84.6
Ecuador	13.6	0.4	0.1	13.1
El Salvador	5.9			5.9
Guatemala	23.1	22.0		1.1
Honduras	2.3	0.7	0.0	1.6
Jamaica	0.2	0.2		0.0
Mexico	248.4	22.8	0.0	225.6
Nicaragua	20.2	0.1		20.1
Panama	1.3	1.3		
Peru	23.5	3.1	0.1	20.3
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.8	0.8		
Trinidad and Tobago	0.3			0.3
Uruguay	1.1	0.6		0.5
Venezuela	123.2	103.1		20.1
Western Hemisphere Regional	3.0	3.0		
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	0.4	0.4		
Western Hemisphere - Total	1,599.1	951.9	2.3	644.9

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.
0.0 denotes figures too small to appear when rounded to the first decimal place.

E. Amounts Due the U.S. Government

Table 6 (continued)
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Foreign
Private Obligors as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due U.S. Govern- ment	Principal Out- standing	Interest and Fees in Ar- rears	Claims Outstanding
Intl Orgs or Not Specified				
Worldwide Unspecified	25.8	25.8		
Intl Orgs or Not Specified - Total				
World Total	4,013.6	2,825.5	24.3	1,163.8

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.
0.0 denotes figures too small to appear when rounded to the first decimal place.
Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury Foreign Credit Reporting System

3) World War I Indebtedness of Sovereign Governments to the U.S. Government

World War I indebtedness totaled \$38.6 billion as of December 31, 2005. Many of the countries listed in Tables 7 and 8 have not made principal and interest payments on these debts since the 1930s. All the loans and credits represent legally valid and outstanding obligations of foreign governments, and the USG has not waived or renounced its rights with respect to any of them. All such loans and credits remain due and payable. However, as noted in the 1981 Annual Report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies:

“As a practical matter, however, repayment of the debts is inextricably linked to the problem of German reparations and intra-European debts generated during World War I. Many European countries are net creditors on World War I accounts, with Germany owing more to them than they, in turn, owe to other countries. Since the early 1930’s these countries have steadfastly maintained that they would resume payments on their war debts to the United States only when the issue of Germany’s World War I reparations has been satisfactorily resolved. While the United States has never recognized any legal connection between World War I debt obligations owed to this country and reparation claims on Germany, there is a linkage in reality.”¹

In addition, the 1953 London Agreement on German External Debts, Article 5, *Claims excluded from the Agreement*, states:

“(1) Consideration of governmental claims against Germany arising out of the First World War shall be deferred until a final general settlement of this matter.”²

To date, a final general settlement of this matter has not been reached.

Table 7 reports the debts owed by foreign governments and Table 8 shows the status of the indebtedness of the German Government. These data are on an accrual basis and, therefore, differ from the cash basis shown in the remainder of the report. The column “Accrued Interest Not Yet Due” records the interest accrued through the report date since the most recent payment due date.

¹ *The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, Annual Report to the President and to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1981*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., August 12, 1982, p.68.

Table 7
Indebtedness of Foreign Governments to the U.S. Arising from WWI
As of 12/31/2005

obligation 1/	Interest accrued	Cumulative paymentsw		Payments received 2005		Total outstanding	Unmatured principal	Accrued interest not yet due	Principal due & unpaid	
	Through 12/31/2005	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest					
Armenia	11,959,917	51,604,558	32	0	0	0	63,564,443	0	448,905	63,115,537
Austria 2/	26,843,149	21,617,536	862,668	0	0	0	47,598,016	0	89,701	47,508,316
Belgium	423,587,630	656,875,606	19,157,630	33,033,643	0	0	1,028,271,963	0	2,507,408	1,025,764,554
Cuba	10,000,000	2,286,752	10,000,000	2,286,752	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	185,071,023	339,495,090	19,829,914	304,178	0	0	504,432,021	0	1,683,930	502,748,091
Estonia	16,958,373	45,048,826	11	1,248,432	0	0	60,758,757	0	173,243	60,585,513
Finland	9,000,000	12,661,578	9,000,000 /3	12,661,578	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	4,128,326,088	8,528,328,391	226,039,588	260,036,303	0	0	12,170,578,588	0	39,736,939	12,130,841,649
Great Britain	4,933,701,642	13,129,384,853	434,181,642	1,592,803,791 /10	0	0	16,036,101,062	0	45,966,247	15,990,134,815
Greece (I)	21,163,923	3,778,837	983,923	3,143,133	0	0	20,815,704	0	2,170	20,813,534
Greece (II) 4/	13,155,921	9,018,755	3,830,821	8,996,275	139,604	189,294	9,347,580	9,325,098	22,482	-1
Hungary 5/	2,051,898	3,665,641	2,051,898	3,665,641	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	2,044,870,444	1,638,487,975	37,464,319	63,365,561	0	0	3,582,528,540	0	11,744,871	3,570,783,668
Latvia	7,094,654	18,934,398	9,200	752,349	0	0	25,267,504	0	72,383	25,195,120
Liberia	26,000	10,472	26,000	10,472	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	6,618,395	17,334,886	234,783	1,003,174	0	0	22,715,325	0	65,212	22,650,114
Nicaragua 6/	141,950	26,625	141,950	26,625	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	213,506,132 /7	569,473,187	1,287,297	21,359,000	0	0	760,333,022	0	2,167,945	758,165,077
Rumania	68,359,192	149,432,050	4,498,632 /8	292,375	0	0	213,000,235	0	650,265	212,349,970
Russia	192,601,297	846,761,430	0	8,750,312 /9	0	0	1,030,612,415	0	6,950,831	1,023,661,584
Yugoslavia	63,577,713	108,938,803	1,952,713	636,059	0	0	169,927,744	0	626,380	169,301,364
TOTAL	12,378,615,343	26,153,166,249	771,553,022	2,014,375,653	139,604	189,294	35,745,852,916	9,325,098	112,908,913	35,623,618,905

1/ Includes capitalized interest.

2/ The Federal Republic of Germany has recognized liability for securities falling due between March 12, 1938, and May 8, 1945.

3/ \$8,480,090 has been made available for educational exchange programs with Finland pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2455(e).

4/ \$13,155,921 refunded by the agreement of May 28, 1964, which was ratified by Congress November 5, 1966.

5/ Interest payment from December 15, 1932, to

June 15, 1937, was paid in pengo equivalent.

6/ The indebtedness of Nicaragua was canceled pursuant to the agreement of April 14, 1938.

7/ After deduction of claim allowance of \$1,813,429.

8/ Excludes payment of \$100,000 on June 14, 1940, as a token of good faith.

9/ Includes proceeds from liquidation of Russian assets in the United States.

10/ Includes donation of James Bertram's estate of \$2,131,134.49 in 2002.

Department of the Treasury
 Financial Management Service
 Financial Accounting and Services Division
 Credit Accounting Branch
 (202)874-8740

E. Amounts Due the U.S. Government

Table 8
Status of German WWI Indebtedness
As of 12/31/2005
(In US Dollars)

	Funded indebtedness	Interest accrued through _____ Cumulative payments		Total outstanding	Unmatured principal	Principal and interest due and unpaid
		12/31/2005	Principal			
Agreements as of June 23, 1930 and May 26, 1932:						
Mixed claims(rm) 1/	1,632,000,000	3,641,320,313	81,600,000	5,610,000	5,186,110,313	0 5,186,110,313
Army costs(rm)	1,048,100,000	1,949,446,428	50,600,000	856,406	2,946,090,022	0 2,946,090,022
Total(rm)	2,680,100,000	5,590,766,741	132,200,000	6,466,406	8,132,200,335	0 8,132,200,335 2/
U.S. \$ equivalent 3/	1,059,107,666	2,254,196,539	31,539,596 4/	2,048,214 4/	3,279,716,395	0 3,279,716,395

Agreement of February 27, 1953:

Mixed claims(U.S. \$)	97,500,000	0	97,500,000	0	0	0	0
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1/ Agreement of February 27, 1953, provided for cancellation of 24 bonds totaling 489,600,000 reichsmarks and issuance of 26 dollar bonds totaling \$97,500,000. The dollar bonds matured serially over 25 years beginning April 1, 1953.

2/ Includes 4,027,612 reichsmarks (1,529,049 on moratorium agreement (Army costs) and 2,498,563 interest on funded agreement) deposited by German Government in the Konversionkasse fur Deutsche Auslandsschulden and not paid to the United States in dollars as required by the debt and moratorium agreements.

3/ The unpaid portion of this indebtedness is converted at 40.33 cents to the reichsmark, which was the exchange rate at the time of default. The 1930 agreement provided for a conversion formula for a payment relating to the time of payment. These figures are estimates made solely for this statistical report.

4/ Payments are converted to U. S. dollars at rate applicable at the time of payment: i.e., 40.33 or 23.82 cents to the reichsmark.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND SERVICES DIVISION
CREDIT ACCOUNTING BRANCH
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4) Short-term Insurance and Guarantees

Short-term insurance contracts and loan guarantees are reported on Table A11 (p. 74) in Appendix A. These data do not appear anywhere else in this publication, nor are they part of any other total amount, table, or graph. This information represents additional USG foreign credit exposure and includes both maximum contingent liability and claims outstanding amounts for EXIM insurance of transactions with both official and private foreign entities and USDA guarantees of private transactions with foreign private entities. However, only the claims outstanding amounts are actually due to the USG.

F. Description of Data

The statistics presented focus on USG international exposure arising from USG agencies' long-term direct lending programs, guarantees and insurance of private lending, investment, and other transactions with foreign governments and private foreign entities payable either in dollars or in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2005.

This report contains information on USG loans to foreign governments and private foreign entities by major program and country, including:

- Amounts of principal and interest (including fees) that was paid, rescheduled, and/or reduced (pursuant to legislative authority) during calendar years 2001 through 2005;
- Amounts of principal either undisbursed or disbursed and still outstanding as of December 31, 2005;
- Arrears of principal and interest outstanding one day or more as of December 31, 2005; and
- Scheduled principal and interest payments for calendar years 2005 through 2010.

This report also contains the following information on USG guarantees of private lending to, investment in, and other transactions with foreign governments and private foreign entities by major program and country:

- Amounts of fees and premiums received during calendar years 2001 through 2005;
- Amounts of principal and interest repaid to private lenders on loans and transactions covered by guarantees during calendar years 2001 through 2005;
- Amounts of claims paid by the agencies under guarantees during calendar years 2001 through 2005;
- Amounts recovered by the agencies from foreign sources during calendar years 2001 through 2005;
- Amounts of claims rescheduled or reorganized during calendar years 2001 through 2005;
- Amounts of principal undisbursed and/or outstanding on guaranteed credits as of December 31, 2005;
- Amounts of claims outstanding one day or more on guarantees as of December 31, 2005; and
- Scheduled principal and interest payments on guaranteed credits for calendar years 2005 through 2010.

This report also contains the following information on USG insurance of private lending to, investment in, and other transactions with foreign governments and private foreign entities by major program and country:

- Amounts of claims paid and still outstanding one day or more by the agencies for insured risks during calendar years 2001 through 2005; and
- Amounts of insurance outstanding as of December 31, 2005.

G. Glossary of Terms

Arrears/Overdue -- represents the failure of a borrower to pay an obligation by the payment due date. Generally applies to due and unpaid amounts of principal and interest, late interest charges, and late fees for direct loans and claim payments.

Claim -- is an assertion of a right to payment. A lender may file a claim to assert its right to that portion of the unpaid balance due on a defaulted loan which is guaranteed or insured by the Government or to the remaining portion of a guarantee not already recovered by a lender.

Claims Outstanding -- Claims paid to lenders in accordance with guarantee or insurance agreements which have not been recovered.

Commercial Risk -- is the risk of nonpayment by a non-sovereign or private sector buyer or borrower arising from default, insolvency, and/or failure to take delivery of goods that have been shipped according to the supply contract.

Credit -- any amount for which there exists a specific obligation for repayment. Includes loan and other transfer agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay over a period of time, usually with interest. May include grants, but only where reference is to "tied aid credits," as defined by the OECD Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits.

Creditor/Lender -- is one who provides money or resources and to whom payment is owed, including the U.S. Government, Federal agencies, or private financial institutions, under a specific credit agreement.

Debt -- refers to an amount of money or property that has been determined to be owed to the U.S. Government from any person, organization, or entity, other than another Federal agency. It includes amounts owed on direct and guaranteed loans, and all other amounts due the U.S. from fees, duties, leases, rents, royalties, services, sales of goods or services, overpayments, fines, penalties, damages, interest, taxes, forfeitures, and other sources.

Debt Reorganization or Relief -- is any action by a creditor that officially alters established terms for repayment. Debt reorganization includes forgiveness, rescheduling, rephasing, and refinancing.

Debt Service

Actual -- is the set of repayments actually made to satisfy a debt, including principal, interest, and late fees (income stream).

Scheduled -- is the set of repayments which is contractually required to be made through the life of the debt, including principal and interest.

Default -- is the failure to meet any obligation or term of a credit agreement, grant or contract. A payment that is overdue or in arrears is technically "in default," since, by virtue of non-payment, the borrower has failed to abide by the terms and conditions of the credit. In practical terms, when a guaranteed loan or credit is considered "in default" will vary by agency.

Direct Loan -- is an obligation created when: the Government agrees to disburse funds to and contracts with the debtor for repayment, with or without interest; a Federal agency purchases non-Federal loans through secondary market operations; or an agency sells assets on credit terms.

Disbursement -- occurs when a creditor places resources, such as goods or funds, at the disposal of a borrower

through a cash payment or creation of a line-of-credit and the borrower draws upon it. The term "utilized" may be used when credit extended is other than currency. "Expended" and "disbursed" can be used interchangeably

Dollar Equivalent -- is the unit of valuation for transfers occurring or balances existing in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

Foreign Credit Exposure – The maximum financial amount which the U.S. Government has at risk as a consequence of U.S. Government agencies' long-term foreign loan and loan guarantee programs, insurance of U.S. private lending and investment abroad, and other financial commitments involving foreign governments, other foreign official entities, and foreign private entities. Foreign credit exposure is measured as the sum of the amounts of principal outstanding and interest and fees in arrears one day or more on direct loans, claims outstanding one day or more arising from payments under guarantee and insurance contracts, contingent liability on guarantee contracts, and maximum contingent liability on insurance contracts.

Guarantee of a Loan -- is a legally binding agreement to pay part or all the amount due on a debt instrument extended by a lender in event of nonpayment by the borrower.

Insurance -- is a legally binding agreement to insure exporters, investors, and lenders against specific risks during specified periods. Export-Import Bank insurance covers commercial and political risks of nonpayment of export obligations. Overseas Private Investment Corporation insurance covers transfer and political risks associated with foreign investments.

Interest/Fees Outstanding -- interest in arrears, penalties, fines, and administrative charges associated with an original amount classified as "principal outstanding". It does not include normal interest coming due during the life of the loan.

Loan -- is a legally binding document that obligates a specific value of funds available for disbursement. The amount of funds disbursed is to be repaid (with or without interest and late fees) in accordance with the terms of a promissory note and/or repayment schedule.

Long-term -- refers to loans, guarantees, or insurance contracts with an original or extended maturity of more than one year.

Official or Private Obligor -- obligors must be classified as to "official" or "private" according to the principles stated in the following section:

- a) **Official** obligors (borrowers) or guarantors are:
- Central governments or their departments (ministries).
 - Political subdivisions such as states, provinces, departments, and municipalities.
 - Foreign central banks.
 - Autonomous institutions (such as corporations, development banks, railways, utilities, etc.) where:
 - i. the budget of the institution is subject to the approval of the government of the recipient country;
 - ii. the government owns more than 50 percent of the voting stock or more than half of the members of the board of directors are government representatives;
 - iii. in the case of default the government or central bank would become liable for the debt of the institution.

- Any official multinational organization.

b) **Private** obligors (borrowers) or guarantors are defined as obligors other than official.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) -- flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests:

- it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective and
- it is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 percent.

Political Risk -- is the risk of nonpayment by a non-sovereign or private sector buyer or borrower arising from events beyond the control of the buyer, caused by government action, such as: political violence, i.e. war; government intervention; cancellation of an export or import license; transfer or inconvertibility risk, i.e. the inability to purchase U.S. dollars in a legal market.

Principal Outstanding -- Amount disbursed and not repaid which includes principal amount in arrears.

Repayment Agreement -- between borrower and lender, establishes the terms and conditions governing the recovery of a debt.

Rephase -- is changing the terms of credit/repayment (extending maturing period), where the creditor and borrower develop a revised repayment schedule for interest and principal and where each credit retains its identity while the creditor remains unchanged.

Reschedule -- FCRS term for extinguishing debt owed under all or part of existing credits and the creation of new and separate credit or credits that are normally equal in value to the debt being extinguished. Rescheduling normally is done in connection with facilitating repayment, although it is not required.

Multiple rescheduling occurs whenever debt owed under all or part of more than one existing credit is extinguished under a single rescheduling action, whether or not a single new credit results.

In the context of the Paris Club, reschedule refers to a form of debt reorganization in which scheduled debt service payments falling due in a specific interval are consolidated, resulting in a new credit with a new payment schedule.

Reductions -- amounts forgiven under legislative authorization or international treaty. Includes total amounts forgiven or written-off, not merely associated subsidy amounts.

Short-term -- refers to loans, guarantees, or insurance contracts with an original maturity of one year or less.

Sovereign -- Sovereign transactions are obligations entered into by the state. They may carry the "full faith and credit" of the central government. These often include transactions guaranteed by the Central Bank, Treasury, or Ministry of Finance. On a country by country basis, other institutions may also be designated, by law or by custom, as sovereign institutions, acting as on behalf of the state.

Write-off -- occurs when an authorized official determines that a debt will not be repaid. Statutory authority may be required to write off debts owed by foreign governments. (See Forgive and Reductions.)

H. Legislative Authority

The indebtedness reported, except that arising out of World War I, originated under the authority of the following legislation, as amended, and international agreements:

- Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-195, as amended) and legislation for predecessor programs (an excellent synopsis of the legislative history of the predecessor programs is contained in Status of Loan Agreements, U.S. Agency for International Development, report number W-224, various dates.)
- Arms Export Control Act (Public Law 90-629). All military sales, beginning with fiscal year 1969, have been extended under the Arms Export Control Act (formerly, the Foreign Military Sales Act). Previous foreign military sales were extended under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
- Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256).
- Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480).
- Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (Public Law 80-806).
- Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173).
- Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, 46 App. U.S.C. sections 1271-1279.
- An Act to promote Defense of the United States (“Lend-lease Act of 1941”) (Public Law 77-11) and related legislation.
- Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 78-457) and related legislation.
- The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1996 and the Defense Appropriations Act of 1996.
- Special legislation enacted for particular transactions, such as the Anglo-American Loan of 1945 and loans to the United Nations.
- Legislation granting general and specific operational authority to government agencies and corporations.

Debt reductions reported in this document were authorized by the following legislation:

- Section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law 100-461).
- Section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. sec. 1736e).
- Enterprise for the Americas Act of 1992 (EAI) (Public Law 102-549, adding Part IV, sections 701 et seq., to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Enterprise for the Americas Act of 1992 (EAI) (Public Law 102-549, adding Part IV, sections 701 et seq., to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and Public Law 102-429, adding section 12 to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, 22 U.S.C. 2430 and 12 U.S.C. 635i-6

H. Legislative Authority

- Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 (TFCA) (Public Law 105-214, adding Part V, sections 801 et seq., to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961).
- Special Debt Relief for the Poorest (contained in annual Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Acts since 1994).
- International Debt Relief (HIPC) (Title V of H.R. 3425 as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(5) of Public Law 106-113).
- Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179, 22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.)

I. APPENDIX A

Table A1
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to Regional Programs, Including International Organizations
As of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total Concessional & Nonconcessional	Concessional			Nonconcessional						
		Subtotal Concessional	AID		SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID		EXIM	FMS	OPIC	
			Official Obligor	Private Obligor		Official Obligor	Private Obligor	Official Obligor	Private Obligor	Official Obligor	Private Obligor
Total Regional and Organizational	4,021.3	99.9	10.4	89.5	3,921.4	56.2	26.5		2,232.8	6.8	1,599.1
Africa											
African Regional	312.2				312.2		1.0		121.9		189.2
Africa Total	312.2				312.2		1.0		121.9		189.2
East Asia and the Pacific											
Asia Regional	180.6				180.6						180.6
East Asia and the Pacific Total	180.6				180.6						180.6
Europe											
Central Europe Regional	154.1				154.1						154.1
Newly Independent StatesFSU Reg.	336.6				336.6						336.6
Europe Total	490.7				490.7						490.7
Intl Orgs or Not Specified											
Worldwide Unspecified	2,737.3				2,737.3	0.0	21.0		2,110.9		605.3
Intl Orgs or Not Specified Total	2,737.3				2,737.3	0.0	21.0		2,110.9		605.3
Western Hemisphere											
Andean Development Corp.	3.8	3.8		3.8							
CABEI	107.9	54.0		54.0	53.9	53.9					
Caribbean Development Bank	28.9	28.9	0.6	28.3							
Western Hemisphere Regional	148.7	8.7	5.7	3.0	140.0	2.2	4.5				133.3
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	11.3	4.5	4.1	0.4	6.8					6.8	
Western Hemisphere Total	300.6	99.9	10.4	89.5	200.7	56.2	4.5			6.8	133.3
Total Regional and Organizational	4,021.3	99.9	10.4	89.5	3,921.4	56.2	26.5		2,232.8	6.8	1,599.1

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
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¹ Amounts are included in other tables and figures.

² Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

Table A2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees, and Insurance Contracts
to Sovereign and Other Official Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
World Total	72,663.6	16,008.5	6,884.4	9,124.2	56,655.1	18,132.1	6,284.6	28,838.0	454.3	2,946.0
Africa										
Angola	39.5	39.5		39.5	0.0			0.0		
Botswana	12.4	8.2	8.2		4.2	4.2				
Cameroon	41.7				41.7		8.3	33.4		
Central African Republic	10.6				10.6			10.6		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1,719.3	593.0	157.4	435.6	1,126.3	26.1	190.7	897.7		11.7
Congo, Republic of the	45.5	29.1		29.1	16.4			16.4		
Cote d'Ivoire	369.0	109.1	0.6	108.5	259.9	102.2		157.7		
Eritrea	28.8	28.8		28.8						
Ethiopia	304.5				304.5			304.5		
Gabon	65.6				65.6		5.3	60.2		
Ghana	92.7				92.7			92.7		
Guinea	127.6	119.5	16.3	103.2	8.1			8.1		
Kenya	86.9	30.8	30.8		56.1	32.1	0.2	23.9		
Liberia	382.8	274.6	126.6	148.0	108.2		85.8	9.7	12.7	
Mauritius	2.0				2.0	2.0				
Nigeria	950.3				950.3			950.3		
Rwanda	0.7				0.7			0.7		
Senegal	34.6				34.6			34.6		
Sierra Leone	51.3	51.3		51.3						
Somalia	652.0	247.2	15.5	231.7	404.8		404.8			
South Africa	599.5				599.5	166.2		433.3		
Sudan	1,810.2	613.7	16.6	597.1	1,196.5		920.5	46.4		229.7
Swaziland	5.9	5.9	5.9							
Togo	0.0				0.0			0.0		
Zambia	283.5	128.7		128.7	154.8			154.8		
Zimbabwe	216.5	69.0	3.6	65.3	147.5	108.2		39.4		
Africa Total	7,933.3	2,348.4	381.6	1,966.8	5,584.9	440.8	1,615.7	3,274.4	12.7	241.4
East Asia and the Pacific										
Cambodia	414.2	414.2		414.2						

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² Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

Table A2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees, and Insurance Contracts
to Sovereign and Other Official Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
China	3,066.1				3,066.1			3,066.1		
China (Unspecified)	189.4				189.4				189.4	
Indonesia	2,880.7	1,342.3	662.2	680.2	1,538.4	232.7	16.9	1,288.8		
Korea, Republic of	751.3	326.5	71.9	254.6	424.7	0.0		390.8		33.9
Malaysia	1,116.1				1,116.1			1,116.1		
Nauru	13.2				13.2			13.2		
New Zealand	226.6				226.6			226.6		
Philippines	726.0	466.8	147.6	319.2	259.2	44.6	7.4	120.1	0.0	87.0
Singapore	883.7				883.7			883.7		
Thailand	880.9	58.3	54.8	3.5	822.6	4.0		818.6		
Vietnam	463.1	103.7	78.5	25.2	359.4			359.4		
East Asia and the Pacific Total	11,611.2	2,711.8	1,015.0	1,696.8	8,899.4	281.3	24.3	8,283.5	189.4	120.9
Europe										
Armenia	38.0	38.0		38.0						
Azerbaijan	61.2				61.2			61.2		
Belarus	66.4	66.4		66.4						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.3	1.6	1.6		27.7			27.7		
Bulgaria	76.4	7.5		7.5	68.9			68.9		
Croatia	324.7	8.0		8.0	316.8			316.8		
Czech Republic	242.9				242.9	33.9		209.0		
Georgia	45.6	41.4		41.4	4.2			4.2		
Greece	698.7				698.7		698.7			
Italy	438.8				438.8			438.8		
Kazakhstan	170.3				170.3			170.3		
Latvia	7.0	6.6		6.6	0.4			0.4		
Lithuania	2.9				2.9			2.9		
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	50.4	5.1		5.1	45.4			45.4		
Malta	2.2	2.2	2.2							
Moldova	58.5	58.5		58.5						
Netherlands	4.0				4.0			4.0		
Poland	67.9	10.1		10.1	57.8			57.8		
Portugal	14.4				14.4	14.4				
Romania	551.1	22.3		22.3	528.7			528.7		
Russia	2,230.1	587.8		587.8	1,642.2			277.8	243.6	1,120.9
Serbia and Montenegro	9.4	5.8	5.8		3.6					3.6
Spain	205.4				205.4		205.4			

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Table A2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees, and Insurance Contracts
to Sovereign and Other Official Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
Tajikistan	17.3	17.3		17.3						
Turkey	2,789.6	83.9	73.1	10.8	2,705.7		1,334.0	1,371.7		
Turkmenistan	54.0	54.0		54.0						
Ukraine	211.2	59.2		59.2	152.0			152.0		
Uzbekistan	543.9	59.2		59.2	484.6			484.6		
Yugoslavia (Former)	325.1	9.5	9.5		315.6			315.6		
Europe Total	9,336.4	1,144.3	92.1	1,052.1	8,192.1	48.3	2,238.1	4,537.8	243.6	1,124.4
Intl Orgs or Not Specified										
Worldwide Unspecified	0.0				0.0	0.0				
Intl Orgs or Not Specified Total	0.0				0.0	0.0				
Middle East and North Africa										
Algeria	1,902.6				1,902.6			1,289.9		612.8
Bahrain	97.9				97.9			97.9		
Egypt	5,612.4	4,251.9	1,928.6	2,323.2	1,360.6	1,250.0		76.8		33.7
Iran	1.9				1.9				1.9	
Israel	17,858.8	644.0	644.0		17,214.8	15,088.4	1,900.2	226.2		
Jordan	504.6	106.1		106.1	398.5	69.5	309.4			19.6
Lebanon	17.1				17.1	13.1		3.2		0.7
Morocco	767.3	298.6	61.9	236.7	468.7	93.5	3.1	359.0		13.1
Oman	20.8	20.8	20.8							
Saudi Arabia	1,220.4				1,220.4			1,220.4		
Syria	407.6	406.0	309.7	96.3	1.6	1.6				
Tunisia	329.1	49.4	16.6	32.8	279.7	109.1	9.9	143.3		17.5
United Arab Emirates	388.6				388.6			388.6		
Yemen	99.8	99.0	5.9	93.0	0.8					0.8
Middle East and North Africa Total	29,229.0	5,875.8	2,987.6	2,888.2	23,353.2	16,625.3	2,222.6	3,805.3	1.9	698.2
South Asia										
Afghanistan	108.4	106.8	80.7	26.2	1.5	1.5				
Bangladesh	287.0	287.0		287.0						
India	995.3	709.5	568.9	140.6	285.7	74.4		211.4		
Maldives	1.8	1.8		1.8						
Nepal	0.0				0.0	0.0				
Pakistan	2,218.7	880.8	764.3	116.5	1,337.9	102.0	135.2	795.6		305.1
Sri Lanka	612.6	554.9	201.2	353.7	57.7	57.7				

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Table A2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees, and Insurance Contracts
to Sovereign and Other Official Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
South Asia Total	4,223.7	2,540.8	1,615.1	925.8	1,682.8	235.6	135.2	1,007.0		305.1
Western Hemisphere										
Antigua and Barbuda	5.4	5.0	5.0		0.5			0.5		
Argentina	353.4	16.1	16.1		337.2	17.6		319.6		
Barbados	3.2				3.2	3.2				
Belize	13.8	4.1	4.1		9.7	0.8		8.9		
Bolivia	8.2				8.2	8.2				
Brazil	1,814.8	181.0	176.0	5.0	1,633.7			1,633.7		
CABEI	53.9				53.9	53.9				
Caribbean Development Bank	0.6	0.6	0.6							
Chile	36.6	6.4	6.4		30.2	29.5		0.7		
Colombia	143.6	4.2	4.1	0.1	139.4			135.0		4.4
Costa Rica	112.9	93.1	75.0	18.1	19.7	19.2		0.5		
Cuba	36.3				36.3			36.3		
Dominican Republic	872.7	223.4	147.2	76.1	649.4	3.2	4.1	545.0		97.0
Ecuador	135.0	67.5	56.6	10.9	67.4	29.9	6.5	19.7		11.3
El Salvador	175.3	169.4		169.4	5.9	1.3	3.0	0.1		1.4
Grenada	3.4				3.4			3.4		
Guatemala	134.0	134.0	73.7	60.3	0.0			0.0		
Guyana	1.2	1.2		1.2						
Haiti	15.1	11.1	11.1		4.0		0.2	3.8		
Honduras	95.6				95.6	69.5	24.0	2.2		
Jamaica	346.7	244.2	127.0	117.2	102.5	56.6	0.6	36.1		9.2
Mexico	4,676.2				4,676.2			4,641.8		34.4
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0		0.0						
Panama	69.8	20.2	20.2		49.5	49.5				
Paraguay	8.6	7.9	7.9		0.7	0.7				
Peru	700.6	158.0	44.0	114.1	542.6	155.3	10.4	93.1		283.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	7.0	7.0	7.0							
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.1	1.1	1.1							
Suriname	36.7	22.2		22.2	14.5					14.5
Trinidad and Tobago	26.4				26.4			26.4		
Venezuela	423.4				423.4			423.4		
Western Hemisphere Regional	7.9	5.7	5.7		2.2	2.2				
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	10.9	4.1	4.1		6.8				6.8	
Western Hemisphere Total	10,330.0	1,387.4	792.9	594.5	8,942.5	500.8	48.8	7,930.2	6.8	456.0

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Table A2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees, and Insurance Contracts
to Sovereign and Other Official Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
World Total	72,663.6	16,008.5	6,884.4	9,124.2	56,655.1	18,132.1	6,284.6	28,838.0	454.3	2,946.0

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Table A3
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Outstanding Principal	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
World Total	29,796.2	15,054.2	6,645.9	8,408.3	14,742.0	427.2	2,957.1	8,421.5	381.0	2,555.3
Africa										
Angola	39.5	39.5		39.5	0.0			0.0		
Botswana	8.2	8.2	8.2							
Cameroon	35.6				35.6		6.8	28.8		
Central African Republic	8.7				8.7			8.7		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1,676.1	574.5	157.1	417.5	1,101.6	22.8	190.7	876.5		11.6
Congo, Republic of the	45.2	29.1		29.1	16.1			16.1		
Cote d'Ivoire	307.6	97.1	0.6	96.6	210.5	73.2		137.3		
Eritrea	28.8	28.8		28.8						
Gabon	65.2				65.2		5.3	59.9		
Ghana	8.6				8.6			8.6		
Guinea	117.9	110.2	15.4	94.8	7.7			7.7		
Kenya	58.4	30.8	30.8		27.6	14.2	0.2	13.3		
Liberia	215.9	177.9	86.0	91.9	37.9		19.3	6.0	12.7	
Nigeria	918.0				918.0			918.0		
Sierra Leone	49.0	49.0		49.0						
Somalia	249.4	158.6	11.2	147.4	90.8		90.8			
Sudan	635.6	396.7	10.5	386.2	238.9		149.5	28.2		61.2
Swaziland	5.9	5.9	5.9							
Togo	0.0				0.0			0.0		
Zambia	262.5	120.0		120.0	142.5			142.5		
Zimbabwe	87.4	57.5	3.3	54.2	29.8			29.8		
Africa Total	4,823.6	1,883.9	329.0	1,554.9	2,939.7	110.1	462.6	2,281.5	12.7	72.8
East Asia and the Pacific										
Cambodia	204.2	204.2		204.2						
China	1,003.6				1,003.6			1,003.6		
China (Unspecified)	116.1				116.1				116.1	
Indonesia	2,493.9	1,303.4	643.1	660.2	1,190.6	29.9	16.9	1,143.7		
Korea, Republic of	326.5	326.5	71.9	254.6						
Malaysia	233.6				233.6			233.6		
Philippines	597.5	466.8	147.6	319.2	130.8		7.4	120.1	0.0	3.2
Thailand	58.3	58.3	54.8	3.5						
Vietnam	103.7	103.7	78.5	25.2						

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Table A3
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Outstanding Principal	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
East Asia and the Pacific Total	5,137.5	2,462.8	996.0	1,466.8	2,674.6	29.9	24.3	2,501.1	116.1	3.2
Europe										
Armenia	38.0	38.0		38.0						
Belarus	66.4	66.4		66.4						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.8	1.6	1.6		24.2			24.2		
Bulgaria	7.5	7.5		7.5						
Croatia	46.6	8.0		8.0	38.7			38.7		
Georgia	39.6	39.6		39.6						
Greece	634.8				634.8	634.8				
Latvia	6.6	6.6		6.6						
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	50.4	5.1		5.1	45.3			45.3		
Malta	2.2	2.2	2.2							
Moldova	56.7	56.7		56.7						
Poland	10.1	10.1		10.1						
Romania	22.3	22.3		22.3						
Russia	1,952.3	587.8		587.8	1,364.4				243.6	1,120.9
Serbia and Montenegro	9.3	5.8	5.8		3.5					3.5
Spain	205.4				205.4	205.4				
Tajikistan	17.3	17.3		17.3						
Turkey	653.9	83.9	73.1	10.8	570.0		570.0			
Turkmenistan	44.2	44.2		44.2						
Ukraine	211.2	59.2		59.2	152.0			152.0		
Uzbekistan	58.5	58.5		58.5						
Yugoslavia (Former)	291.8	5.1	5.1		286.6			286.6		
Europe Total	4,450.8	1,125.7	87.7	1,038.0	3,325.1	1,410.2	546.9	243.6	1,124.4	
Intl Orgs or Not Specified										
Worldwide Unspecified	0.0				0.0	0.0				
Intl Orgs or Not Specified Total	0.0				0.0	0.0				
Middle East and North Africa										
Algeria	1,450.3				1,450.3			842.8		607.6
Egypt	4,290.6	4,251.9	1,928.6	2,323.2	38.7		5.0			33.7
Iran	1.9				1.9				1.9	
Israel	1,208.9	644.0	644.0		564.9		564.9			
Jordan	450.4	106.1		106.1	344.3	24.2	309.4			10.6

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Table A3
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Outstanding Principal	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
Lebanon	3.0				3.0			3.0		
Morocco	327.7	298.6	61.9	236.7	29.2	0.9	3.1	15.6		9.5
Oman	20.8	20.8	20.8							
Syria	237.7	237.0	183.0	54.1	0.6	0.6				
Tunisia	51.6	49.4	16.6	32.8	2.2	1.4	0.8			
Yemen	99.6	98.8	5.9	92.9	0.8					0.8
Middle East and North Africa Total	8,142.6	5,706.6	2,860.8	2,845.8	2,436.0	27.3	877.4	867.1	1.9	662.2
South Asia										
Afghanistan	76.0	75.1	57.4	17.7	0.9	0.9				
Bangladesh	287.0	287.0		287.0						
India	736.3	709.5	568.9	140.6	26.8		26.8			
Maldives	1.8	1.8		1.8						
Nepal	0.0				0.0	0.0				
Pakistan	1,596.7	880.8	764.2	116.5	716.0	55.8	135.2	219.9		305.1
Sri Lanka	551.4	551.3	197.6	353.7	0.0	0.0				
South Asia Total	3,249.1	2,505.5	1,588.1	917.3	743.7	56.7	135.2	246.7		305.1
Western Hemisphere										
Antigua and Barbuda	5.2	4.9	4.9		0.3		0.3			
Argentina	282.1	16.1	16.1		265.9	13.5		252.4		
Belize	4.1	4.1	4.1							
Brazil	1,543.0	180.0	175.1	4.9	1,363.0			1,363.0		
Caribbean Development Bank	0.6	0.6	0.6							
Chile	6.3	6.3	6.3							
Colombia	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.1						
Costa Rica	93.1	93.1	75.0	18.1						
Cuba	36.3				36.3			36.3		
Dominican Republic	358.8	210.7	139.6	71.1	148.1	2.8	3.5	59.8		81.9
Ecuador	113.1	67.5	56.6	10.9	45.6	8.9	6.5	18.8		11.3
El Salvador	174.2	169.4		169.4	4.8	0.2	3.0	0.1		1.4
Guatemala	134.0	134.0	73.7	60.3						
Guyana	1.2	1.2		1.2						
Haiti	15.1	11.1	11.1		4.0		0.2	3.8		
Honduras	56.6				56.6	33.5	23.1	0.0		
Jamaica	270.6	244.2	127.0	117.2	26.4	7.5	0.6	9.1		9.2
Mexico	133.8				133.8			133.8		

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A3
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Outstanding Principal	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0		0.0						
Panama	20.2	20.2	20.2							
Paraguay	7.9	7.9	7.9							
Peru	682.0	158.0	44.0	114.1	524.0	136.7	10.4	93.1		283.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	7.0	7.0	7.0							
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.1	1.1	1.1							
Suriname	18.2	18.2		18.2						
Trinidad and Tobago	7.4				7.4			7.4		
Venezuela	0.0				0.0			0.0		
Western Hemisphere Regional	5.7	5.7	5.7							
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	10.9	4.1	4.1		6.8				6.8	
Western Hemisphere Total	3,992.6	1,369.7	784.3	585.4	2,622.9	203.1	47.3	1,978.1	6.8	387.6
World Total	29,796.2	15,054.2	6,645.9	8,408.3	14,742.0	427.2	2,957.1	8,421.5	381.0	2,555.3

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A4
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Sovereign Obligors
Principal Outstanding as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries and Dependencies	Total			AID		AID		DOD		EXIM		USDA	
	Principal and Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Housing and Other Guarantees		Loan Guarantees to Israel		Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding
				Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding						
World Total	35,751.2	35,539.9	211.2	2,895.7	71.0	12,979.6		2,414.5		17,080.0	125.8	170.2	14.5
Africa													
Botswana	4.2	4.2		4.2									
Cameroon	4.0		4.0								4.0		
Cote d'Ivoire	31.8	10.8	21.0	10.8	10.8						10.2		
Ethiopia	304.5	304.5								304.5			
Ghana	83.1	78.4	4.7							78.4	4.7		
Kenya	25.4	25.4		17.6						7.8			
Mauritius	2.0	2.0		2.0									
Nigeria	4.6	4.6								4.6			
Rwanda	0.7		0.7								0.7		
Senegal	34.6	34.6								34.6			
South Africa	587.0	587.0		153.7						433.3			
Zimbabwe	108.2	62.4	45.8	62.4	45.8								
Africa Total	1,189.9	1,113.7	76.2	250.6	56.6					863.1	19.6		
East Asia and the Pacific													
China	2,003.6	2,003.4	0.2							2,003.4	0.2		
Indonesia	340.9	288.8	52.1	201.2	0.0					87.5	52.1		
Korea, Republic of	419.6	419.6	0.0		0.0					390.8		28.8	
Malaysia	728.0	728.0								728.0			
Nauru	13.2		13.2										
New Zealand	118.4	118.4								118.4	13.2		
Philippines	119.9	119.9		43.6								76.3	
Singapore	352.7	352.7								352.7			
Thailand	822.6	822.6		4.0						818.6			
Vietnam	359.4	359.4								359.4			
East Asia and the Pacific Total	5,278.4	5,212.9	65.6	248.9	0.0					4,858.9	65.6	105.1	
Europe													
Azerbaijan	48.2	48.2								48.2			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5		3.5								3.5		
Bulgaria	46.6	46.6								46.6			
Croatia	278.1	278.1								278.1			
Czech Republic	242.9	242.9		33.9						209.0			
Georgia	4.2	4.2								4.2			
Greece	70.9	70.9						70.9					
Italy	438.8	438.8								438.8			
Kazakhstan	90.7	90.7								90.7			
Latvia	0.4	0.4								0.4			
Lithuania	2.9	2.9								2.9			
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	0.0		0.0								0.0		
Poland	57.8	57.8								57.8			
Portugal	14.4	14.4		14.4									
Romania	303.4	303.4								303.4			
Russia	169.5	169.5								169.5			
Turkey	1,775.5	1,775.5						848.9		926.6			
Uzbekistan	484.6	484.6								484.6			

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A4
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Sovereign Obligors
Principal Outstanding as of 12/31/2005
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries and Dependencies	Total			AID		AID		DOD		EXIM		USDA	
	Principal and Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Housing and Other Guarantees		Loan Guarantees to Israel		Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding
				Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding						
Yugoslavia (Former)	28.7		28.7										
Europe Total	4,061.1	4,028.9	32.2	48.3				919.8		3,060.8	28.7	32.2	
Middle East and North Africa													
Algeria	403.7	403.7								402.5			1.1
Bahrain	97.9	97.9								97.9			
Egypt	1,274.3	1,273.9	0.5	1,250.0						23.9	0.5		
Israel	15,032.9	15,032.9		387.5			12,979.6		1,483.6	182.1			
Jordan	53.3	53.3		44.9									8.4
Lebanon	13.9	13.9		13.1									0.7
Morocco	439.5	439.5		92.6						343.4			3.6
Saudi Arabia	1,220.4	1,220.4								1,220.4			
Tunisia	275.7	275.7	0.0	107.6	0.0			11.0		141.4			15.7
United Arab Emirates	50.1	50.1								50.1			
Middle East and North Africa – Total	18,861.8	18,861.3	0.5	1,895.8	0.0	12,979.6		1,494.6		2,461.7	0.5	29.6	
South Asia													
India	240.7	234.3	6.4	74.4						159.9		6.4	
Pakistan	350.5	342.4	8.1	37.9	8.1					304.5			
Sri Lanka	57.6	57.6		57.6									
South Asia Total	648.8	634.3	14.5	169.9	8.1					464.5		6.4	
Western Hemisphere													
Barbados	3.2	3.2		3.2									
Belize	8.1	8.1		0.8						7.2			
Bolivia	8.2	8.2		8.2									
Brazil	248.3	248.3								248.3			
CABEI	53.9	53.9		53.9									
Chile	29.5	29.5		29.5									
Colombia	124.4	124.4								120.0			4.4
Costa Rica	19.2	19.2		19.2									
Dominican Republic	352.3	352.3								352.3			
Ecuador	21.0	21.0		21.0									
El Salvador	1.1	1.1		1.1									
Grenada	1.5		1.5										
Honduras	33.7	27.9	5.9	27.9	5.9								
Jamaica	64.9	64.9		49.1						15.7			
Mexico	4,264.7	4,264.7								4,233.6			31.1
Panama	49.5	49.5		49.5									
Paraguay	0.7	0.7		0.7									
Peru	16.2	15.8	0.5	15.8	0.5								
Suriname	14.5		14.5										14.5
Trinidad and Tobago	14.5	14.5								14.5			
Venezuela	379.5	379.5								379.5			
Western Hemisphere Regional	2.2	2.2		2.2									
Western Hemisphere Total	5,711.2	5,688.8	22.3	282.2	6.3					5,371.1	1.5	35.5	14.5
World Total	35,751.2	35,539.9	211.2	2,895.7	71.0	12,979.6		2,414.5		17,080.0	125.8	170.2	14.5

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A5
U.S. Debt Reduction Agreements FY 1990 FY 2006 (through August 2006)

Actual and Anticipated Principal Reduction

(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Date of Action	572 Debt ¹	411 Debt ²	EAI/TFCA ³ Concessional	Special Legislation	Debt Reduction for Poorest ⁴	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) ⁴	Enhanced HIPC ⁵	Support for East European Democracy (SEED Act) ⁶	Total
World Total		2,021.0	689.1	1,162.8	15,550.2	2,570.4	247.6	1,189.6	562.4	23,984.5
Europe & Middle East		0.0	0.0	0.0	14,075.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	562.4	14,640.3
Bosnia	1999								24.0	24.0
Egypt	1990				6998.1					6998.1
Iraq	2005				3914.2					3914.2
Jordan	1995 & 1997				698.4					698.4
Poland	1991				2464.7					2464.7
Yemen	2001				0.0	2.5				2.5
Yugoslavia	2002				0.0				538.4	538.4
Latin America & Caribbean		1,009.3	272.9	1,144.5	3.3	236.7	14.2	189.9	0.0	2,870.8
Argentina	1993			3.8						3.8
Belize	2001			11.3						11.3
Bolivia	1991	339.6		30.7						370.3
Bolivia	1996					66.7				66.7
Bolivia	1999						12.3			12.3
Bolivia	2001							57.0		57.0
Bolivia	2002							2.5		2.5
Chile	1991			30.6						30.6
Colombia	1992			31.0						31.0
Colombia	2004			10.0						10.0
El Salvador	1992			463.9						463.9
El Salvador	2001			20.9						20.9
Guyana	1991	76.3	40.3							116.6
Guyana	1996					9.9				9.9
Guyana	1999						1.9			1.9
Guyana	2004							34.1		34.1
Haiti	1991		98.9							98.9
Haiti	1995					8.3				8.3
Honduras	1991	333.9	108.9							442.8
Honduras	1996					68.5				68.5

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
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Table A5 (Continued)
U.S. Debt Reduction Agreements FY 1990 FY 2006 (through August 2006)
Actual and Anticipated Principal Reduction
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Date of Action	572 Debt ¹	411 Debt ²	EAI/TFCA ³ Concessional	Special Legislation	Debt Reduction for Poorest ⁴	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) ⁴	Enhanced HIPC ⁵	Support for East European Democracy (SEED Act) ⁶	Total
Latin America & Caribbean (Cont'd)										
Honduras	1999					23.4				23.4
Honduras	2000							54.1		54.1
Jamaica	1991			310.8						310.8
Jamaica	2004			16.0						16.0
Nicaragua	1991	259.5	24.8							284.3
Nicaragua	1995				3.3					3.3
Nicaragua	1998					59.9				59.9
Nicaragua	2003							42.2		42.2
Panama	2003			10.0						10.0
Panama	2004			10.9						10.9
Peru	1998			176.8						176.8
Peru	2001	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
Uruguay	1992			3.7						3.7
Africa		720.1	416.2	0.0	0.0	2,331.2	233.4	999.7	0.0	4,692.0
Benin	1989 & 1991	29.8								29.8
Burkina Faso	1991	2.4								2.4
Cameroon	1990	61.4								61.4
Cameroon	1998					45.2				45.2
Cameroon	2001							47.7		47.7
Central African Rep.	1995					5.1				5.1
Central African Rep.	1998					1.8				1.8
Congo, Rep. of	1996					10.7				10.7
Congo, Rep. of	2006							56.9		56.9
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	1989	54.1								54.1
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	2002					1,538.8				1,538.8
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	2005							289.3		289.3
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	2006							4.5		4.5
Cote d'Ivoire	1990 & 1991	17.9								17.9
Cote d'Ivoire	1998						220.4			220.4

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
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Table A5 (Continued)
U.S. Debt Reduction Agreements FY 1990 FY 2006 (through August 2006)
Actual and Anticipated Principal Reduction
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Date of Action	572 Debt ¹	411 Debt ²	EAI/TFCA ³ Concessional	Special Legislation	Debt Reduction for Poorest ⁴	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) ⁴	Enhanced HIPC ⁵	Support for East European Democracy (SEED Act) ⁶	Total
<i>Africa (cont'd)</i>										
Ethiopia	2001					1.4				1.4
Ethiopia	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.6	0.0	64.6
Ghana	1989	83.7	95.8							179.5
Ghana	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	11.3
Guinea	1989	4.5								4.5
Guinea	1995					4.3				4.3
Guinea	2001							122.4		122.4
Kenya	1990 & 1991	85.9	102.0							187.9
Madagascar	1990 & 1991	5.6	53.4							59.0
Madagascar	2001							8.5		8.5
Malawi	1989 & 1991	29.5	2.2							31.7
Mali	1989	5.1								5.1
Mali	2003							0.0		0.0
Mauritania	2000							7.1		7.1
Mozambique	1991		52.9							52.9
Mozambique	1997					36.3				36.3
Mozambique	1998							6.9		6.9
Mozambique	1999							5.4		5.4
Mozambique	2002							5.0		5.0
Niger	1990 & 1991	6.9								6.9
Niger	1994					6.1				6.1
Niger	1996					2.4				2.4
Niger	2001							4.1		4.1
Nigeria	1989	64.8								64.8
Nigeria	2005					515.0				515.0
Rwanda	1998					0.8				0.8
Rwanda	2001							1.6		1.6
Senegal	1991		34.5							34.5
Senegal	1994					7.2				7.2
Senegal	1995					2.9				2.9
Senegal	2001							8.6		8.6
Sierra Leone	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	71.4
Tanzania	1990 & 1991	79.7	59.1							138.8
Tanzania	1997					18.9				18.9

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A5 (Continued)
U.S. Debt Reduction Agreements FY 1990 FY 2006 (through August 2006)
Actual and Anticipated Principal Reduction
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Date of Action	572 Debt ¹	411 Debt ²	EAI/TFCA ³ Concessional	Special Legislation	Debt Reduction for Poorest ⁴	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) ⁴	Enhanced HIPC ⁵	Support for East European Democracy (SEED Act) ⁶	Total
Africa (cont'd)										
Tanzania	2000							7.6		7.6
Tanzania	2001							8.6		8.6
Togo	1991	7.4								7.4
Uganda	1990 & 1991	8.6	16.3							24.9
Uganda	1998						0.7			0.7
Uganda	2000							0.2		0.2
Zambia	1991	172.8								172.8
Zambia	1999					134.3				134.3
Zambia	2001							280.3		280.3
Asia		291.6	0.0	18.4	1,471.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,781.5
Bangladesh	1991	291.6		0.0						291.6
Bangladesh	2000			10.0						10.0
Pakistan	2003				1,000.0					1,000.0
Pakistan	2004				471.5					471.5
Philippines	2002			8.4						8.4
World Total		2,021.0	689.1	1,162.8	15,550.2	2,570.4	247.6	1,189.6	562.4	23,984.5

0.0 denotes amounts too small to appear when rounded to the first decimal place.

¹ Section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law 100461).

² Section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83480; 7 U.S.C. sec. 1736e).

³ Enterprise for the Americas Act of 1992 (EAI) (Public Law 102549, adding Part IV, sections 701 *et seq.*, to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and Public Law 102429, adding section 12 to the Export/Import Bank Act of 1945, 22 U.S.C. 2430 and 12 U.S.C. 635i6) TFCA figures may include both principal and interest reduction. Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 (TFCA) (Public Law 105214, adding Part V, sections 801 *et seq.*, to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961).

⁴ Special Debt Relief for the Poorest (contained in annual Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Acts since 1994).

⁵ International Debt Relief (HIPC) (Title V of H.R. 3425 as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(5) of Public Law 106113).

⁶ Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101179, 22 U.S.C. 5401 *et seq.*)

⁷ Debt reduction for Nigeria was part of a broader deal agreed in the Paris Club that included arrears clearance and a buyback of the remaining debt at market value. Overall, Nigeria paid the United States \$356 million.

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A6
Maximum Contingent Liability (Unadjusted) and Claims Outstanding
on U.S. Government Insurance Contracts Covering Private Transactions
with Sovereign and Other Foreign Official Obligors
as of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Risks	EXIM Sovereign Political Risks		EXIM Sovereign Commercial Risks	
		Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding
World Total	135.4	1.5		116.8	17.0
Africa					
Ghana	1.0				1.0
Kenya	2.8			1.4	1.4
Nigeria	0.0			0.0	
Zimbabwe	0.1				0.1
Africa Total	3.9			1.5	2.4
East Asia and the Pacific					
Indonesia	5.4				5.4
East Asia and the Pacific Total	5.4				5.4
Europe					
Kazakhstan	12.5			12.5	
Netherlands	4.0			4.0	
Romania	6.7			6.7	
Russia	24.8			24.8	
Turkey	5.8			5.8	
Yugoslavia (Former)	0.3				0.3
Europe Total	54.0			53.7	0.3
Middle East and North Africa					
Tunisia	1.1			1.1	
United Arab Emirates	0.1			0.1	
Middle East and North Africa Total	1.1			1.1	
Western Hemisphere					
Argentina	0.3			0.3	
Brazil	1.3			1.3	
Chile	0.7			0.2	0.4
Costa Rica	0.5			0.5	
Dominican Republic	14.8			14.8	
Ecuador	0.9				0.9
Grenada	1.8			0.8	1.0
Guatemala	0.0			0.0	
Honduras	2.2			2.2	
Jamaica	11.2			11.2	
Mexico	21.2	1.5		13.2	6.6
Trinidad and Tobago	4.6			4.6	
Venezuela	11.4			11.4	
Western Hemisphere Total	71.0	1.5		60.5	9.0
World Total	135.4	1.5		116.8	17.0

Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.
0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.

Source: U.S. Department of Treasury
Foreign Credit Reporting System

Table A7
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees and Insurance Contracts
to Private Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
World Total	43,355.8	129.7	104.6	25.1	43,226.0	455.7	515.8	25,036.5	13,585.7	3,632.4
Africa										
African Regional	312.2				312.2	1.0		121.9	189.2	
Angola	12.9				12.9				12.9	
Benin	5.7				5.7			3.2	2.5	
Botswana	11.8				11.8				11.8	
Burkina Faso	2.0				2.0			2.0		
Cameroon	15.9				15.9			15.8	0.1	
Chad	55.1				55.1				55.1	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	15.2	0.7	0.7		14.5			0.0	14.5	
Congo, Republic of the	15.0				15.0				15.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	24.0				24.0			4.0	20.0	
Eritrea	0.6				0.6				0.6	
Ethiopia	8.4				8.4	7.0			1.4	
Gabon	0.0				0.0			0.0		
Gambia, The	0.2				0.2			0.2		
Ghana	135.9				135.9	10.0		46.8	79.1	
Guinea	0.8				0.8				0.8	
GuineaBissau	2.2				2.2				2.2	
Kenya	456.4	3.9	3.9		452.5	5.1		436.3	11.1	
Lesotho	10.0				10.0				10.0	
Liberia	1.4				1.4			1.4		
Malawi	4.7				4.7				4.7	
Mali	15.0				15.0	1.8		12.3	0.9	
Mauritius	1.1				1.1				1.1	
Mozambique	24.6				24.6				24.6	
Niger	0.7				0.7			0.7		
Nigeria	820.2	0.1	0.1		820.0			169.5	650.5	
Rwanda	3.1				3.1	1.0			2.1	
Senegal	12.5				12.5			12.5		
Sierra Leone	1.9				1.9				1.9	
Somalia	1.7	1.7	1.7							
South Africa	356.6				356.6	87.1			265.9	3.6
Tanzania	2.9				2.9				2.9	
Togo	2.5				2.5				2.5	

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Table A7
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees and Insurance Contracts
to Private Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
Uganda	36.3				36.3	29.7		5.7	0.9	
Zambia	50.1				50.1	4.9			45.3	
Zimbabwe	1.5				1.5				1.5	
Africa Total	2,420.9	6.3	6.3		2,414.6	147.6		832.3	1,431.1	3.6
East Asia and the Pacific										
Asia Regional	180.6				180.6				180.6	
Australia	1,169.3				1,169.3			1,169.3		
China	106.0				106.0			106.0		
Fiji	54.9				54.9			54.9		
Hong Kong	368.1				368.1			334.9		33.2
Indonesia	1,692.8	12.4		12.4	1,680.3	4.7		1,022.4	634.9	18.2
Japan	122.3				122.3			122.3		
Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. of	0.8				0.8			0.8		
Korea, Republic of	2,761.6				2,761.6			2,448.7	1.6	311.4
Malaysia	195.9				195.9			195.9		
Mongolia	0.2				0.2				0.2	
Papua New Guinea	85.0				85.0				85.0	
Philippines	1,392.4				1,392.4	0.4		594.3	580.0	217.7
Singapore	5.9				5.9			5.9		
Taiwan	1,603.2				1,603.2			1,603.2		
Thailand	362.5				362.5			281.8	80.7	
Vietnam	22.5				22.5	5.2			17.3	
East Asia and the Pacific Total	10,123.9	12.4		12.4	10,111.5	10.3		7,940.3	1,580.3	580.5
Europe										
Albania	6.0				6.0	6.0				
Armenia	23.7				23.7	1.5			22.2	
Austria	324.7				324.7			324.7		
Azerbaijan	154.1				154.1			7.7	146.4	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.6				25.6	20.0		2.0	3.7	
Bulgaria	50.6				50.6	35.0		4.3	11.2	
Central Europe Regional	154.1				154.1				154.1	
Croatia	514.2				514.2	13.8			500.5	
Cyprus	19.0				19.0			19.0		
Denmark	16.9				16.9		16.9			
Estonia	8.7				8.7				8.7	
Georgia	40.5				40.5	1.5			39.0	

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Table A7
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees and Insurance Contracts
to Private Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
Germany	54.4				54.4			54.4		
Hungary	4.1				4.1			2.6	1.6	
Ireland	1,620.8				1,620.8			1,620.8		
Kazakhstan	329.7				329.7	7.5		201.1	121.1	
Kyrgyzstan	34.2				34.2	0.5			33.7	
Lithuania	2.1				2.1			2.1		
Luxembourg	189.8				189.8			189.8		
Moldova	13.5				13.5	13.5				
Netherlands	640.1				640.1			640.1		
Newly Independent StatesFSU Reg.	336.6				336.6				336.6	
Poland	7.9				7.9	5.0			2.9	
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.1							
Romania	46.8				46.8	3.5		38.7	4.7	
Russia	1,390.6				1,390.6	13.9		459.1	621.1	296.5
Serbia and Montenegro	29.9				29.9	5.0			24.9	
Spain	0.9				0.9			0.9		
Switzerland	3.1				3.1			3.1		
Turkey	3,320.8				3,320.8			1,295.1	1,197.1	828.6
Ukraine	70.6				70.6	3.0		28.4	39.2	
United Kingdom	10.5				10.5			10.5		
Uzbekistan	4.7				4.7				4.7	
Yugoslavia (Former)	31.9				31.9			6.6	25.3	
Europe Total	9,481.2	0.1	0.1		9,481.0	129.6	16.9	4,910.9	3,298.5	1,125.1
Intl Orgs or Not Specified										
Worldwide Unspecified	2,737.3				2,737.3	21.0		2,110.9	605.3	
Intl Orgs or Not Specified Total	2,737.3				2,737.3	21.0		2,110.9	605.3	
Middle East and North Africa										
Algeria	200.0				200.0				200.0	
Bahrain	4.7				4.7			4.7		
Egypt	608.5				608.5	25.0		261.0	322.5	
Gaza Strip	105.9				105.9	2.8			103.2	
Iraq	95.7				95.7				95.7	
Israel	1,163.2				1,163.2			43.2	1,120.0	
Jordan	60.3				60.3	2.5		56.2	0.1	1.5
Kuwait	200.0				200.0				200.0	
Lebanon	34.6				34.6			9.4		25.2

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Table A7
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees and Insurance Contracts
to Private Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
Morocco	206.2				206.2	19.5		142.2	44.5	
Oman	63.8				63.8			63.8		
Qatar	1,102.1				1,102.1			1,102.1		
Saudi Arabia	176.7				176.7			176.7		
Tunisia	13.1				13.1				13.1	
United Arab Emirates	267.5				267.5			267.5		
Yemen	4.3				4.3					4.3
Middle East and North Africa Total	4,306.4				4,306.4	49.8		2,126.7	2,099.0	31.0
South Asia										
Afghanistan	52.0				52.0				52.0	
Bangladesh	67.6				67.6	1.6			66.0	
India	1,024.8	0.7	0.7		1,024.0	5.0		985.9	32.5	0.6
Pakistan	257.4	0.4	0.4		256.9			96.2	160.8	
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.0		8.0						
South Asia Total	1,409.7	9.1	1.2	8.0	1,400.5	6.6		1,082.1	311.3	0.6
Western Hemisphere										
Andean Development Corp.	3.8	3.8	3.8							
Antigua and Barbuda	1.5	0.8	0.8		0.7				0.7	
Argentina	496.6				496.6			235.2	85.0	176.5
Bahamas, The	12.2				12.2		11.3	0.9		
Barbados	2.4				2.4			2.4		
Belize	16.6				16.6			16.6		
Bermuda	1.2				1.2			1.2		
Bolivia	120.8				120.8			6.1	105.5	9.2
Brazil	1,814.8				1,814.8	3.0		643.7	392.1	776.0
CABEI	54.0	54.0	54.0							
Canada	1,161.0				1,161.0			1,161.0		
Caribbean Development Bank	28.3	28.3	28.3							
Cayman Islands	94.3				94.3		94.3			
Chile	768.8				768.8			567.0	201.9	
Colombia	1,533.4				1,533.4			110.5	1,208.0	214.9
Costa Rica	143.8	2.6	2.6		141.2	0.1		19.8	108.6	12.8
Dominican Republic	110.4	2.8	2.8		107.6			107.6		
Ecuador	241.5				241.5	8.2		14.6	218.6	0.0
El Salvador	91.7				91.7	6.0		16.9	1.2	67.7
Grenada	22.2				22.2	2.0			20.2	

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Table A7
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees and Insurance Contracts
to Private Obligors as of 12/31/2005 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
Guatemala	185.6	4.7		4.7	180.9	15.0		37.1	79.7	49.0
Guyana	2.0				2.0			2.0		
Haiti	23.4				23.4	2.5			20.9	
Honduras	36.9				36.9	3.3		13.2	20.4	
Jamaica	185.4				185.4	9.4		7.9	168.0	
Mexico	2,332.8				2,332.8	1.8	75.1	1,829.5	351.2	75.2
Nicaragua	43.2				43.2	17.5		25.4	0.1	0.3
Panama	720.9	1.3	1.3		719.6	2.5		357.6	7.0	352.5
Paraguay	0.9				0.9			0.9		
Peru	664.8				664.8	15.0		115.5	486.4	47.9
St. Kitts and Nevis	1.9				1.9			1.1	0.8	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.6				0.6			0.6		
Trinidad and Tobago	235.6				235.6			135.3		100.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	5.2				5.2			0.9	4.3	
Uruguay	12.0				12.0			6.3	5.4	0.3
Venezuela	1,246.4				1,246.4			596.6	640.9	8.9
Virgin Islands, British	318.2				318.2		318.2			
Western Hemisphere Regional	140.7	3.0	3.0		137.8	4.5			133.3	
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	0.4	0.4	0.4							
Western Hemisphere Total	12,876.4	101.7	97.1	4.7	12,774.7	90.7	498.9	6,033.2	4,260.2	1,891.6
World Total	43,355.8	129.7	104.6	25.1	43,226.0	455.7	515.8	25,036.5	13,585.7	3,632.4

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Table A8
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Private Foreign Entities
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Loans	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	EXIM	OPIC		USDA
				Public Law 480		Currency Loans to Intermediary Financial Inst.		Investment Support	Regional Investment Funds	Commodity Credit Corporation
World Total	2,825.5	126.7	101.6	25.0	2,698.8	0.2	1,860.8	656.6	6.9	174.3
Africa										
African Regional	6.9				6.9				6.9	
Angola	0.5				0.5			0.5		
Botswana	2.0				2.0			2.0		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.7	0.7	0.7							
Ethiopia	0.5				0.5			0.5		
Ghana	15.4				15.4			15.4		
GuineaBissau	1.4				1.4			1.4		
Kenya	4.3	3.9	3.9		0.4			0.4		
Malawi	4.7				4.7			4.7		
Mali	0.8				0.8			0.8		
Mauritius	1.1				1.1			1.1		
Mozambique	13.1				13.1			13.1		
Nigeria	3.4	0.0	0.0		3.4		3.4			
Somalia	0.8	0.8	0.8							
South Africa	250.1				250.1			250.1		
Africa Total	305.5	5.4	5.4		300.1		3.4	289.9	6.9	
East Asia and the Pacific										
Asia Regional	1.2				1.2			1.2		
Hong Kong	113.8				113.8		113.8			
Indonesia	761.4	12.4		12.4	749.0		749.0			
Korea, Republic of	1.5				1.5			1.5		
Mongolia	0.2				0.2			0.2		
Papua New Guinea	85.0				85.0			85.0		
Philippines	85.3				85.3		84.0	0.8		0.5
Thailand	84.2				84.2		82.7	1.5		
Vietnam	0.7				0.7			0.7		
East Asia and the Pacific Total	1,133.3	12.4		12.4	1,120.9		1,029.5	90.9		0.5

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Table A8
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Private Foreign Entities
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Loans	Concessional		Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA Public Law 480	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID Currency Loans to Intermediary Financial Inst.	EXIM	OPIC Investment Support	Regional Investment Funds
Europe									
Armenia	17.1				17.1			17.1	
Azerbaijan	3.7				3.7			3.7	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0				3.0			3.0	
Central Europe Regional	0.1				0.1			0.1	
Estonia	8.1				8.1			8.1	
Georgia	28.3				28.3			28.3	
Hungary	1.5				1.5			1.5	
Poland	2.9				2.9			2.9	
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.1						
Romania	2.5				2.5			2.5	
Russia	52.8				52.8			51.3	1.5
Turkey	87.5				87.5		75.0	12.5	
Ukraine	17.4				17.4			17.4	
Uzbekistan	1.8				1.8			1.8	
Yugoslavia (Former)	5.5				5.5			5.5	
Europe Total	232.3	0.1	0.1		232.2		75.0	155.7	1.5
Intl Orgs or Not Specified									
Worldwide Unspecified	25.8				25.8			25.8	
Intl Orgs or Not Specified Total	25.8				25.8			25.8	
Middle East and North Africa									
Iraq	0.4				0.4			0.4	
Morocco	142.1				142.1		142.1		
Middle East and North Africa Total	142.5				142.5		142.1	0.4	
South Asia									
Afghanistan	15.0				15.0			15.0	
India	5.9	0.7	0.7		5.2		2.1	3.0	
Pakistan	5.2	0.2	0.2		5.0			5.0	

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Table A8
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Private Foreign Entities
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Loans	Concessional			Nonconcessional					
		Subtotal Concessional	AID	USDA	SubTotal Nonconcessional	AID	EXIM	OPIC	USDA	Commodity Credit Corporation
				Public Law 480		Currency Loans to Intermediary Financial Inst.	Investment Support	Regional Investment Funds		
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.0		8.0						
South Asia Total	34.1	8.9	0.9	8.0	25.2		2.1	23.1		
Western Hemisphere										
Andean Development Corp.	3.8	3.8	3.8							
Antigua and Barbuda	0.2	0.2	0.2							
Argentina	239.3				239.3		68.0	1.6		169.7
Bolivia	0.2				0.2			0.2		
Brazil	369.0				369.0		361.9	7.1		
CABEI	54.0	54.0	54.0							
Caribbean Development Bank	27.3	27.3	27.3							
Chile	1.9				1.9			1.9		
Colombia	77.8				77.8		77.8			
Costa Rica	17.3	2.6	2.6		14.8	0.1		14.7		
Dominican Republic	2.7	2.7	2.7							
Ecuador	0.4				0.4			0.4		
Guatemala	22.0	4.7		4.7	17.3			17.3		
Honduras	0.7				0.7			0.7		
Jamaica	0.2				0.2	0.2				
Mexico	22.8				22.8			22.4		0.4
Nicaragua	0.1				0.1			0.1		
Panama	1.3	1.3	1.3							
Peru	3.1				3.1			1.0		2.1
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.8				0.8			0.8		
Uruguay	0.6				0.6			0.6		
Venezuela	103.1				103.1		101.0	2.2		
Western Hemisphere Regional	3.0	3.0	3.0							
Western Hemisphere	0.4	0.4	0.4							
Unspecified										
Western Hemisphere Total	951.9	100.0	95.3	4.7	852.0	0.2	608.6	70.9		172.3
World Total	2,825.5	126.7	101.6	25.0	2,698.8	0.2	1,860.8	656.6	6.9	174.3

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Table A9
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Private Foreign Entities
As of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries and Dependencies	Total			DOT		EXIM		OPIC		USDA		AID	
	Principal and Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding										
World Total	24,920.0	24,014.1	905.9	515.8		16,223.5	882.5	4,061.8		3,081.9	23.4	131.2	
Africa													
African Regional	202.6	202.6				121.9		80.7					
Botswana	7.4	7.4						7.4					
Burkina Faso	2.0		2.0				2.0						
Cameroon	10.0	2.9	7.1			2.9	7.1						
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.0		0.0				0.0						
Cote d'Ivoire	1.0		1.0				1.0						
Ethiopia	1.8	1.8											1.8
Gabon	0.0		0.0				0.0						
Gambia, The	0.2	0.2				0.2							
Ghana	52.3	11.5	40.9			1.4	40.9	7.5					2.6
Kenya	437.7	437.7				437.7							2.0
Liberia	1.4		1.4				1.4						
Mali	12.0	1.2	10.7			1.2	10.7						
Nigeria	221.3	213.9	7.4			135.6	7.4	78.3					
Rwanda	1.0	1.0											1.0
Senegal	12.2	1.8	10.4										
South Africa	25.3	25.3						3.1		3.6			18.6
Tanzania	1.4	1.4						1.4					
Uganda	11.8	6.1	5.7				5.7						6.1
Zambia	0.1	0.1											0.1
Africa Total	1,001.4	915.0	86.5			700.7	86.5	178.4		3.6			32.2
East Asia and the Pacific													
Asia Regional	34.0	34.0						34.0					
Australia	1,169.3	1,169.3				1,169.3							
China	105.0					105.0							
Fiji	54.9	54.9				54.9							
Hong Kong	236.5	236.5				220.6				15.9			
Indonesia	613.7	421.8	191.9			77.9	191.9	336.9		7.0			
Japan	122.3	122.3				122.3							
Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. of	0.8		0.8				0.8						
Korea, Republic of	2,542.4	2,542.4				2,283.3				259.1			
Malaysia	58.2	54.9	3.2			54.9	3.2						
Philippines	690.5	593.5	97.0			369.5	97.0	6.9		217.1			0.0
Singapore	5.9		5.9				5.9						
Taiwan	1,601.2	1,601.2				1,601.2							
Thailand	182.5	180.6	2.0			180.6	2.0						
Vietnam	2.6	2.6											2.6
East Asia and the Pacific Total	7,419.8	7,119.0	300.8			6,239.5	300.8	377.8		499.2			2.6
Europe													
Armenia	1.0	1.0											1.0
Austria	324.7	324.7				324.7							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.3	13.3	2.0				2.0						13.3
Bulgaria	38.2	37.4	0.9			1.8	0.9	11.2					24.3
Central Europe Regional	63.1	63.1						63.1					
Croatia	252.7	252.7						250.0					2.7
Cyprus	0.4	0.4				0.4							
Denmark	16.9	16.9		16.9									

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Table A9
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Private Foreign Entities
As of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries and Dependencies	Total			DOT		EXIM		OPIC		USDA		AID	
	Principal and Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding										
Germany	54.4	54.4				54.4							
Hungary	0.3	0.3				0.3							
Ireland	1,522.8	1,522.8				1,522.8							
Kazakhstan	128.4	128.4				73.1		54.5				0.8	
Luxembourg	189.8	189.8				189.8							
Moldova	3.9	3.9										3.9	
Netherlands	638.7	638.7				638.7							
Newly Independent States/FSU Reg.	196.5	196.5						196.5					
Romania	44.7	44.7				37.7						7.0	
Russia	931.6	915.2	16.4			380.5	13.1	321.1		211.2	3.3	2.3	
Spain	0.9	0.8	0.1			0.8	0.1						
Turkey	2,327.5	2,316.3	11.2			1,065.2	11.2	517.8		733.4			
Ukraine	16.1	16.1				14.7						1.5	
Yugoslavia (Former)	6.5		6.5				6.5						
Europe Total	6,774.2	6,737.3	37.0	16.9		4,304.7	33.7	1,414.2		944.6	3.3	56.8	
Intl Orgs or Not Specified													
Worldwide Unspecified	665.2	665.2				368.4		295.2				1.6	
Intl Orgs or Not Specified Total	665.2	665.2				368.4		295.2				1.6	
Middle East and North Africa													
Algeria	196.1	196.1						196.1					
Bahrain	4.7	2.7	1.9			2.7	1.9						
Egypt	53.2	40.2	13.1			17.7	13.1	22.5					
Iraq	6.5	6.5						6.5					
Israel	0.5	0.5				0.5							
Jordan	52.7	52.7				51.2				1.5		0.0	
Lebanon	33.5	33.5				9.4				24.1			
Morocco	57.8	57.7	0.0				0.0	44.5				13.2	
Oman	63.8	63.8				63.8							
Qatar	122.1	122.1				122.1							
Saudi Arabia	98.4	96.3	2.2			96.3	2.2						
Tunisia	1.9	1.9						1.9					
Yemen	4.3	4.3								4.3			
Middle East and North Africa Total	695.5	678.3	17.2			363.6	17.2	271.5		29.9		13.2	
South Asia													
Bangladesh	52.8	52.8						52.8					
India	814.9	793.7	21.2			788.9	21.2	4.8					
Pakistan	141.0	141.0				79.4		61.6					
South Asia Total	1,008.7	987.5	21.2			868.3	21.2	119.2					
Western Hemisphere													
Argentina	174.8	39.8	135.0			10.1	128.2	29.6				6.8	
Bahamas, The	11.3	11.3		11.3									
Belize	5.2	4.8	0.4			4.8	0.4						
Bolivia	61.2	59.6	1.6			0.3	1.6	50.0		9.2			
Brazil	1,156.6	1,086.6	70.0			134.5	64.1	197.5		754.6	5.9		
Canada	975.3	975.3				975.3							
Cayman Islands	94.3	94.3		94.3									
Chile	681.4	676.6	4.7			476.6	4.7	200.0					
Colombia	481.4	478.5	2.8			10.6	2.2	260.8		207.2	0.6		
Costa Rica	22.3	21.8	0.5			10.3	0.5			11.5			

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Table A9
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Private Foreign Entities
As of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries and Dependencies	Total			DOT		EXIM		OPIC		USDA		AID	
	Principal and Claims Outstanding	Principal Outstanding	Claims Outstanding										
Dominican Republic	72.5	4.6	67.9			4.6	67.9						
Ecuador	31.8	19.3	12.5				12.5	12.0				0.0	7.3
El Salvador	68.2	67.7	0.5			1.5	0.5				66.2		
Grenada	0.0	0.0											0.0
Guatemala	89.3	88.5	0.8			7.2	0.8	28.3		43.5			9.5
Haiti	4.8	4.8						4.1					0.7
Honduras	3.4	2.7	0.6			1.9	0.6						0.9
Jamaica	78.6	78.6	0.0					77.6					1.0
Mexico	989.0	881.3	107.7	75.1		757.3	107.7	12.5			36.3		
Nicaragua	11.5	5.1	6.4			2.4	6.4				0.3		2.4
Panama	673.2	673.2				345.8					327.4		0.0
Peru	189.5	172.3	17.2			35.8	12.9	93.0			41.4	4.3	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	225.0	224.6	0.3			124.3	0.3				100.3		
Uruguay	1.4	0.9	0.5			0.6	0.5				0.3		
Venezuela	834.1	820.6	13.5			474.2	11.0	340.0			6.3	2.5	
Virgin Islands, British	318.2	318.2		318.2									
Western Hemisphere Regional	100.8	100.8						100.0					0.8
Western Hemisphere Total	7,355.0	6,911.8	443.2	498.9		3,378.2	423.1	1,405.4		1,604.6	20.1	24.7	
World Total	24,920.0	24,014.1	905.9	515.8		16,223.5	882.5	4,061.8		3,081.9	23.4	131.2	

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Table A10
Maximum Contingent Liability (Unadjusted) and Claims Outstanding on U.S. Government Insurance Contracts
Covering Private Transactions with and Investments in Foreign Private Entities
as of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	EXIM						OPIC		
	Total			Private Commercial Risks		Private Political Risks		Private Political Risks	
	Total Private Political and Comm. Risks	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding
World Total	7,874.6	7,616.7	257.9	1,162.2	257.9	5.5		6,449.1	
Africa									
Angola	12.4	12.4						12.4	
Benin	5.7	5.5	0.2	3.0	0.2			2.5	
Cameroon	6.0	3.8	2.2	3.7	2.2			0.1	
Chad	55.1	55.1						55.1	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	14.5	14.5						14.5	
Congo, Republic of the	15.0	15.0						15.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	23.0	20.0	3.0	0.0	3.0			20.0	
Eritrea	0.6	0.6						0.6	
Ethiopia	0.9	0.9						0.9	
Ghana	52.4	48.7	3.7	0.9	3.7			47.8	
Guinea	0.8	0.8						0.8	
GuineaBissau	0.8	0.8						0.8	
Kenya	11.3	10.8	0.5	0.1	0.5			10.7	
Lesotho	10.0	10.0						10.0	
Mozambique	11.2	11.2						11.2	
Niger	0.7	0.7							
Nigeria	334.7	332.7	1.9	7.2	1.9			325.5	
Rwanda	2.1	2.1						2.1	
Senegal	0.3		0.3		0.3				
Sierra Leone	1.9	1.9						1.9	
South Africa	0.7	0.7						0.7	
Tanzania	1.5	1.5						1.5	
Togo	2.5	2.5						2.5	
Uganda	0.9	0.9						0.9	
Zambia	45.3	45.3						45.3	
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.5						1.5	
Africa Total	611.8	600.1	11.8	15.6	11.8			584.5	
East Asia and the Pacific									
Hong Kong	0.5	0.5		0.5					

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Table A10
Maximum Contingent Liability (Unadjusted) and Claims Outstanding on U.S. Government Insurance Contracts
Covering Private Transactions with and Investments in Foreign Private Entities
as of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total			EXIM				OPIC	
				Private Commercial Risks		Private Political Risks		Private Political Risks	
	Total Private Political and Comm. Risks	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding						
Indonesia	300.0	298.0	2.0		2.0			298.0	
Korea, Republic of	0.5	0.5		0.5					
Philippines	615.4	606.7	8.7	34.3	8.7			572.4	
Taiwan	2.0		2.0		2.0				
Thailand	83.1	79.2	3.9		3.9			79.2	
Vietnam	16.6	16.6						16.6	
East Asia and the Pacific Total	1,018.0	1,001.4	16.5	35.3	16.5			966.1	
Europe									
Armenia	5.1	5.1						5.1	
Azerbaijan	150.4	150.4		7.7				142.7	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.4	0.4						0.4	
Bulgaria	1.6	1.6		1.6					
Croatia	250.5	250.5						250.5	
Cyprus	18.7	18.7		18.7					
Georgia	0.1	0.1						0.1	
Hungary	0.0	0.0						0.0	
Kazakhstan	71.8	71.8		5.2				66.6	
Kyrgyzstan	33.7	33.7						33.7	
Lithuania	2.1	2.1		2.1					
Netherlands	0.3	0.3		0.3					
Romania	2.4	2.4		0.2				2.2	
Russia	220.7	209.8	10.9	26.3	10.9			183.5	
Serbia and Montenegro	24.9	24.9						24.9	
Switzerland	3.1	3.1		3.1					
Turkey	664.8	657.5	7.3	52.5	7.3			605.0	
Ukraine	15.5	15.5		2.1				13.4	
United Kingdom	10.5	10.5		10.5					
Uzbekistan	2.9	2.9						2.9	
Yugoslavia (Former)	19.9	19.8	0.1		0.1			19.8	
Europe Total	1,499.5	1,481.1	18.4	130.4	18.4			1,350.7	
Intl Orgs or Not Specified									
Intl Orgs or Not Specified Total									

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Table A10
Maximum Contingent Liability (Unadjusted) and Claims Outstanding on U.S. Government Insurance Contracts
Covering Private Transactions with and Investments in Foreign Private Entities
as of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total			EXIM				OPIC	
				Private Commercial Risks		Private Political Risks		Private Political Risks	
	Total Private Political and Comm. Risks	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding						
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	304.6	300.8	3.7	0.8	3.7			300.0	
Gaza Strip	48.2	48.2						48.2	
Iraq	22.7	22.7						22.7	
Israel	805.5	805.0	0.5	2.1	0.5	3.0		800.0	
Jordan	0.1	0.1						0.1	
Kuwait	200.0	200.0						200.0	
Saudi Arabia	6.5	2.4	4.1	2.4	4.1				
Tunisia	10.1	10.1						10.1	
United Arab Emirates	2.7	2.7		2.7					
Middle East and North Africa Total	1,400.3	1,391.9	8.4	8.0	8.4	3.0		1,381.0	
South Asia									
Afghanistan	36.9	36.9						36.9	
Bangladesh	13.2	13.2						13.2	
India	28.9	27.7	1.2	17.4	1.2			10.4	
Pakistan	47.9	47.9						47.9	
South Asia Total	127.0	125.8	1.2	17.4	1.2			108.5	
Western Hemisphere									
Antigua and Barbuda	0.7	0.7						0.7	
Argentina	41.6	14.7	26.9	1.9	26.9			12.8	
Bahamas, The	0.9	0.9		0.9					
Barbados	1.9	1.9		1.9					
Belize	1.2	1.2				1.2			
Bermuda	1.2	1.2		1.2					
Bolivia	59.4	58.9	0.4	3.6	0.4			55.3	
Brazil	257.1	250.8	6.2	63.6	6.2			187.2	
Chile	15.1	14.1	1.1	14.1	1.1				
Colombia	862.7	862.1	0.6	18.0	0.6			844.1	
Costa Rica	101.8	100.5	1.3	6.6	1.3			93.9	
Dominican Republic	33.2	16.5	16.7	16.5	16.7				
Ecuador	8.3	7.7	0.6	1.5	0.6			6.1	
El Salvador	16.0	10.6	5.4	9.5	5.4	0.0		1.2	

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Table A10
Maximum Contingent Liability (Unadjusted) and Claims Outstanding on U.S. Government Insurance Contracts
Covering Private Transactions with and Investments in Foreign Private Entities
as of 12/31/2005
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total			EXIM				OPIC	
				Private Commercial Risks		Private Political Risks		Private Political Risks	
	Total Private Political and Comm. Risks	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding						
Grenada	20.2	20.2						20.2	
Guatemala	51.9	51.5	0.3	25.1	0.3			26.4	
Guyana	2.0	2.0		2.0					
Haiti	16.8	16.8						16.8	
Honduras	22.9	22.0	0.9	9.8	0.9			12.2	
Jamaica	98.3	98.3		7.9				90.4	
Mexico	829.0	711.1	117.9	705.8	117.9	1.3		4.0	
Nicaragua	16.6	2.8	13.7	2.8	13.7				
Panama	12.6	12.6		10.6				2.0	
Paraguay	0.9	0.9		0.9					
Peru	409.1	406.1	3.1	28.8	3.1			377.2	
St. Kitts and Nevis	1.1	1.1		1.1					
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.6	0.6		0.6					
Trinidad and Tobago	10.6	10.6		10.6					
Turks and Caicos Islands	5.2	5.2		0.9				4.3	
Uruguay	10.1	10.1		5.2				4.9	
Venezuela	309.2	302.6	6.6	3.9	6.6			298.7	
Western Hemisphere Total	3,218.1	3,016.4	201.7	955.5	201.7	2.5		2,058.4	
World Total	7,874.6	7,616.7	257.9	1,162.2	257.9	5.5		6,449.1	

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Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A11
ShortTerm Insurance and Guarantees as of 12/31/2005
(Original Maturities of One Year or Less)
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	EXIM						USDA			
	Total		ExportImport Bank Insurance		Commodity Credit Corporation		Official Obligor		Private Obligor	
	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding
World Total	1,235.2	374.0			1,095.1	137.9	3.1		137.0	236.2
Africa										
Angola	0.0				0.0					
Benin	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0				
Burkina Faso	0.0				0.0					
Cameroon	1.3	1.3			1.3	1.3				
Cote d'Ivoire	0.1				0.1					
Equatorial Guinea	0.4				0.4					
Gabon	0.2				0.2					
Ghana	12.2	3.9			5.9	2.6		6.3		1.3
Guinea	0.1				0.1					
Kenya	0.4				0.4					
Mauritania	0.3	0.3			0.3	0.3				
Mauritius	0.3				0.3					
Namibia	0.1				0.1					
Niger	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0				
Nigeria	21.0	12.8			21.0	12.7				0.1
Reunion	0.0				0.0					
Senegal	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.0				
Seychelles	0.0				0.0					
South Africa	4.6	0.0			4.6	0.0				
Tanzania	1.9				1.9					
Uganda	0.0	12.2			0.0	0.0				12.1
Zambia	1.1				1.1					
Africa Total	44.0	30.5			37.6	16.9		6.3		13.6
East Asia and the Pacific										
Australia	16.8	0.2			16.8	0.2				
Brunei	0.0				0.0					
China	22.8	0.6			22.8					0.6
Fiji	0.1				0.1					
French Polynesia	0.1				0.1					
Hong Kong	10.7	0.1			10.7					0.1

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Table A11
ShortTerm Insurance and Guarantees as of 12/31/2005
(Original Maturities of One Year or Less)
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	EXIM						USDA			
	Total		ExportImport Bank Insurance		Commodity Credit Corporation		Official Obligor		Private Obligor	
	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding
Indonesia	1.5	75.0			1.5					75.0
Japan	15.6	0.0			15.6	0.0				
Korea, Republic of	32.0	1.5			9.2	0.6		22.8		0.9
Malaysia	4.7				4.7					
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0				
New Caledonia	0.0				0.0					
New Zealand	3.7				3.7					
Papua New Guinea	0.0				0.0					
Philippines	60.1	3.0			5.2	1.7		54.9		1.3
Singapore	6.7	0.0			6.7					0.0
Taiwan	14.3				14.3					
Thailand	3.7	5.3			3.7	0.0				5.3
Tonga	0.0				0.0					
Vietnam	0.3				0.3					
East Asia and the Pacific Total	193.2	85.9			115.6	2.6		77.7		83.3
Europe										
Andorra	0.0				0.0					
Austria	2.2	0.1			2.2	0.1				
Belgium	2.3	0.0			2.3	0.0				
Bulgaria	0.1	0.6			0.1					0.6
Croatia	0.0				0.0					
Cyprus	8.8				8.8					
Czech Republic	0.8				0.8					
Denmark	1.9	0.1			1.9	0.1				
Estonia	0.2				0.2					
Finland	1.9	0.0			1.9	0.0				
France	10.8	0.1			10.8	0.1				
Germany	18.5	0.1			18.5	0.1				
Greece	1.9	0.0			1.9	0.0				
Greenland	0.0				0.0					
Hungary	0.7				0.7					
Iceland	1.4	0.0			1.4	0.0				
Ireland	3.9				3.9					
Italy	9.3	0.4			9.3	0.4				

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Table A11
ShortTerm Insurance and Guarantees as of 12/31/2005
(Original Maturities of One Year or Less)
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	EXIM						USDA			
	Total		ExportImport Bank Insurance		Private Obligor		Commodity Credit Corporation		Private Obligor	
	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding
Kazakhstan	5.5				0.7			4.8		
Latvia	0.2	0.0			0.2	0.0				
Lithuania	0.4	0.1			0.4					0.1
Luxembourg	0.2				0.2					
Malta	0.1				0.1					
Monaco	0.4				0.4					
Netherlands	7.4				7.4					
Norway	3.7	0.0			3.7	0.0				
Poland	1.2				1.2					
Portugal	0.9	0.2			0.9	0.2				
Romania	5.6	0.1			5.1	0.0		0.5		0.0
Russia	67.0	19.8			67.0	9.6				10.2
Slovakia	0.0				0.0					
Slovenia	0.2				0.2					
Spain	6.8	0.1			6.8	0.1				
Sweden	3.7				3.7					
Switzerland	8.6	0.0			8.6	0.0				
Turkey	5.6	2.5			4.8	0.2		0.8		2.3
Ukraine	0.0				0.0					
United Kingdom	30.8	0.2			30.8	0.2				
Europe Total	213.5	24.4			207.4	11.2		6.1		13.2
Middle East and North Africa										
Algeria	3.6				0.5		3.1			
Bahrain	7.7	0.4			7.7	0.4				
Egypt	4.3	4.5			4.3	3.5				1.1
Iraq	141.2				141.2					
Israel	3.7	0.1			3.7	0.1				
Jordan	4.2	0.0			1.7	0.0		2.5		
Kuwait	25.4				25.4					
Lebanon	0.3				0.3					
Morocco	1.3				1.3					
Oman	0.4				0.4					
Qatar	0.8				0.8					
Saudi Arabia	10.1	2.1			10.1	2.1				

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A11
ShortTerm Insurance and Guarantees as of 12/31/2005
(Original Maturities of One Year or Less)
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	EXIM						USDA			
	Total		ExportImport Bank Insurance		Private Obligor		Commodity Credit Corporation		Private Obligor	
	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding
Tunisia	0.7				0.7					
United Arab Emirates	15.8	0.0			15.8	0.0				
Yemen	0.1				0.1					
Middle East and North Africa Total	219.6	7.2			213.9	6.1	3.1		2.5	1.1
South Asia										
India	6.2	2.3			6.2	1.4			0.0	0.9
Maldives	0.0				0.0					
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.0				
South Asia Total	6.3	2.3			6.3	1.4			0.0	0.9
Western Hemisphere										
Anguilla	0.1				0.1					
Antigua and Barbuda	0.2				0.2					
Argentina	9.9	9.9			9.9	9.9				
Aruba	0.3				0.3					
Bahamas, The	2.2	0.5			2.2	0.5				
Barbados	0.9	0.0			0.9	0.0				
Belize	0.4	0.0			0.4	0.0				
Bermuda	0.4				0.4					
Bolivia	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6				
Brazil	36.6	24.2			36.6	24.2				0.0
Canada	35.8	0.4			35.8	0.4				
Cayman Islands	1.4				1.4					
Chile	7.6	0.7			7.6	0.7				
Colombia	20.1	1.2			20.1	1.2				
Costa Rica	9.7	1.0			9.7	1.0				
Dominica	0.0				0.0					
Dominican Republic	29.3	3.3			29.3	2.2				1.1
Ecuador	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6				0.0
El Salvador	3.1	0.2			3.0	0.1		0.0		0.2
Grenada	0.1				0.1					
Guatemala	17.4	2.5			13.2	2.2		4.2		0.2
Guyana	0.6	0.0			0.6					0.0
Honduras	8.7	0.8			8.7	0.6				0.2

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Table A11
ShortTerm Insurance and Guarantees as of 12/31/2005
(Original Maturities of One Year or Less)
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	EXIM						USDA			
	Total		ExportImport Bank Insurance		Private Obligor		Commodity Credit Corporation		Private Obligor	
	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability and Guarantees Outstanding	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding	Guarantees Outstanding Amount	Claims Outstanding
Jamaica	8.4	1.7			6.0	0.4			2.4	1.2
Mexico	319.5	166.5			282.0	45.4			37.5	121.1
Netherlands Antilles	1.0				1.0					
Nicaragua	9.3	4.4			9.3	4.4				
Panama	8.2	0.3			8.2	0.3				
Paraguay	4.3	1.5			4.2	1.5			0.1	
Peru	13.2	0.2			13.2	0.2				
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.1				0.1					
St. Lucia	0.7	0.0			0.7	0.0				
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.2	0.0			0.2	0.0				
Suriname	0.7				0.7					
Trinidad and Tobago	2.4	0.0			2.4	0.0				
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.2				0.2					
United States	0.7	0.7			0.7	0.7				
Uruguay	0.9				0.8				0.1	
Venezuela	2.6	2.6			2.6	2.6				
Western Hemisphere Regional	0.2				0.2					
Western Hemisphere Total	558.6	223.8			514.3	99.7			44.3	124.1
World Total	1,235.2	374.0			1,095.1	137.9	3.1		137.0	236.2

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.