

Annual Update of the U.S. International Transactions Accounts

In June 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released the results of the 2022 annual update of the U.S. International Transactions Accounts (ITAs).¹ With this update, BEA has incorporated newly available and revised source data for 2019–2021 and updated seasonal adjustments for 2017–2021 for most statistical series. In addition, there were three updates that are beyond the scope of updated source data and seasonal adjustments:

1. Financial services exports and imports and related withholding taxes for 2015–2021 were revised to incorporate the results of BEA's 2019 Benchmark Survey of Financial Services Transactions Between U.S. Financial Services Providers and Foreign Persons.
2. Transactions and income for short-term portfolio investment assets for 2012–2021 were revised to incorporate improved methodology and source data for foreign commercial paper (FCP) and other short-term securities (OSTS).
3. Transactions and income for long-term portfolio investment assets and liabilities for 2019–2021 were revised to address a large series break in the source data for holdings of long-term portfolio investment.

With this annual update, BEA has also introduced new standard ITA tables that feature statistics on special purpose entities (SPEs) and expanded geographical detail for statistics on trade in goods and services. These improvements, along with the incorporation of newly available and revised source data (including the benchmark survey) and seasonal adjustments, serve to provide more accurate, consistent, and relevant statistics for data users.

For 2012–2021, this annual update has not altered the overall picture of U.S. international transactions. Revisions to the current-account deficit did not alter the direction of change (increase or decrease) for any of the revised years (table A and chart 1). Revisions to net borrowing from financial-account transactions did not alter the direction of change for most of the revised years; exceptions were for 2016–2018 (chart 2).

The next section of this article discusses the incorporation of the benchmark survey of financial services transactions, the improved methodology and source data for FCP and OSTS, the revisions related to a large series break in long-term portfolio investment holdings' source data, new statistics on SPEs, and expanded geographical detail on trade. The final section summarizes the effects of the revisions on the current account, the financial account, and the statistical discrepancy of the ITAs.

Appendix A provides a numerical summary of quarterly revisions to key ITA balances. For a comparison of this year's revisions with revisions from past annual updates, see the box “[2022 Annual Update in Historical Context](#).” The *U.S. International Economic Accounts: Concepts and Methods* has been updated to reflect changes implemented with this annual update.

Table A. Revisions to Current-Account and Capital-Account Balances, Net Lending or Borrowing From Financial-Account Transactions, and the Statistical Discrepancy

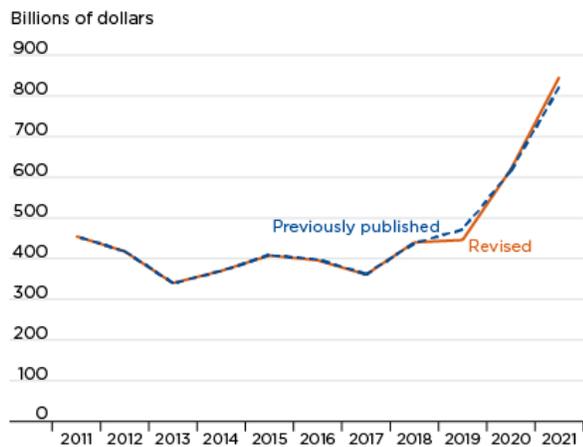
[Billions of dollars]

Balances and statistical discrepancy	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Balance on current account (line 109):										
Revised	-418.2	-339.5	-370.1	-408.5	-396.2	-361.0	-439.9	-446.0	-619.7	-846.4
Previously published	-418.1	-339.5	-370.0	-408.9	-397.6	-361.7	-438.2	-472.1	-616.1	-821.6
Amount of revision	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	1.4	0.7	-1.6	26.2	-3.6	-24.7
Balance on goods and services (line 110):										
Revised	-525.9	-446.9	-484.0	-490.8	-479.5	-510.3	-578.6	-559.7	-654.0	-845.0
Previously published	-525.9	-446.9	-484.0	-491.4	-481.5	-512.7	-581.0	-576.3	-676.7	-861.4
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	16.7	22.7	16.3
Balance on primary income (line 113):										
Revised	197.9	195.5	200.2	185.2	196.4	257.9	255.3	243.6	163.1	139.5
Previously published	197.9	195.5	200.3	185.4	197.0	259.5	259.1	231.9	188.5	174.9
Amount of revision	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.6	-3.9	11.6	-25.4	-35.4
Balance on secondary income (line 114):										
Revised	-90.1	-88.1	-86.3	-102.9	-113.2	-108.6	-116.5	-129.8	-128.8	-140.8
Previously published	-90.1	-88.1	-86.3	-102.8	-113.1	-108.5	-116.4	-127.7	-127.9	-135.2
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-2.1	-0.9	-5.6
Balance on capital account (line 115):										
Revised	0.9	-6.6	-6.5	-7.9	-6.6	12.4	-4.3	-6.5	-5.5	-2.5
Previously published	0.9	-6.6	-6.5	-7.9	-6.6	12.4	-4.3	-6.4	-5.5	-2.4
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) from financial-account transactions (line 117):										
Revised	-453.6	-423.7	-298.1	-386.4	-362.4	-373.2	-302.9	-565.5	-697.0	-740.6
Previously published	-448.0	-400.1	-297.1	-333.1	-363.6	-344.6	-348.4	-480.4	-653.0	-687.1
Amount of revision	-5.6	-23.6	-1.0	-53.3	1.2	-28.6	45.5	-85.1	-44.0	-53.5
Statistical discrepancy (line 108):										
Revised	-36.4	-77.6	78.5	30.0	40.4	-24.6	141.2	-113.1	-71.8	108.2
Previously published	-30.8	-54.1	79.4	83.7	40.5	4.7	94.1	-1.8	-31.4	137.0
Amount of revision	-5.5	-23.5	-0.9	-53.7	-0.2	-29.3	47.1	-111.3	-40.3	-28.7

(*) Transactions between +/- \$50,000,000.

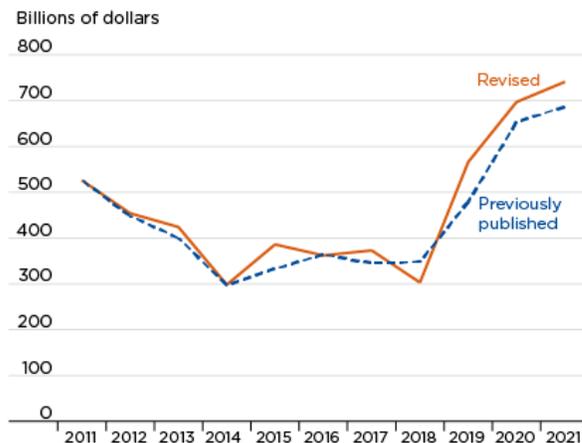
Note. Line numbers refer to ITA [table 1.2](#) on BEA's website.

Chart 1. Annual Current-Account Deficit



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Chart 2. Annual Net Borrowing from Financial-Account Transactions



Note. In this chart, U.S. net borrowing is presented with positive signs. An increase in the values presented indicates increased net borrowing. In the ITAs, net borrowing is presented with negative signs because net borrowing increases net U.S. liabilities to the rest of the world.
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Sources of Revisions and New Statistics

Results from the 2019 Benchmark Survey of Financial Services Transactions Between U.S. Financial Services Providers and Foreign Persons

BEA collects information on trade in services through mandatory surveys of U.S. companies. In addition to quarterly surveys that collect information from a sample of companies whose transactions are accounted for in the ITAs, BEA also conducts benchmark surveys every 5 years to collect information from the entire population—or universe—of services trading companies.² BEA extrapolates data from benchmark surveys for companies that are not required to report on the sample surveys using trends in the data of companies that report on the sample surveys. Therefore, statistical coverage is complete whether the periods are covered by benchmark surveys or only sample surveys.

Financial services exports and imports and taxes on financial services exports and imports in secondary income receipts and payments for 2015–2021 were revised to incorporate the results of BEA's 2019 Benchmark Survey of Financial Services Transactions Between U.S. Financial Services Providers and Foreign Persons. This survey covered all U.S. financial services providers that engaged in financial services transactions with foreign persons. Estimates for 2015–2021 financial services exports and imports and related taxes, which were previously based on both the 2014 benchmark survey and the quarterly surveys, have been replaced with estimates that are informed by the results of the 2019 benchmark survey.

Improved methodology and source data for FCP and OSTs

BEA has implemented changes to the methodology and source data for estimating transactions and income for FCP and OSTs, which are mainly short-term notes.

Previously, BEA used Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC) data on FCP placements in the U.S. commercial paper market to estimate FCP positions, transactions, and income. BEA began using this source in the 1990s before comparable data were available elsewhere. The Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system has collected quarterly data on U.S. holdings of FCP and OSTs since 2003. In the TIC reports, FCP and OSTs data are commingled on a country-level basis, and there is a memorandum item for FCP claims on all countries combined. BEA estimates holdings of OSTs by subtracting the DTCC-based holdings of FCP from the commingled TIC data for each country, assuming the OSTs amount is zero if the FCP estimate for a given country is larger than the TIC value.

There have been substantial enhancements to TIC reporting of FCP and OSTs since 2003 when the TIC system began providing quarterly data to BEA. Recent investigation by the Federal Reserve Board suggests that TIC data on FCP held by U.S. residents are now more accurate than BEA estimates, which are based on DTCC FCP market placements that assume U.S. residents hold all FCP issued in the U.S. market.

With this annual update, BEA has replaced DTCC data with TIC data as the source data for estimating positions, transactions, and income for both FCP and OSTs, beginning with statistics for 2012. BEA derived FCP country-level positions by computing the ratio of the FCP memorandum item to the commingled TIC data and applying the ratio to the country-level positions. OSTs country-level positions were calculated as the difference between commingled country positions and the derived FCP country-level positions. Transactions were calculated as the difference between end-of-period and beginning-of-period positions. Income was calculated by multiplying average positions by representative interest rates. This improvement resulted in revisions to transactions and income in the ITAs and to positions (in the IIP Accounts) for short-term portfolio investment assets.

Revisions related to large source data revisions for long-term portfolio investment

For long-term portfolio investment assets and liabilities, BEA revised transactions for 2019–2021 to address a large series break in the source data provided to BEA on holdings of long-term portfolio investment that resulted from unusually large data revisions by respondents on the monthly “[Aggregate Holdings of Long-Term Securities by U.S. and Foreign Residents](#)” (SLT) report for June 2021.

BEA uses the SLT data on holdings of portfolio investment to estimate transactions and income for the ITAs. With this annual update, BEA has allocated the upward revision to holdings among eight quarters to indicate that the securities were accumulated over time, even though the SLT source data were not revised prior to June 2021. BEA applied a straight-line interpolation method to selected investment categories for countries with large revisions in the June 2021 data. Transactions and income were revised upward for the third quarter of 2019 to the second

quarter of 2021 to reflect the increased holdings. For more information about the SLT revisions, see footnote 5 in the “Footnotes and Notices” section of [“Securities \(B\): Portfolio Holdings of U.S. and Foreign Securities.”](#)

New statistics on SPEs

With the December 2021 releases of the ITAs and the IIP Accounts, BEA introduced new ITA tables 4.6 and 6.3 that feature annual statistics on U.S. SPEs—that is, U.S. legal entities with little or no employment or physical presence—to fulfill a commitment to the [International Monetary Fund Task Force on Special Purpose Entities](#) (TFSPE). Table 4.6 presents primary income on direct investment in SPEs, and table 6.3 presents financial transactions for direct investment in SPEs. With this annual update, BEA has expanded the scope of the tables to include annual statistics on U.S.-owned foreign SPEs—that is, foreign legal entities with little or no employment or physical presence. BEA’s SPE statistics now cover both foreign SPE affiliates of U.S. multinational enterprises (MNEs) and U.S. SPE affiliates of foreign MNEs, beginning with annual statistics for 2019. Going forward, BEA will release and update these annual statistics each March and June, respectively.

MNEs increasingly set up complex global structures to maximize their worldwide profits. These structures include SPEs that can be set up to take advantage of different tax or regulatory regimes. The increased prevalence of SPEs heightens the need for separate statistics on their activities for analysis and for improved interpretability of macroeconomic statistics.

BEA’s statistics on SPEs are compiled using its surveys of direct investment. Financial and operating data reported on the Annual and Benchmark Surveys of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad and Foreign Direct Investment in the United States are used to identify SPEs in the Quarterly Surveys of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad and Foreign Direct Investment in the United States. Based on guidelines from the TFSPE, BEA identifies entities as SPEs using the following criteria:

- Majority-owned by their U.S. or foreign parent(s)
- Zero to five employees
- Less than \$1 million of gross property, plant, and equipment
- Less than 10 percent of total sales to local customers

Additional country detail

With this annual update, selected ITA tables that present statistics by geography were expanded to include additional countries. ITA table 2.2, which presents seasonally adjusted trade in goods by selected countries and areas, and ITA table 3.2, which presents seasonally adjusted trade in services by selected countries and areas, were expanded to include Australia, Belgium, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Vietnam. In addition, ITA table 2.3, which presents not seasonally adjusted trade in goods by selected countries and areas, was expanded to include Vietnam. Statistics for the added countries in all three tables are mostly available beginning with 1999. Exceptions are in ITA table 3.2 in which annual statistics for Ireland and Vietnam begin with 2006 and quarterly statistics for Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Switzerland, and Vietnam begin with 2013.

Effects of the Revisions

Current-account statistics were updated to incorporate newly available and revised source data and the improvements described above for 2012–2021 and updated seasonal factors, which only affected quarterly statistics, for 2017–2021 (table B). The revisions to the quarterly statistics did not affect the direction (increase or decrease) of the quarter-to-quarter changes in the current-account deficit for 2012–2021 (chart 3). For most quarters, the revisions also did not significantly affect the magnitude of the quarter-to-quarter changes in the current-account deficit.

Table B. Revisions to Selected Current-Account Transactions
[Billions of dollars]

Selected current-account transactions	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Exports of goods and services and income receipts (line 1):										
Revised	3,151.1	3,250.4	3,379.1	3,238.6	3,239.2	3,550.4	3,794.0	3,839.7	3,260.1	3,780.2
Previously published	3,151.2	3,250.5	3,379.1	3,238.0	3,237.3	3,548.3	3,793.6	3,812.5	3,258.6	3,793.7
Amount of revision	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.9	2.1	0.4	27.3	1.5	-13.6
Exports of goods (line 3):										
Revised	1,562.6	1,593.7	1,635.6	1,511.4	1,457.4	1,557.0	1,676.9	1,655.1	1,432.2	1,761.4
Previously published	1,562.6	1,593.7	1,635.6	1,511.4	1,457.4	1,557.0	1,676.9	1,652.1	1,428.8	1,761.7
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.4	-0.3
Exports of services (line 13):										
Revised	684.8	719.4	757.1	769.4	783.4	837.5	865.5	891.2	726.4	795.3
Previously published	684.8	719.4	757.1	768.7	780.9	833.8	861.7	876.3	705.6	771.2
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	3.7	3.8	14.9	20.8	24.0
Financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	3.7	3.8	6.5	6.7	7.7
Professional and management consulting services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.9	5.9
Technical, trade-related, and other business services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.2	5.6
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.1	4.9
Primary income receipts (line 26):										
Revised	791.6	811.5	845.9	824.9	857.2	995.4	1,103.0	1,136.8	936.2	1,052.1
Previously published	791.7	811.6	845.9	825.1	857.8	997.0	1,106.4	1,124.9	957.9	1,090.8
Amount of revision	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.6	-3.5	11.9	-21.6	-38.7
Direct investment income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	14.3	-21.1	-31.1
Portfolio investment income	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.6	-2.7	-3.3	-3.1	-9.5
Other primary income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.6	1.9
Secondary income receipts (line 33):										
Revised	112.1	125.8	140.6	132.9	141.1	160.5	148.6	156.7	165.2	171.4
Previously published	112.1	125.8	140.6	132.9	141.1	160.5	148.6	159.2	166.3	170.0
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-2.5	-1.1	1.5
Taxes on income, wealth, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-0.8	0.3	-0.1
Other secondary income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.8	-1.4	1.5
Imports of goods and services and income payments (line 34):										
Revised	3,569.3	3,589.9	3,749.1	3,647.0	3,635.4	3,911.5	4,233.9	4,285.7	3,879.8	4,626.5
Previously published	3,569.3	3,589.9	3,749.1	3,646.9	3,634.9	3,910.1	4,231.9	4,284.6	3,874.7	4,615.4
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.1	5.1	11.1
Imports of goods (line 36):										
Revised	2,303.7	2,294.2	2,385.5	2,273.2	2,207.2	2,356.3	2,555.7	2,512.4	2,346.1	2,851.7
Previously published	2,303.7	2,294.2	2,385.5	2,273.2	2,207.2	2,356.3	2,555.7	2,513.6	2,350.8	2,853.1
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-4.7	-1.4
Imports of services (line 45):										
Revised	469.6	465.7	491.1	498.3	513.1	548.5	565.4	593.6	466.5	550.0
Previously published	469.6	465.7	491.1	498.2	512.6	547.2	563.9	591.1	460.3	541.2
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	6.2	8.8
Financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.9	3.2	3.1	4.6
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.7	3.2	4.2
Primary income payments (line 58):										
Revised	593.8	616.0	645.6	639.7	660.8	737.5	847.7	893.2	773.1	912.6
Previously published	593.8	616.0	645.6	639.7	660.8	737.5	847.3	893.0	769.4	915.9
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	3.7	-3.3
Direct investment income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-2.3	-0.8	-1.2
Portfolio investment income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	1.2	3.1	-3.9
Other primary income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	1.8
Secondary income payments (line 64):										
Revised	202.2	213.9	226.9	235.7	254.3	269.1	265.1	286.5	294.0	312.2
Previously published	202.2	213.9	226.9	235.7	254.2	269.0	265.0	286.9	294.2	305.1
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	7.1
Insurance-related transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	(*)	4.6
Taxes on income, wealth, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.3	1.4
Other secondary income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-1.5	1.1

(*) Transactions between +/- \$50,000,000.

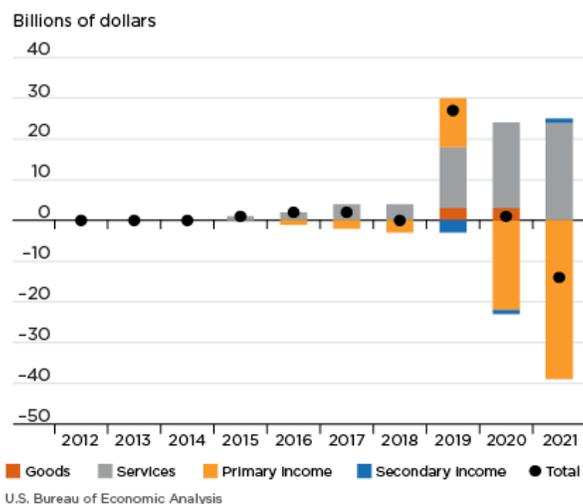
Note. Line numbers refer to ITA [table 1.2](#) on BEA's website.

Chart 3. Quarterly Current-Account Deficit



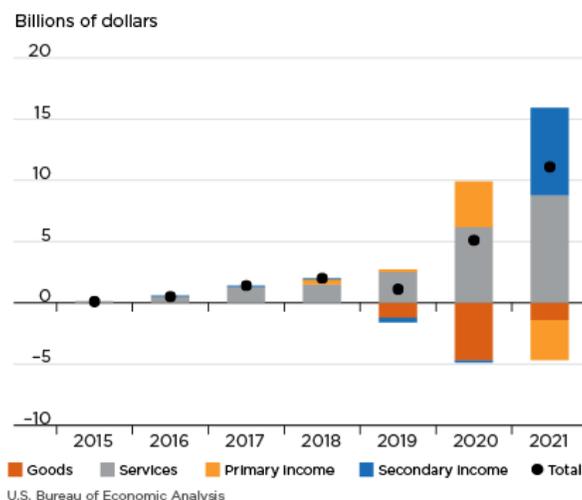
Exports of goods and services and income receipts were revised for 2012–2022. Chart 4 presents the revisions by component. The upward revisions to services reflect newly available and revised source data from BEA's surveys of international services, particularly the financial services benchmark survey. The revisions to primary income reflect newly available and revised source data, particularly from BEA's surveys of direct investment, as well as the improved methodology and source data for FCP and OSTs, which are components of portfolio investment income.

Chart 4. Revisions to Exports of Goods and Services and Income Receipts



Imports of goods and services and income payments were revised for 2015–2021. Chart 5 presents the revisions by component. The upward revisions to services reflect newly available and revised source data from BEA's services surveys, particularly the financial services benchmark survey. The revisions to secondary income reflect the incorporation of updated insurance-related transfers from BEA's insurance services surveys. The revisions to primary income reflect the incorporation of the series break in the historical series for portfolio investment and newly available and revised source data.

Chart 5. Revisions to Imports of Goods and Services and Income Payments



Financial-account highlights

Financial-account statistics were updated to incorporate newly available and revised source data and the improvements described above for 2012–2021 and updated seasonal factors, which only affected quarterly statistics, for 2017–2021 (table C). For most quarters, the revisions to the quarterly statistics did not affect the direction (increase or decrease) of the quarter-to-quarter changes in net borrowing and did not significantly affect the magnitude of the quarter-to-quarter changes in net borrowing (chart 6).

Revisions to net borrowing reflect the combined revisions to net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives, to net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives, and to net transactions in financial derivatives. The revised annual and quarterly financial transactions for each of these major accounts are similar in size to the previously published financial transactions.

Table C. Revisions to Selected Financial-Account Transactions

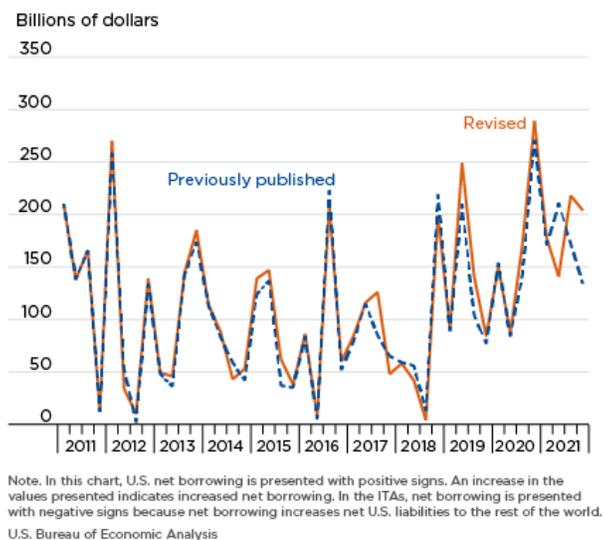
[Billions of dollars]

Selected financial-account transactions	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives (net increase in assets/financial outflow (+)) (line 67):										
Revised	171.4	626.2	865.7	144.1	336.4	1,162.0	429.7	307.2	943.1	1,278.6
Previously published	176.9	649.8	866.7	197.4	335.2	1,190.6	383.8	317.0	809.3	1,213.3
Amount of revision	-5.6	-23.6	-1.0	-53.3	1.2	-28.6	45.9	-9.8	133.8	65.3
Direct investment assets (line 68):										
Revised	377.2	392.8	387.5	302.1	299.8	409.4	-130.7	105.7	271.8	421.7
Previously published	377.2	392.8	387.5	302.1	299.8	409.4	-130.0	122.2	311.7	501.3
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-16.5	-39.9	-79.5
Portfolio investment assets (line 71):										
Revised	243.2	457.7	581.7	107.2	37.5	540.7	381.9	-11.5	406.4	719.1
Previously published	248.8	481.3	582.7	160.4	36.3	569.4	335.3	-13.5	220.0	604.1
Amount of revision	-5.6	-23.6	-1.0	-53.3	1.2	-28.6	46.6	2.0	186.3	115.0
Equity and investment fund shares (line 72):										
Revised	104.0	287.4	431.6	196.9	21.7	139.9	171.3	-25.3	396.0	154.8
Previously published	104.0	287.4	431.6	196.9	21.7	139.9	171.3	-163.4	241.8	153.9
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.1	154.2	0.9
Debt securities (line 73)										
Short term (line 74):										
Revised	-14.2	25.2	10.4	-10.2	-26.2	163.0	60.9	-0.5	-24.9	75.6
Previously published	-8.6	48.8	11.4	43.0	-27.4	191.7	14.3	135.6	-53.8	43.7
Amount of revision	-5.6	-23.6	-1.0	-53.3	1.2	-28.6	46.6	-136.0	28.9	31.9
Long term (line 75):										
Revised	153.4	145.1	139.7	-79.6	42.0	237.8	149.7	14.3	35.3	488.7
Previously published	153.4	145.1	139.7	-79.6	42.0	237.8	149.7	14.3	32.0	406.6
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	82.1
Other investment assets (line 76):										
Revised	-453.5	-221.2	-99.9	-258.8	-3.0	213.5	173.6	208.3	256.0	23.8
Previously published	-453.5	-221.2	-99.9	-258.8	-3.0	213.5	173.6	203.6	268.6	-6.1
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	-12.7	29.9
Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives (net increase in liabilities/financial inflow (+)) (line 91):										
Revised	632.0	1,052.1	1,109.4	503.5	706.7	1,559.2	712.2	831.0	1,635.0	1,977.3
Previously published	632.0	1,052.1	1,109.4	503.5	706.7	1,559.2	711.8	755.7	1,456.5	1,858.8
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	75.3	178.4	118.5
Direct investment liabilities (line 92):										
Revised	250.3	288.1	251.9	511.4	474.4	380.8	214.7	314.7	148.9	448.3
Previously published	250.3	288.1	251.9	511.4	474.4	380.8	214.3	302.2	211.3	449.6
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.5	-62.4	-1.3
Portfolio investment liabilities (line 95):										
Revised	747.0	512.0	697.6	213.9	231.3	790.8	303.1	233.5	946.6	676.1
Previously published	747.0	512.0	697.6	213.9	231.3	790.8	303.1	177.2	710.2	583.2
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	236.4	92.9
Equity and investment fund shares (line 96):										
Revised	239.1	-62.6	154.3	-187.3	-139.7	149.6	156.9	-291.4	687.4	-19.6
Previously published	239.1	-62.6	154.3	-187.3	-139.7	149.6	156.9	-244.1	648.4	-8.5
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-47.3	39.0	-11.1
Debt securities (line 97)										
Short term (line 98):										
Revised	16.3	45.7	22.4	45.8	-12.2	11.9	30.4	-33.1	269.2	-61.5
Previously published	16.3	45.7	22.4	45.8	-12.2	11.9	30.4	-33.1	272.5	-26.1
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	-3.3	-35.4
Long term (line 99):										
Revised	491.6	529.0	520.9	355.4	383.1	629.3	115.8	558.0	-10.0	757.1
Previously published	491.6	529.0	520.9	355.4	383.1	629.3	115.8	454.4	-210.7	617.8
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.6	200.7	139.3
Other investment liabilities (line 100):										
Revised	-365.3	251.9	160.0	-221.9	1.0	387.6	194.4	282.8	539.5	852.9
Previously published	-365.3	251.9	160.0	-221.9	1.0	387.6	194.4	276.4	535.1	825.9
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.4	26.9
Financial derivatives other than reserves, net transactions (line 107):										
Revised	7.1	2.2	-54.3	-27.0	7.8	24.0	-20.4	-41.7	-5.1	-41.9
Previously published	7.1	2.2	-54.3	-27.0	7.8	24.0	-20.4	-41.7	-5.8	-41.7
Amount of revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.2
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) from financial-account transactions (line 117):										
Revised	-453.6	-423.7	-298.1	-386.4	-362.4	-373.2	-302.9	-565.5	-697.0	-740.6
Previously published	-448.0	-400.1	-297.1	-333.1	-363.6	-344.6	-348.4	-480.4	-653.0	-687.1
Amount of revision	-5.6	-23.6	-1.0	-53.3	1.2	-28.6	45.5	-85.1	-44.0	-53.5

(*) Transactions between +/- \$50,000,000.

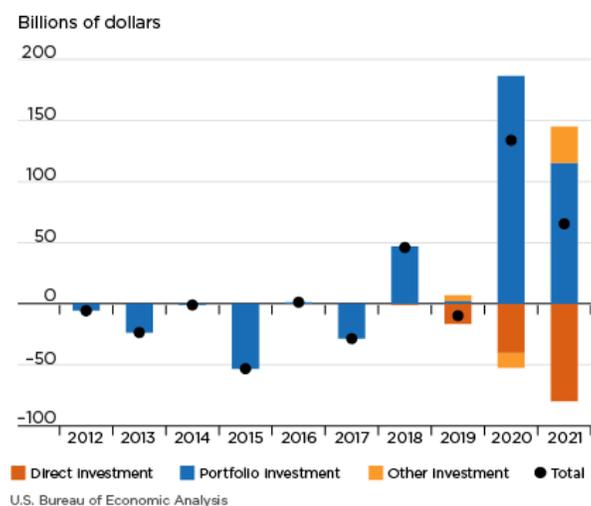
Note. Line numbers refer to ITA table 1.2 on BEA's website.

Chart 6. Quarterly Net Borrowing from Financial-Account Transactions



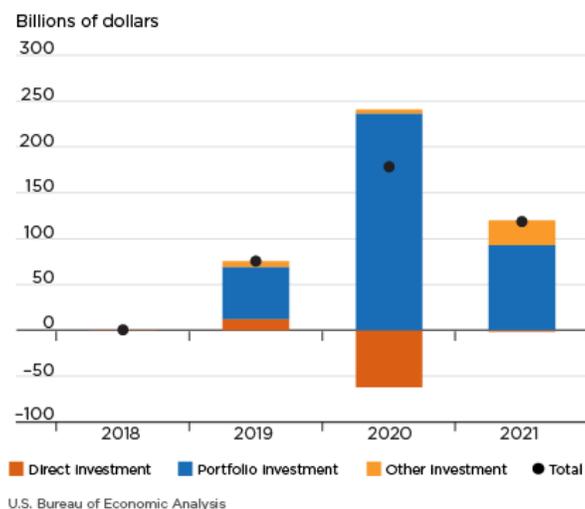
Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives was revised for 2012–2021 (chart 7). The methodology change for short-term portfolio investment was the only source of revisions for 2012–2017 and drove the upward revision for 2018. Direct investment assets were revised down for 2019–2021, reflecting revised source data from BEA's direct investment surveys. For 2020, the upward revision to portfolio assets was related to the series break in the TIC SLT data. For 2021, the revision to portfolio assets was due to revised source data for long-term debt and the methodology change for short-term debt.

Chart 7. Revisions to Net U.S. Acquisition of Financial Assets Excluding Financial Derivatives



Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives was revised for 2018–2021 (chart 8). Revisions for 2019–2021 were mainly due to long-term portfolio debt securities, reflecting the smoothing of a large break in series in the TIC data. The revision for 2021 was also due to updated source data.³ Downward revisions to direct investment for 2019–2021 reflect newly available and revised BEA survey data.

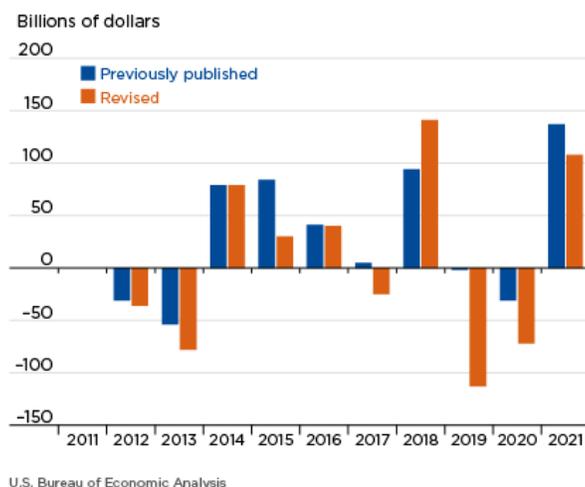
Chart 8. Revisions to Net U.S. Incurrence of Liabilities Excluding Financial Derivatives



Statistical discrepancy

The statistical discrepancy is the difference between net acquisition of assets and net incurrence of liabilities in the financial account (including financial derivatives) less the difference between total credits and total debits recorded in the current and capital accounts. In principle, the combined deficit (or surplus) on recorded transactions in the current and capital accounts should equal net borrowing (or net lending) measured by recorded transactions in the financial account. In practice, however, they differ because of incomplete source data, gaps in coverage, and timing differences. Table A and chart 9 present the previously published and revised statistical discrepancy for 2012–2021.

Chart 9. Statistical Discrepancy



2022 Annual Update in a Historical Context

The 2022 annual update represents the first annual update of statistics for 2021, the second annual update of statistics for 2020, and the third annual update of statistics for 2019. Revisions to the quarterly statistics are mostly similar in size to typical first, second, and third annual updates that were released each June in 2000–2021 (for statistics for 1999–2020), while revisions to the annual statistics are smaller than in previous updates.¹

As shown in table I, the majority of mean absolute revisions (MARs) for the quarterly and annual statistics for both the current-account balance and net lending/borrowing from financial-account transactions are smaller than MARs from past years. (In this table, a “ratio” value less than 1 indicates that the June 2022 revisions are smaller than average revisions in past annual updates.)

Table I. Comparison of Revisions From the 2022 Annual Update With Revisions From Previous Annual Updates

Quarterly and annual statistics	MAR from the 2022 annual update	MAR from previous annual updates	Ratio ¹
Balance on current account			
Quarterly statistics			
2019 ²	0.125	0.121	1.04
2020 ³	0.108	0.134	0.80
2021 ⁴	0.108	0.147	0.74
Annual statistics			
2019 ²	0.124	0.103	1.20
2020 ³	0.016	0.115	0.14
2021 ⁴	0.109	0.128	0.85
Net lending or borrowing from financial-account transactions			
Quarterly statistics			
2019 ²	0.404	0.429	0.94
2020 ³	0.239	0.615	0.39
2021 ⁴	0.849	0.658	1.29
Annual statistics			
2019 ²	0.405	0.311	1.30
2020 ³	0.201	0.294	0.68
2021 ⁴	0.235	0.355	0.66

MAR Mean absolute revision

1. Ratio is MAR from the 2022 annual update divided by MAR from previous annual updates.
2. Revisions to statistics on transactions for 2019 are compared with revisions in previous third annual updates in 2002–2021.
3. Revisions to statistics on transactions for 2020 are compared with revisions in previous second annual updates in 2001–2021.
4. Revisions to statistics on transactions for 2021 are compared with revisions in previous first annual updates in 2000–2021.

Note. All revisions are computed as a percentage of trend current-dollar gross domestic product.

Geometric means of MARs ratios are shown in table II for some of the main aggregates and balances. To illustrate, the value of 0.85 for the balance on the current account in the first column of table II is the geometric mean of 1.04, 0.80, and 0.74 from the third column of table I. The 2022 revisions to exports of goods and services and income receipts, and to imports of goods and services and income payments, were both considerably smaller than historical revisions, particularly for the annual statistics. While the 2022 revisions to components of imports of goods and services and income payments also are small relative to historical averages, the revisions to two components of exports of goods and services and income receipts—namely, exports of services and primary income receipts—are somewhat larger than historical averages. The largest relative revisions in the main aggregates and balances were in services exports and the balance on goods and services.

Table II. Ratios of Revisions From the 2022 Annual Update to Revisions From Previous Annual Updates
 [Geometric mean of ratios of MARS]¹

Selected current- and financial-account aggregates and balances	Quarterly statistics	Annual statistics
Exports of goods and services and income receipts	0.51	0.24
Goods exports	0.65	0.41
Services exports	1.82	1.96
Primary income receipts	1.25	1.16
Imports of goods and services and income payments	0.24	0.12
Goods imports	0.49	0.64
Services imports	0.95	0.88
Primary income payments	0.24	0.10
Net U.S. acquisition of financial assets excluding financial derivatives	1.11	0.64
Net U.S. incurrence of liabilities excluding financial derivatives	1.24	1.74
Balance on goods	0.71	0.83
Balance on services	1.32	1.49
Balance on goods and services	1.47	2.10
Balance on primary income	1.08	1.02
Balance on secondary income	0.49	0.35
Balance on current account	0.85	0.53
Net lending/borrowing from financial account	0.78	0.84
Addenda:		
Exports of goods and services and income payments excluding effects of the 2014 definitional changes ²	0.63	0.30
Imports of goods and services and income receipts excluding effects of the 2014 definitional changes ²	0.41	0.22

MARS Mean absolute revisions

1. Geometric mean computed over three ratios: (1) ratio of MAR of statistics for 2021 to MAR from other first annual updates; (2) ratio of MAR of statistics for 2020 to MAR from other second annual updates; (3) ratio of MAR of statistics for 2019 to MAR from other third annual updates.
2. See the discussion in the text.

Table II also presents two addenda ratios that exclude the effects in the historical averages of definitional changes implemented in the 2014 comprehensive restructuring of the ITAs. In 2014, "exports of goods and services and income receipts" and "imports of goods and services and income payments" were redefined to include secondary income receipts and secondary income payments, respectively. Previously, secondary income statistics were only published on a net basis in "balance on secondary income."² Inclusion of gross secondary income flows in the current-account aggregates resulted in revisions to these series for 2014 that were much larger than typical years. To avoid the distortions created by these redefinitions, the values in the addenda are based on calculations of 2014 revisions that use a common definition for the revised and the previously published estimates that excludes secondary income. The recalculated 2014 revisions are more similar to typical revisions of the aggregates, so the historical averages used in computing the ratios in the addenda are more reflective of typical revisions than those used for computing ratios shown in the main body of the table. In the addenda, revisions on both the export and import sides are larger than those shown in the main body of the table but remain smaller than historical revisions.

1. All revisions are computed as a percentage of trend current-dollar gross domestic product (GDP), which is derived using a Hodrick-Prescott filter to separate out the quarter-to-quarter deviations from the time series trend. For additional information on trend GDP calculation, see footnote 17 of Ryan Howley, "[An Analysis of the Reliability of BEA's International Transactions Accounts](#)," *Survey* 97 (February 2017).
2. For more information on the 2014 comprehensive restructuring, see Jeffrey R. Bogen, Mai-Chi Hoang, Kristy L. Howell, and Erin M. Whitaker, "[Comprehensive Restructuring and Annual Revision of the U.S. International Transactions Accounts](#)," *Survey* 94 (July 2014).

Acknowledgments

Paul Farello, Associate Director for International Economics; Patricia Abaroa, Chief of the Balance of Payments Division; and Jessica Hanson, Chief of the Direct Investment Division, provided overall supervision of the preparation of this year's annual update of the ITAs. Mai-Chi Hoang was responsible for scheduling and coordination.

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Secretarial and program assistance: Jada Bailey and Kathleen Rawson.

Appendix A. Quarterly Revisions to U.S. International Transactions—Continues

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

Quarters	Balance on goods and services			Balance on primary income			Balance on secondary income		
	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision
2012:Q1	-142,655	-142,655	0	52,811	52,795	-16	-24,052	-24,052	0
Q2	-134,888	-134,888	0	48,329	48,313	-16	-23,428	-23,428	0
Q3	-125,229	-125,229	0	48,631	48,615	-16	-22,252	-22,252	0
Q4	-123,134	-123,134	0	48,153	48,136	-17	-20,402	-20,402	0
2013:Q1	-115,453	-115,453	0	45,308	45,291	-17	-20,761	-20,761	0
Q2	-114,614	-114,614	0	48,579	48,564	-15	-23,111	-23,111	0
Q3	-112,890	-112,890	0	51,420	51,407	-13	-23,909	-23,909	0
Q4	-103,904	-103,904	0	50,213	50,198	-15	-20,334	-20,334	0
2014:Q1	-120,492	-120,492	0	50,664	50,648	-16	-21,070	-21,070	0
Q2	-122,205	-122,205	0	48,387	48,371	-16	-13,335	-13,335	0
Q3	-117,542	-117,542	0	54,283	54,265	-18	-25,912	-25,912	0
Q4	-123,713	-123,713	0	46,969	46,950	-19	-26,022	-26,022	0
2015:Q1	-121,459	-121,500	-41	46,974	46,949	-25	-24,819	-24,844	-25
Q2	-120,941	-120,763	178	44,290	44,264	-26	-22,972	-22,976	-4
Q3	-126,376	-126,186	190	44,606	44,561	-45	-28,301	-28,302	-1
Q4	-122,647	-122,327	320	49,505	49,430	-75	-26,751	-26,760	-9
2016:Q1	-120,528	-120,152	376	45,073	44,929	-144	-28,778	-28,792	-14
Q2	-119,150	-118,798	352	45,352	45,208	-144	-26,875	-26,891	-16
Q3	-117,806	-117,082	724	46,354	46,225	-129	-28,676	-28,705	-29
Q4	-123,991	-123,427	564	60,242	60,080	-162	-28,787	-28,811	-24
2017:Q1	-124,233	-124,349	-116	59,650	59,327	-323	-20,320	-20,325	-5
Q2	-131,484	-130,862	622	56,828	57,293	465	-30,422	-30,443	-21
Q3	-124,635	-123,570	1,065	67,585	68,358	773	-27,274	-27,286	-12
Q4	-132,388	-131,563	825	75,482	72,963	-2,519	-30,495	-30,564	-69
2018:Q1	-140,186	-139,473	713	70,374	69,335	-1,039	-27,457	-27,485	-28
Q2	-131,162	-132,245	-1,083	66,417	66,808	391	-28,839	-28,903	-64
Q3	-151,023	-149,782	1,241	59,131	59,004	-127	-27,982	-27,966	16
Q4	-158,579	-157,094	1,485	63,209	60,128	-3,081	-32,139	-32,176	-37
2019:Q1	-146,627	-145,208	1,419	54,497	62,829	8,332	-34,977	-34,931	46
Q2	-152,367	-148,424	3,943	60,267	63,835	3,568	-31,815	-32,606	-791
Q3	-148,609	-141,542	7,067	60,332	61,688	1,356	-29,208	-29,798	-590
Q4	-128,737	-124,501	4,236	56,823	55,202	-1,621	-31,725	-32,501	-776
2020:Q1	-134,248	-129,705	4,543	51,464	55,486	4,022	-32,004	-33,200	-1,196
Q2	-158,549	-155,586	2,963	34,524	33,829	-695	-29,841	-30,527	-686
Q3	-187,101	-179,037	8,064	48,257	41,551	-6,706	-33,519	-33,806	-287
Q4	-196,787	-189,661	7,126	54,216	32,224	-21,992	-32,508	-31,266	1,242
2021:Q1	-204,067	-197,191	6,876	50,056	40,906	-9,150	-33,518	-32,455	1,063
Q2	-204,954	-203,715	1,239	38,684	28,027	-10,657	-30,083	-30,714	-631
Q3	-223,392	-219,142	4,250	41,922	33,568	-8,354	-38,401	-40,800	-2,399
Q4	-228,970	-225,000	3,970	44,246	36,993	-7,253	-33,156	-36,831	-3,675

Appendix A. Quarterly Revisions to U.S. International Transactions-Table Ends

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted]

Quarters	Balance on current account			Balance on capital account			Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) from financial-account transactions		
	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision
2012:Q1	-113,896	-113,912	-16	-2,047	-2,047	0	-258,914	-270,170	-11,256
Q2	-109,987	-110,004	-17	-1,794	-1,794	0	-53,109	-34,293	18,816
Q3	-98,850	-98,866	-16	-1,525	-1,525	0	-1,628	-10,418	-8,790
Q4	-95,382	-95,400	-18	6,297	6,297	0	-134,382	-138,729	-4,347
2013:Q1	-90,907	-90,923	-16	-1,671	-1,671	0	-47,936	-48,635	-699
Q2	-89,146	-89,161	-15	-1,882	-1,882	0	-35,979	-46,301	-10,322
Q3	-85,379	-85,392	-13	-1,462	-1,462	0	-141,903	-144,167	-2,264
Q4	-74,025	-74,041	-16	-1,544	-1,544	0	-174,276	-184,554	-10,278
2014:Q1	-90,898	-90,914	-16	-2,361	-2,361	0	-113,490	-113,573	-83
Q2	-87,153	-87,169	-16	-1,298	-1,298	0	-82,615	-87,997	-5,382
Q3	-89,171	-89,189	-18	-1,220	-1,220	0	-58,651	-43,297	15,354
Q4	-102,766	-102,784	-18	-1,655	-1,655	0	-42,320	-53,217	-10,897
2015:Q1	-99,304	-99,395	-91	-2,999	-2,999	0	-124,436	-139,237	-14,801
Q2	-99,622	-99,475	147	-1,266	-1,266	0	-137,039	-147,496	-10,457
Q3	-110,070	-109,927	143	-2,184	-2,184	0	-36,886	-62,039	-25,153
Q4	-99,892	-99,657	235	-1,490	-1,490	0	-34,782	-37,628	-2,846
2016:Q1	-104,234	-104,015	219	-2,236	-2,236	0	-84,133	-85,978	-1,845
Q2	-100,673	-100,481	192	-1,078	-1,078	0	-4,687	-7,785	-3,098
Q3	-100,127	-99,562	565	-1,352	-1,352	0	-222,890	-208,820	14,070
Q4	-92,536	-92,158	378	-1,940	-1,940	0	-51,922	-59,845	-7,923
2017:Q1	-84,903	-85,347	-444	-2,116	-2,116	0	-79,387	-83,621	-4,234
Q2	-105,077	-104,012	1,065	-1,999	-1,999	0	-114,592	-116,058	-1,466
Q3	-84,324	-82,498	1,826	18,213	18,213	0	-85,388	-126,042	-40,654
Q4	-87,401	-89,164	-1,763	-1,703	-1,703	0	-65,221	-47,515	17,706
2018:Q1	-97,269	-97,622	-353	-1,347	-1,347	0	-59,376	-57,668	1,708
Q2	-93,584	-94,340	-756	-2,937	-2,937	0	-56,343	-41,857	14,486
Q3	-119,874	-118,744	1,130	-449	-449	0	-13,199	-4,293	8,906
Q4	-127,508	-129,143	-1,635	472	472	0	-219,448	-199,054	20,394
2019:Q1	-127,106	-117,311	9,795	-2,732	-2,733	-1	-89,292	-91,189	-1,897
Q2	-123,915	-117,195	6,720	-865	-866	-1	-209,551	-249,490	-39,939
Q3	-117,485	-109,652	7,833	-899	-899	0	-104,132	-140,552	-36,420
Q4	-103,640	-101,800	1,840	-1,947	-1,957	-10	-77,402	-84,293	-6,891
2020:Q1	-114,788	-107,420	7,368	-2,867	-2,878	-11	-154,122	-149,799	4,323
Q2	-153,866	-152,283	1,583	-946	-957	-11	-84,255	-86,626	-2,371
Q3	-172,362	-171,293	1,069	-550	-561	-11	-143,408	-171,626	-28,218
Q4	-175,079	-188,702	-13,623	-1,124	-1,136	-12	-271,199	-288,929	-17,730
2021:Q1	-187,529	-188,740	-1,211	-2,743	-2,740	3	-170,709	-177,654	-6,945
Q2	-196,353	-206,402	-10,049	-863	-881	-18	-211,262	-140,900	70,362
Q3	-219,872	-226,375	-6,503	3,004	2,990	-14	-171,516	-218,096	-46,580
Q4	-217,880	-224,837	-6,957	-1,844	-1,844	0	-133,616	-203,948	-70,332

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1. Results of the annual update of the U.S. International Investment Position (IIP) Accounts were also released in June. For a discussion of the revisions to the IIP Accounts, see Erin Whitaker, “[U.S. Net International Investment Position: First Quarter 2022 and Annual Update](#)” in this issue of the *Survey of Current Business*.
 2. For more information, see [A Guide to BEA's Services Surveys](#) on BEA's website.
 3. Revised data from the following TIC surveys were incorporated: (1) Reports by Financial Institutions of Liabilities to, and Claims on, Foreign Residents by U.S. Residents (liabilities) and (2) Reports of Liabilities to, and Claims on, Unaffiliated Foreign Residents by U.S. Resident Non-Financial Institutions (liabilities).