22. Financial assets and liabilities

The amount of financial assets and liabilities held by government has significant political and economic importance. The assets reflect a source of additional income available to government and a source of funds that it can draw on without necessarily increasing liabilities, for example as an additional lever to protect its currency when money markets exert prohibitive upward pressure on bond yields say. The liabilities reflect the debts accumulated by government and, so, provide an indication of the structural nature of debt interest payments (which add to government deficit). This matters because, in general, the higher the liabilities the higher the perceived risk of default (and therefore the higher the risk premium required by the market). Typically, this cycle can eventually force governments to either cut spending or raise taxes. General government gross debt's importance, and, in particular, the importance of sustainable levels of debt, is reflected in the European Maastricht criteria, where it is one of the two measures referred to in the Excessive Deficit Procedure.

Definition

The SNA defines the following as financial assets: monetary gold and special drawing rights; currency and deposits; securities other than shares; shares and other equity; loans; insurance technical reserves; and other accounts receivable/payable.

The valuations of both assets and liabilities in the balance sheets should be at the market prices at the end of the year and preferably with the accounts consolidating assets and liabilities between all general government sectors.

The measure used by the European Commission as part of the excessive debt procedure (General Government Gross Debt) is also consolidated but is based on nominal valuations, that is, the amount contractually agreed to be repaid by government on maturity. It also excludes any liabilities relating to shares and other equity, insurance technical reserves, and other accounts payable and also financial derivatives (part of securities other than shares).

Comparability

Data are not consolidated for: Chile, Japan, Korea and United Kingdom.

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Mexican data are compiled by the Central Bank (Banco de Mexico). All available information is obtained from financial corporations (sector S12) which is the only sector for which Mexico has recorded detailed counterparts data (end of year flows).

Source

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Further reading

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Percentage of GDP

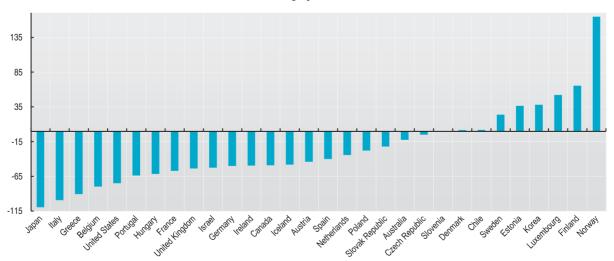
	Financial assets							Liabilities						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	27.9	28.8	29.1	28.7	30.3	29.5	28.0	29.0	27.8	26.6	29.1	37.4	42.0	46.8
Austria	32.7	32.4	32.0	33.6	33.6	34.1	33.8	70.6	66.4	63.3	68.3	74.0	78.2	79.8
Belgium	13.9	14.6	14.8	19.4	20.3	19.8	20.7	95.9	91.6	87.9	92.7	99.8	99.5	102.0
Canada	42.3	45.9	45.1	47.4	55.1	55.1	52.7	91.2	89.2	83.9	89.1	102.9	104.2	106.2
Chile	8.5	13.2	18.3	29.6	19.6	17.5	23.1	17.4	14.1	12.2	12.4	13.4	15.6	18.1
Czech Republic	45.0	45.1	46.5	41.1	43.6	40.1	42.2	32.8	32.6	31.0	34.4	40.9	45.1	48.0
Denmark	35.3	39.3	38.2	47.6	55.8	56.2	58.2	45.9	41.2	34.3	41.4	51.3	54.6	61.5
Estonia	40.2	39.5	36.5	34.4	42.0	49.0		8.2	8.0	7.2	8.3	12.4	12.5	
Finland	107.0	115.0	113.9	92.6	114.6	123.4	112.0	48.4	45.6	41.4	40.3	51.8	57.8	57.9
France	33.6	34.6	37.3	33.4	39.2	38.1	37.0	78.9	73.9	73.0	79.2	91.2	95.4	99.9
Germany	22.1	22.0	23.0	25.0	28.0	36.0	34.9	71.8	69.8	65.7	69.7	77.4	86.0	86.3
Greece	29.7	29.9	32.8	27.6	33.4	35.8	36.5	113.4	117.2	115.2	118.6	134.3	126.4	103.7
Hungary	22.5	20.6	19.9	25.4	27.0	26.0	33.5	68.8	72.4	73.6	77.1	86.7	87.5	86.1
Iceland	39.0	49.6	54.3	76.2	79.9	76.9	78.9	52.6	57.4	53.3	102.2	119.8	125.0	134.2
Ireland	26.2	27.1	28.9	37.2	44.2	42.9		33.0	29.3	29.5	50.7	71.9	92.5	
Israel ¹	44.6	43.5	39.0	34.3	36.3	33.7		102.3	90.4	88.1	86.7	89.5	86.4	
Italy	26.1	26.6	25.3	24.9	27.1	27.2	25.8	119.8	117.2	112.4	114.8	128.0	126.6	119.9
Japan	106.3	107.1	102.0	96.8	108.8	105.4		184.9	184.7	184.5	188.8	212.2	215.0	
Korea	61.4	65.3	69.0	68.1	72.5	72.4	72.7	25.6	28.6	28.8	30.4	33.5	34.3	36.1
Luxembourg		62.4	66.1	72.9	76.9	77.8	70.7		11.5	11.3	19.3	19.0	25.8	25.8
Mexico	4.0	5.4	7.2	7.8	8.3			31.2	28.9	28.2	30.1	37.7		
Netherlands	25.7	22.9	23.7	37.8	38.0	37.2	37.2	60.7	54.5	51.5	64.8	67.6	71.6	75.9
New Zealand			45.4							40.7				
Norway	168.2	192.6	195.7	177.8	205.6	214.5	194.1	47.8	59.0	56.8	54.3	48.9	49.6	33.8
Poland	31.3	32.8	34.8	37.3	36.3	34.6	31.6	54.1	54.2	50.4	55.5	58.4	62.6	63.6
Portugal	27.2	27.4	25.8	26.6	28.8	33.8	43.3	77.7	77.5	75.5	80.8	93.5	97.7	97.5
Slovak Republic	34.2	27.2	26.2	22.9	24.2	23.7	21.8	37.4	35.0	33.5	32.2	40.4	45.9	48.0
Slovenia	42.5	43.8	47.5	35.4	43.9	47.3	48.4	34.0	33.8	30.6	30.4	44.0	48.2	52.1
Spain	21.7	23.9	24.6	25.1	28.9	27.5	27.5	50.8	46.2	42.4	47.7	62.9	67.7	76.9
Sweden	68.9	73.0	72.2	64.8	74.5	73.0	69.9	61.2	54.3	49.8	50.0	52.2	49.3	49.2
Switzerland	43.4	40.3	41.5	36.0	39.3			51.4	45.5	42.4	38.7	37.5		
Turkey														
United Kingdom	26.1	25.5	25.0	30.5	35.2	35.2	36.5	53.0	52.8	53.3	63.6	79.1	88.9	104.4
United States	18.5	17.8	18.6	22.0	23.1	23.7	20.8	67.9	66.6	67.0	76.0	89.5	98.6	103.0
Euro area														
OECD-Total														

 $1. \ \ Information on data for Israel: \ http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.$

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762862

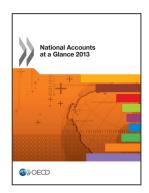
Figure 22.1. Financial net worth of general government

Percentage of GDP, 2010



Note: Information on data for Israel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932762159



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