



**U.S. Government
Foreign Credit Exposure
As of December 31, 2006**

**Part I:
Summary Analysis**

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

[Data retrieved on 8/17/2006]

U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure as of December 31, 2006

Table of Contents

Part I – Summary Analysis

A.	Introduction	7
1)	Background.....	7
2)	Overview	7
a)	U.S. Agencies.....	7
b)	Types of Foreign Exposure	8
c)	Key Figures.....	9
B.	U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure	10
1)	Foreign Credit Exposure by Category.....	10
2)	Foreign Credit Exposure by Type of Foreign Entity.....	11
a)	Sovereign Exposure	11
b)	Private Exposure	12
3)	Foreign Credit Exposure by Credit Rating.....	13
4)	Foreign Credit Exposure by Region.....	18
5)	Foreign Credit Exposure to Regional and International Organizations.....	18
C.	U.S. Government Sovereign Loans, Guarantees of Sovereign Debt, and Insurance.....	19
1)	Sovereign Foreign Credit by Country, Region, and Agency.....	19
a)	By Country.....	19
b)	By Region	19
c)	By Agency	19
2)	U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Governments and Foreign Official Entities	20
•	Direct Loan Principal Outstanding.....	20
•	Arrears of Principal and Interest	20
•	Scheduled Principal and Interest Payments.....	20
•	Principal Repaid.....	20
•	Interest and Fees Repaid	20
3)	U.S. Government Guarantees of Private Loans to Sovereign Governments and Foreign Official Entities	20
•	Guaranteed Loans Principal Outstanding.....	20
•	Claims Outstanding.....	21
•	Scheduled Principal and Interest Payments.....	22
•	Principal Repaid and Interest Paid	22
•	Rescheduled Claims	22

4) Bilateral Debt Reduction FY 1990-2007	22
5) U.S. Government Insurance of Private Loans to Sovereign Governments and Foreign Official Entities	22
D. U.S. Government Private Loans, Guarantees of Private Debt, and Insurance	23
1) Private Foreign Credit Exposure	23
• By Country	23
• By Region	23
• By Agency	23
2) U.S. Government Direct Loans to Foreign Private Entities	24
• Direct Loan Principal Outstanding	24
• Scheduled Principal and Interest payments	24
• Arrears of Principal and Interest	24
• Principal Repaid	24
3) U.S. Government Guarantees of Private Loans to Foreign Private Entities	24
• Guaranteed Loans Principal Outstanding	24
• Scheduled Principal and Interest Payments	25
• Claims Outstanding	25
• Principal and Interest Paid	25
4) U.S. Government Insurance of Private Loans to and Investments in Foreign Private Entities	25
E. Amounts Due the U.S. Government	27
1) Amounts due from Sovereign and Other Official Foreign Entities	27
2) Amounts due from Private Foreign Entities	30
3) World War I Indebtedness of Sovereign Governments to the U.S. Government	32
a) Indebtedness of Foreign Governments to the United States Arising from World War I as of 12/31/2006	33
b) Status of German World War I Indebtedness as of 12/31/2006	33
4) Short-term Insurance and Guarantees	34
F. Description of Data	35
G. Glossary of Terms	36
H. Legislative Authority	39
I. Appendix	41

Part II – Regional, Country, and Dependency Tables

Notes

U.S. Government Sovereign Loans and Guarantees of Sovereign and Other Foreign Official Debt

List of Figures

U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure:

1. By Category of Transaction, 12/31/2006.....	10
2. By Category of Transaction at Year-end, 2002 - 2006	10
3. By Type of Foreign Entity, 12/31/2006.....	11
4. By Type of Foreign Entity at Year-end, 12/31/2006	11
5. Sovereign by Category of Transaction, 12/31/2006.....	12
6. Sovereign by Category of Transaction, 2001 - 2006	12
7. Private by Category of Transaction, 12/31/2006	12
8. Private by Category of Transaction at Year-end, 2002 - 2006.....	13
9. Sovereign by Agency and ICRAS Rating, 12/31/2006.....	15
10. Sovereign by ICRAS Rating, 2002 - 2006.....	16
11. Private by Agency and ICRAS Rating, 12/31/2006.....	17
12. Private by ICRAS Rating, 2002 - 2006	18
13. Foreign Credit Exposure by Region, 12/31/2006	14

Sovereign Exposure:

14. Largest Sovereign Borrowers	19
15. Sovereign Exposure of Region	19
16. Sovereign Exposure by Agency.....	19

Sovereign Loans:

17. Sovereign Principal Outstanding, 12/31/2006	20
18. Sovereign Payments, 2002 - 2006	21

Sovereign Guaranteed Loans:

19. Sovereign Guarantees Principal Outstanding, 12/31/2006.....	21
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Private Exposure:

20. Private Exposure by Country.....	23
21. Private Exposure by Region	23
22. Private Exposure by Agency.....	23

Private Loans:

23. Private Loans Principal Outstanding, 12/31/2006	24
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Guaranteed Private Loans:

24. Private Guarantees Principal Outstanding, 12/31/2006	25
25. Private Guaranteed Loans Principal and Interest Paid, 2002-2006.....	26

List of Tables

1. Largest Sovereign Loan Arrears as of 12/31/2006.....	20
2. Largest Sovereign Guarantee Claims Outstanding as of 12/31/2006.....	21
3. Largest Private Loan Arrears as of 12/31/2006	24
4. Largest Private Guarantee Claims Outstanding as of 12/31/2006.....	25
5. Amounts Due the U.S. Government From Sovereign and Other Foreign Official Obligors as of 12/31/2006.....	27
6. Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Foreign Private Obligors as of 12/31/2006.....	30
7. Indebtedness of Foreign Governments to the United States Arising from World War I as of 12/31/2006	33
8. Status of German World War I Indebtedness as of 12/31/2006.....	34

Appendix A Tables

A1 U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to Regional Programs.....	42
A2 U.S. Government Sovereign Foreign Credit Exposure by Region and Country	43
A3 U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006	48
A4 U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Sovereign Obligors Principal Outstanding as of 12/31/2006	52
A5 U.S. Bilateral Debt Reduction, FY 1990 - 2007	54
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 12/31/2006.....	58
A7 U.S. Government Private Foreign Credit Exposure by Region and Country	59
A8 U.S. Government Direct Loans to Private Foreign Entities Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006	64
A9 U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Private Foreign Entities as of 12/31/2006	67
A10 Maximum Contingent Liability (Unadjusted) and Claims Outstanding on U.S. Government Insurance Contracts Covering Private Transactions with and Investments in Foreign Private Entities.....	70
A11 Maximum Contingent Liability and Claims Outstanding on U.S. Government Short-term Insurance Contracts and Loan Guarantees.....	74

U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure as of December 31, 2006

Part I: Summary Analysis

A. Introduction

1) Background

This edition of U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure (December 31, 2006) 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 12/31/2006, U.S. Government foreign credit exposure stood at \$102.9 billion, down nearly \$19 billion from the high point at the end of 2004. About one-third of the exposure reduction—\$5.7 billion—took place in 2005. The rest—about \$13.2 billion—occurred in 2006. (Figure 2, p. 10).
- Although the main categories of exposure by type of customer, official and private, declined by roughly similar amounts in 2006 (\$7.1 billion and \$6 billion respectively), the outcome was a two percentage point increase in sovereign exposure as a share of total exposure. At the end of the year, official exposure was equal to 64 percent of total exposure; private exposure was equal to 36 percent. (Figure 4, p. 11).
- As total exposure declined, insurance and guarantees (I and G) supplanted credits as the prime source of U.S. Government foreign credit exposure; together I and G accounted for 73 percent of the total at the end of 2006. (Figure 1, p. 10). Only 61 percent of sovereign exposure (Figure 5, p. 12) took this form compare to 93 percent of private exposure. (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) at the end of 2006.
- 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 (37 percent). (Figure 16, p. 19).
- Official obligors benefited from \$24.3 billion in bilateral debt reductions from FY 1990 to FY 2007. 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. 53).

Exposure to Private Obligors

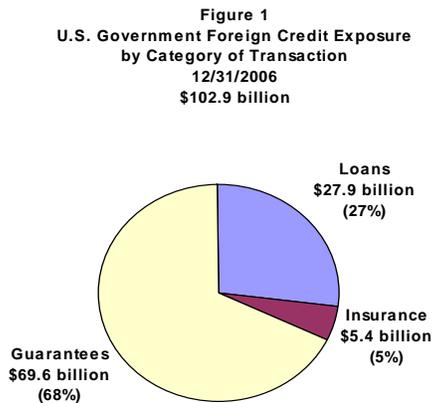
- Private entities accounted for \$37.1 billion or about 36.0 percent of total U.S. Government foreign credit exposure. Private exposure was concentrated with 45 percent associated with just ten countries (Figure 20, p. 23).
- Over 99 percent of U.S. Government foreign credit exposure to private entities is non-concessional. EXIM and OPIC are the most important agencies with this kind of business; they respectively account for 59 percent and 29 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 72 percent of the \$5.3 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

U.S. Government foreign credit exposure fell by more than \$13 billion in 2006 reaching a level of just \$102.9 billion by the end of the year. This decline, equivalent to more than 11 percent in a single year, was unprecedented. All the big categories of exposure contributed to the decline. Direct loans contrib-



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

uted \$7.3 billion; contingent liabilities on guarantees slid another \$3.2 billion. Even insurance exposure contracted by \$2.6 billion (see Figure 2).

The decline should not have been a surprise. The main factor was the absence of development lending which has largely been replaced by grant programs. The result was that new lending amounted to just \$745 million — about one-tenth the size of repay-

ments plus debt reductions that took place during the year.

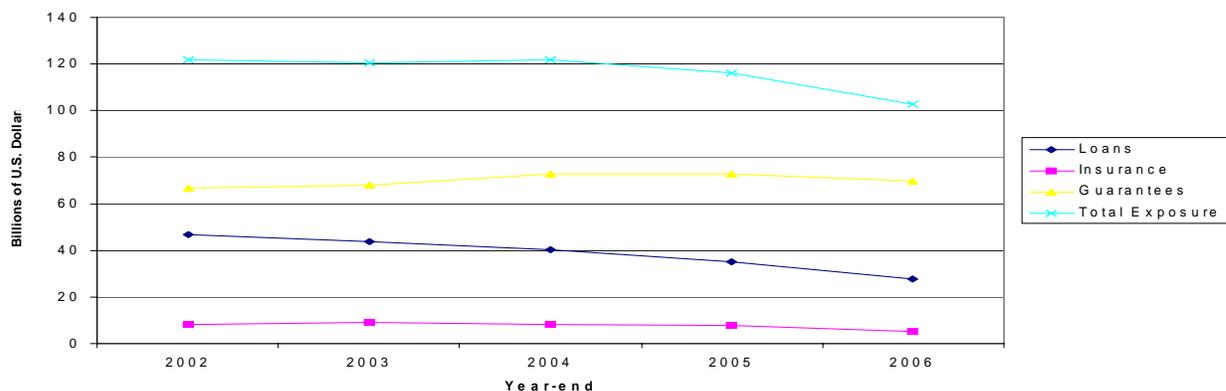
Though small in total amount, the new lending served a variety of policies and purposes. \$400 million was disbursed as military assistance. Rescheduling agreements and export assistance accounted for the remainder.

As noted above, repayment did not slow along with lending in 2006. Some of the strength had to do with contractual terms. Many contracts in place call for large payments when grace periods run out and back loaded payment schedules take effect. However, in 2006, additional payments were made where the timing was not governed by a contract. Several countries flush with oil receipts, found it convenient to prepay their non-concessional loans. Another country used oil receipts to pay down arrears. These and similar factors pushed repayments to \$6.4 billion.

Finally, exposure related to direct lending was affected by debt reduction. Debt reduction for poor countries had the additional and ancillary effect of reducing exposure by an additional \$1.7 billion, down as well (see Figure 2).

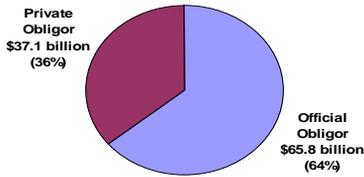
In most recent years, guarantee programs have led to increased risk exposure for the U.S. Government but this was not the case in 2006. Despite the fact that both AID and the EXIM ended the year with more guaranteed loans disbursed and outstanding than at the beginning of the year, only AID ended the year with more exposure. EXIM exposure dropped despite larger disbursements because a particularly large commitment (\$2 billion) to guarantee a foreign purchase of U.S. aircraft expired. The other four agen-

Figure 2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure
at Year-end 2002-2006 by Category of Transaction



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

Figure 3
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure
by Type of Foreign Entity
12/31/2006
\$102.9 billion



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

cies, DOD, MARAD, OPIC and USDA, all reported declines in both exposure and outstanding amounts guaranteed under their programs. (see Figure 2).

The remaining source of reduced exposure was cancellation of insurance contracts reported by OPIC. The cancellations did not result from a USG policy change but instead reflected a changed business environment and new customer needs. Changed perception of risk, disposal of the exposed assets, and availability of alternative insurance all played a role.

Significantly reduced direct loans outstanding and only modest reductions in loan guarantees and insurance changed the instrumental composition of

foreign exposure. The slice associated with direct loans narrowed from 30 to 27 percent while the slice associated with guarantees rose from 63 percent to 68 percent. Insurance dropped two percent from 7 percent to 5 percent of total (see Figure 1).

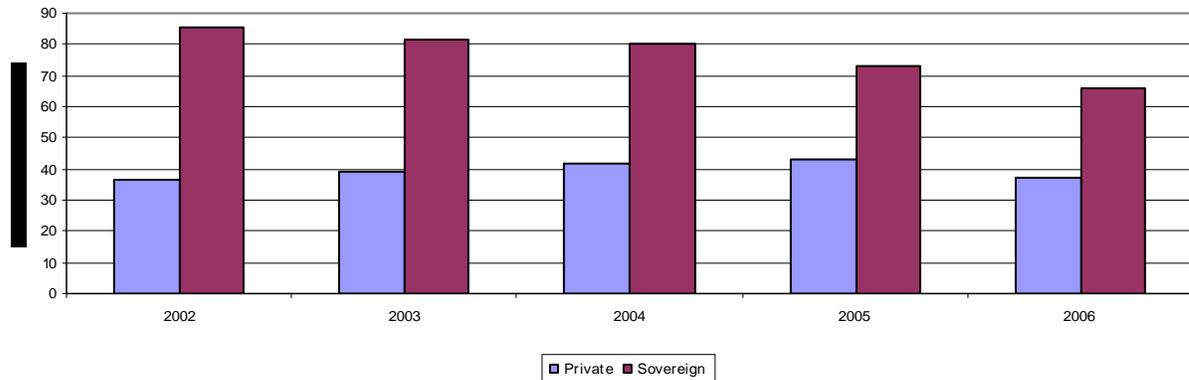
2) Foreign Credit Exposure by Type of Foreign Entity

As in past years, positions vis-à-vis sovereign governments and other official entities (“sovereign exposure”) accounted for the bulk of foreign credit exposure in 2006 (see Figure 3). Figure 3 shows official exposure at \$65.8 billion or about 64 percent of the total while exposure to private foreigners was substantially less at about \$37.1 billion or 36 percent of the total.

a) Sovereign exposure

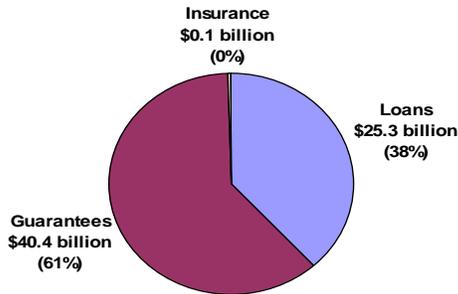
Figure 4 shows that while sovereign exposure is big in dollar terms, it has been falling over time and is expected to decline further as existing direct loans are paid down. The main factors have been an end to direct lending for development purposes, debt reduction, and market conditions that encouraged prepayment of loans where this is permitted. Each of these factors played a role in reducing sovereign exposure from \$72.7 billion at the end of 2005 to \$65.8 at the end of 2006. (see Figure 4). Sovereign exposure will eventually hit bottom when development credits are paid off and guaran-

Figure 4
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure
at Year-end 2002-2006 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
12/31/2006
\$65.8 billion

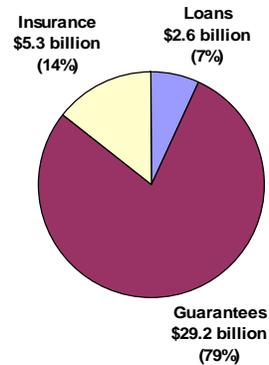


Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

tees are the only significant form of sovereign exposure. While direct credit outstanding to sovereign entities was falling by \$7.1 billion in 2006, guaranteed loans edged up by about \$200 million.

The decline in direct loans has dramatically increased the relative importance of guarantees as a source of sovereign exposure. During 2006, the shares shifted by 6 percentage points. In level

Figure 7
Private Foreign Credit Exposure
by Category of Transaction
12/31/2006
\$37.1 billion



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

terms, the importance of loans fell from 44 percent at the end of 2005 to 38 percent at the end of 2006 (see Figure 5).

Although guarantees grew in importance compared to direct loans during 2006, the increased value over the most recent five years has not been impressive. In fact, the trend appears flat and the outstanding amount of guarantees at the end of 2006 turns out to be \$500 million less than

Figure 6
U.S. Government
Sovereign Foreign Credit Exposure
by Category of Transaction
at Year-end 2002-2006

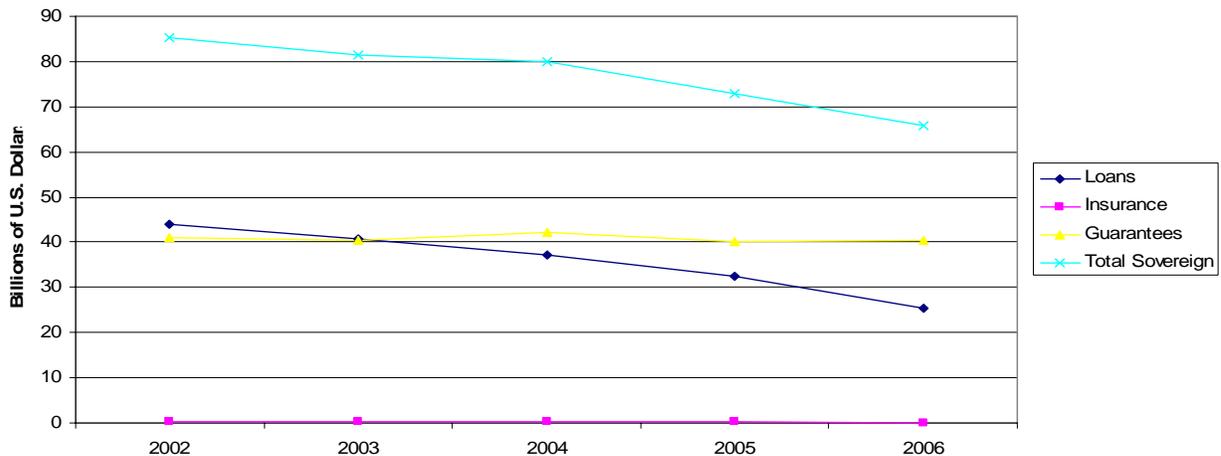
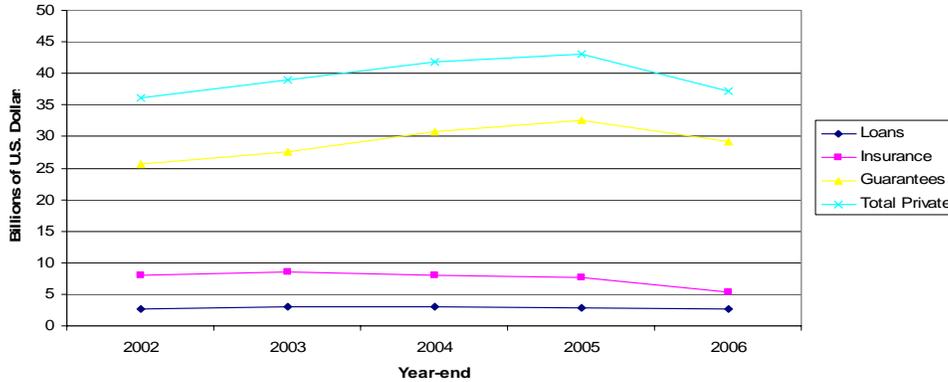


Figure 8
U.S. Government
Private Foreign Credit Exposure
by Category of Transaction
at Year-end 2002-2006



the \$40.9 billion average of year-ends 2002 to 2005. (see Figure 6).

Sovereign exposure on insurance, never a major USG credit program, declined 67 percent from \$0.4 billion in 2002 to about \$0.1 billion in 2006.

b) Private Exposure

The USG’s private exposure has always been smaller than its sovereign counterpart but it has had the distinction that it has been growing in recent years while sovereign exposure declined. This relationship ended in 2006 when private exposure dropped by nearly as much as sovereign exposure. Private exposure slid \$6.0 billion in 2006 from \$43.1 billion at the end of 2005 to \$37.1 billion at the end of 2006.

Though private exposure moved in the same direction as sovereign exposure in 2006, the causes were quite different. Private exposure has little to do with directly lending. Direct lending has never accounted for more than a small part of private exposure and during the past five years, has moved up and down in the range from \$2.6 billion to \$3.0 billion. This pattern continued in 2006 when changes in direct loans outstanding accounted for just \$200 million out of the \$6 billion change.

Instead, the private exposure story in 2006 has to do with insurance and guarantees. About half the

decline concerned OPIC’s insurance business. Another part was related to a cancelled export guarantee reported by EXIM. Finally, USDA reported a decline of \$888 million, widely spread over numerous contracts.

The \$6.0 billion decrease in private exposure in 2006 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 \$25.6 billion at year-end 2002 to approximately \$32.6 billion by year-end 2005, then fell in 2006 to \$29.2 billion. The four-year increase was 14.1 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 2006. This represents a 30.7 percent decline over the period.

As noted above, the smallest component of private exposure, equivalent to 10 percent of the total, is associated with direct loans. Table A8 shows that four agencies 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 2006.

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

B. U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure

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.

The ICRAS system is implemented by assigning one of six broad credit rating categories: A, B, C, D, E, or F to sovereign and non-sovereign borrowers in each country for which a credit decision is required. 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.

Figures 10 and 12 show the composition of the USG's official and private risk exposure, classified first by lending agency and then risk category for the end of 2006. The center pie in each figure shows the distribution of exposure by agency. The surrounding pies show risk distribution for a given agency.

Focusing on Figure 10, official foreign credit exposure is borne by AID, DOD, EXIM, FMS, and USDA. EXIM is the only agency to report exposure to A- rated sovereign borrowers. FMS is heavily exposed to un-rated sovereign borrowers. Figure 12 shows private foreign credit exposure is borne by AID, EXIM, OPIC, DOT, and USDA. 31 percent of EXIM's exposure is rated A or B. 83 percent of MARAD's exposure is unrated.

Figures 11 and 13 show the change in composition of official and private foreign credit exposure, respectively, by ICRAS rating for year-end 2002 through 2006. The graphs illustrate the fact that the composition of exposure is subject to change over time. Sources of change include (1) new customers or programs, (2) changes in disbursement or repayment rates, (3) forgiveness of existing obligations, and (4) changes in ICRAS ratings.

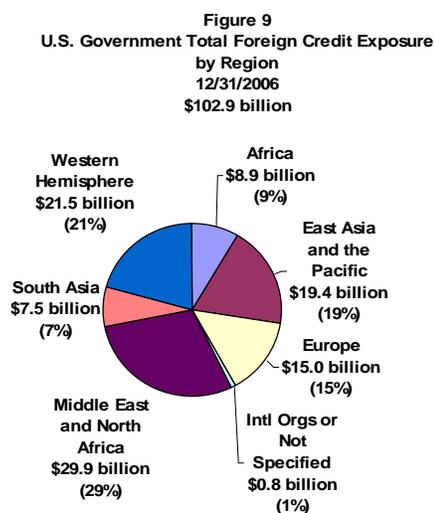
Despite the government wide application of ICRAS, the system is not used to evaluate all programs that contribute to USG exposure. ICRAS ratings are applied to all lending and guarantee programs but political risk insurance designed to protect against specific political events is excluded from coverage. Since ICRAS ratings are not available for political risk insurance programs, the exposure related to these programs is not depicted in

Figures 10 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.

4) Foreign Credit Exposure by Region

USG foreign credit exposure was broadly distributed by geographic region at the end of 2006. The region with the largest share on December 31, 2006, was the Middle East and North Africa, at \$29.9 billion, or 29 percent (*see Figure 9*). The Western Hemisphere contributed \$21.5 billion, or 21 percent; East Asia and the Pacific contributed \$19.4 billion and \$15.0 billion, respectively, or approximately 19 and 15 percent each; Africa contributed \$8.9 billion, or 9 percent; and South Asia contributed \$7.5 billion, or 7 percent, to U.S. foreign credit exposure.

5) Foreign Credit Exposure to Regional and



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

International Organizations

The smallest contributors to overall U.S. foreign credit exposure were International Organizations and non-specified obligors. This category that comprises those organizations and obligors that do not fall under any specific region, accounted for only \$0.8 billion, or approximately 1 percent, of foreign credit exposure.

Figure 10
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 12/31/2006
\$65.8 billion

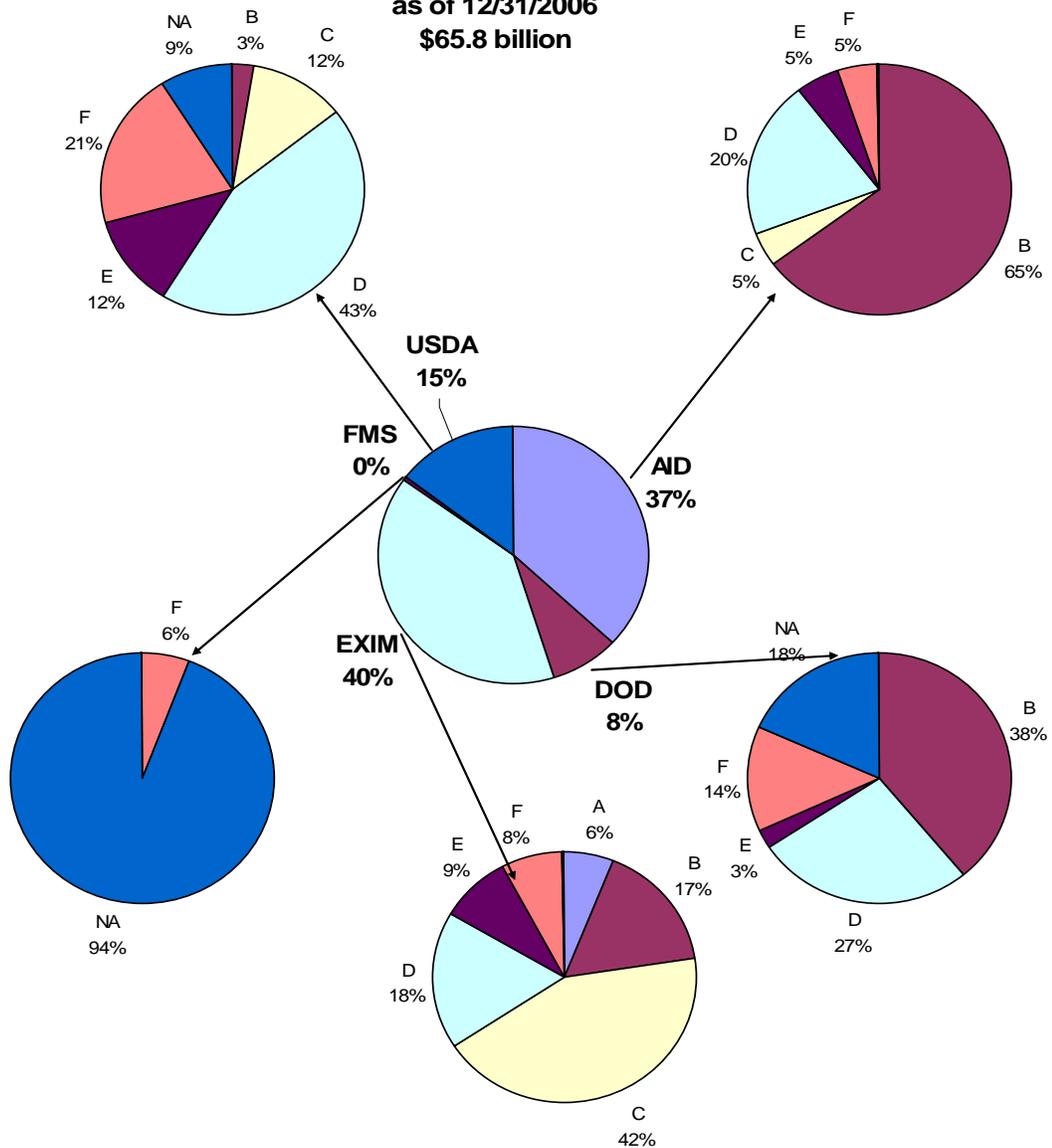


Figure 11
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to Sovereign and Other
Foreign Official Borrowers by ICRAS Rating
(Excluding Political Risk Insurance)

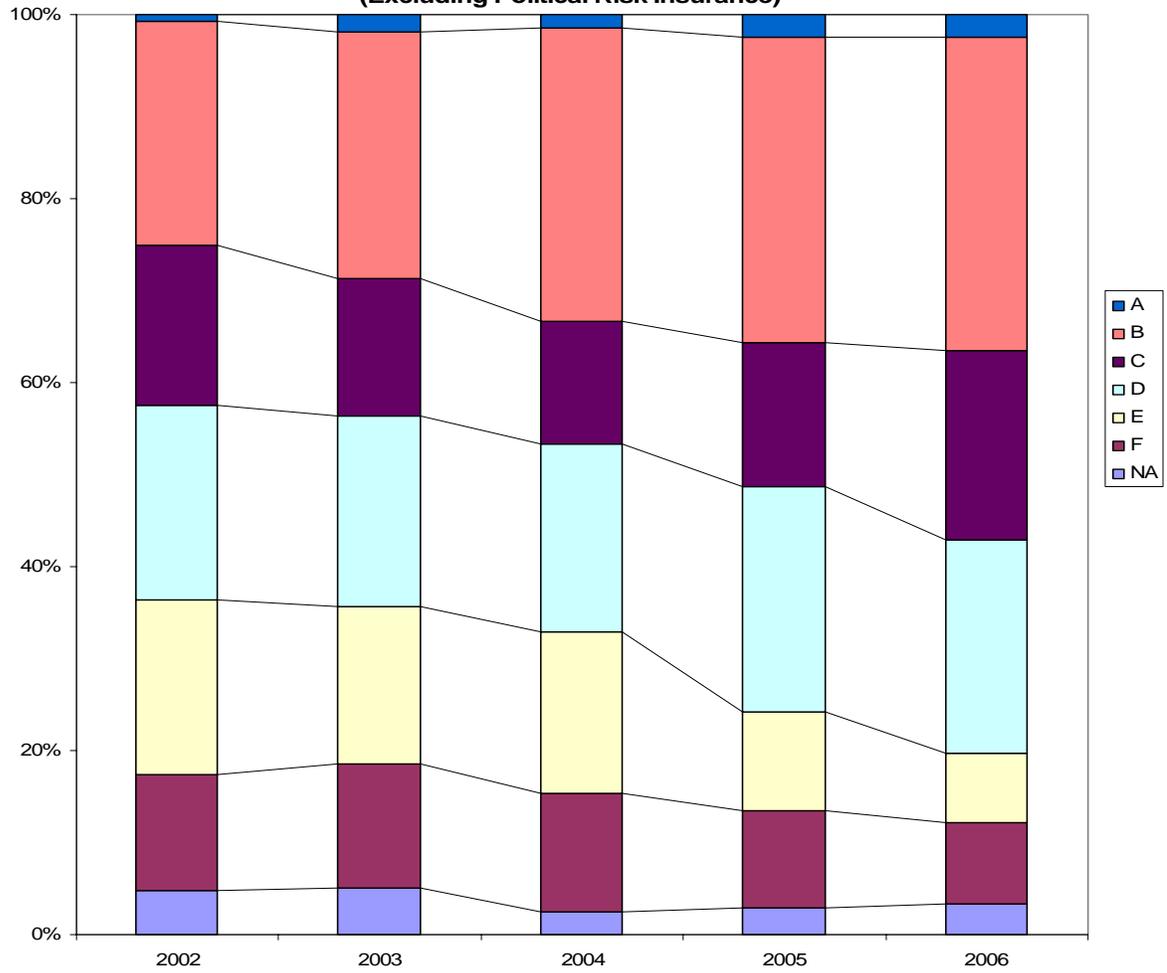


Figure 12
Distribution of U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to
Private Foreign Borrowers by Agency and ICRAS Rating
(Excluding Political Risk Insurance)
as of 12/31/2006
\$33.3 billion

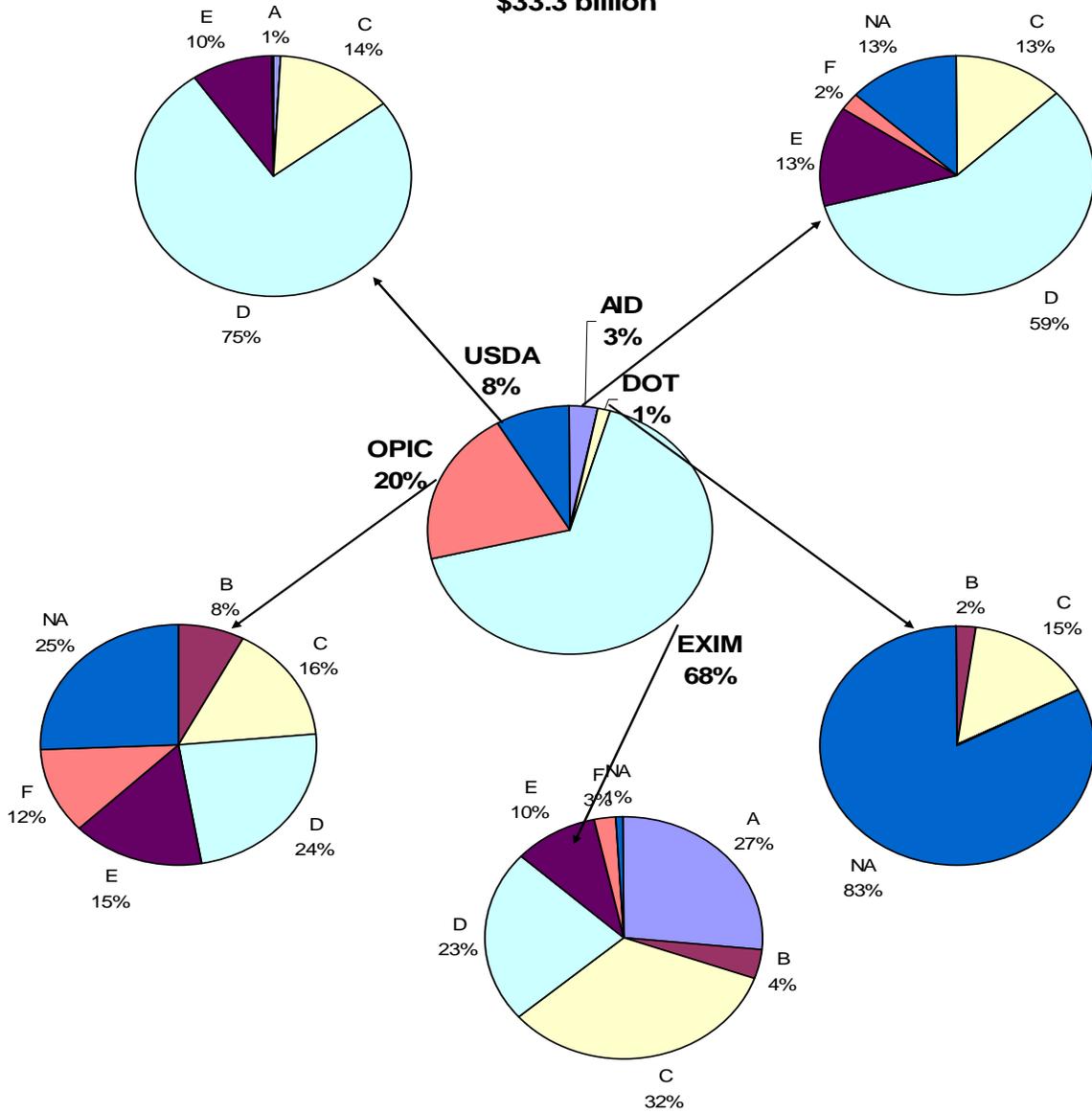
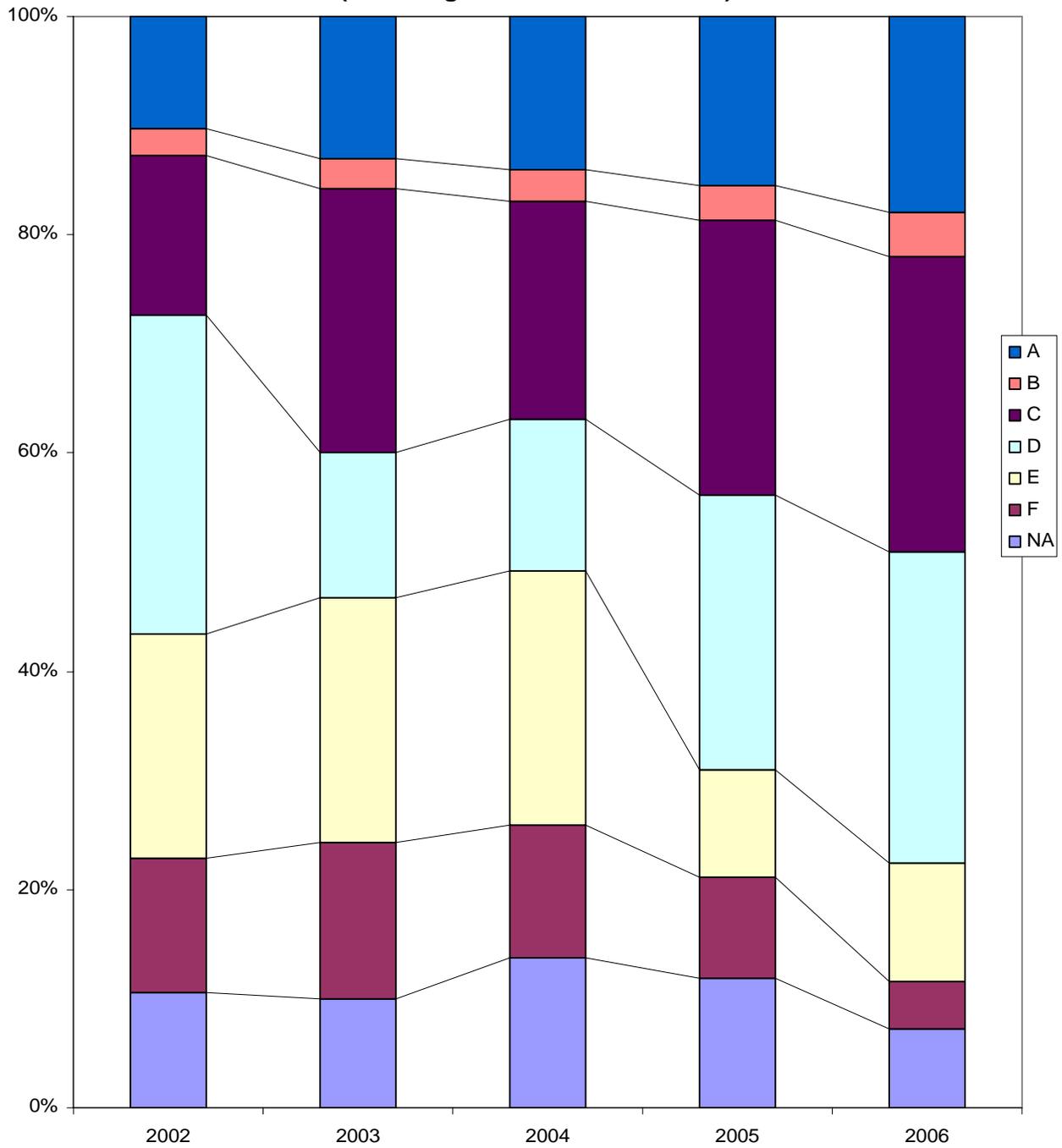


Figure 13
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to Foreign Private
Borrowers by ICRAS Rating
(Excluding Political Risk Insurance)



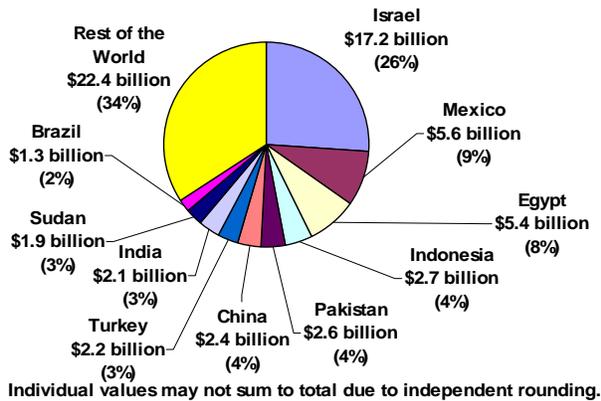
C. U.S. Government Sovereign Loans, Guarantees of Sovereign Debt, and Insurance

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

a) By Country

Approximately 66.0 percent, or about \$43.4 billion, of foreign credit exposure to sovereign and other foreign official borrowers on December 31, 2006, was associated with 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, 2006.

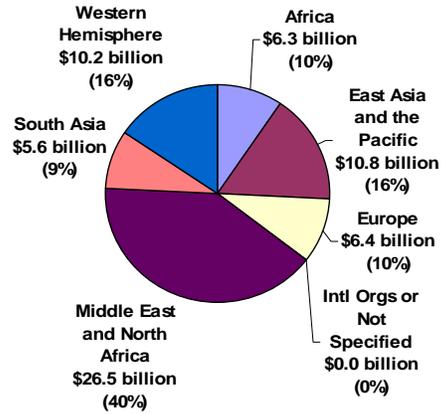
Figure 14
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure
Largest Sovereign Borrowers
12/31/2006
\$65.8 billion



b) By Region

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa account for \$26.5 billion, or approximately 40 percent, of foreign credit exposure to sovereign borrowers (see Figure 15).

Figure 15
U.S. Government Sovereign Foreign Credit Exposure
by Region
12/31/2006
\$65.8 billion

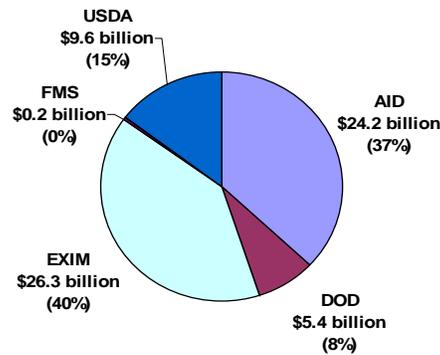


Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

c) By Agency

EXIM was responsible for \$26.3 billion, or nearly 40 percent, of foreign credit exposure to sovereign borrowers was borne by EXIM (see Figure 16).

Figure 16
U.S. Government Sovereign Foreign Credit Exposure
by Agency
12/31/2006
\$65.8 billion

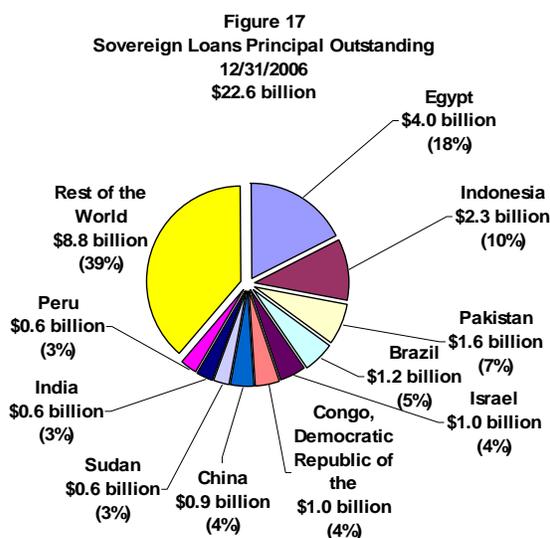


Individual values may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

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

The principal outstanding on direct loans to sovereign obligors declined in 2006 from \$29.8 billion at the end of 2005 to \$22.6 billion on December 31, 2006. This was the result of U.S. policy that discouraged new development lending and the effect of prepayment, repayment, and principal reduction that cut the outstanding amount of existing loans.

Although large prepayments eliminated some countries from the list of biggest debtors, the USG's sovereign loan portfolio remained geo-



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

graphically concentrated in 2006. Ten countries accounted for 61% of sovereign lending or about \$13.8 billion. Figure 17 shows the ten countries with the largest principal outstanding amounts on direct loans. India, Peru, and Sudan joined the list in 2006 replacing Russia, Nigeria, and Algeria.

Occasionally, a country that has borrowed from the USG will encounter financial conditions that interfere with its 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, 2006, the amount of principal arrears related to sovereign loans was \$1.9 billion or 6.6 percent of sovereign loans outstanding. On the same date, \$2.7 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	374.5	1258.0	1632.6
Somalia	159.5	433.0	592.6
Cambodia	138.5	219.2	357.7
Liberia	173.7	176.7	350.4
Syria	146.7	176.9	323.6
Argentina	210.6	87.9	298.5
Cote d'Ivoire	69.5	48.8	118.39
Dominican Republic	86.6	28.5	115.2
Afghanistan	54.0	34.6	88.6
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	48.7	31.9	80.3
Ten country Total	1462.5	2495.7	3958.1

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 post-

Table 1 shows the ten sovereign borrowers with the largest arrears to the U.S. Their arrears totaled \$1.5 billion, or 79 percent of principal arrears due from all sovereign obligors. Generally however, repayment of direct loans has occurred in full and on time. During 2001-2006, sovereign obligors repaid \$21 billion of principal on USG direct loans (see Figure 18). In addition, \$8.5 billion in interest and fees was paid.

Although the outstanding amount of sovereign lending is declining, some exposure of this kind will likely persist for many years. Scheduled principal payments for 2007 are \$1.7 billion (7.5 percent of outstanding loans to sovereign obligors on December 31, 2006). In the five years 2007-2011, \$10.8 billion of principal is scheduled to be repaid, equivalent to 47.8 percent of outstanding foreign loans to sovereign obligors as of December 31, 2006. As long as principal remains outstanding, the USG will continue to collect interest. Interest receipts are expected to be \$929 million or 4.1 percent of outstanding loans to sovereign obligors on December 31, 2006.

Figure 18
Sovereign Loan Payments
During Calendar Years 2002-2006

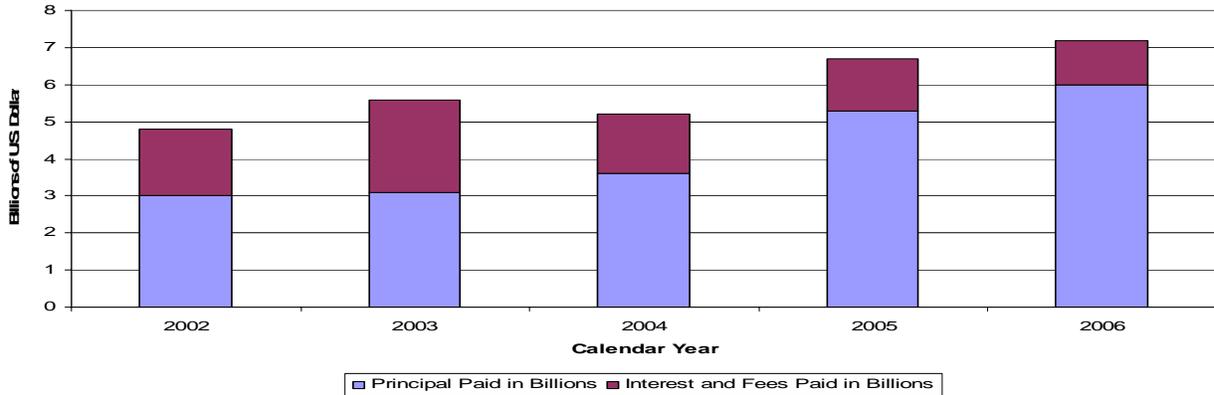
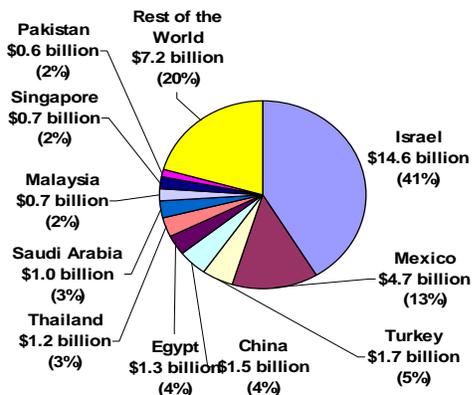


Figure 19
Sovereign Guarantees Principal Outstanding
12/31/2006
\$35.2 billion



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

Table A3 (p. 48) shows the year-end 2006 breakdown of outstanding principal for USG direct loans to sovereign obligors by region, concessionality, and agency. The striking fact in this table is that at the end of 2006, non-concessional loans were down to \$8.6 billion or less than 40 percent of total sovereign loans. This is in sharp contrast with the number reported for 2005 when these loans totaled \$14.7 billion. Borrowers at concessional rates repaid \$6.1 billion in 2006 while borrowers at concessional rates only repaid \$1.1 billion during the same period.

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 (p. 12).

Table 2
Largest Sovereign Guarantee Claims
Outstanding As of 12/31/2006

Country Name	Claims Outstanding
Indonesia	63.6
Zimbabwe	54.2
Yugoslavia (Former)	28.7
Cote d'Ivoire	24.1
Pakistan	11.7
Honduras	11.7
India	6.4
Ghana	4.7
Cameroon	4.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5
Ten Country Total	212.6

Undisbursed loans only account for about \$5.0 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 \$35.2 billion to 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 2006, claims added \$220 million to exposure. Table 2 shows that the ten countries (with the greatest amounts of guarantee claims outstanding) accounted for almost the entire amount (94.8 percent) of all claims outstanding. Once claims arise, they tend to persist. They can only be eliminated by recovery, reduction, or rescheduling.

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 2006, principal payments on guaranteed sovereign credits totaled \$3.7 billion or 10.5 percent of outstanding amounts on December 31, 2005. Between 2007 and 2011, borrowers are expected to repay \$15.9 billion of principal, roughly equivalent to 45.2 percent of the loan amount outstanding at the end of 2006.

Table A4 (p. 52) shows the distribution of guaranteed sovereign loans by geographic region, agency, and program. Nearly 93.9 percent of sovereign loan guarantees were made by AID and EXIM.

4) Bilateral Debt Reduction FY 1990-2006

Since FY 1990, \$24.3 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. 53).

The debt reduction information in Table A5 is on a fiscal year basis, rather than the calendar year basis used in 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 provisions of the Paris Club agreement.

Perhaps it should be noted that the Paris Club deals exclusively with sovereign indebtedness arising from direct loans and guaranteed loans. 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 (EXIM) 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 2006, the Export-Import Bank's contingent liability was limited to one country, Mexico, and a maximum amount of \$0.2 million (see Table A6, p. 56).

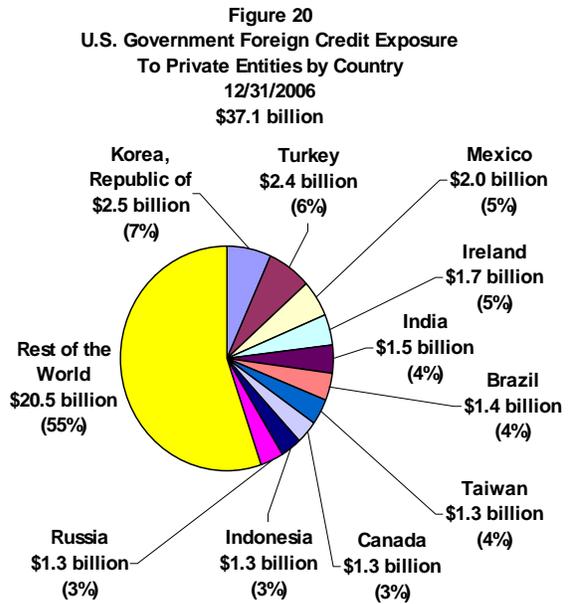
Commercial risk insurance covers the risk of nonpayment by an official buyer or borrower arising from default, insolvency, and/or failure to take delivery of goods that have been shipped according to the supply contract. At the end of 2006, the USG's contingent liability related to commercial risk was broadly spread across sovereign entities and totaled \$91.2 million (see Table A6, p. 56). Only two countries posed particularly large contingent liabilities. EXIM had a contingent liability of \$20.4 million in Mexico and \$12.7 million in Russia.

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

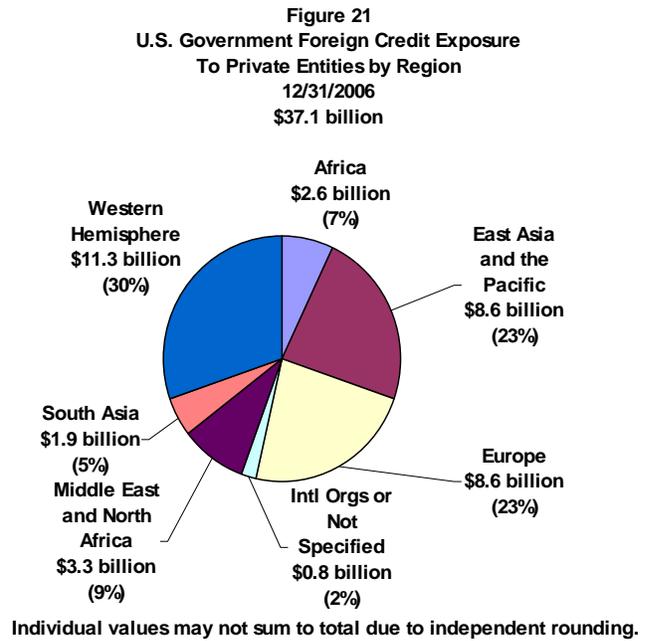
Table A7 (p. 59) shows total private foreign credit exposure by region, country, concessionality, and agency as of December 31, 2006. Almost 45% percent, or \$16.6 billion, of private foreign credit exposure on December 31, 2006, was concentrated in ten countries (see Figure 20).



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

b) By Region

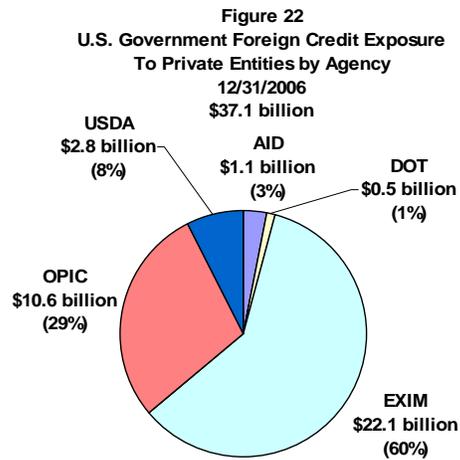
Exposure was broadly distributed by region. Approximately \$11.3 billion, or about 30 percent, of the world total private foreign credit exposure reflected contracts with countries in the Western Hemisphere, and an additional \$8.6 billion, or almost 23 percent, corresponded to private exposure to East Asia and the Pacific (see Figure 21).



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

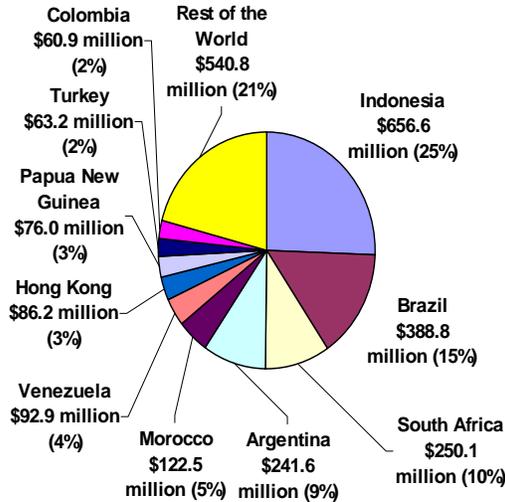
c) By Agency

Sixty percent, or \$22.1 billion, of USG foreign credit exposure to private entities was held by EXIM (see Figure 22).



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

Figure 23
Private Loans Principal Outstanding
12/31/2006
\$2.6 billion



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 \$2.8 billion at the end of 2005 to \$2.6 billion at the end of 2006. EXIM’s portfolio of loans to private entities dropped by a little more than \$300 million. AID and USDA reduced their portfolios by \$17.7 and \$6.1 million respectively. Only OPIC made a substantial addition to its private loan portfolio — about \$81 million.

The agency with the largest private loan portfolio remained EXIM with \$1.6 billion outstanding on December 31. OPIC was the next largest lender with a growing portfolio that amounted to \$744 million at the end of 2006. USDA and AID, although active in the past, had reduced their holdings to \$193 million and \$85 million respectively by year end.

All evidence suggests that USG loans to private foreign entities will continue to decline over the next five years. USDA did not lend to the private sector in 2006 and AID reported a paltry

Table 3
Largest Private Arrears
As of 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Principal in Arrears	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Total Arrears
Thailand	0.6	13.6	14.2
Indonesia	10.1	2.0	12.1
Papua New Guinea	4.5	2.7	7.2
Ghana	2.7	1.8	4.5
Belize	3.4	0.0	3.4
India	2.1	0.7	2.9
Afghanistan	1.9	0.8	2.7
Brazil	1.1	1.0	2.1
Somalia	0.8	0.9	1.7
Mozambique	0.1	1.2	1.3
Ten Country Total	27.4	24.7	52.1

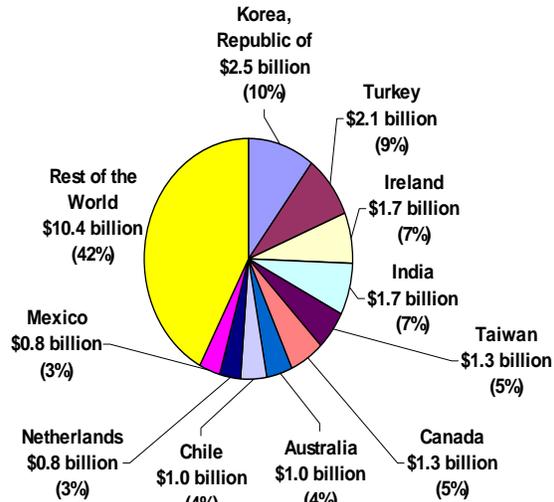
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent

\$44 thousand in lending.. EXIM disbursed new loans worth \$87 million but this is well below past levels. Only OPIC appeared intent on ramping up this kind of lending; OPIC lent \$88 million net of repayments. As private loan disbursements slowed or stopped for USDA and AID, repayment of existing loans has steadily reduced balances. AID has been receiving repayments of \$16-\$17 million per year over the past several years, while USDA in a typical year receives \$4-\$6 million. In the two past years, advance repayments made total repayments dramatically larger.

Three of the four USG entities that make loans to foreign private entities also report information on their expected repayment schedules. The reports indicate that loans to private entities are of relatively short duration. In total, about 85 percent of principal outstanding will be repaid by 2012. The reports also show that AID loans on average have a longer duration than EXIM or USDA loans. Only 62 percent of AID loans will be repaid within 6 years while 86 percent of EXIM and 80 percent of USDA loans will be paid down in the same period.

Despite other changes in 2006, geographical concentration of loans outstanding was broadly unaffected. At the end of the year, the share of principal outstanding accounted for by the ten largest debtor countries remained at 79 percent.

Figure 24
Private Guarantees Principal Outstanding
12/31/2006
\$24.5 billion



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

(see Figure 23)

Two measures of the risk associated with lending programs are the amounts of principal and interest and fees in arrears. On December 31, 2006, these amounts were \$32.9 million and \$31.3 million respectively. The amount of private principal in arrears was not large; it was equivalent to about 2 percent of private obligors' principal outstanding. However it was concentrated geographically. Ten countries accounted for \$27.4 million or 83 percent of private principal arrears (see Table 3) In contrast to sovereign credit programs, principal reductions on behalf of private borrowers totaled just \$1.3 million and had minimal impact on any measure of performance.

Additional information about private lending appears in the Appendix. Table A8 (p.62) 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 EXIM.

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

.At the end of 2006, USG agencies had guarantees in place covering \$24.5 billion of financial sector

Table 4
Largest Private Guarantee Claims Outstanding
As of 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Claims Outstanding
Indonesia	134.9
Mexico	111.3
Argentina	92.2
Philippines	89.5
Dominican Republic	66.3
Brazil	63.0
Ghana	39.4
India	21.2
Russia	16.1
Peru	14.9
Ten Country Total	647.9

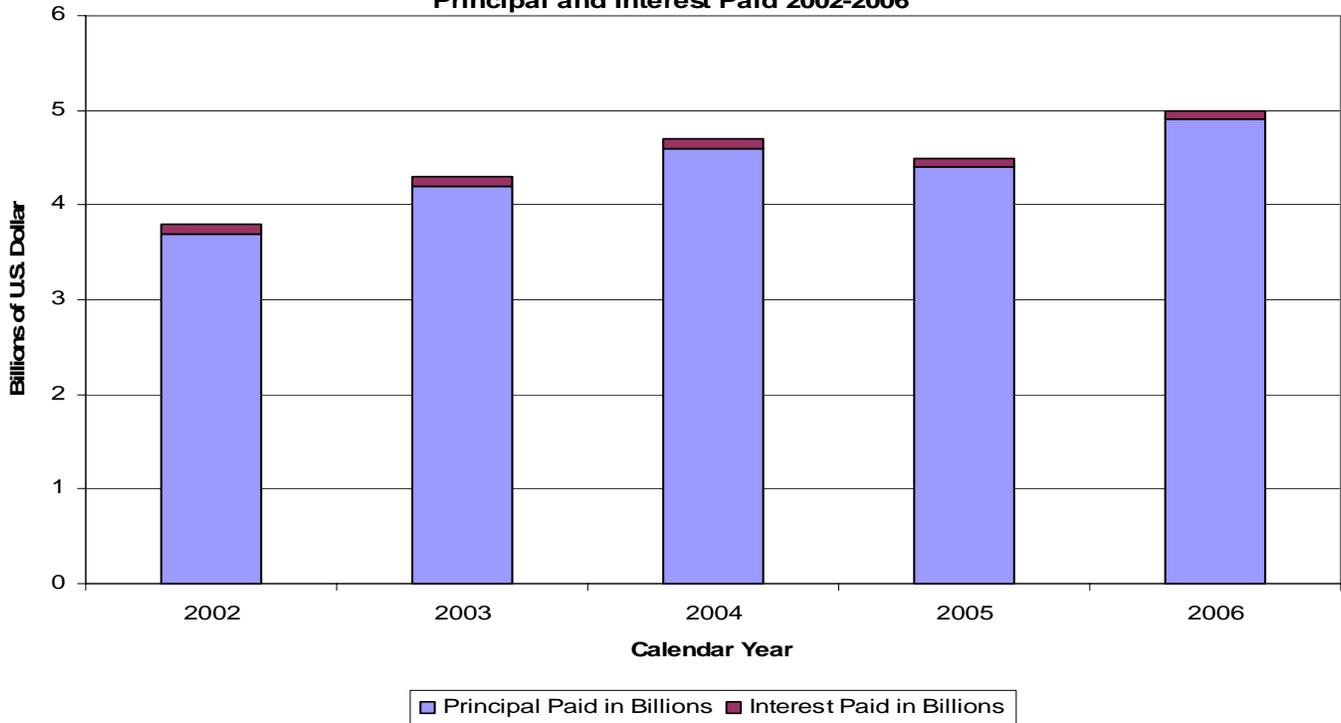
Individual values may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

loans to private foreigners (see Table A9), up from \$24.0 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.

The duration of a guaranteed loan is related to its purpose. For example, 100 percent of credit guaranteed by USDA is scheduled to be repaid by 2010. This is appropriate because financing of agricultural items tends to be short to medium term. By contrast, just 70 percent of the credit guaranteed by EXIM is scheduled for repayment by the end of 2012. This duration is consistent with the financing offered on machinery and equipment.

The risk implicit in loan guarantee programs is managed by the lending agencies with prudent policies that assure a high probability of repayment and a fee structure that offsets unavoidable losses. 2006 was a good year from this point of view.

Figure 25
Private Guaranteed Loans
Principal and Interest Paid 2002-2006



EXIM had the largest positive cash flow in 2006 amounting to just over \$140 million but AID and USDA also collected enough in fees and recoveries to more than offset new claims paid.

Claims are an initial measure of loss because they arise when a guaranteed loan is not repaid promptly. Lenders typically seek reimbursement from the USG and the USG acquires a claim on the foreign obligor. As of December 31, 2006, the USG had acquired almost \$815 million in such claims (see Table A9, p. 67).

Table 4 (p. 25) shows the ten countries with the largest amounts of claims in arrears on private guarantees. These claims in arrears account for 79 percent of all such claims.

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

USG agencies insure over \$5.3 billion of private transactions with and investments in foreign private entities. The majority of this insurance, in the amount of \$3.8 billion or 72 percent of the total, covers political risks. About one-third (nearly 33.2 percent) of this amount covers risk associated with transactions and investments located 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 \$65.8 billion at the end of 2006, 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, 2006 was \$25.5 billion, down about \$7.1 billion from the amount due at year-end 2005. 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 12/31/2006
(In Millions of Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due U.S. Government	Principal Outstanding	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Claims Outstanding
World Total	25,507.0	22,589.5	2679.7	237.8
Africa				
Angola	37.6	37.6		
Botswana	7.3	7.3		
Cameroon	34.7	30.1	0.6	4.0
Central African Republic	10.9	8.7	2.2	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	984.5	952.6	31.9	
Congo, Republic of the	42.5	41.6	0.8	
Cote d'Ivoire	380.5	307.6	48.8	24.1
Eritrea	28.0	28.0	0.0	
Gabon	57.9	57.9	0.0	
Ghana	11.0	5.2	0.1	5.7
Guinea	131.3	117.9	13.4	
Kenya	59.0	57.5	0.2	1.4
Liberia	392.6	215.9	176.7	
Nigeria	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Rwanda	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sierra Leone	50.6	47.8	2.8	
Somalia	682.4	249.4	433.0	0.0
Sudan	1893.7	635.6	1258.0	
Swaziland	5.5	5.5		
Togo	0.0	0.0		
Zambia	0.0	0.0		
Zimbabwe	165.4	87.4	23.8	54.3
Africa - Total	4976.7	2893.6	1992.4	90.7

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 5 (continued)
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Sovereign
and Other Foreign Official Obligors as of 12/31/2006
(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	421.7	202.5	219.2	
China	875.0	874.8	0.0	0.2
China (Unspecified)	191.2	116.1	75.1	
Indonesia	2404.4	2311.6	24.2	68.7
Korea, Republic of	284.1	284.1	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	186.8	186.8	0.0	0.0
Nauru	2.0			2.0
Philippines	480.2	480.2	0.0	
Thailand	54.9	54.9		
Vietnam	100.5	100.5		
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	5000.8	4611.4	318.5	70.8
Europe				
Armenia	36.3	36.3	0.0	
Belarus	62.8	62.8		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.1	25.6	0.0	3.5
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0		
Croatia	37.9	37.9	0.0	
Georgia	41.4	41.4	0.0	
Greece	531.4	531.4		
Latvia	6.2	6.2		
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	40.9	40.9	0.0	0.0
Malta	2.0	2.0		
Moldova	60.3	56.7	3.6	
Poland	9.5	9.5		
Romania	19.9	19.9	0.0	
Russia	551.2	546.1	5.1	
Serbia and Montenegro	9.6	9.3	0.3	
Spain	0.0	0.0		
Tajikistan	16.3	16.3		
Turkey	468.1	468.1		
Turkmenistan	51.5	42.3	9.3	
Ukraine	182.8	182.8	0.0	
Uzbekistan	58.4	57.7	0.7	
Yugoslavia (Former)	250.3	218.3	3.0	28.9
Europe - Total	2465.8	2411.3	22.0	32.5
Middle East and North Africa				
Algeria	125.7	125.7		
Egypt	4040.8	4040.3		0.5
Iran	1.9	1.9		
Israel	1008.9	1008.9		
Jordan	475.5	474.7	0.8	
Lebanon	0.6	0.6	0.0	
Morocco	289.6	289.2	0.4	
Oman	0.0	0.0		
Syria	414.6	237.7	176.9	
Tunisia	37.9	37.9	0.0	0.0
Yemen	99.4	99.2	0.2	
Middle East and North Africa - Total	6494.8	6316.1	178.3	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 12/31/2006
(In Millions of Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due to U.S. Government	Principal Outstanding	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Claims Outstanding
South Asia				
Afghanistan	110.5	75.9	34.6	
Bangladesh	251.0	251.0		
India	637.9	631.2	0.2	6.4
Maldives	1.7	1.7		
Pakistan	1580.8	1569.2	0.0	11.7
Sri Lanka	524.2	520.6	3.6	
South Asia—Total	3106.1	3049.6	38.5	18.1
Western Hemisphere				
Antigua and Barbuda	5.3	5.0	0.2	
Argentina	370.0	282.1	87.9	
Belize	3.1	3.1	0.0	
Bolivia	1.2			1.2
Brazil	1152.9	1152.9	0.0	
Caribbean Development Bank	0.5	0.5		
Chile	4.1	4.0	0.1	
Colombia	2.9	2.9	1.7	
Costa Rica	82.3	82.3		
Cuba	36.3	36.3		
Dominican Republic	346.4	317.9	28.5	0.0
Ecuador	90.8	89.8	0.1	0.9
El Salvador	158.0	158.0	0.0	
Granada	2.6			2.6
Guatemala	114.1	113.9	0.2	
Guyana	1.1	1.1		
Haiti	14.4	14.4	0.0	
Honduras	49.7	33.5	4.6	11.7
Jamaica	236.5	236.3	0.2	
Mexico	101.1	92.7		8.4
Nicaragua				
Panama	17.2	17.2	0.0	
Paraguay	7.0	6.9	0.0	
Peru	615.6	611.8	3.3	0.5
St. Kitts and Nevis	6.2	6.2		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.0	1.0		
Suriname	22.8	18.2	4.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	4.1	4.1		
Venezuela	0.0	0.0		
Western Hemisphere Regional	5.0	5.0		
Western Hemisphere unspecified	10.6	10.6		
Western Hemisphere—Total	3462.7	3307.5	130.0	25.2
World Total	25,507.0	22,589.5	2,679.7	237.8

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

E. Amounts due the U.S. Government

Table 6
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Foreign Pri-
ivate Obligor as of 12/31/2006
(In Millions of Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due to U.S. Government	Principal Outstanding	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Claims Outstanding
World Total	3810.9	2579.7	31.3	1200.0
Africa				
African Regional	8.8	6.9	1.9	
Angola	0.4	0.4		
Benin	0.2			0.2
Botswana	2.0	2.0		
Burkina Faso	1.8			1.8
Cameroon	12.8	0.3		12.5
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Cote d'Ivoire	4.0			4.0
Ethiopia	0.4	0.3	0.1	
Gabon	1.8	1.8		0.0
Ghana	62.2	17.6	1.8	42.8
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	1.4	0.2	
Kenya	7.7	7.1	0.1	0.5
Liberia	1.4			1.4
Malawi	6.8	6.5	0.3	
Mali	12.0	0.8	0.1	11.1
Mauritius	1.0	1.0		
Mozambique	19.1	17.9	1.2	
Nigeria	14.6	5.5	0.1	9.1
Senegal	10.3			10.3
Somalia	1.7	0.8	0.9	
South Africa	250.1	250.1	0.0	
Uganda	5.1			5.1
Zambia	1.9	1.9	0.0	
Africa—Total	428.4	322.9	6.7	98.3
East Asia and the Pacific				
Asia Regional	1.4	1.1	0.3	
Hong Kong	86.2	86.2	1.8	193.9
Indonesia	794.4	656.6	2.01	135.9
Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. of	0.8			0.8
Korea, Republic of	1.2	1.2	0.0	3.2
Malaysia	3.2			3.2
Mongolia	0.3	0.2	0.0	
Papua New Guinea	78.7	76.0	2.7	
Philippines	144.0	21.1	0.1	122.8
Singapore	5.9			5.9
Taiwan	0.6			0.6
Thailand	22.6	7.0	13.6	2.0
Vietnam	0.6	0.6		
East Asia and the Pacific—Total	1140.0	850.1	18.7	271.2

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.

Table 6 (continued)
Amounts Due the U.S. Government from Foreign
Private Obligors as of 12/31/2006

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due to U.S. Government	Principal Outstanding	Interest and Fees In Arrears	Claims Outstanding
Europe				
Armenia	15.6	15.6		
Azerbaijan	3.3	3.3		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.3	3.0	0.3	2.0
Bulgaria	0.7			0.7
Central Europe Regional	0.1	0.1		
Estonia				
Georgia	20.6	20.6		
Hungary	0.4			0.4
Poland	3.7	3.7		
Romania	4.4	4.4		
Russia	80.3	53.0	0.2	27.0
Turkey	81.7	63.2		18.5
Ukraine	26.9	26.9		
Uzbekistan	1.6	1.6		
Yugoslavia (Former)	12.1	5.5		6.6
Europe - Total	260.4	203.7	0.6	56.2
Middle East and North Africa				
Bahrain	5.1			5.1
Egypt	16.8			16.8
Iraq	9.1	8.9	0.1	0.0
Israel	0.5			0.5
Jordan	1.5			1.5
Morocco	122.6	122.5		0.0
Saudi Arabia	6.3			6.3
Yemen	3.7			3.7
Middle East and North Africa Total	165.6	131.5	0.1	33.9
South Asia				
Afghanistan	24.7	23.9	0.8	
India	25.3	2.1	0.7	22.4
Pakistan	8.8	8.8		
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.0		
South Asia - Total	66.8	42.7	1.7	22.4
Western Hemisphere				
Andean Development Corp.	3.5	3.5		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.9	0.2	0.7	
Argentina	352.0	241.6		110.4
Belize	11.0	10.6		0.4
Bolivia	2.0	0.2		1.9
Brazil	458.0	388.8	1.0	68.2
CABEI	46.4	46.4		
Caribbean Development Bank	25.9	25.0	0.9	
Chile	7.6	1.9	0.1	5.7
Colombia	62.9	60.9		2.0
Costa Rica	28.0	24.5		3.5
Dominican Republic	83.3	2.0	0.1	81.2
Ecuador	38.6	26.1	0.1	12.4
El Salvador	7.4			7.4
Guatemala	29.4	21.8	0.0	7.6
Guyana	1.2			1.2
Honduras	4.0	0.7	0.0	3.4

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 12/31/2006

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Due to U.S. Government	Principal Outstanding	Interest and Fees in Arrears	Claims Outstanding
Jamaica	0.1	0.1		
Mexico	364.8	29.6	0.3	334.9
Nicaragua	20.9	0.1		20.8
Panama	0.8	0.8		
Peru	20.9	2.8	0.2	17.9
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.6	0.6		
Suriname	14.5			14.5
Trinidad and Tobago	3.6			3.6
Uruguay	0.9	0.5		0.4
Venezuela	113.1	92.9	0.2	20.0
Western Hemisphere Regional	1.0	1.0		
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	0.1	0.1		
Worldwide Unspecified	46.2	46.2		
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.

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

World War I indebtedness totaled \$39.5 billion as of December 31, 2006. 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 12/31/2006

obligation 1/	Interest accrued		Cumulative payments		Payments received		Total outstanding	Unmatured principal	Accrued interest not yet due	Principal due & unpaid
	Through 12/31/2006		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest				
Armenia	11,959,917	52,202,552	32	0	0	0	64,162,437	0	301,455	63,860,983
Austria 2/	26,843,149	21,985,412	862,668	0	0	0	47,965,892	0	366,867	47,508,316
Belgium	423,587,630	665,509,606	19,157,630	33,033,643	0	0	1,036,905,963	0	378,477	1,036,527,487
Cuba	10,000,000	2,266,752	10,000,000	2,286,752	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	185,071,023	345,293,528	19,829,914	304,178	0	0	510,230,459	0	254,178	509,976,281
Estonia	16,958,373	45,645,371	11	1,248,432	0	0	61,355,301	0	26,150	61,329,151
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	8,665,158,418	226,039,588	260,036,303	0	0	12,307,408,616	0	5,998,029	12,301,410,587
Great Britain	4,933,701,642	13,287,664,853	434,181,642	1,592,803,791 /10	0	0	16,194,381,062	0	6,938,301	16,187,442,760
Greece (I)	21,163,923	3,778,837	983,923	3,143,133	0	0	20,824,504	0	4,436	20,820,068
Greece (II) 4/	13,155,921	9,204,914	3,973,217	9,182,777	142,396	186,501	9,204,841	9,182,702	22,139	0
Hungary 5/	2,051,898	3,665,641	2,051,898	2,051,898	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	2,044,870,444	1,678,930,220	37,464,319	63,365,561	0	0	3,622,970,784	0	1,772,811	6,621,197,973
Latvia	7,094,654	19,183,641	9,200	752,349	0	0	25,516,746	0	10,926	25,505,821
Liberia	26,000	10,472	26,000	10,472	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	6,618,395	17,559,435	234,783	1,003,174	0	0	22,939,874	0	9,843	22,930,030
Nicaragua 6/	141,950	26,625	141,950	26,625	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	213,506,132 /7	576,938,281	1,287,297	21,359,000	0	0	767,798,115	0	327,237	767,470,878
Rumania	68,359,192	151,671,170	4,498,632 /8	292,375	0	0	215,239,355	0	98,153	215,141,202
Russia	192,601,297	856,391,495	0	8,750,312 /9	0	0	1,040,242,481	0	3,435,151	1,036,807,330
Yugoslavia	63,577,713	111,095,676	1,952,713	636,059	0	0	172,084,617	0	94,548	171,990,069
TOTAL	12,378,615,343	26,526,873,277	771,695,418	2,014,562,155	142,396	186,501	36,119,231,046	9,182,702	20,038,700	36,090,009,644

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 12/31/2006
(In US Dollars)

	Funded indebtedness	Interest accrued through 12/31/2006	Cumulative payments		Total Unmatured		Principal and interest due and unpaid
			Principal	Interest	outstanding	principal	
Agreements as of June 23, 1930 and May 26, 1932:							
Mixed claims(rm) 1/	1,632,000,000	3,747,814,688	81,600,000	5,610,000	5,292,604,688	0	5,292,604,688
Army costs(rm)	1,048,100,000	1,985,605,803	50,600,000	856,406	2,982,249,397	0	2,982,249,397
Total(rm)	2,680,100,000	5,733,420,491	132,200,000	6,466,406	8,274,854,085	0	8,274,584,085 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

4) Short-term Insurance and Guarantees

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
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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, 2006.

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 2002 through 2006;
- Amounts of principal either undisbursed or disbursed and still outstanding as of December 31, 2006;
- Arrears of principal and interest outstanding one day or more as of December 31, 2006; and
- Scheduled principal and interest payments for calendar years 2007 through 2011.

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 2002 through 2006;
- Amounts of principal and interest repaid to private lenders on loans and transactions covered by guarantees during calendar years 2002 through 2006;
- Amounts of claims paid by the agencies under guarantees during calendar years 2002 through 2006;
- Amounts recovered by the agencies from foreign sources during calendar years 2002 through 2006;
- Amounts of claims rescheduled or reorganized during calendar years 2002 through 2006;
- Amounts of principal undisbursed and/or outstanding on guaranteed credits as of December 31, 2006;
- Amounts of claims outstanding one day or more on guarantees as of December 31, 2006; and
- Scheduled principal and interest payments on guaranteed credits for calendar years 2007 through 2011.

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 2002 through 2006; and
- Amounts of insurance outstanding as of December 31, 2006.

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.

G. Glossary of Terms

- 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 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total Concessional & Non- concessional	Concessional			Non-concessional						
		Sub-total Concessional	AID		Sub-Total Non- concessional	AID		EXIM	FMS	OPIC	
			Official Obligor	Private Obligor		Official Obligor	Private Obligor	Official Obligor	Private Obligor	Official Obligor	Private Obligor
Total Regional and Organizational	2,118.0	86.3	9.3	77.0	2,031.7	47.5	66.9		178.9	6.8	1,731.7
Africa											
African Regional	477.7				477.7		1.0		93.7		382.9
Africa – Total	477.7				477.7		1.0		93.7		382.9
East Asia and the Pacific											
Asia Regional	146.4				146.4						146.4
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	146.4				146.4						146.4
Europe											
Central Europe Regional	145.0				145.0						145.0
Newly Independent States-FSU Reg.	281.2				281.2						281.2
Europe - Total	426.1				426.1						426.1
Intl Orgs or Not Specified											
Worldwide Unspecified	771.5				771.5	0.0	61.4		85.1		625.0
Intl Orgs or Not Specified - Total	771.5				771.5	0.0	61.4		85.1		625.0
Western Hemisphere											
Andean Development Corp.	3.5	3.5		3.5							
CABEI	93.9	46.4		46.4	47.4	47.4					
Caribbean Development Bank	26.5	26.5	0.5	25.9							
Western Hemisphere Regional	161.7	6.0	5.0	1.0	155.7		4.5				151.2
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	10.7	4.0	3.8	0.1	6.8					6.8	
Western Hemisphere - Total	296.2	86.3	9.3	77.0	209.9	47.4	4.5			6.8	151.2

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.

¹ Amounts are included in other tables and figures.

² Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

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

Table A1
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure to Regional Programs, Including International Organizations
As of 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total Concessional & Non- concessional	Concessional			Non-concessional						
		Sub-total Concessional	AID		Sub-Total Non- concessional	AID		EXIM	FMS	OPIC	
			Official Obligor	Private Obligor		Official Obligor	Private Obligor	Official Obligor	Private Obligor	Official Obligor	Private Obligor
Total Regional and Organizational	2,118.0	86.3	9.3	77.0	2,031.7	47.5	66.9		178.9	6.8	1,731.7

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.

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 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
World Total	65,780.5	14,948.1	6,372.9	8,575.2	50,832.3	17,869.3	5,352.8	26,328.4	212.5	1,069.3
Africa										
Angola	372.0	37.6		37.6	334.4			334.4		
Botswana	10.8	7.3	7.3		3.5	3.5				
Cameroon	34.7				34.7		5.2	29.5		
Central African Republic	10.9				10.9			10.9		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	984.5	549.1	162.1	387.0	435.4	27.5	197.9	198.1		11.9
Congo, Republic of the	42.5	25.4		25.4	17.1			17.1		
Cote d'Ivoire	388.9	112.4	0.6	111.8	276.5	114.6		161.9		
Eritrea	28.0	28.0		28.0						
Ethiopia	281.2				281.2			281.2		
Gabon	57.9				57.9		4.8	53.2		
Ghana	80.1				80.1			80.1		
Guinea	131.3	123.0	16.7	106.3	8.3			8.3		
Kenya	82.0	29.9	29.9		52.1	30.3	0.2	21.7		
Liberia	392.6	280.4	128.7	151.7	112.2		89.8	9.7	12.7	
Mauritius	1.8				1.8	1.8				
Nigeria	3.3				3.3			3.3		
Rwanda	0.7				0.7			0.7		
Senegal	33.4				33.4			33.4		
Sierra Leone	50.6	50.6		50.6						
Somalia	682.4	253.6	15.8	237.9	428.8		428.8			
South Africa	475.0				475.0	124.8		350.2		
Sudan	1,893.7	630.3	16.9	613.4	1,263.4		979.3	46.4		237.7
Swaziland	5.5	5.5	5.5							
Togo	0.0				0.0			0.0		
Zimbabwe	224.4	71.1	3.7	67.4	153.2	113.1		40.1		
Africa - Total	6,268.1	2,204.2	387.3	1,816.9	4,063.9	415.5	1,705.8	1,680.3	12.7	249.6
East Asia and the Pacific										
Cambodia	421.7	421.7		421.7						
China	2,423.1				2,423.1			2,423.1		

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.

¹ Amounts are included in other tables and figures.

² Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

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

Table A2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees, and Insurance Contracts
to Sovereign and Other Official Obligors as of 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
China (Unspecified)	191.2				191.2				191.2	
Indonesia	2,667.0	1,256.8	627.9	628.9	1,410.3	227.7	15.5	1,167.1		
Korea, Republic of	640.2	284.1	57.5	226.6	356.2	0.0		330.6		25.5
Malaysia	960.6				960.6			960.6		
Nauru	2.0				2.0			2.0		
New Zealand	197.7				197.7			197.7		
Philippines	606.0	457.6	135.1	322.5	148.4	42.9	2.5	19.1	0.0	84.0
Singapore	1,009.0				1,009.0			1,009.0		
Thailand	1,207.1	54.9	51.9	3.1	1,152.1	3.5		1,148.6		
Vietnam	431.3	100.5	76.9	23.6	330.9			330.9		
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	10,756.9	2,575.5	949.2	1,626.3	8,181.4	274.1	18.0	7,588.6	191.2	109.5
Europe										
Armenia	36.3	36.3		36.3						
Azerbaijan	55.5				55.5			55.5		
Belarus	62.8	62.8		62.8						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29.1	1.6	1.6		27.6			27.6		
Bulgaria	59.9				59.9			59.9		
Croatia	272.8	7.1		7.1	265.7			265.7		
Czech Republic	182.6				182.6	24.0		158.6		
Georgia	43.5	41.4		41.4	2.1			2.1		
Greece	572.9				572.9		572.9			
Italy	384.4				384.4			384.4		
Kazakhstan	161.2				161.2			161.2		
Latvia	6.2	6.2		6.2						
Lithuania	1.0				1.0			1.0		
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	40.9	4.8		4.8	36.1			36.1		
Malta	2.0	2.0	2.0							
Moldova	60.3	60.3		60.3						
Poland	14.9	9.5		9.5				5.5		
Portugal	13.1				13.1	13.1				
Romania	496.4	19.9		19.9	476.5			476.5		
Russia	722.0	551.2		551.2	170.8			170.8		
Serbia and Montenegro	9.6	6.0	6.0		3.6					3.6
Tajikistan	16.3	16.3		16.3						
Turkey	2,191.4	60.5	51.8	8.7	2,130.9		1,075.3	1,034.5		21.1
Turkmenistan	51.5	51.5		51.5						

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.

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

Table A2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees, and Insurance Contracts
to Sovereign and Other Official Obligors as of 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
Ukraine	182.8	49.8		49.8	133.0			133.0		
Uzbekistan	431.1	58.4		58.4	372.7			372.7		
Yugoslavia (Former)	250.3	8.1	8.1		242.1			242.1		
Europe - Total	6,350.8	1,053.5	69.5	984.1	5,297.2	37.1	1,648.2	3,587.2		24.7
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	355.3				355.3			355.3		
Bahrain	87.0				87.0			87.0		
Egypt	5,359.1	4,040.3	1,831.5	2,208.8	1,318.8	1,250.0		68.8		
Iran	1.9				1.9				1.9	
Israel	17,221.4	597.7	597.7		16,623.7	14,951.0	1,501.8	171.0		
Jordan	521.2	121.5		121.5	399.7	67.4	318.1			14.2
Lebanon	11.5				11.5	10.9		0.6		
Morocco	837.9	268.4	55.3	213.1	569.5	90.1	1.6	472.2		5.7
Saudi Arabia	1,001.0				1,001.0			1,001.0		
Syria	414.6	412.9	314.6	98.3	1.7	1.7				
Tunisia	275.4	36.8	11.8	25.0	238.5	103.4	8.8	115.2		11.2
United Arab Emirates	348.4				348.4			348.4		
Yemen	99.4	98.6	5.9	92.6	0.8					0.8
Middle East and North Africa - Total	26,534.1	5,576.2	2,816.8	2,759.3	20,957.9	16,474.4	1,830.2	2,619.5	1.9	31.9
South Asia										
Afghanistan	110.5	109.1	82.3	26.8	1.4	1.4				
Bangladesh	251.0	251.0		251.0						
India	2,085.8	617.3	495.1	122.1	1,468.5	73.1		1,395.4		
Maldives	1.7	1.7		1.7						
Pakistan	2,608.3	869.7	756.3	113.4	1,738.6	102.6	132.6	1,208.3		295.1
Sri Lanka	578.4	524.1	192.5	331.7	54.3	54.3				
South Asia - Total	5,635.7	2,372.9	1,526.1	846.8	3,262.8	231.4	132.6	2,603.7		295.1
Western Hemisphere										
Antigua and Barbuda	5.3	4.8	4.8		0.5			0.5		
Argentina	370.0	16.2	16.2		353.8	18.8		335.0		

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
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Source: U.S. Department of Treasury
Foreign Credit Reporting System

Table A2
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees, and Insurance Contracts
to Sovereign and Other Official Obligors as of 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars or Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Sovereign Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
Barbados	2.8				2.8	2.8				
Belize	10.1	3.1	3.1		7.0	0.8		6.2		
Bolivia	8.6				8.6	8.6				
Brazil	1,294.6	79.2	79.2		1,215.4			1,215.4		
CABEI	47.4				47.4	47.4				
Caribbean Development Bank	0.5	0.5	0.5							
Chile	4.2	4.1	4.1		0.2			0.2		
Colombia	104.5	2.9	2.9		101.6			99.2		2.4
Costa Rica	100.6	82.3	68.5	13.7	18.3	17.9		0.4		
Cuba	36.3				36.3			36.3		
Dominican Republic	776.0	205.8	140.3	65.5	570.2	3.2	3.2	483.7		80.1
Ecuador	108.6	60.7	50.3	10.4	47.8	25.9	5.3	16.6		
El Salvador	158.5	158.0		158.0	0.6	0.6				0.0
Grenada	2.6				2.6			2.6		
Guatemala	114.1	114.1	64.2	49.9						
Guyana	1.1	1.1		1.1						
Haiti	14.4	10.6	10.6		3.9		0.2	3.7		
Honduras	74.6				74.6	74.2		0.4		
Jamaica	305.1	220.7	110.3	110.4	84.4	48.9	0.3	30.0		5.2
Mexico	5,602.2				5,602.2			5,586.1		16.0
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0		0.0						
Panama	62.2	17.2	17.2		45.0	45.0				
Paraguay	7.4	7.0	7.0		0.4	0.4				
Peru	629.6	138.9	28.9	109.9	490.8	142.3	9.0	84.6		254.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	6.2	6.2	6.2							
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.0	1.0	1.0							
Suriname	22.8	22.8		22.8						
Trinidad and Tobago	19.5				19.5			19.5		
Uruguay	54.0				54.0			54.0		
Venezuela	274.7				274.7			274.7		
Western Hemisphere Regional	5.0	5.0	5.0							
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	10.6	3.8	3.8		6.8				6.8	
Western Hemisphere - Total	10,234.9	1,165.8	624.1	541.8	9,069.1	436.7	18.0	8,249.1	6.8	358.5
World Total	65,780.5	14,948.1	6,372.9	8,575.2	50,832.3	17,869.3	5,352.8	26,328.4	212.5	1,069.3

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.

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

Table A3
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Outstanding Principal	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
World Total	22,589.5	13,970.3	6,122.1	7,848.2	8,619.3	408.6	2,298.3	5,065.8	137.4	709.1
Africa										
Angola	37.6	37.6		37.6						
Botswana	7.3	7.3	7.3							
Cameroon	30.1				30.1		5.0	25.1		
Central African Republic	8.7				8.7			8.7		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	952.6	535.7	157.1	378.7	416.9	22.8	190.7	191.9		11.5
Congo, Republic of the	41.6	25.3		25.3	16.3			16.3		
Cote d'Ivoire	307.6	97.1	0.6	96.6	210.5	73.2		137.3		
Eritrea	28.0	28.0		28.0						
Gabon	57.9				57.9		4.7	53.2		
Ghana	5.2				5.2			5.2		
Guinea	117.9	110.2	15.4	94.8	7.7			7.7		
Kenya	57.5	29.8	29.8		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	
Sierra Leone	47.8	47.8		47.8						
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	5.5	5.5	5.5							
Togo	0.0				0.0			0.0		
Zimbabwe	87.4	57.5	3.3	54.2	29.8			29.8		
Africa - Total	2,893.6	1,715.1	326.7	1,388.4	1,178.5	110.1	460.2	522.8	12.7	72.7
East Asia and the Pacific										
Cambodia	202.5	202.5		202.5						
China	874.8				874.8			874.8		
China (Unspecified)	116.1				116.1				116.1	
Indonesia	2,311.6	1,234.9	606.0	628.9	1,076.7	29.9	15.5	1,031.3		
Korea, Republic of	284.1	284.1	57.5	226.6						
Malaysia	186.8				186.8			186.8		
Philippines	480.2	457.6	135.1	322.5	22.7		2.5	19.1	0.0	1.1
Thailand	54.9	54.9	51.9	3.1						
Vietnam	100.5	100.5	76.9	23.6						
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	4,611.4	2,334.4	927.3	1,407.1	2,277.0	29.9	18.0	2,112.1	116.1	1.1

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.

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

Table A3
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Outstanding Principal	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
Europe										
Armenia	36.3	36.3		36.3						
Belarus	62.8	62.8		62.8						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.6	1.6	1.6		24.1		24.1			
Croatia	37.9	7.1		7.1	30.8		30.8			
Georgia	41.4	41.4		41.4						
Greece	531.4				531.4	531.4				
Latvia	6.2	6.2		6.2						
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	40.9	4.8		4.8	36.1		36.1			
Malta	2.0	2.0	2.0							
Moldova	56.7	56.7		56.7						
Poland	9.5	9.5		9.5						
Romania	19.9	19.9		19.9						
Russia	546.1	546.1		546.1						
Serbia and Montenegro	9.3	5.8	5.8		3.5					3.5
Tajikistan	16.3	16.3		16.3						
Turkey	468.1	60.5	51.8	8.7	407.7	407.7				
Turkmenistan	42.3	42.3		42.3						
Ukraine	182.8	49.8		49.8	133.0		133.0			
Uzbekistan	57.7	57.7		57.7						
Yugoslavia (Former)	218.3	5.1	5.1		213.2		213.2			
Europe - Total	2,411.3	1,031.6	66.2	965.4	1,379.7	939.0	437.2			3.5
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	125.7				125.7		125.7			
Egypt	4,040.3	4,040.3	1,831.5	2,208.8						
Iran	1.9				1.9				1.9	
Israel	1,008.9	597.7	597.7		411.2	411.2				
Jordan	474.7	121.5		121.5	353.2	23.9	318.1			11.2
Lebanon	0.6				0.6		0.6			
Morocco	289.2	268.4	55.3	213.1	20.8	0.6	1.6	13.9		4.8
Syria	237.7	237.0	183.0	54.1	0.7	0.7				
Tunisia	37.9	36.8	11.8	25.0	1.1	1.1				

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.

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

Table A3
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Outstanding Principal	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
Yemen	99.2	98.4	5.9	92.5	0.8					0.8
Middle East and North Africa - Total	6,316.1	5,400.1	2,685.2	2,714.9	916.0	26.3	730.8	140.2	1.9	16.8
South Asia										
Afghanistan	75.9	75.1	57.4	17.7	0.8	0.8				
Bangladesh	251.0	251.0		251.0						
India	631.2	617.0	495.1	121.9	14.2		14.2			
Maldives	1.7	1.7		1.7						
Pakistan	1,569.2	869.7	756.3	113.4	699.5	54.1	132.6	217.8		295.1
Sri Lanka	520.6	520.5	188.9	331.7	0.0	0.0				
South Asia - Total	3,049.6	2,335.1	1,497.6	837.5	714.5	54.9	132.6	232.0		295.1
Western Hemisphere										
Antigua and Barbuda	5.0	4.7	4.7		0.3			0.3		
Argentina	282.1	16.1	16.1		265.9	13.5		252.4		
Belize	3.1	3.1	3.1							
Brazil	1,152.9	79.2	79.2		1,073.7			1,073.7		
Caribbean Development Bank	0.5	0.5	0.5							
Chile	4.0	4.0	4.0							
Colombia	2.9	2.9	2.9							
Costa Rica	82.3	82.3	68.5	13.7						
Cuba	36.3				36.3			36.3		
Dominican Republic	317.9	199.3	135.9	63.4	118.6	2.9	2.9	52.7		60.1
Ecuador	89.8	60.7	50.2	10.4	29.2	8.1	5.3	15.7		
El Salvador	158.0	158.0		158.0						
Guatemala	113.9	113.9	64.0	49.9						
Guyana	1.1	1.1		1.1						
Haiti	14.4	10.6	10.6		3.9		0.2	3.7		
Honduras	33.5				33.5	33.5				
Jamaica	236.3	220.5	110.2	110.3	15.7	4.9	0.3	5.4		5.1
Mexico	92.7				92.7			92.7		
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0		0.0						
Panama	17.2	17.2	17.2							
Paraguay	6.9	6.9	6.9							
Peru	611.8	138.9	28.9	109.9	472.9	124.5	9.0	84.6		254.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	6.2	6.2	6.2							
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.0	1.0	1.0							

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.

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

Table A3
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Sovereign Obligors and Other Official Obligors
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Outstanding Principal	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOD	EXIM	FMS	USDA
Suriname	18.2	18.2		18.2						
Trinidad and Tobago	4.1				4.1			4.1		
Venezuela	0.0				0.0			0.0		
Western Hemisphere Regional	5.0	5.0	5.0							
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	10.6	3.8	3.8		6.8				6.8	
Western Hemisphere - Total	3,307.5	1,154.0	619.0	535.0	2,153.5	187.4	17.8	1,621.6	6.8	320.0
World Total	22,589.5	13,970.3	6,122.1	7,848.2	8,619.3	408.6	2,298.3	5,065.8	137.4	709.1

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 A4
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Sovereign Obligors
Principal Outstanding as of 12/31/2006
(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	35,451.2	35,231.6	219.6	2,726.3	93.2	12,861.2		2,009.6		17,479.7	126.5	154.9	
Africa													
Angola	284.4	284.4								284.4			
Botswana	3.5	3.5		3.5									
Cameroon	4.0		4.0									4.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	32.5	8.4	24.1	8.4	14.0							10.2	
Ethiopia	281.2	281.2								281.2			
Ghana	73.9	69.1	4.7							69.1	4.7		
Kenya	22.2	22.2		16.0						6.2			
Mauritius	1.8	1.8		1.8									
Nigeria	0.5		0.5									0.5	
Rwanda	0.7		0.7									0.7	
Senegal	33.4	33.4								33.4			
South Africa	462.5	462.5		112.2						350.2			
Zimbabwe	113.1	58.9	54.2	58.9	54.2								
Africa - Total	1,313.6	1,225.3	88.3	200.8	68.2					1,024.5	20.1		
East Asia and the Pacific													
China	1,535.6	1,535.3	0.2							1,535.3	0.2		
Indonesia	326.2	262.6	63.6	195.6	0.0					67.0	63.6		
Korea, Republic of	350.1	350.1	0.0		0.0					330.6			19.4
Malaysia	730.7	730.7								730.7			
Nauru	2.0		2.0									2.0	
New Zealand	197.7	197.7								197.7			
Philippines	122.6	122.6		40.9									81.7
Singapore	680.1	680.1								680.1			
Thailand	1,152.1	1,152.1		3.5						1,148.6			
Vietnam	330.9	330.9								330.9			
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	5,427.9	5,362.1	65.8	240.0	0.0					5,021.1	65.8	101.1	
Europe													
Azerbaijan	48.7	48.7								48.7			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5		3.5									3.5	
Bulgaria	49.0	49.0								49.0			
Croatia	234.9	234.9								234.9			
Czech Republic	182.6	182.6		24.0						158.6			
Georgia	2.1	2.1								2.1			
Greece	46.2	46.2						46.2					
Italy	384.4	384.4								384.4			
Kazakhstan	138.0	138.0								138.0			
Lithuania	1.0	1.0								1.0			
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	0.0		0.0									0.0	
Poland	5.5	5.5								5.5			
Portugal	13.1	13.1		13.1									
Romania	274.4	274.4								274.4			
Russia	110.5	110.5								110.5			
Turkey	1,732.9	1,732.9						741.8		970.5			20.5
Uzbekistan	372.7	372.7								372.7			
Yugoslavia (Former)	28.7		28.7									28.7	

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.

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

Table A4
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Sovereign Obligors
Principal Outstanding as of 12/31/2006
(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						
Europe - Total	3,628.1	3,595.9	32.2	37.1				788.0		2,750.3	32.2	20.5	
Middle East and North Africa													
Algeria	222.4	222.4								222.4			
Bahrain	87.0	87.0								87.0			
Egypt	1,297.9	1,297.4	0.5	1,250.0						47.4	0.5		
Israel	14,577.3	14,577.3		368.6		12,861.2		1,211.8		135.8			
Jordan	45.7	45.7		42.9									2.8
Lebanon	10.9	10.9		10.9									
Morocco	548.3	548.3		89.4								458.0	0.9
Saudi Arabia	1,001.0	1,001.0								1,001.0			
Tunisia	238.1	238.1		102.3				9.8		114.8			11.2
United Arab Emirates	312.4	312.4								312.4			
Middle East and North Africa - Total	18,341.0	18,340.6	0.5	1,864.1		12,861.2		1,221.5		2,378.9	0.5	14.9	
South Asia													
India	186.6	180.2	6.4	73.1						107.1	6.4		
Pakistan	580.3	568.7	11.7	36.8	11.7					531.8			
Sri Lanka	54.2	54.2		54.2									
South Asia - Total	821.2	803.1	18.1	164.2	11.7					638.9	6.4		
Western Hemisphere													
Barbados	2.8	2.8		2.8									
Belize	6.1	6.1		0.8						5.4			
Bolivia	8.6	7.4	1.2	7.4	1.2								
Brazil	141.4	141.4								141.4			
CABEI	47.4	47.4		47.4									
Colombia	101.6	101.6								99.2			2.4
Costa Rica	17.9	17.9		17.9									
Dominican Republic	352.6	352.6								352.6			
Ecuador	17.7	17.7		17.7									
El Salvador	0.6	0.6		0.6									
Grenada	1.5		1.5								1.5		
Honduras	36.1	24.4	11.7	24.4	11.7								
Jamaica	58.0	58.0		44.0									
Mexico	4,749.4	4,749.4								4,733.4			16.0
Panama	45.0	45.0		45.0									
Paraguay	0.4	0.4		0.4									
Peru	12.1	11.7	0.5	11.7	0.5								
Trinidad and Tobago	11.8	11.8								11.8			
Uruguay	44.6	44.6								44.6			
Venezuela	263.7	263.7								263.7			
Western Hemisphere - Total	5,919.4	5,904.6	14.8	220.1	13.3					5,666.1	1.5	18.4	
World Total	35,451.2	35,231.6	219.6	2,726.3	93.2	12,861.2		2,009.6		17,479.7	126.5	154.9	

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.

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

Table A5
U.S. Bilateral Debt Reduction FY 1990 – FY 2007
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	1,229.7	15,550.2	2,570.4	247.6	1,323.3	562.4	24,308.0
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				6,998.1					6,998.1
Iraq	2005	-	-	-	3,914.2	-	-	-	-	3,914.2
Jordan	1995 & 1997				698.4					698.4
Poland	1991				2,464.7					2,464.7
Yemen	2001					2.5				2.5
Yugoslavia	2002								538.4	538.4
Latin America & Caribbean		1,009.3	272.9	1,203.1	3.3	236.7	14.2	209.5	0.0	2,949.0
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
Costa Rica	2007	-	-	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	26.1
El Salvador	1992	-	-	463.9	-	-	-	-	-	463.9
El Salvador	2001	-	-	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	20.9
Guatemala	2006	-	-	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	25.1
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
Haiti	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.6	-	19.6
Honduras	1991	333.9	108.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	442.8
Honduras	1996	-	-	-	-	68.5	-	-	-	68.5

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

Table A5
U.S. Bilateral Debt Reduction FY 1990 – FY 2007
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) ⁵	Enhanced HIPC ⁵	Support for East European Democracy (SEED Act) ⁶	Total
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
Paraguay	2006	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	7.4
Peru	1998	-	-	176.8	-	-	-	-	-	176.8
Peru	2001	-	-	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	14.1
Uruguay	1992	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	3.7
Africa		720.1	416.2	8.3	0.0	2331.2	233.4	1,113.8	0.0	4,823.0
Benin	1989 & 1991	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.8
Botswana	2006	-	-	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	8.3
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
Central African Rep.	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5
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
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.6	-	113.6
Cote d'Ivoire	1990 & 1991	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.9
Cote d'Ivoire	1998	-	-	-	-	-	220.4	-	-	220.4
Ethiopia	2001	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	1.4
Ethiopia	2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.6	-	64.6

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.

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

Table A5
U.S. Bilateral Debt Reduction FY 1990 – FY 2007
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) ⁵	Enhanced HIPC ⁵	Support for East European Democracy (SEED Act) ⁶	Total
Ghana	1989	83.7	95.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	179.5
Ghana	2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.4	-	71.4
Tanzania	1990 & 1991	79.7	59.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	138.8
Tanzania	1997	-	-	-	-	18.9	-	-	-	18.9
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

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.

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

Table A5
U.S. Bilateral Debt Reduction FY 1990 – FY 2007
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) ⁵	Enhanced HIPC ⁵	Support for East European Democracy (SEED Act) ⁶	Total
Zambia	1991	172.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172.8
Zambia	1999	-	-	-	-	134.3	-	-	-	134.3
Zambia	2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	280.3	-	280.3
Asia		<u>291.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>1,471.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1,781.5</u>
Afghanistan	2007							114.3		114.3
Bangladesh	1991	291.6	-		-	-	-	-	-	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	1,229.7	15,550.2	2570.4	247.6	1437.6	562.4	24308.0

57

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.

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

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 12/31/2006
(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	91.4	0.2		73.0	18.2
Africa					
Ghana	1.0				1.0
Kenya	2.2			0.8	1.4
Nigeria	0.5			0.5	
Zimbabwe	0.1				0.1
Africa - Total	3.7			1.3	2.4
East Asia and the Pacific					
Indonesia	5.1				5.1
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	5.1				5.1
Europe					
Kazakhstan	5.5			5.5	
Romania	3.7			3.7	
Russia	12.7			12.7	
Turkey	2.8			2.8	
Yugoslavia (Former)	0.3				0.3
Europe - Total	24.9			24.7	0.3
Middle East and North Africa					
Tunisia	0.4			0.4	
Middle East and North Africa - Total	0.4			0.4	
Western Hemisphere					
Brazil	0.3			0.3	
Chile	0.2			0.2	
Costa Rica	0.4			0.4	
Dominican Republic	7.0			7.0	
Ecuador	0.9				0.9
Grenada	1.0				1.0
Honduras	0.4			0.4	
Jamaica	7.7			7.7	
Mexico	29.0	0.2		20.4	8.4
Trinidad and Tobago	3.6			3.6	
Venezuela	6.9			6.9	
Western Hemisphere - Total	57.3	0.2		46.7	10.4
World Total	91.4	0.2		73.0	18.2

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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 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
World Total	37,131.3	108.4	87.6	20.8	37,023.0	1,002.2	452.8	22,139.8	10,636.5	2,791.6
Africa										
African Regional	477.7				477.7	1.0		93.7	382.9	
Angola	12.9				12.9				12.9	
Benin	2.7				2.7			0.2	2.5	
Botswana	11.2				11.2				11.2	
Burkina Faso	1.8				1.8			1.8		
Burundi	1.5				1.5				1.5	
Cameroon	16.6				16.6			16.2	0.5	
Cape Verde	0.3				0.3			0.3		
Chad	55.1				55.1				55.1	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	28.7	0.7	0.7		28.1			0.0	28.0	
Congo, Republic of the	15.0				15.0				15.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	24.0				24.0			4.0	20.0	
Eritrea	0.3				0.3				0.3	
Ethiopia	8.3				8.3	7.0			1.3	
Gabon	1.8				1.8				1.8	
Gambia, The	0.1				0.1			0.1		
Ghana	136.4				136.4	10.0		45.0	81.4	
Guinea	0.8				0.8				0.8	
Guinea-Bissau	2.4				2.4				2.4	
Kenya	420.3	3.9	3.9		416.4	5.1		397.3	14.0	
Lesotho	10.0				10.0				10.0	
Liberia	1.4				1.4			1.4		
Malawi	6.8				6.8				6.8	
Mali	14.2				14.2	1.8		11.4	0.9	
Mauritius	1.0				1.0				1.0	
Mozambique	32.3				32.3	2.0			30.3	
Namibia	25.2				25.2				25.2	
Niger	0.5				0.5			0.5		
Nigeria	824.0				824.0			178.0	645.9	
Rwanda	3.1				3.1	1.0			2.1	
Senegal	10.4				10.4			10.4		
Sierra Leone	1.9				1.9				1.9	
Somalia	1.7	1.7	1.7							

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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 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
South Africa	352.9				352.9	86.9		0.1	265.9	
Tanzania	9.1				9.1				9.1	
Togo	2.5				2.5				2.5	
Uganda	35.7				35.7	29.7		5.1	0.9	
Zambia	64.7				64.7	4.9			59.8	
Zimbabwe	1.5				1.5				1.5	
Africa - Total	2,617.0	6.3	6.3		2,610.7	149.4		765.6	1,695.7	
East Asia and the Pacific										
Asia Regional	146.4				146.4				146.4	
Australia	1,004.3				1,004.3			1,004.3		
China	105.0				105.0			105.0		
Fiji	45.8				45.8			45.8		
Hong Kong	294.1				294.1			269.4		24.7
Indonesia	1,267.9	9.6		9.6	1,258.3	4.7		834.7	418.9	
Japan	104.3				104.3			104.3		
Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. of	0.8				0.8			0.8		
Korea, Republic of	2,512.0				2,512.0			2,356.0	1.2	154.7
Malaysia	290.6				290.6			290.6		
Mongolia	0.3				0.3				0.3	
New Zealand	125.9				125.9			125.9		
Papua New Guinea	78.7				78.7				78.7	
Philippines	1,093.7				1,093.7	0.4		454.8	490.0	148.6
Singapore	5.9				5.9			5.9		
Taiwan	1,309.7				1,309.7			1,309.7		
Thailand	191.6				191.6			179.7	11.9	
Vietnam	41.4				41.4	5.2			36.1	
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	8,618.3	9.6		9.6	8,608.7	10.3		7,086.9	1,183.5	328.0
Europe										
Albania	6.0				6.0	6.0				
Armenia	22.2				22.2	1.5			20.7	
Austria	336.2				336.2			336.2		
Azerbaijan	160.1				160.1			14.2	146.0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.6				25.6	20.0		2.0	3.6	
Bulgaria	64.3				64.3	35.0		10.9	18.4	
Central Europe Regional	145.0				145.0				145.0	
Croatia	264.2				264.2	13.8			250.5	

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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 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
Cyprus	14.2				14.2			14.2		
Georgia	33.9				33.9	1.5			32.4	
Germany	120.8				120.8			120.8		
Hungary	0.4				0.4			0.4	0.0	
Ireland	1,696.5				1,696.5			1,696.5		
Kazakhstan	445.9				445.9	7.5		263.8	99.1	75.5
Kyrgyzstan	30.4				30.4	0.5			29.9	
Lithuania	8.7				8.7			8.7		
Luxembourg	170.5				170.5			170.5		
Moldova	26.2				26.2	13.5			12.8	
Netherlands	810.2				810.2			810.2		
Newly Independent States-FSU Reg.	281.2				281.2				281.2	
Poland	8.7				8.7	5.0			3.7	
Romania	48.7				48.7	3.5		34.0	9.4	1.8
Russia	1,257.0				1,257.0	13.6		213.3	670.8	359.3
Serbia and Montenegro	20.5				20.5	5.0			15.5	
Spain	0.5				0.5			0.5		
Switzerland	1.4				1.4			1.4		
Turkey	2,408.8				2,408.8			1,125.5	656.1	627.2
Ukraine	177.6				177.6	3.0		63.2	55.0	56.4
United Kingdom	8.3				8.3			8.3		
Uzbekistan	4.5				4.5				4.5	
Yugoslavia (Former)	24.5				24.5			6.6	17.9	
Europe - Total	8,623.3				8,623.3	129.4		4,901.1	2,472.5	1,120.3
Intl Orgs or Not Specified										
Worldwide Unspecified	771.5				771.5	61.4		85.1	625.0	
Intl Orgs or Not Specified - Total	771.5				771.5	61.4		85.1	625.0	
Middle East and North Africa										
Algeria	200.0				200.0				200.0	
Bahrain	5.1				5.1			5.1		
Egypt	590.5				590.5	25.0		254.2	311.2	
Gaza Strip	105.9				105.9	2.8			103.2	
Iraq	100.7				100.7				100.7	
Israel	365.1				365.1			45.1	320.0	
Jordan	58.9				58.9	2.5		56.3	0.1	
Kuwait	201.7				201.7			1.7	200.0	

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Foreign Credit Reporting System

Table A7
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees and Insurance Contracts
to Private Obligors as of 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
Lebanon	16.7				16.7			6.7		10.0
Morocco	180.5				180.5	19.5		122.6	38.4	
Oman	58.8				58.8			58.8		
Qatar	1,015.3				1,015.3			1,015.3		
Saudi Arabia	162.6				162.6			162.6		
Tunisia	13.4				13.4			0.5	13.0	
United Arab Emirates	262.5				262.5			262.5		
Yemen	3.7				3.7					3.7
Middle East and North Africa - Total	3,341.3				3,341.3	49.8		1,991.4	1,286.5	13.7
South Asia										
Afghanistan	43.0				43.0				43.0	
Bangladesh	61.6				61.6	1.6			60.0	
India	1,535.7				1,535.7	505.0		1,022.7	8.0	
Nepal	18.6				18.6				18.6	
Pakistan	215.5				215.5			91.3	124.2	
Sri Lanka	15.6	8.0		8.0	7.6				7.6	
South Asia - Total	1,889.9	8.0		8.0	1,881.9	506.6		1,114.1	261.3	
Western Hemisphere										
Andean Development Corp.	3.5	3.5	3.5							
Antigua and Barbuda	1.5	0.9	0.9		0.7				0.7	
Argentina	372.9				372.9			179.0	17.3	176.5
Bahamas, The	11.2				11.2		10.5	0.7		
Barbados	1.7				1.7			1.7		
Belize	26.2				26.2			15.7	10.6	
Bermuda	0.7				0.7			0.7		
Bolivia	110.4				110.4			3.4	103.8	3.1
Brazil	1,432.5				1,432.5	3.0		777.7	210.1	441.7
CABEI	46.4	46.4	46.4							
Canada	1,272.0				1,272.0			1,272.0		
Caribbean Development Bank	25.9	25.9	25.9							
Cayman Islands	85.1				85.1		85.1			
Chile	977.7				977.7			775.7	201.9	
Colombia	891.7				891.7			100.0	653.3	138.4
Costa Rica	163.0	0.6	0.6		162.4	0.0		23.8	117.6	21.0
Dominica	3.0				3.0				3.0	
Dominican Republic	131.6	2.1	2.1		129.5			129.5		

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Foreign Credit Reporting System

Table A7
U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure on Loans, Guarantees and Insurance Contracts
to Private Obligors as of 12/31/2006 by Region and Country
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Exposure	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	DOT	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
Ecuador	286.4				286.4	8.2		38.1	240.2	
El Salvador	66.2				66.2	6.0		15.2	1.2	43.8
Grenada	22.2				22.2	2.0			20.2	
Guatemala	178.4	3.1		3.1	175.2	15.0		36.7	77.4	46.2
Guyana	2.5				2.5			2.5		
Haiti	26.8				26.8	2.5			24.3	
Honduras	82.6				82.6	8.4		12.3	61.9	
Jamaica	96.8				96.8	9.4		6.0	76.5	4.9
Mexico	1,958.5				1,958.5	1.8	69.3	1,717.0	162.6	7.8
Nicaragua	41.2				41.2	16.5		24.6	0.1	
Panama	719.9	0.8	0.8		719.0	2.5		381.9	6.2	328.5
Paraguay	2.2				2.2			2.2		
Peru	574.1				574.1	15.6		120.0	407.9	30.6
St. Kitts and Nevis	1.2				1.2			0.6	0.6	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.5				0.5			0.5		
Suriname	14.5				14.5					14.5
Trinidad and Tobago	85.0				85.0			14.8		70.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	7.3				7.3			3.0	4.3	
Uruguay	10.7				10.7			5.3	5.4	
Venezuela	1,091.4				1,091.4			535.0	553.8	2.5
Virgin Islands, British	287.9				287.9		287.9			
Western Hemisphere Regional	156.7	1.0	1.0		155.7	4.5			151.2	
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1							
Western Hemisphere - Total	11,269.9	84.4	81.3	3.1	11,185.5	95.4	452.8	6,195.7	3,112.0	1,329.5
World Total	37,131.3	108.4	87.6	20.8	37,023.0	1,002.2	452.8	22,139.8	10,636.5	2,791.6

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

Table A8
U.S. Government Direct Loans to Private Foreign Entities
Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Loans	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	EXIM	OPIC		USDA
			Public Law 480	Currency Loans to Intermediary Financial Inst.		Investment Support	Regional Investment Funds	Commodity Credit Corporation		
World Total	2,579.7	105.6	85.0	20.6	2,474.1	0.2	1,556.9	737.5	6.9	172.6
Africa										
African Regional	6.9				6.9				6.9	
Angola	0.4				0.4			0.4		
Botswana	2.0				2.0			2.0		
Cameroon	0.3				0.3			0.3		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.7	0.7	0.7							
Ethiopia	0.3				0.3			0.3		
Gabon	1.8				1.8			1.8		
Ghana	17.6				17.6			17.6		
Guinea-Bissau	1.4				1.4			1.4		
Kenya	7.1	3.9	3.9		3.2			3.2		
Malawi	6.5				6.5			6.5		
Mali	0.8				0.8			0.8		
Mauritius	1.0				1.0			1.0		
Mozambique	17.9				17.9			17.9		
Nigeria	5.5				5.5		2.2	3.2		
Somalia	0.8	0.8	0.8							
South Africa	250.1				250.1			250.1		
Zambia	1.9				1.9			1.9		
Africa - Total	322.9	5.4	5.4		317.6		2.2	308.4	6.9	
East Asia and the Pacific										
Asia Regional	1.1				1.1			1.1		
Hong Kong	86.2				86.2					
Indonesia	656.6	9.5		9.5	647.1		86.2	2.1		
Korea, Republic of	1.2				1.2			1.2		
Mongolia	0.2				0.2			0.2		
Papua New Guinea	76.0				76.0			76.0		
Philippines	21.1				21.1		20.1	0.7		0.3
Thailand	7.0				7.0		5.6	1.5		

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Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Loans	Concessional		Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	AID	EXIM	OPIC	USDA
				Public Law 480	Currency Loans to Intermediary Financial Inst.		Investment Support	Regional Investment Funds	Commodity Credit Corporation
Vietnam	0.6				0.6		0.6		
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	850.1	9.5		9.5	840.6		756.8	83.4	0.3
Europe									
Armenia	15.6				15.6		15.6		
Azerbaijan	3.3				3.3		3.3		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0				3.0		3.0		
Central Europe Regional	0.1				0.1		0.1		
Georgia	20.6				20.6		20.6		
Moldova	3.0				3.0		3.0		
Poland	3.7				3.7		3.7		
Romania	4.4				4.4		4.4		
Russia	53.0				53.0		52.7		0.4
Turkey	63.2				63.2		13.2		
Ukraine	26.9				26.9		26.9		
Uzbekistan	1.6				1.6		1.6		
Yugoslavia (Former)	5.5				5.5		5.5		
Europe - Total	203.7				203.7		50.0	153.3	0.4
Intl Orgs or Not Specified									
Worldwide Unspecified	46.2				46.2		46.2		
Intl Orgs or Not Specified - Total	46.2				46.2				
Middle East and North Africa									
Iraq	8.9				8.9		8.9		
Morocco	122.5				122.5		122.5		
Middle East and North Africa - Total	131.5				131.5		122.5	8.9	
South Asia									
Afghanistan	23.9				23.9		23.9		
India	2.1				2.1		2.1		
Pakistan	8.8				8.8		8.8		

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Outstanding Principal Amounts as of 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total Private Loans	Concessional			Non-concessional					
		Sub-total Concessional	AID	USDA	Sub-Total Non-concessional	Currency Loans to Intermediary Financial Inst.	EXIM	OPIC		USDA
			Public Law 480	Investment Support				Regional Investment Funds	Commodity Credit Corporation	
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.0		8.0						
South Asia - Total	42.7	8.0		8.0	34.7		2.1	32.6		
Western Hemisphere										
Andean Development Corp.	3.5	3.5	3.5							
Antigua and Barbuda	0.2	0.2	0.2							
Argentina	241.6				241.6		70.4	1.4		169.7
Belize	10.6				10.6			10.6		
Bolivia	0.2				0.2			0.2		
Brazil	388.8				388.8		375.4	13.4		
CABEI	46.4	46.4	46.4							
Caribbean Development Bank	25.0	25.0	25.0							
Chile	1.9				1.9			1.9		
Colombia	60.9				60.9		60.9			
Costa Rica	24.5	0.6	0.6		23.9		0.0	23.9		
Dominican Republic	2.0	2.0	2.0							
Ecuador	26.1				26.1		25.6	0.4		
Guatemala	21.8	3.1		3.1	18.6			18.6		
Honduras	0.7				0.7			0.7		
Jamaica	0.1				0.1		0.1			
Mexico	29.6				29.6			29.3		0.4
Nicaragua	0.1				0.1			0.1		
Panama	0.8	0.8	0.8							
Peru	2.8				2.8			1.0		1.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.6				0.6			0.6		
Uruguay	0.5				0.5			0.5		
Venezuela	92.9				92.9		90.8	2.0		
Western Hemisphere Regional	1.0	1.0	1.0							
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	0.1	0.1	0.1							
Western Hemisphere - Total	982.6	82.7	79.6	3.1	899.8	0.2	623.2	104.6		171.9
World Total	2,579.7	105.6	85.0	20.6	2,474.1	0.2	1,556.9	737.5	6.9	172.6

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.

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

Table A9
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Private Foreign Entities
As of 12/31/2006
(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	25,295.7	24,480.8	814.9	452.8		16,152.3	771.2	4,425.6		2,275.6	43.7	1,174.4	
Africa													
African Regional	185.7	185.7				93.7		91.6					0.3
Botswana	8.0	8.0						8.0					
Burkina Faso	1.8		1.8				1.8						
Cameroon	8.4	1.0	7.3			1.0	7.3						
Cape Verde	0.3	0.3				0.3							
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.0		0.0				0.0						
Cote d'Ivoire	1.0		1.0				1.0						
Ethiopia	5.5	5.5											5.5
Gabon	0.0		0.0				0.0						
Gambia, The	0.1	0.1				0.1							
Ghana	57.9	18.4	39.4			0.8	39.4	15.0					2.7
Kenya	398.0	398.0				398.8							1.2
Liberia	1.4		1.4				1.4						
Mali	11.6	0.6	11.1				11.1						0.6
Nigeria	331.7	324.4	7.4			120.9	7.4	203.4					
Rwanda	1.1	1.1											1.1
Senegal	10.1	0.1	10.0			0.1	10.0						
South Africa	23.0	23.0						5.0					18.0
Tanzania	1.4	1.4						1.4					
Uganda	10.1	5.0	5.1				5.1						5.0
Zambia	0.0	0.0											0.0
Africa - Total	1,057.0	972.5	84.5			613.7	84.5	324.4					34.4
East Asia and the Pacific													
Asia Regional	79.0	79.0						79.0					
Australia	1,004.3	1,004.3				1,004.3							
China	105.0	105.0				105.0							
Fiji	45.8	45.8				45.8							
Hong Kong	190.6	190.6				183.2				7.4			
Indonesia	311.7	177.7	134.0			51.9	134.0	125.7					0.1
Japan	104.3	104.3				104.3							
Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep. of	0.8		0.8				0.8						
Korea, Republic of	2,491.1	2,491.1				2,355.2				135.9			
Malaysia	50.3	47.1	3.2			47.1	3.2						
Philippines	543.2	453.7	89.5			307.1	89.5	2.3		144.3			0.0
Singapore	5.9		5.9				5.9						
Taiwan	1,309.1	1,309.1				1,309.1							
Thailand	160.6		2.0			158.6	2.0						
Vietnam	3.3	3.3											3.3
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	6,404.9	6,169.5	235.4			5,671.5	235.4	207.0		287.6			3.4
Europe													
Albania	0.5	0.5											0.5
Armenia	0.3	0.3											0.3
Austria	336.2	336.2				336.2							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16.8	14.8	2.0				2.0						14.8
Bulgaria	44.2	43.5	0.7			0.8	0.7	18.4					24.2
Central Europe Regional	66.0	66.0						66.0					
Croatia	253.9	253.9						250.0					3.9

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

Table A9
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Private Foreign Entities
As of 12/31/2006
(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										
Cyprus	0.3	0.3				0.3							
Georgia	9.9	9.9						9.8					0.2
Germany	120.8	120.8				120.8							
Hungary	0.4		0.4				0.4						
Ireland	1,696.5	1,696.5				1,696.5							
Kazakhstan	255.4	255.4				124.5		99.1		31.6			0.2
Luxembourg	170.5	170.5				170.5							
Moldova	5.4	5.4											5.4
Netherlands	810.1	810.1				810.1							
Newly Independent States-FSU Reg.	188.7	188.7						188.7					
Romania	41.7	41.7				33.9				1.8			6.0
Russia	747.5	731.4	16.1			103.4	12.0	390.9		228.4	4.1		8.7
Serbia and Montenegro	1.3	1.3											1.3
Spain	0.5	0.5				0.5							
Turkey	2,112.3	2,101.3	11.0			994.0	11.0	518.7		588.6			
Ukraine	97.4	97.4				44.2		8.2		44.2			0.7
Yugoslavia (Former)	6.5		6.5				6.5						
Europe - Total	6,983.0	6,946.3	36.6			4,435.6	32.5	1,549.7		894.7	4.1		66.3
Intl Orgs or Not Specified													
Worldwide Unspecified	321.3	321.3				85.1		229.9					6.2
Intl Orgs or Not Specified - Total	321.3	321.3				85.1		229.9					6.2
Middle East and North Africa													
Algeria	196.1	196.1						196.1					
Bahrain	5.1		5.1				5.1						
Egypt	110.7	97.6	13.1			85.8	13.1	11.2					0.6
Gaza Strip	0.3	0.3											0.3
Iraq	57.4	57.4						57.4					
Israel	210.8	210.8				22.8		188.0					
Jordan	55.8	54.3	1.5			53.4	1.5						0.9
Lebanon	16.7	16.7				6.7				10.0			
Morocco	54.4	54.4	0.0				0.0	38.4					16.0
Oman	58.8	58.8				58.8							
Qatar	220.8	220.8				220.8							
Saudi Arabia	85.2	82.7	2.5			82.7	2.5						
Tunisia	2.9	2.9						2.9					
United Arab Emirates	260.0	260.0				260.0							
Yemen	3.7		3.7									3.7	
Middle East and North Africa - Total	1,338.6	1,312.7	25.9			790.9	22.2	494.0		10.0	3.7		17.9
South Asia													
Bangladesh	60.1	60.1						60.0					0.1
India	1,700.0	1,678.8	21.2			671.5	21.2	6.8					1,000.5
Pakistan	129.7	129.7				74.6		55.2					
Sri Lanka	6.7	6.7						6.7					
South Asia - Total	1,896.5	1,875.3	21.2			746.1	21.2	128.7					1,000.5
Western Hemisphere													
Argentina	100.2	8.0	92.2			5.0	85.4	3.1				6.8	
Bahamas, The	10.5	10.5		10.5									
Barbados	0.4	0.4				0.4							

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
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Source: U.S. Department of Treasury
Foreign Credit Reporting System

Table A9
U.S. Government Loan Guarantees to Private Foreign Entities
As of 12/31/2006
(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										
Belize	4.2	3.8	0.4			3.8	0.4						
Bolivia	53.1	51.6	1.5			0.1	1.5	48.4		3.1			
Brazil	762.9	699.9	63.0			209.6	55.6	64.8		425.4	7.4		
Canada	1,260.1	1,260.1				1,260.1							
Cayman Islands	85.1	85.1		85.1									
Chile	965.4	960.7	4.7			760.7	4.7	200.0					
Colombia	501.5	500.1	1.4			14.0	1.0	348.2		138.0	0.4		
Costa Rica	27.9	25.7	2.2			6.7	2.2			19.0			
Dominican Republic	71.9	5.7	66.3			5.7	66.3						
Ecuador	81.7	69.9	11.8				11.8	64.1					5.8
El Salvador	42.9	41.5	1.4			0.5	1.4			39.6			1.4
Grenada	0.8	0.8											0.8
Guatemala	85.3	83.7	1.7			9.7	1.7	23.9		42.8			7.2
Haiti	9.6	9.6						7.5					2.1
Honduras	62.3	61.7	0.6			0.8	0.6	48.1					12.8
Jamaica	83.0	83.0	0.0				0.0	75.0		4.9			3.1
Mexico	918.3	807.0	111.3	69.3		689.8	111.3	40.4		7.4			
Nicaragua	13.2	6.4	6.8			1.2	6.8						5.2
Panama	689.7	689.7				377.1		4.0		308.5			0.0
Peru	191.8	176.9	14.9			36.5	10.7	110.2		24.5	4.2		5.7
Suriname	14.5		14.5								14.5		
Trinidad and Tobago	74.7	71.2	3.6			1.0	3.6			70.1			
Uruguay	0.8	0.4	0.4			0.4	0.4						
Venezuela	741.8	729.3	12.5			426.4	10.0	302.9			2.5		
Virgin Islands, British	287.9	287.9		287.9									
Western Hemisphere Regional	152.8	152.8						151.2					1.6
Western Hemisphere - Total	7,294.3	6,883.2	411.2	452.8		3,809.4	375.4	1,491.9		1,083.3	35.8		45.7
World Total	25,295.7	24,480.8	814.9	452.8		16,152.3	771.2	4,425.6		2,275.6	43.7		1,174.4

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.

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

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 12/31/2006
(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	5,322.1	4,937.0	385.1	1,092.9	385.1	2.4		3,841.7	
Africa									
Angola	12.5	12.5						12.5	
Benin	2.7	2.5	0.2		0.2			2.5	
Burundi	1.5	1.5						1.5	
Cameroon	7.5	2.3	5.2	2.1	5.2			0.2	
Chad	55.1	55.1						55.1	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	28.0	28.0						28.0	
Congo, Republic of the	15.0	15.0						15.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	23.0	20.0	3.0		3.0			20.0	
Eritrea	0.3	0.3						0.3	
Ethiopia	0.9	0.9						0.9	
Ghana	51.0	47.6	3.4	0.6	3.4			47.0	
Guinea	0.8	0.8						0.8	
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	0.8						0.8	
Kenya	11.2	10.7	0.5		0.5			10.7	
Lesotho	10.0	10.0						10.0	
Mozambique	11.2	11.2						11.2	
Niger	0.5	0.5		0.5					
Nigeria	328.4	326.6	1.7	8.9	1.7			317.7	
Rwanda	2.1	2.1						2.1	
Senegal	0.3		0.3		0.3				
Sierra Leone	1.9	1.9						1.9	
South Africa	0.9	0.9		0.1				0.7	
Tanzania	7.7	7.7						7.7	
Togo	2.5	2.5						2.5	
Uganda	0.9	0.9						0.9	
Zambia	57.9	57.9						57.9	
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.5						1.5	
Africa - Total	636.2	621.9	14.3	12.2	14.3			609.6	

East Asia and the Pacific

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
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Source: U.S. Department of Treasury
Foreign Credit Reporting System

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 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total			EXIM				OPIC	
	Total Private Political and Comm. Risks	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Private Commercial Risks		Private Political Risks		Private Political Risks	
				Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding
Indonesia	293.0	291.2	1.9	0.1	1.9			291.1	
Philippines	525.0	491.7	33.3	4.8	33.3			486.9	
Taiwan	0.6		0.6		0.6				
Thailand	10.3	10.3						10.3	
Vietnam	35.5	35.5						35.5	
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	864.5	828.7	35.8	4.9	35.8			823.9	
Europe									
Armenia	5.1	5.1						5.1	
Azerbaijan	156.8	156.8		14.2				142.7	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.4	0.4						0.4	
Bulgaria	9.4	9.4		9.4					
Croatia	0.5	0.5						0.5	
Cyprus	13.9	13.9		13.9					
Georgia	1.0	1.0						1.0	
Hungary	0.0	0.0						0.0	
Kazakhstan	14.9	14.9		14.9					
Kyrgyzstan	29.9	29.9						29.9	
Lithuania	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0				
Netherlands	0.1	0.1		0.1					
Romania	5.2	5.2		0.1				5.0	
Russia	187.0	176.1	10.9	65.7	10.9			110.5	
Serbia and Montenegro	15.5	15.5						15.5	
Switzerland	1.4	1.4		1.4					
Turkey	187.3	179.8	7.5	55.6	7.5			124.2	
Ukraine	21.9	21.9		2.1				19.8	
United Kingdom	8.3	8.3		8.3					
Uzbekistan	2.9	2.9						2.9	
Yugoslavia (Former)	12.6	12.4	0.1		0.1			12.4	
Europe - Total	676.3	656.8	19.5	186.8	19.5			470.0	
Middle East and North Africa									
Egypt	304.3	300.6	3.7	0.6	3.7			300.0	
Gaza Strip	48.2	48.2						48.2	
Iraq	20.7	20.7						20.7	

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

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 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total			EXIM				OPIC	
	Total Private Political and Comm. Risks	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Private Commercial Risks		Private Political Risks		Private Political Risks	
				Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding
Israel	7.6	7.1	0.5	5.1	0.5	2.0			
Jordan	0.1	0.1						0.1	
Kuwait	201.7	201.7		1.7				200.0	
Saudi Arabia	5.6	1.8	3.8	1.8	3.8				
Tunisia	10.1	10.1						10.1	
United Arab Emirates	2.5	2.5		2.5					
Middle East and North Africa - Total	600.8	592.7	8.0	11.8	8.0	2.0		578.9	
South Asia									
Afghanistan	18.3	18.3						18.3	
India	11.5	10.3	1.2	10.0	1.2			0.4	
Nepal	18.6	18.6						18.6	
Pakistan	47.3	47.3						47.3	
South Asia - Total	95.7	94.5	1.2	10.0	1.2			84.5	
Western Hemisphere									
Antigua and Barbuda	0.7	0.7						0.7	
Argentina	31.0	12.8	18.2	0.0	18.2			12.8	
Bahamas, The	0.7	0.7		0.7					
Barbados	1.3	1.3		1.3					
Belize	2.4	2.4		2.0		0.4			
Bermuda	0.7	0.7		0.7					
Bolivia	57.1	56.8	0.3	1.5	0.3			55.3	
Brazil	208.9	203.7	5.2	72.8	5.2			130.9	
Chile	8.0	7.1	0.9	7.1	0.9				
Colombia	324.7	324.1	0.6	19.0	0.6			305.1	
Costa Rica	107.5	106.2	1.3	12.5	1.3			93.7	
Dominica	3.0	3.0						3.0	
Dominican Republic	55.8	40.8	15.0	40.8	15.0				
Ecuador	31.2	30.6	0.6		0.6			30.6	
El Salvador	14.5	8.5	6.0	7.3	6.0			1.2	
Grenada	20.2	20.2						20.2	
Guatemala	51.4	45.4	6.0	18.1	6.0			27.3	
Guyana	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2				

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

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 12/31/2006
(in Millions of U.S. Dollars and Dollar Equivalents)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	Total			EXIM				OPIC	
	Total Private Political and Comm. Risks	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Private Commercial Risks		Private Political Risks		Private Political Risks	
				Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding	Maximum Contingent Liability	Claims Outstanding
Haiti	16.8	16.8						16.8	
Honduras	24.1	21.3	2.8	8.2	2.8			13.1	
Jamaica	7.5	7.5		6.0				1.5	
Mexico	844.3	620.7	223.6	614.7	223.6			6.0	
Nicaragua	16.0	2.0	14.0	2.0	14.0				
Panama	6.9	6.9		4.7				2.1	
Paraguay	2.2	2.2		2.2					
Peru	325.6	322.5	3.1	25.9	3.1			296.6	
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.6	0.6		0.6					
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.5	0.5		0.5					
Trinidad and Tobago	10.2	10.2		10.2					
Turks and Caicos Islands	7.3	7.3		3.0				4.3	
Uruguay	8.6	8.6		3.7				4.9	
Venezuela	256.5	249.0	7.6	0.3	7.6			248.7	
Western Hemisphere - Total	2,448.6	2,142.4	306.2	867.2	306.2	0.4		1,274.8	
World Total	5,322.1	4,937.0	385.1	1,092.9	385.1	2.4		3,841.7	

73

0.0 denotes values too small to appear when rounded to first decimal place.
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Source: U.S. Department of Treasury
Foreign Credit Reporting System

Table A11
Short-Term Insurance and Guarantees as of 12/31/2006
(Original Maturities of One Year or Less)
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	EXIM						USDA			
	Total		Export-Import 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
World Total	983.8	388.9			894.2	150.6			89.6	238.3
Africa										
Benin	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0				
Burkina Faso	0.0				0.0					
Cameroon	1.3	1.3			1.3	1.3				
Chad	0.2				0.2					
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0				0.0					
Equatorial Guinea	0.1				0.1					
Gabon	0.1				0.1					
Ghana	4.8	3.9			4.8	2.6				1.3
Guinea	0.0				0.0					
Kenya	0.3				0.3					
Liberia	0.1				0.1					
Mali	0.0				0.0					
Mauritania	0.3	0.3			0.3	0.3				
Mauritius	0.1				0.1					
Niger	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0				
Nigeria	18.1	15.3			18.1	12.5				2.8
Reunion	0.0				0.0					
Senegal	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0				
South Africa	4.0	0.0			4.0	0.0				
Tanzania	1.1				1.1					
Uganda	0.1	12.2			0.1	0.0				12.1
Africa - Total	30.6	32.9			30.6	16.7				16.2
East Asia and the Pacific										
Australia	18.3	0.4			18.3	0.4				
Brunei	0.0				0.0					
China	11.6	0.5			11.6					0.5
Fiji	0.1				0.1					
French Polynesia	0.1				0.1					
Hong Kong	10.3	0.2			10.3	0.1				0.1
Indonesia	0.2	75.0			0.2					75.0

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

Table A11
Short-Term Insurance and Guarantees as of 12/31/2006
(Original Maturities of One Year or Less)
(In Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Regions, Countries, and Dependencies	EXIM						USDA			
	Total		Export-Import Bank Insurance				Commodity Credit Corporation			
			Official Obligor		Private Obligor		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
Japan	15.6	0.0			15.6	0.0				
Korea, Republic of	60.8	1.5			16.1	0.6			44.7	0.9
Macau	0.0				0.0					
Malaysia	7.3				7.3					
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0				
New Caledonia	0.0				0.0					
New Zealand	3.2				3.2					
Papua New Guinea	0.5				0.5					
Philippines	43.5	3.1			4.0	1.8			39.5	1.3
Singapore	8.9	0.0			8.9					0.0
Taiwan	13.6				13.6					
Thailand	4.0	5.3			4.0	0.0				5.3
Vietnam	2.4				2.4					
East Asia and the Pacific - Total	200.6	86.1			116.4	3.0			84.2	83.1
Europe										
Andorra	0.0				0.0					
Armenia	0.0				0.0					
Austria	1.1	0.1			1.1	0.1				
Belgium	5.1	0.1			5.1	0.1				
Bulgaria	0.2	0.6			0.2					0.6
Croatia	0.0				0.0					
Cyprus	0.4				0.4					
Czech Republic	1.1	0.0			1.1	0.0				
Denmark	2.4	0.2			2.4	0.2				
Estonia	0.4				0.4					
Finland	3.2				3.2					
France	7.7	0.1			7.7	0.1				
Georgia	0.0				0.0					
Germany	21.7	0.8			21.7	0.8				
Greece	3.1	0.0			3.1	0.0				
Hungary	0.5				0.5					
Iceland	0.9	0.0			0.9	0.0				
Ireland	4.7				4.7					
Italy	8.2	0.4			8.2	0.4				

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	Total		Export-Import 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
Kazakhstan	0.3				0.1			0.2		
Latvia	0.3	0.0			0.3	0.0				
Lithuania	0.4	0.1			0.4					0.1
Luxembourg	0.2				0.2					
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	0.0				0.0					
Malta	0.0				0.0					
Monaco	0.0				0.0					
Netherlands	4.9	0.0			4.9	0.0				
Norway	2.2				2.2					
Poland	1.5				1.5					
Portugal	1.6	0.2			1.6	0.2				
Romania	0.5	0.0			0.5	0.0				0.0
Russia	58.2	18.5			58.2	8.3				10.2
San Marino	0.0				0.0					
Slovakia	0.3				0.3					
Slovenia	0.2				0.2					
Spain	10.0	0.1			10.0	0.1				
Sweden	4.0				4.0					
Switzerland	10.4	0.1			10.4	0.1				
Turkey	4.3	3.7			4.3	1.4				2.3
Ukraine	0.0				0.0					
United Kingdom	30.7	0.4			30.7	0.4				
Europe - Total	190.9	25.3			190.7	12.1		0.2		13.2
Middle East and North Africa										
Algeria	0.0				0.0					
Bahrain	1.5	0.4			1.5	0.4				
Egypt	5.2	4.6			5.2	3.5				1.1
Israel	4.6	0.1			4.6	0.1				
Jordan	0.7	0.0			0.7	0.0				
Kuwait	22.2				22.2					
Lebanon	0.2				0.2					
Morocco	0.1				0.1					
Oman	1.3				1.3					
Qatar	0.9				0.9					

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	Total		Export-Import 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
Saudi Arabia	9.6	2.0			9.6	2.0				
Tunisia	0.1				0.1					
United Arab Emirates	11.7	0.0			11.7	0.0				
Yemen	0.2				0.2					
Middle East and North Africa - Total	58.4	7.2			58.4	6.0				1.1
South Asia										
India	5.1	2.3			5.1	1.4				0.9
Maldives	0.2				0.2					
Pakistan	0.3				0.3					
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.0				
South Asia - Total	5.7	2.3			5.7	1.4				0.9
Western Hemisphere										
Anguilla	0.2				0.2					
Antigua and Barbuda	0.2				0.2					
Argentina	8.8	8.8			8.8	8.8				
Aruba	1.0				1.0					
Bahamas, The	2.5	0.5			2.5	0.5				
Barbados	0.8				0.8					
Belize	0.8	0.3			0.8	0.3				
Bermuda	0.3				0.3					
Bolivia	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6				
Brazil	33.5	24.3			33.5	24.3				
Canada	33.3	0.4			33.3	0.4				
Cayman Islands	1.7	0.2			1.7	0.2				
Chile	7.0	0.6			7.0	0.6				
Colombia	20.9	1.8			20.9	1.8				
Costa Rica	10.7	1.0			10.7	1.0				
Dominica	0.1				0.1					
Dominican Republic	26.3	2.1			26.3	2.1				
Ecuador	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6				
El Salvador	5.8	0.4			5.8	0.2				0.2
Grenada	0.0				0.0					
Guatemala	11.4	2.8			8.9	1.9			2.5	0.9

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Guyana	0.3	0.0			0.3					0.0
Honduras	8.3	1.3			8.3	1.3				
Jamaica	9.0	1.6			6.3	0.4		2.7		1.2
Mexico	277.8	178.8			277.8	57.4				121.4
Montserrat	0.0				0.0					
Netherlands Antilles	1.4				1.4					
Nicaragua	9.4	4.4			9.4	4.4				
Panama	4.7	0.3			4.7	0.3				
Paraguay	3.9	0.7			3.9	0.7				
Peru	8.4	0.1			8.4	0.1				
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.1				0.1					
St. Lucia	0.5	0.0			0.5	0.0				
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	0.0			0.1	0.0				
Suriname	0.4				0.4					
Trinidad and Tobago	2.2	0.0			2.2	0.0				
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.4				0.4					
United States	0.7	0.7			0.7	0.7				
Uruguay	0.6				0.6					
Venezuela	2.6	2.6			2.6	2.6				
Western Hemisphere Regional	0.2	0.0			0.2	0.0				
Western Hemisphere - Total	497.6	235.0			492.4	111.3		5.2		123.7
World Total	983.8	388.9			894.2	150.6		89.6		238.3

78

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