

**Chart 4 – Key fiscal and financial indicators of selected advanced economies**

	Gross government debt to GDP ratio	Interest payments to government revenue ratio	Net international investment position to GDP ratio	Bank capital adequacy ratio
	2025	2024	2024	2025 <sup>(5)</sup>
Japan	229.6%	9.2% <sup>(2)</sup>	84.5%	17.1%
Singapore	175.6%	0.5%	146.9%	18.5%
United States	125.0%	20.2%	-90.9%	15.1%
United Kingdom (“UK”)	103.4%	8.3%	-9.6%	20.2%
South Korea	53.4%	4.5% <sup>(2)</sup>	58.9%	17.1%
Australia	51.0%	4.8% <sup>(2)</sup>	-22.4%	20.4%
<b>Hong Kong</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>502.2%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>110.2%</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>3.0%</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-

Notes: (1) Average of 37 advanced economies classified by the International Monetary Fund.

(2) Figures for Japan and Australia pertain to 2025, whereas that for South Korea pertains to 2023.

(3) The ratio of “Interest and other expenses” under CWRP to Operating Revenue in 2024.

(4) Figure for 2023. Average of 86 high-income economies tracked by the World Bank.

(5) Full year figures, except Q1 major banks data for Japan, Q2 data for Singapore and Q3 data for UK.

Sources: International Monetary Fund (2025, 2026), World Bank (2026), Japan Ministry of Finance (2025), Japan Financial Services Agency (2025), Australia Parliamentary Budget Office (2025), The Treasury of HKSAR (various years), Census and Statistics Department of HKSAR (2025) and CEIC Data (2026).