Recent Trends in Institutional Investors Statistics

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Data to measure and analyse the increasing role of institutional investors in capital markets has been collected and published by the OECD for a number of years. This dataset is now integrated in the framework of the OECD Financial Accounts. This article presents an overview of institutional investors' assets, their components and their development in the aggregate and by country.

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The authors are statisticians in the Division of National Accounts and Financial Statistics in the OECD Statistics Directorate. The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the OECD or the governments of its Member countries. The authors are solely responsible for any errors.

I. Background

Institutional investors statistics are integrated into OECD Financial Accounts

Data to measure and analyse the increasing role of institutional investors in capital markets has been collected and published by the OECD for a number of years. In 2004, the OECD Working Party on Financial Statistics decided to pursue this activity but to integrate it in the framework of the OECD Financial Accounts. Therefore, an additional yearly table (Table 7IA) was sent to OECD member countries in parallel to the joint OECD/Eurostat questionnaire on financial accounts.

II. Methodology

Presenting an overview of institutional investors' assets

Six asset types and four main types of institutional investors The purpose of this article is to present an overview of institutional investors' assets based on the OECD "Institutional Investors' assets" (table 7IA) data collected from Central Banks and National Statistical Offices¹. It has been prepared by the OECD Financial Statistics section. The OECD database is accessible via DotStat, the OECD online data warehouse, under the theme "Finance" http://dotstat/wbos/index.aspx.

For each country the database contains information broken down

- by asset type: Currency and deposits (AF2), Securities other than shares (AF33), Loans (AF4), Shares and other equities (AF5), Other financial assets and Total non-financial assets (AN). While the sub-classification of the above assets corresponds to SNA93, a further breakdown between assets issued by residents and non-residents is available for the instruments AF33, AF4 and AF5;
- by type of institutional investor: (1) Investment funds,
 (2) Insurance companies, (3) Pension funds, and (4)
 Other forms of institutional savings. Sub-categories of these type of investors are also available: within the investment funds category, one distinguishes *Openend companies*, further broken down into *Money market funds* and *Other mutual funds*, and *Closed-end companies*, of which *Real estate funds. Insurance companies* are broken down into *Life insurance companies* and *Non-life insurance companies*.

Non-consolidated data In order to improve the comparability across countries, non*to improve* consolidated data are used in this article, as consolidated data are not comparability always available. Monetary values are expressed in USD constant prices (reference year, 2000) to eliminate the effects of inflation and exchange rates.

Total of 17 countries overall OECD activity

Total OECD figures are based on 17 countries for which data are represents over 90% of comparable over the period 1995-2005 (instead of 30 countries - of which data for 12 countries are not comparable over the period and one, New Zealand, does not report any data on institutional investors' assets). However, these 17 countries represent more than 90% of institutional investors' activity within all OECD countries.

> Total OECD (17) figures comprise Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Presentation III.

General trends over the This article presents, in tables and graphs, general trends of period 1995-2007 institutional investors' assets across OECD countries over the period 1995-2007 as well as details of the composition of institutional investors' portfolio by country. It also provides information on the weight of assets issued by non-residents as well as on the relative importance of non-financial assets held by institutional investors.

Institutional investors have been gaining in importance

Degree of institutionalisation differs markedly across countries

Institutional investors have been gaining in importance in OECD countries: within the OECD (17) area, institutional investors recorded increases in their assets with a yearly average of 6.6 per cent over the period 1995-2005. Total institutional investors' assets in the OECD area amounted to more than US\$ 40.3 trillion in 2005, corresponding to 162.6 per cent of GDP. The United States holds the lion's share, with the half of the market share, followed by Japan and the United Kingdom with respectively 18% and 8.4% of the area.

The degree of institutionalisation differs markedly across countries: differences in term of percentage of financial assets held by institutional investors over GDP ranged from 6.1% in Turkey to 483.4% in Ireland (Table 1). During the period 1995-2005, this percentage for OECD countries raised from 110.2% to 162.6%. Some countries, where the financial assets in proportion to GDP are structurally low compared to the other countries, experienced a high annual average growth during the period: Poland (36.4%), Turkey (28.3%) and Hungary (21%) (Figure 1).

The data providers are: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Oesterreichische Nationalbank, National Bank of Belgium, Statistics Canada, Czech Statistical Office, Statistics Denmark, Statistics Finland, Banque de France, Bundesbank (Germany), Bank of Greece, Magyar Nemzeti Bank (Hungary), Central Bank of Iceland, Central Statistics Office Ireland, Banca d'Italia, Economic and Social Research Institute - Cabinet Office (Japan), The Bank of Korea, Ministry of Finance (Mexico), Statistics Netherlands, Statistics Norway, Central Statistical Office, Banco de Portugal, National Bank of Slovakia, Banco de España, Statistics Sweden, Swiss National Bank, Treasury CMB (Turkey), Office for National Statistics (United Kingdom), and United States Federal Reserve Board.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	82.6	90.5	102.4	110.2	122.2	126.1	126.0	118.3	120.6	129.6	141.5	152.3	
Austria	43.5	50.2	57.6	65.0	78.6	84.1	87.0	90.7	97.9	105.8	125.3	130.3	128.2
Belgium	31.0	35.8	44.3	70.5	79.8	83.0	84.6	80.1	87.0	95.6	105.0	110.7	111.1
Canada	94.0	107.9	118.6	126.2	131.6	128.1	125.2	117.7	122.2	127.5	134.1	144.4	146.4
Czech Republic	16.7	17.5	15.5	13.5	15.9	16.3	13.8	16.8	17.1	19.5	19.0	18.4	22.4
Denmark	83.2	89.7	100.0	106.8	120.5	123.3	121.1	118.9	130.4	150.3	172.6	176.6	181.3
Finland	50.4	59.1	63.7	70.0	90.9	86.1	82.5	83.1	92.9	103.4	120.9	133.1	132.4
France	75.9	84.6	95.0	104.5	123.5	130.7	129.6	123.9	131.6	147.6	160.2	174.0	171.4
Germany	56.4	63.4	74.6	84.0	97.0	99.3	99.3	97.2	105.2	107.3	116.0	119.1	117.3
Greece	11.5	15.4	23.5	26.9	36.2	30.1	25.5	22.2	23.0	22.6	19.3	16.7	15.3
Hungary ⁽²⁾	3.4	4.3	7.5	8.9	11.0	12.6	14.2	16.2	16.4	19.0	24.5	28.4	32.9
Iceland							105.5	112.1	129.5	145.0	167.9	180.3	198.1
Ireland							334.1	331.5	362.8	389.3	483.4	549.0	555.3
Italy	25.9	33.4	44.9	65.5	96.8	94.3	90.6	84.8	90.0	90.9	97.1	98.1	86.7
Japan	98.7	94.5	101.5	102.1	110.8	106.1	104.2	107.4	117.5	123.5	145.2	148.4	
Korea					•			67.6	64.9	68.6	73.9	80.1	91.6
Luxembourg ⁽³⁾	37.1	54.8	77.7	93.8	104.2	108.6	114.2	106.9	117.7	129.9	149.6		
Mexico ⁽²⁾	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	5.3	4.6	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.3	8.2	9.7	
Netherlands	146.0	158.5	170.4	181.4	197.9	189.5	176.3	159.1	171.3	182.4	201.8	206.4	196.9
New Zealand													
Norway	42.8	43.6	46.4	45.4	51.8	44.8	43.3	42.3	48.0	50.3	54.8	58.3	61.9
Poland ⁽⁴⁾	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.1	4.4	6.8	9.4	13.0	15.8	18.5	23.6	30.1	
Portugal ⁽²⁾	18.1	21.3	47.4	52.7	53.8	52.1	50.6	49.9	53.6	54.4	63.1	66.6	65.4
Slovak Republic ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾						0.6	6.5	7.3	9.7	11.8	15.6	16.2	
Spain	33.5	43.7	54.8	62.9	63.3	59.2	58.0	56.2	60.5	63.5	66.1	64.6	60.5
Sweden ⁽³⁾	48.6	58.3	66.9	73.7	87.1	87.0	127.7	108.0	120.5	128.8	150.7	159.3	
Switzerland					206.9	214.1	212.5	192.7	208.8	219.3	253.6		
Turkey	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.9	5.5	5.6	6.1	4.4	•
United Kingdom	162.1	170.6	192.5	200.3	224.9	210.3	191.8	165.4	175.4	181.4	207.4	-	
United States	140.8	151.6	166.9	180.7	195.4	185.1	177.4	163.1	181.7	187.8	191.2	202.5	211.2
OECD (17) total ⁽⁶⁾	110.2	116.8	129.4	139.0	152.8	146.8	141.5	132.9	145.8	152.2	162.6	•	

Table 1. Financial assets of institutional investors

In per cent of GDP (1)

1. Investment companies, insurance companies, pension funds and other forms of institutional savings, non-consolidated data.

2. Excluding investment companies: Hungary (1995-96), Portugal (1995-97) and Mexico (1995-98).

3. Including only insurance companies: Luxembourg (1995-2005), Sweden (1995-2000).

4. Excluding pension funds: Poland (1995-98), Slovak Republic (2000-05).

5. Excluding insurance and pension funds: Slovak Republic (2000)

6. OECD (17) total excludes countries for which data are not available or comparable over the period 1995-2005.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	273	310	367	416	479	504	523	506	537	593	667	740	
Austria	72	85	99	116	145	161	167	177	193	214	260	280	284
Belgium	63	74	94	153	178	193	198	190	209	236	264	287	296
Canada	557	649	744	824	907	929	924	894	945	1017	1100	1222	1272
Czech Republic	9	10	8	7	9	9	8	10	10	12	13	13	17
Denmark	116	128	148	161	186	197	195	193	212	250	294	313	326
Finland	49	59	68	78	105	105	103	106	120	139	167	193	200
France	878	989	1135	1292	1578	1736	1753	1693	1818	2089	2310	2564	2581
Germany	971	1101	1320	1517	1786	1887	1911	1870	2019	2085	2271	2401	2422
Greece	12	17	27	32	44	38	34	30	33	34	30	27	26
Hungary ⁽²⁾	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	14	17	20
Iceland				•	•	•	10	10	12	14	18	20	23
Ireland				•	•	•	341	361	412	463	612	735	788
Italy	259	337	462	683	1025	1035	1012	952	1010	1036	1112	1144	1026
Japan	4386	4314	4711	4639	5028	4952	4874	5036	5589	6033	7229	7565	
Korea				•				384	380	421	472	539	646
Luxembourg ⁽³⁾	6	8	13	16	19	22	24	23	26	30	36		
Mexico ⁽²⁾	7	6	7	8	32	30	42	45	48	50	58	71	80
Netherlands	454	509	573	634	727	724	686	619	669	728	821	871	860
New Zealand				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Norway	60	64	72	73	84	75	74	74	84	92	103	112	124
Poland ⁽⁴⁾	2	3	4	5	7	12	16	23	29	36	47	64	
Portugal ⁽²⁾	17	20	46	53	57	57	57	57	61	62	72	77	77
Slovak Republic ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾				•		0	1	2	2	3	4	4	
Spain	159	213	277	332	350	344	349	347	385	418	450	457	445
Sweden ⁽³⁾	101	123	145	166	205	214	317	274	312	347	420	462	
Switzerland					499	535	537	489	529	570	675		
Turkey	2	3	3	4	6	6	8	10	16	17	20	16	
United Kingdom	2007	2171	2527	2718	3143	3051	2848	2507	2732	2918	3397		
United States	11223	12542	14436	16287	18400	18074	17453	16308	18627	19954	20908	22761	24220
OECD (17) total ⁽⁶⁾	21286	23237	26612	29291	33167	32997	32125	30583	34214	36847	40329	•	

Table 2. Financial assets of institutional investors

In billions of constant 2000 $USD^{(1)}$

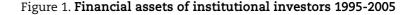
1. Investment companies, insurance companies, pension funds and other forms of institutional savings, non-consolidated data.

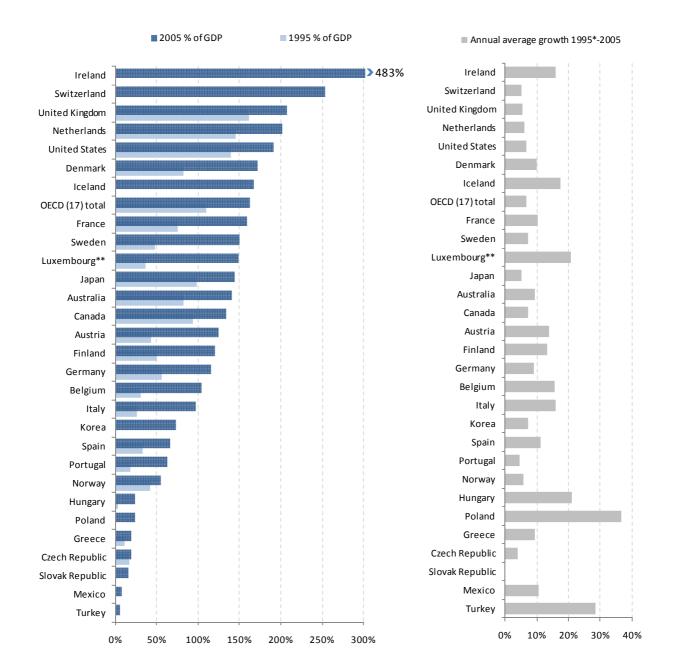
2. Excluding investment companies: Hungary (1995-96), Portugal (1995-97) and Mexico (1995-98).

Including only insurance companies: Luxembourg (1995-2005), Sweden (1995-2000).
 Excluding pension funds: Poland (1995-98), Slovak Republic (2000-05).

5. Excluding insurance and pension funds: Slovak Republic (2000)

6. OECD (17) total excludes countries for which data are not available or comparable over the period 1995-2005.





In per cent of GDP and average annual growth

* Due to data availability, the starting year used to calculate the annual average growth is different from 1995 for the following countries: Hungary (1997), Portugal (1998), Mexico, Poland and Switzerland (1999), Iceland, Ireland and Sweden (2001), and Korea (2002).

** Luxembourg's position does not reflect the entire activity of institutional investors since only insurance companies are included here.

Source: OECD database on Institutional investors' assets.

For further reading, see. Schich, S. and M. Weth (2006), "Potential pension fund demand for high-quality long-term bonds: Quantifying 'scarcity' of suitable investments", OECD Financial Market Trends Vol. 2006/1, No. 90.

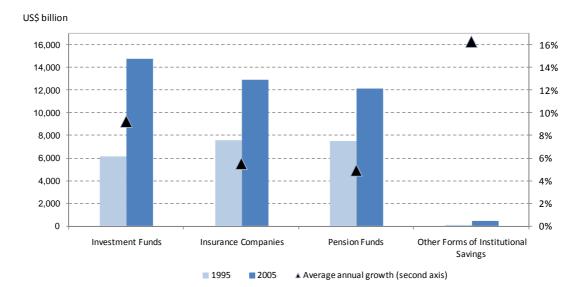


Figure 2. Total financial assets by type of investor

OECD (17) total⁽¹⁾, 1995-2005

1. See figures by country in the Annex (Figure A1). Note: Differences with Figure 3 may occur due to roundings.

Source: OECD database on Institutional investors' assets.

Investment funds have exceeded insurance companies as the most significant institutional investors Insurance companies which used to be the most significant institutional investors have been exceeded by *investment funds* which represent 35.7 per cent of total assets in 2005. Other forms of *institutional savings* recorded the highest increases during the period 1995-2005 – on average 16.3 per cent – followed by *investment funds* (9.2%) and *insurance companies and pension funds* with around 5 per cent over the period (Figure 2). The importance of the four basic **types of institutional investors** varies substantially across countries: *pension funds* are important sources of institutional savings in Australia, Canada Iceland, the Netherlands and Switzerland, while *investment funds* are the main actors for Austria, Greece, Ireland and Turkey and *insurance companies* for Belgium, Norway and Sweden.

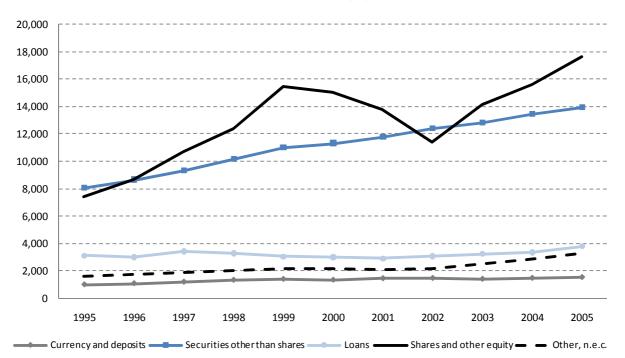


Figure 3. Financial assets by type of asset

Institutional investors OECD (17) total⁽¹⁾, 1995-2005

1. See figures by country in the Annex (Figure A1 and Table A1). Note: Differences with Figure 2 may occur due to roundings.

Source: OECD database on Institutional investors' assets.

Weight of shares and other equity increased

Regarding the **type of financial assets** held, from 1995 to 2005, the weight of *shares and other equity* in the institutional investors' financial balance sheets increased with an annual average growth of 9.1 per cent, despite the period of the burst of the stock exchange bubble in 2000-2002 (Figure 3). *Securities other than shares* show a steady annual growth of 5.6 per cent over the period. Australia, Canada, Luxembourg, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States show a preference for equity investment, while asset managers in most other countries traditionally focus more on fixed-income markets (Annex, Figure A1).

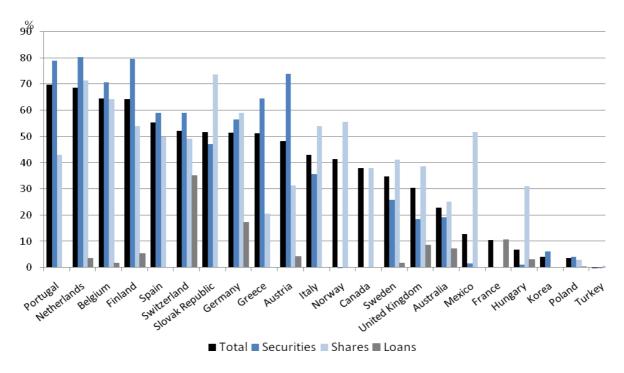


Figure 4. Financial assets issued by non residents

In per cent of each asset, 2005⁽¹⁾

 Detailed tables by country over the period 1995-2007 are shown in the Annex (Table A1). Source: OECD database on Institutional investors' assets.

Financial assets are increasingly issued by non-residents Financial assets are becoming increasingly global in scope: in 2005 about 40% of the financial assets are **issued by non-residents** (Figure 4) whereas the share was around 13% in 1995. Non-residents are becoming particularly important in countries like Belgium and Finland with a share higher than 60% and Netherlands and Portugal with a share higher than 70% in 2007 (Annex, Table A1). For these countries, three fourth of *securities other than shares* are issued by non residents.

Table 3. Non-financial assets by type of investor

	Institutional investors											
	Grand total	Investment funds	Insurance Companies and Pension Funds	Insurance Companies	Autonomous Pension Funds	Other Forms of Institutio- nal Savings (2)						
Australia ⁽¹⁾	8.7	24.7	4.6	5.4	4.3	10.5						
Austria	1.6	0.4	3.4	3.8	0.4							
Belgium	3.9		1.5	1.5	0.4	53.3						
Canada	0.9	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.0							
Czech Republic	5.8	0.2	7.6	10.0	1.2							
Greece												
Hungary	2.4	5.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.5						
Iceland	2.1	6.0	0.9	1.1	0.9							
Italy	0.7	-	1.8	1.1	13.0	-						
Luxembourg	0.1		0.1	0.1								
Mexico	10.7	0.2	26.4									
Netherlands	4.1	11.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8						
Poland	4.4		4.4	8.6	0.0							
Portugal	9.9	19.7	4.5	3.0	8.1							
Slovak Republic	6.2		6.2	6.6								
Spain	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.9	0.2							
Switzerland	8.8	6.5	9.4	8.2	10.3							
Turkey	5.8	6.2	4.6	7.8								
United Kingdom	4.0	2.2	4.3	5.1	3.3							
United States	2.3		0.9	0.8	0.9	40.5						

In per cent of total assets, 2005

Institutional investors

1. Australia (2004).

2. Other forms of institutional savings include Belgian saving pension funds, Hungarian health funds and income replacement funds, Italian individual portfolio management, Netherlands'insurance companies and pension funds not supervised by the insurance Supervisory Board, US bank personal trusts.

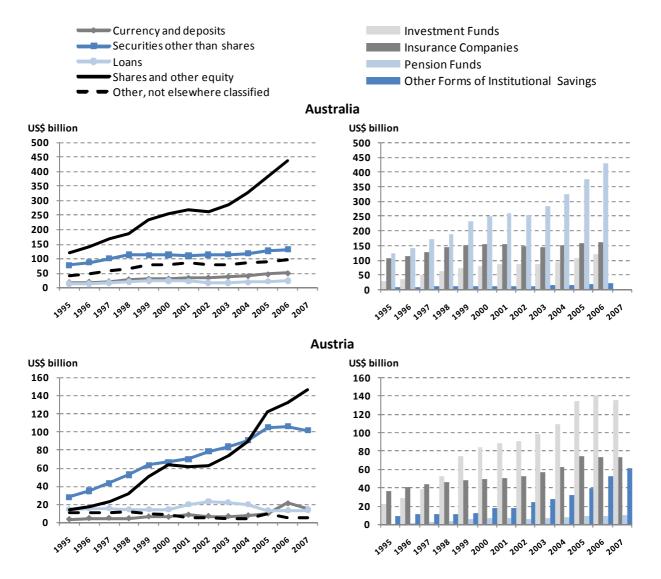
Note: Excluded countries due to scarcity of data: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Norway, Sweden.

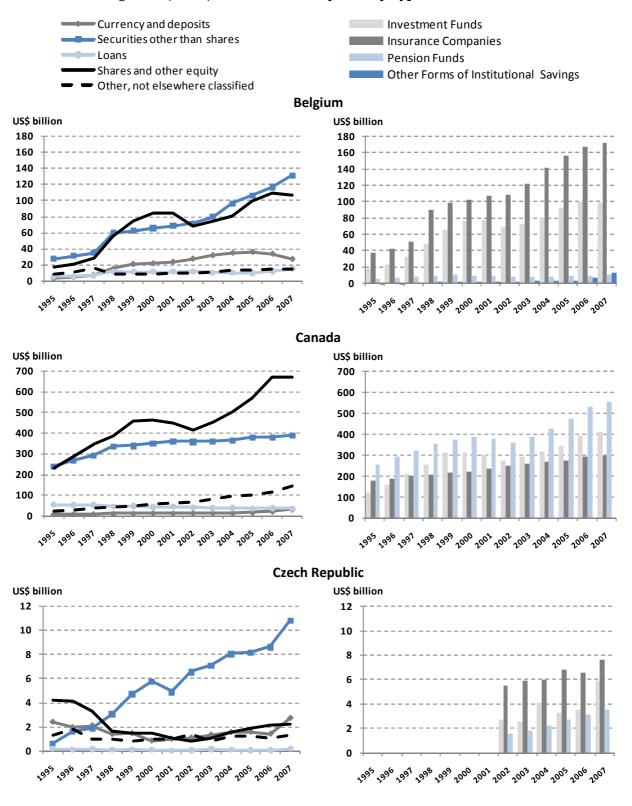
Non-financial assets data are scarce and less detailed

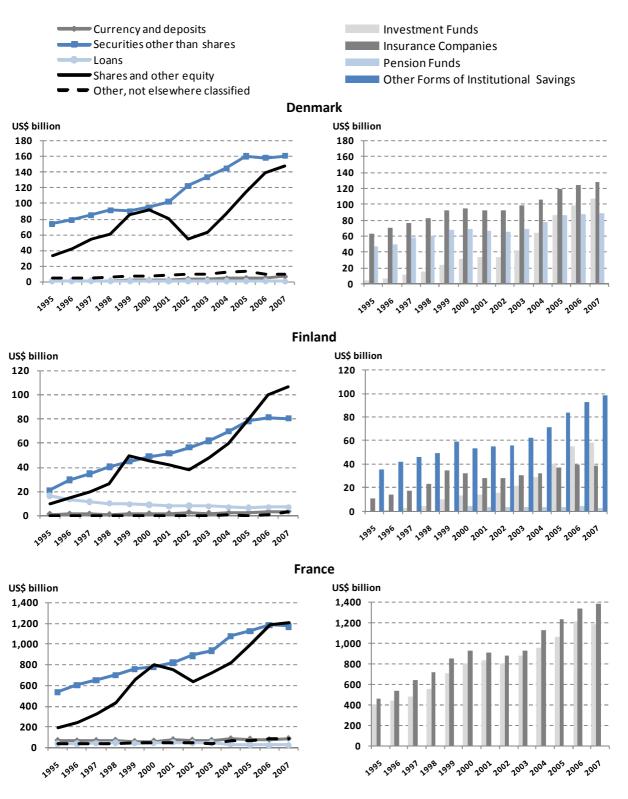
The analysis of **non-financial assets** held by institutional investors can only be carried out for twenty OECD countries, and even, among these countries, the detail on the distribution of non-financial assets between institutional investors is scarce. Table 3 illustrates the share of total non-financial assets held by institutional investors in 2005. In four countries, institutional investors hold a significant proportion of nonfinancial assets. In Switzerland, the share of non-financial assets held by the various categories of institutional investors is around 8%, while in Australia, the Netherlands and Portugal, mainly investment funds invest in non-financial assets.

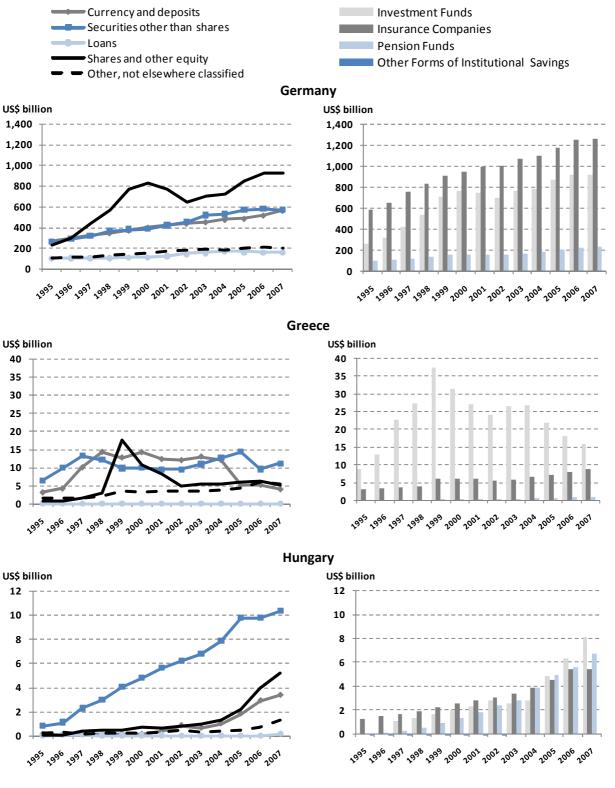


Figure A1. Financial assets by country, broken down by type of asset and investor



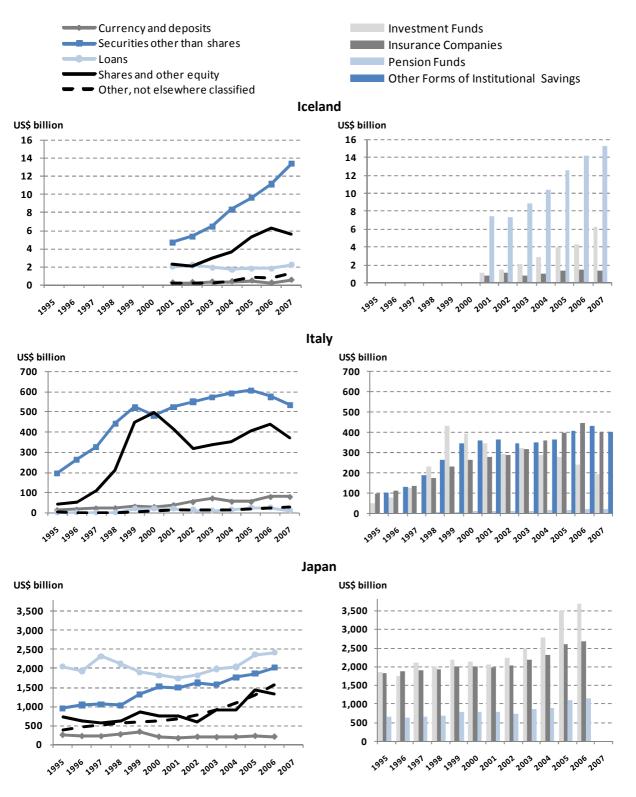


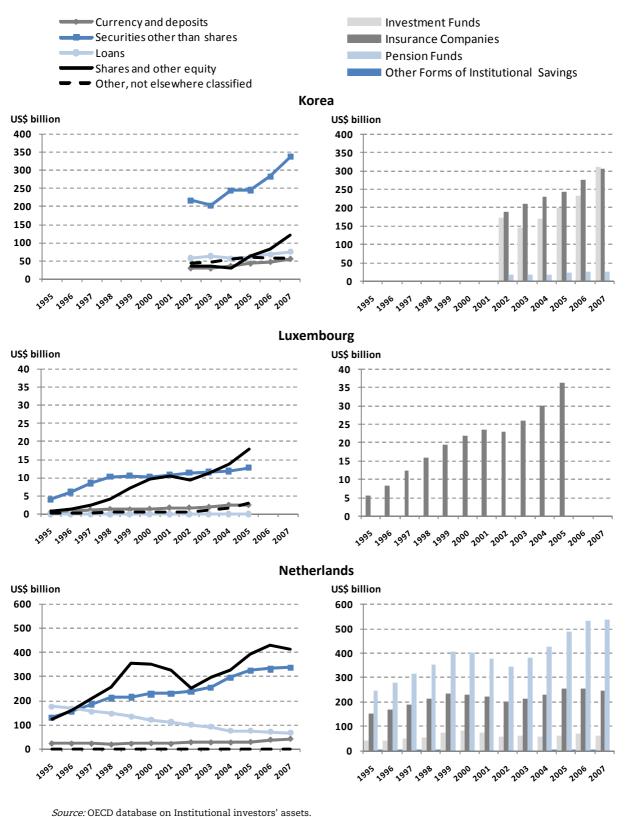


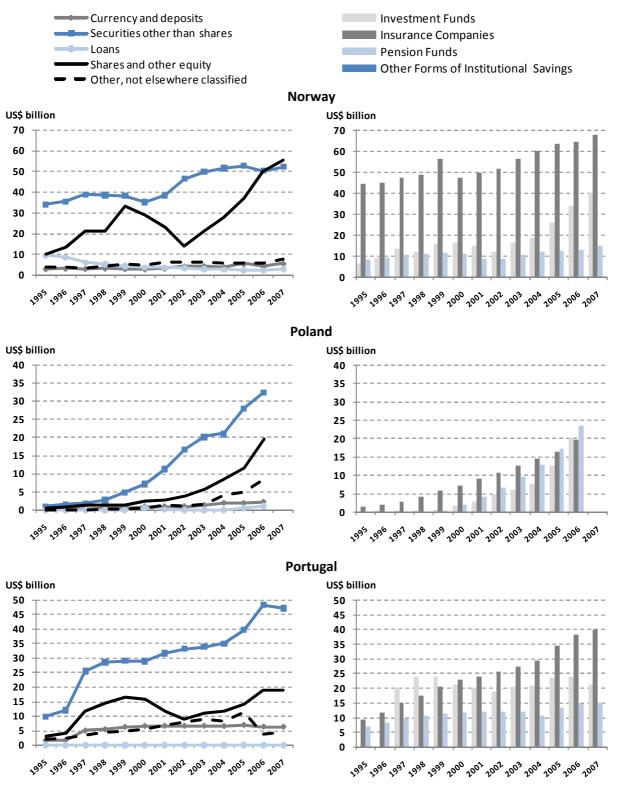


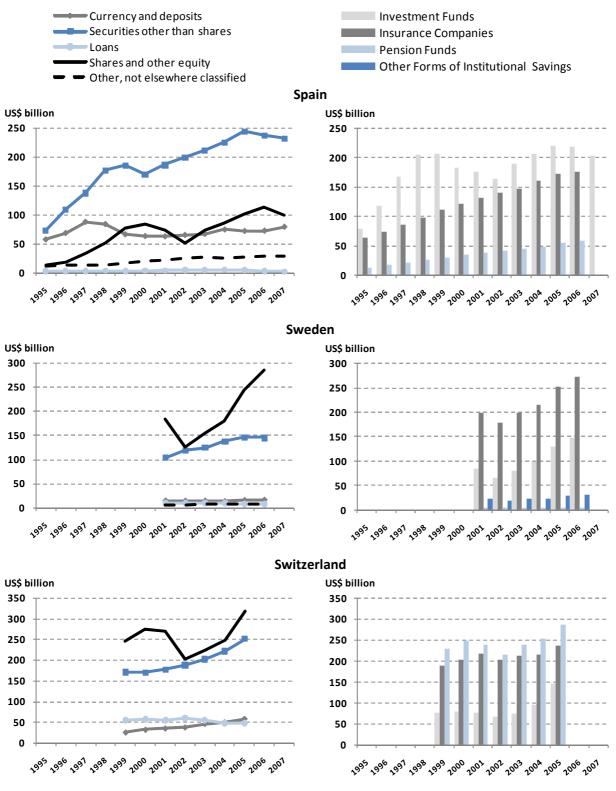
Source: OECD database on Institutional investors' assets.

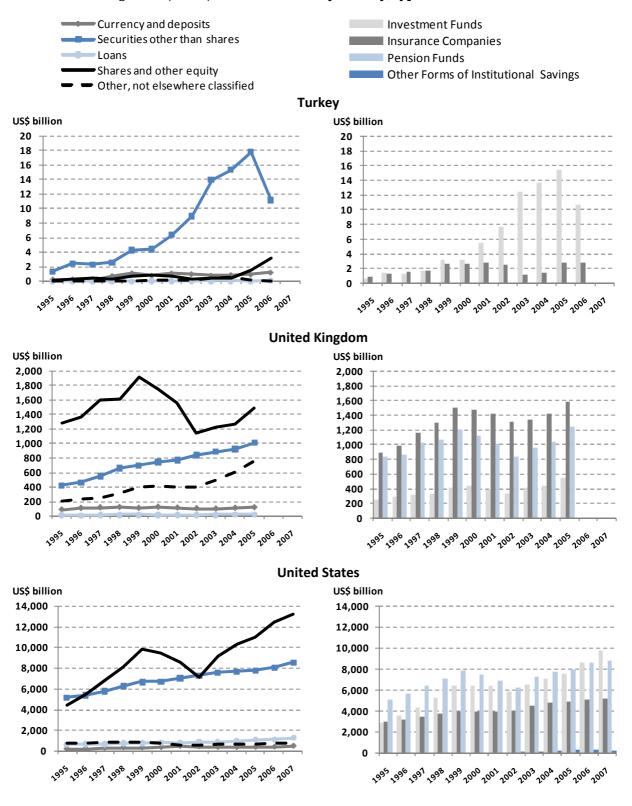
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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia ⁽²⁾													
Securities	8	8	9	11	12	14	17	17	15	17	19	21	
Loans	2	1	1	3	3	13	13	14	12	11	7	5	
Shares	21	22	24	24	28	27	28	27	26	24	25	25	
Total	15	15	17	18	22	22	24	23	22	22	23	24	
Austria													
Securities	21	25	30	33	47	53	59	65	67	71	74	76	77
Loans		0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	6	8
Shares	21	22	24	29	33	44	37	28	29	28	31	35	31
Total	16	18	23	27	36	44	42	42	43	45	48	51	48
Belgium													
Securities	13	15	18	37	39	47	51	57	62	69	71	73	75
Loans				0	4	1	1	1	1	0	2	4	5
Shares	36	36	41	51	58	62	62	60	63	63	64	62	63
Total	19	21	26	40	46	51	53	54	58	63	64	64	66
Canada				1									
Securities													
Loans													
Shares	34	33	35	40	42	44	45	43	42	39	38	42	40
Total		•		•									
Finland													
Securities	4	7	8	13	29	52	62	69	72	79	79	80	76
Loans	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	1
Shares	6	10	15	18	26	41	45	44	50	50	54	54	55
Total	3	6	9	13	25	43	50	54	59	62	64	63	62
France													
Securities													
Loans	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	7	5	16	11	10	13
Shares													
Total													
Germany													
Securities	18	17	21	18	30	36	43	48	48	53	56	59	58
Loans	6	5	6	8	9	16	17	19	17	16	17	14	9
Shares ⁽³⁾	20	24	30	44	58	65	63	60	57	58	59	59	55
Total	16	16	21	25	39	46	47	46	46	48	52	53	50
Greece	0		-	0	0		•	20	10				
Securities	9	6	5	8	8	11	28	38	48	52	64	63	72
Loans													
Shares	9	10	6	6	3	7	8	10	12	16	20	21	20
Total	9	6	5	7	5	9	18	28	35	41	51	47	55
Hungary													
Securities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	3
Loans	•	•							-	13	3	5	3
Shares			7	12	16	22	18	17	19	22	31	38	45
Total	1	0	1	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	7	12	17
Italy ⁽³⁾						25	25	22	<u>.</u>	a :	10		20
Securities	-	-	-	-	31	35	35	32	34	34	40	41	38
Loans	•	•	•	•							70	71	
Shares	-	-	-	-	47	50	55	57	63	66	70	71	71
Total	-	-	-	-	39	43	44	41	45	46	52	54	52

Table A1. Financial assets issued by non residents

As a percent of each type of asset held by institutional investors⁽¹⁾

Notes and sources: See at the end of the table.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Netherlands													
Securities	23	26	32	39	52	59	68	72	75	78	80	82	81
Loans	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	12	12
Shares	54	50	52	55	66	68	69	67	68	69	71	72	76
Total	24	26	31	37	50	54	58	58	62	66	69	71	73
Norway ⁽³⁾													
Securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans													
Shares	20	24	29	46	54	61	58	54	56	54	55	53	51
Total	15	17	21	29	37	42	39	35	37	39	41	44	43
Poland													
Securities			0	0	0	1	3	1	7	3	4	3	
Loans											-	-	
Shares			0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	3	4	
Total			0	0	0	0	2	2	6	3	4	4	
Portugal													
Securities	6	10	22	30	45	57	63	67	73	77	79	81	80
Loans		•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares	12	10	11	13	21	26	32	31	26	29	43	48	51
Total	8	10	18	24	36	46	54	59	62	65	70	71	71
Spain													
Securities	4	5	10	22	28	42	55	60	64	60	59	56	53
Loans													
Shares	5	6	13	25	43	51	50	43	44	45	50	53	49
Total	4	5	10	22	32	45	53	56	58	55	55	54	52
Sweden													
Securities	3	8	12	16	20	32	26	25	25	27	26	21	
Loans	15	14	14	20	17	15	8	1	1	0	2	1	
Shares	35	34	37	40	36	39	44	42	43	41	41	41	
Total	15	20	24	28	29	35	37	33	34	34	35	34	
Switzerland													
Securities					50	51	53	52	56	58	59		
Loans					14	12	16	22	21	27	35		
Shares					51	50	56	56	54	51	49		
Total			•		46	46	51	50	51	52	52		
United Kingd	lom												
Securities	15	15	13	16	14	16	18	17	17	18	18		
Loans	4	3	4	4	6	8	10	14	8	11	8	•	•
Shares	27	26	24	25	29	29	31	33	34	36	39	•	•
Total	23	23	21	22	25	25	27	26	27	28	30	•	
Total	25	23	21		25	25	21	20	21	20	- 50	•	•

Table A1 (cont'd). Financial assets issued by non residents

As a percent of each type of asset held by institutional investors $\ensuremath{^{(1)}}$

1. Assets AF33 Securities other than shares, AF4 Loans and AF5 Shares other than equity are broken out out between assets issued by residents and assets issued by non-residents.

2. Excluding investment companies: Australia (all assets).

3. Excluding insurance and pension funds: Germany (only AF5 Shares), Italy, Norway.