

# THE FRENCH BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

ANNUAL REPORT 2023



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# 2023 IN FIGURES

## FRANCE'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

**A stable current account deficit...**

EUR 28.1 bn

the lower trade in goods deficit is offset by a smaller surplus in trade in services and a lower income surplus



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EUR 76.1 bn    EUR 35.5 bn    EUR 12.5 bn

trade in goods deficit  
(EUR 132.8 billion in 2022)

trade in services surplus  
(EUR 65.0 billion in 2022)

trade in income surplus  
(EUR 36.7 billion in 2022)

...and a deteriorating international investment position

# 28.1% of GDP

2023 IN FIGURES

France's negative international investment position reflects the fact that the country's stock of assets with the rest of the world is smaller than its stock of liabilities



EUR 138.9 bn

in net portfolio investment inflows

EUR 28.0 bn

in net portfolio investment outflows

54.3 %

the share of government debt securities held by foreign investors (51.2% in 2022)



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**Note:** The balance of payments and international investment position data published in this report have been revalued as part of a benchmark revision coordinated with the national accounts. The related revisions are presented in Fact sheet No. 1 and concern all data for the period beginning in 2013. Data prior to 2013 will be published at a later date.

Supplementary statistical tables are available on the Banque de France website at:  
[https://www.banque-france.fr/en/statistics/  
 balance-payments-and-international-investment-position](https://www.banque-france.fr/en/statistics/balance-payments-and-international-investment-position)

Due to rounding differences in the tables and charts in this report, the aggregate totals may not be exactly equal to the sum of their components.

# OVERVIEW

## Key figures for 2023

› **EUR 28.1 bn**  
The current account deficit

› **EUR 76.1 bn**  
The trade in goods deficit

› **EUR 133.5 bn**  
The deterioration in the net international investment position

In 2023, the current account deficit reached EUR 28.1 billion, virtually unchanged when compared to 2022 (EUR 31.1 billion). The marked decline in energy commodity prices, which reduced the trade in goods deficit, was offset by a simultaneous decrease in the trade in services surplus (i.e. the fall in sea freight prices, which impact exports) and investment income due to higher interest rates.

Consequently, the current account deficit was significantly higher than its average over the last ten years (EUR 15 billion). Although it has come down, the energy bill is still higher than its long-term average, as is the case with non-energy customs trade, for which the deficit has increased. These trends were only partially offset by a slightly higher-than-average trade in services surplus.

As a result, the financial account recorded net capital inflows of EUR 35.7 billion, a level equivalent to that of 2022. Portfolio investment continues to cover the bulk of the nation's borrowing requirements, with net capital inflows of EUR 138.9 billion.

France's net international investment position deteriorated by EUR 133.5 billion year on year, to EUR 792.9 billion – or by 28.1% of GDP, compared with a deterioration of 24.8% in 2022 – mainly as a result of the current account deficit, movements in asset prices and the euro exchange rate, which made resident assets held by non-residents more expensive than non-resident assets held by residents.



## 1. The current account deficit has stabilised

In 2023, the current account deficit remained relatively stable at EUR 28.1 billion, compared with EUR 31.1 billion in 2022. While the trade in goods deficit declined along with the lower energy bill, smaller trade in services surpluses were recorded – especially on maritime transport – and on primary income in a context of rising market rates.

### 1.1 The trade deficit fell sharply as a result of the lower energy bill

In 2023, the trade deficit (trade in goods and services) declined markedly to EUR 40.6 billion, after totalling EUR 67.8 billion in 2022. Exports remained stable at a high level, while imports declined by 2.7%.

### T1 Main current account components (EUR billions and as a % of GDP)

	2022	2023	2022/2023 change
<b>Current account (EUR billions)</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>-28.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>(% of GDP)</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Goods<sup>a)</sup></b>	<b>-132.8</b>	<b>-76.1</b>	<b>56.7</b>
Goods excl. energy	-22.4	-10.6	11.8
Energy	-110.4	-65.6	44.9
<b>Services</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>-29.5</b>
Travel	12.5	14.1	1.6
Other services	52.6	21.4	-31.1
<b>Income<sup>b)</sup></b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-24.2</b>
Primary income	86.9	64.9	-22.1
Secondary income	-50.3	-52.3	-2.1

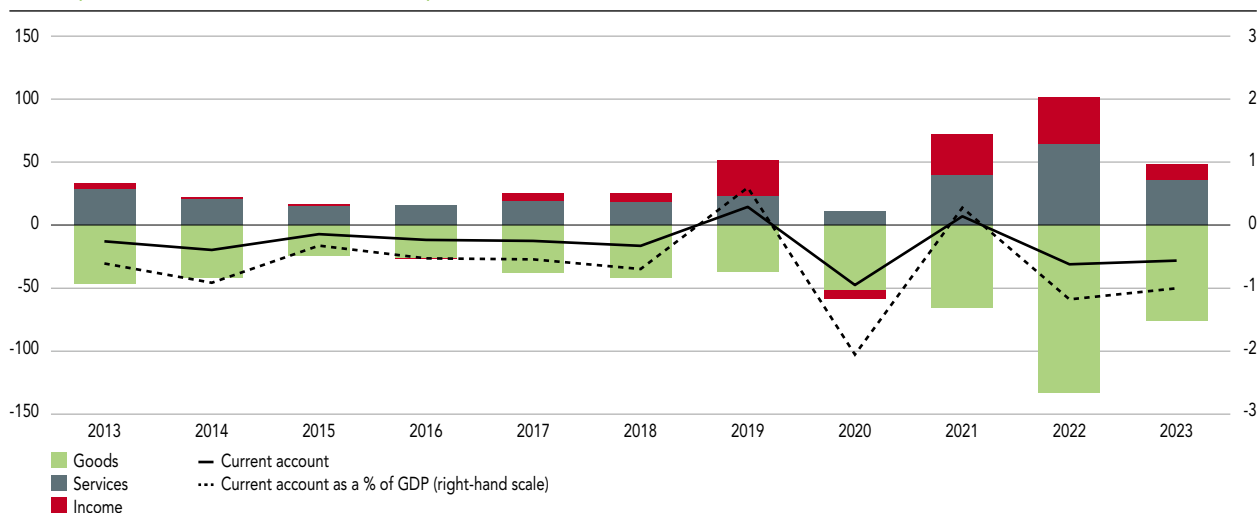
Source: Banque de France.

a) Trade in goods is compiled on the basis of customs statistics and supplementary measurements intended to ensure compatibility with the international statistical standards for establishing the balance of payments.

b) Primary income refers to the flows received by economic agents for their contribution to the production process ("compensation of employees"), provision of financial assets ("investment income") and renting of natural resources ("rent"), as well as taxes and subsidies on products and production. Secondary income corresponds to distributive transactions that are not related to means of production (contributions to European and international institutions, workers' remittances, etc.).

Please note that European subsidies received are recorded as primary income.

### C1 Net position of the current account and its components (EUR billions and as a % of GDP)



Source: Banque de France.

## 1.2 The trade in goods deficit contracted

The trade in goods deficit came in at EUR 76.1 billion, after having reached EUR 132.8 billion in 2022, as a result of the stabilisation of exports and a 7.4% drop in imports, due notably to lower energy prices.

This improvement was driven almost exclusively by customs trade, which recorded a deficit of EUR 99.7 billion in FOB-FOB terms,<sup>1</sup> after a deficit of EUR 162.7 billion in 2022. In particular, the energy bill recorded a deficit of only EUR 69 billion, an improvement of almost EUR 46.6 billion compared with 2022. The deficit in mechanical, electrical and computer equipment improved by EUR 4.8 billion to EUR 38.9 billion. However, the surplus in trade in agricultural and agri-food products declined by EUR 3.6 billion to EUR 6.7 billion in 2023.

Corrections to customs data related to the benchmark revision added a positive balance of around EUR 11 billion to customs trade in 2022 and 2023. This adjustment is linked to the inclusion, in trade in goods, of trade not tracked in customs data, and to the non-inclusion of trade that does not result in a change in economic ownership.<sup>2</sup>

Goods procured in ports by carriers, covering purchases of goods – generally energy – in ports and airports abroad by resident carriers, and in France by non-resident carriers, recorded a deficit of EUR 4.9 billion, after a deficit of EUR 6.2 billion in 2022, due to lower fuel prices.

The merchanting surplus contracted to EUR 17.6 billion, down from EUR 24.8 billion in 2022, mainly due to trading in energy commodities.

## 1.3 The trade in services surplus declined

The trade in services surplus fell to EUR 35.5 billion, down from EUR 65 billion in 2022. While exports were generally stable year-on-year, imports rose by 10.4% on 2022. However, the trade in services surplus remains at an all-time high, following the surge witnessed in 2021. By way of comparison, over the 2013-20 period, France generated an average annual surplus of around EUR 19 billion.

Within trade in services, the major change was in the transport component, where the surplus amounted to EUR 1.5 billion in 2023, down by almost EUR 30 billion compared with 2022. The gradual normalisation of the price of sea freight during 2022 weighed on the maritime transport export earnings of a major international operator

based in France. This trend was reinforced by the increase in the deficit in the other transport sector (electricity, space, postal services, etc.) to EUR 5.3 billion, in the wake of the EUR 3.3 billion deficit in 2022.

Excluding transport services, the trade in services surplus remained stable, with relatively comparable increases in exports and imports (11% for exports and 13% for imports). The trade in travel services surplus grew slightly once again to EUR 14.1 billion, after the surplus of EUR 12.5 billion recorded in 2022, against a backdrop of robust growth in trade. The balance for insurance and pension services grew by EUR 5.7 billion to EUR 1.9 billion. The direct insurance and reinsurance sectors improved significantly as a result of lower technical provisions (EUR 2.7 billion and EUR 3.4 billion respectively).

Conversely, the surplus in other business services contracted significantly, from EUR 11.5 billion in 2022, to EUR 5.4 billion in 2023, as a result of an increase in imports (12%) that was much greater than the growth in exports (4%). Its two main components both declined: the surplus in professional and management consulting services fell to EUR 1.6 billion, from EUR 5 billion in 2022, and the technical and trade-related services surplus fell to EUR 3.4 billion, from EUR 5.8 billion in 2022.

Lastly, the financial services balance stabilised at the high level of EUR 11.3 billion, buoyed in particular by institutions that have strengthened their presence in France since Brexit.

## T2 Exports and imports of goods and services (EUR billions and %)

	2022	2023
<b>Goods</b>		
<b>Exports</b>	<b>628.5</b>	<b>628.6</b>
Growth in %	21.6	0.0
<b>Imports</b>	<b>761.4</b>	<b>704.8</b>
Growth in %	30.7	-7.4
<b>Services</b>		
<b>Exports</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>342.1</b>
Growth in %	28.1	-0.2
<b>Imports</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>306.6</b>
Growth in %	22.1	10.4

Source: Banque de France.

### T3 Balance of trade in goods (EUR billions)

	2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>Goods</b>	<b>628.5</b>	<b>761.4</b>	<b>-132.8</b>	<b>628.6</b>	<b>704.8</b>	<b>-76.1</b>
<b>Merchandise</b>	<b>603.7</b>	<b>761.4</b>	<b>-157.6</b>	<b>611.0</b>	<b>704.8</b>	<b>-93.8</b>
Customs data	598.1	760.8	-162.7	607.3	706.9	-99.7
Corrections and adjustments	3.6	-7.6	11.2	2.1	-8.7	10.8
Goods procured in ports by carriers	2.0	8.2	-6.2	1.6	6.6	-4.9
<b>Merchanting</b>	<b>24.8</b>		<b>24.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>		<b>17.6</b>
Merchanting (goods acquired – negative exports)	-89.5		-89.5	-73.4		-73.4
Merchanting (goods sold – exports)	114.3		114.3	91.1		91.1

Sources: Direction générale des Douanes et Droits indirects (DGDDI – French customs authorities) and Banque de France.

### T4 Trade in merchandise by type of product (excluding merchanting and other transactions, included in the goods and services table) (EUR billions and %)

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	Amount in 2023	Change 2022/2023 (%)	Amount in 2023	Change 2022/2023 (%)	Amount in 2023	Change 2022/2023 (EUR billions)
<b>Trade in merchandise FOB-FOB</b>	<b>607.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>706.9</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-99.6</b>	<b>63.0</b>
<b>Trade in merchandise CIF-FOB<sup>a)</sup></b>	<b>597.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>719.7</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-122.6</b>	<b>65.7</b>
of which:						
<i>Agriculture and agri-food sectors</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-3.6</i>
<i>Energy products</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>-11.9</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>-33.2</i>	<i>-69.0</i>	<i>46.6</i>
<i>Mechanical, electrical and computer equipment</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>149.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-38.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<i>Transport equipment</i>	<i>118.1</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Other industrial goods</i>	<i>247.8</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>274.9</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	<i>-27.1</i>	<i>17.0</i>

Sources: Direction générale des Douanes et Droits indirects (DGDDI – French customs authorities) and Banque de France.

a) Excluding military equipment.

### T5 Balance of trade in services (EUR billions)

	2022	2023
<b>Services</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Transport	32.0	1.5
Travel	12.5	14.1
Other services <sup>a)</sup>	20.6	19.9

Source: Banque de France.

a) See Statistical Table 1.7 "Other services" on the Banque de France website.

1 Regarding customs data, trade is valued at the French customs border. The valuation of imports includes transport and insurance costs from the exporting country to France, i.e. CIF (cost, insurance, freight). This is not the case for exports, which are said to be FOB (i.e. free on board). These costs are estimated at 3.3% of the value of imports. They are deducted from imports for the balance of payments based on the methodology recommended by the *Balance of Payments Manual* published by the IMF (BPM6).

A distinction can therefore be made between FOB-FOB and CIF-FOB customs balances. For analyses by partner country or product, adjustments for imports are not available and data therefore include CIF.

2 See Fact sheet No. 1 in the 2022 annual report, "From goods at France's borders to foreign trade in goods", and Fact sheet No. 1 of this report, "The 2020 benchmark revision of the balance of payments and international investment position".

## 1.4 The deficit vis-à-vis the European Union remains high

France's trade in goods and services deficit with the countries of the European Union (EU) amounted to EUR 31.1 billion. The largest deficits were with Spain, Germany and the Netherlands, totalling EUR 12.5 billion, EUR 11.2 billion and EUR 8.8 billion, respectively. At the other end of the scale, France's trade with Italy generated a surplus of EUR 6.3 billion.

The trade in goods and services deficit with countries outside of the EU amounted to EUR 9.5 billion. France's biggest deficit, at EUR 34.6 billion, is still with China, however, there were substantial surpluses with countries such as the United Kingdom (EUR 19.6 billion), the United States (EUR 15.8 billion) and Switzerland (EUR 11.1 billion).

The overall improvement in the balance of France's trade masks the reduction in the trade in goods deficit, partly offset by a smaller trade in services surplus. In 2023, the trade in services balance with the EU was a deficit of EUR 3.5 billion. With countries outside of the EU, the surplus amounted to EUR 39 billion, with two countries standing out in particular: the United States (EUR 16.7 billion) and the United Kingdom (EUR 7.3 billion).

## 1.5 A decline in the primary income surplus

The primary income surplus fell to EUR 64.9 billion, in the wake of the EUR 86.9 billion surplus in 2022. The surplus earned on cross-border commuters' income increased

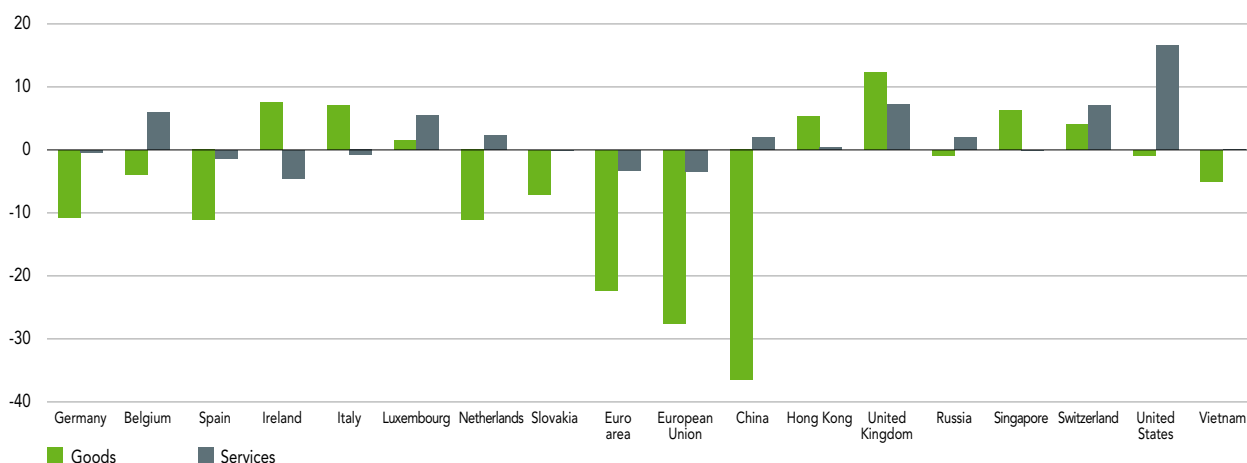
## T6 Geographical structure of trade in goods and services in 2023 (according to source, EUR billions)

	Exports	Imports	Balance
Germany	114.2	125.4	-11.2
Belgium	75.4	73.5	2.0
Netherlands	43.8	52.5	-8.8
Italy	71.1	64.8	6.3
Spain	56.0	68.5	-12.5
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>439.7</b>	<b>465.3</b>	<b>-25.6</b>
<b>European Union</b>	<b>497.8</b>	<b>528.8</b>	<b>-31.1</b>
United Kingdom	77.9	58.4	19.6
United States	93.5	77.7	15.8
Switzerland	41.3	30.2	11.1
China	37.7	72.3	-34.6
Japan	12.4	12.8	-0.4
Brazil	6.8	5.7	1.1
Russia	4.8	3.8	1.0
India	10.8	12.5	-1.7
<b>World</b>	<b>970.8</b>	<b>1,011.4</b>	<b>-40.6</b>

Source: Banque de France.

slightly year on year to EUR 31.6 billion, from EUR 29.4 billion in 2022. Other primary income generated a slightly higher surplus of EUR 2.3 billion due to lower payments into the Single Resolution Fund. However, the investment income surplus fell sharply to EUR 31 billion in 2023, down from EUR 56.2 billion in 2022. The net dividend surplus was

## C2 Geographical structure of trade in goods and services in 2023 (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

## T7 Primary income balance (EUR billions)

	2022	2023
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	29.4	31.6
<b>Investment income</b>	56.2	31.0
Direct investment income	77.5	77.5
Portfolio investment income	-24.6	-32.7
Other investment income	1.5	-16.5
Reserve asset income	1.8	2.6
<b>Other primary income</b>	1.3	2.3
<b>Total</b>	86.9	64.9

Source: Banque de France.

## C3 Change in direct investment income (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

stable but there was a marked deterioration in the other primary income surplus, reflecting higher interest rates.

The balance of direct investment income was stable at EUR 77.5 billion. In 2023, income from equity capital amounted to EUR 76.6 billion (EUR 60.1 billion in the form of dividends distributed and EUR 16.5 billion in the form of reinvested earnings) and the net balance of interest on lending amounted to EUR 0.9 billion.

The deficit in portfolio investment income increased to EUR 32.7 billion, up from EUR 24.6 billion in 2022. This deterioration was mainly attributable to increases in the equity investment deficit to EUR 16.4 billion (EUR 12.3 billion in 2022), and in the interest income deficit to EUR 16.2 billion (EUR 12.2 billion in 2022). The growth in the interest income deficit is attributable to a significant mismatch between the stock of assets and liabilities and higher average interest rates in 2023 than in 2022.

Other investments recorded an income deficit of EUR 16.5 billion, in the wake of a surplus of EUR 1.5 billion in 2022, amidst a very sharp rise in interest paid and

## T8 Secondary income balance (EUR billions)

	2022	2023
<b>Secondary income of general government</b>	-31.4	-33.2
Social security benefits	-8.7	-8.9
International cooperation	-4.8	-7.2
Own resources of European Union institutions	-24.2	-23.9
Other general government transfers	6.3	6.8
<b>Secondary income of other sectors</b>	-18.8	-19.1
of which workers' remittances	-14.9	-15.8
<b>Total</b>	-50.3	-52.3

Source: Banque de France.

received, even though France has a net debit position for this component. In particular, there was a significant drop in income from repo transactions for credit institutions. Reserve assets recorded a surplus, increasing from EUR 1.8 billion in 2022 to EUR 2.6 billion.

### 1.6 The deficit in secondary income increased slightly

The deficit in secondary income increased to EUR 52.3 billion in 2023, up from EUR 50.3 billion last year, as did the deficit in general government transactions, which increased to EUR 33.2 billion, up from EUR 31.4 billion in 2022. The deficit due to international cooperation also deteriorated due to lower amounts of payments received by France as part of the European recovery plan. The deficit in other sectors remained stable overall at EUR 19.1 billion despite a slight increase in workers' remittances to EUR 15.8 billion, up from EUR 14.9 billion in 2022.

### 1.7 A lower capital account surplus

The surplus in the capital account,<sup>3</sup> which primarily comprises investment subsidies received by general government, fell from EUR 9.6 billion in 2022 to EUR 7.1 billion in 2023 as a result of the smaller payments received under the NextGenerationEU recovery plan.

<sup>3</sup> The capital account tracks operations relating to non-manufactured, non-financial assets and capital transfers between residents and non-residents.

## 2. A current account borrowing requirement covered by portfolio investment

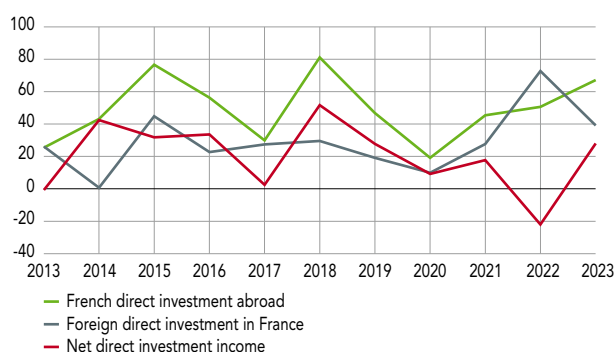
France's borrowing requirement is covered by net capital inflows of EUR 35.7 billion, a level comparable to that of 2022 (i.e. EUR 36 billion). Flows of assets and liabilities continued their strong growth.

### 2.1 Continued good momentum in direct investment despite lower transaction volumes

In 2023, both outward and inward direct investment remained at high levels. The balance reflects net outflows of EUR 28 billion, in the wake of the net inflows totalling EUR 22 billion recorded in 2022, marking a return to the pattern observed over the past decade (i.e. average net outflows of EUR 20 billion per year over the 2013-23 period).<sup>4</sup>

Outward direct investment, measured according to the extended directional principle,<sup>5</sup> totalled EUR 67.2 billion, up from EUR 50.6 billion in 2022. Although they were down year on year, capital investment flows remained significant, with flows of EUR 50.5 billion in 2023, down from EUR 80.2 billion in 2022. This decline is attributable to equity capital transactions, which fell to EUR 15.4 billion, down from EUR 45.1 billion, while reinvested earnings, estimated on the basis of prior-year income, were comparable to 2022 levels, at nearly EUR 35 billion. Despite low levels of activity on the M&A

C4 Direct investment flows (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

market, a small number of large-scale operations – worth over EUR 1 billion – stood out in 2023, due to the sharp rise in interest rates. Examples include the merger between the UK-based Oneweb and Eutelsat Communications and the acquisition of major port infrastructure, including the Port of New York, by CMA-CGM.<sup>6</sup> Loans and borrowings rose by EUR 16.6 billion, after falling by EUR 29.6 billion in 2022.

Direct inward investment amounted to EUR 39.1 billion, down from EUR 72.7 billion in 2022. Once again, this decline was attributable to equity capital, with investment of EUR 44.1 billion, down from EUR 64.7 billion in 2022. While estimated reinvested earnings were relatively stable year on year at EUR 18.6 billion in 2023, equity capital investment fell to EUR 25.5 billion, from EUR 45.7 billion in 2022, due to lower levels of activity by investment funds in the M&A market. Loans and borrowings fell by a moderate amount of EUR 5 billion in 2023, following a slight increase of EUR 8 billion in 2022.

The bulk of outward investment (EUR 39.3 billion out of EUR 67.2 billion) was located within the EU, particularly in the Netherlands (EUR 11.9 billion), Luxembourg (EUR 8.1 billion), and Belgium and Italy (EUR 6.2 billion each). Investment outside the EU was mainly concentrated in the United Kingdom (EUR 23.9 billion, with a strong contribution from the Oneweb-Eutelsat Communications merger) and Canada (EUR 5.4 billion). Inward investment still comes mainly from European countries (i.e. EUR 29.1 billion out of EUR 39.1 billion). Within the EU, the Netherlands stood out with EUR 11.8 billion, followed by Luxembourg and Germany with EUR 6.5 billion each. Outside the EU, Singapore and Switzerland both contributed EUR 2.9 billion.

### T9 Financial account (EUR billions)

	2022	2023
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>-36.2</b>	<b>-35.7</b>
Assets	596.2	802.7
Liabilities	632.4	838.5
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Abroad	50.6	67.2
In France	72.7	39.1
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-85.3</b>	<b>-138.9</b>
Assets	55.7	168.1
Liabilities	140.9	307.1
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	<b>-39.3</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
Assets	249.3	327.5
Liabilities	288.6	344.1
<b>Other investments</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>111.8</b>
Assets	238.6	260.0
Liabilities	130.2	148.2
<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-20.1</b>

Source: Banque de France.

## 2.2 Net portfolio investment inflows cover France's borrowing requirement

Portfolio investment flows grew very strongly in 2023, both in terms of assets and liabilities. This overall trend culminated in net capital inflows of EUR 138.9 billion in 2023, up from EUR 85.3 billion in 2022.

Foreign investment flows amounted to EUR 168.1 billion, after flows of EUR 55.7 billion in 2022. Long-term debt securities are the preferred vehicle, with French investors investing a total of EUR 146.7 billion. Short-term debt securities recorded a more modest positive flow of EUR 17.3 billion, as did equities and investment fund shares/units, which increased by EUR 4.2 billion. Long-term debt securities were mainly acquired by the private banking and non-banking sector (EUR 131.7 billion). The bulk of these investments were in general government securities (for an amount of EUR 53.8 billion) and private sector securities, excluding monetary financial institutions (EUR 72 billion). Short-term debt securities were mainly acquired by resident monetary financial institutions (EUR 21.8 billion) and comprised securities issued by non-resident monetary financial institutions (EUR 26.9 billion).

Investment flows were mainly focused on EU securities (EUR 112 billion out of a total of EUR 168.1 billion) and concentrated in a limited number of countries. The Netherlands received EUR 21.7 billion of investment, mainly in long-term debt securities, followed by Italy and Germany for amounts of EUR 18.9 billion and EUR 12.4 billion, respectively. Outside the EU, the United States and Japan stood out with investment flows of EUR 38.5 and EUR 10.4 billion respectively.

Purchases by non-residents totalled EUR 307.1 billion, after EUR 140.9 billion in 2022. As in 2022, the bulk of the transactions were in long-term debt securities (EUR 264.2 billion). Investments in short-term debt securities were also for a significant amount (EUR 53.9 billion). Investments in long-term securities were heavily concentrated in general government securities (EUR 133.3 billion) and securities issued by monetary financial institutions (96.3 billion).<sup>7</sup>

## 2.3 Other investments recorded net capital outflows, partially offset by derivatives and reserve assets

After 2022, which was marked by renewed volatility in interest rates, energy and foreign exchange markets, there was continued good momentum in derivatives transactions,

with inflows and outflows in excess of EUR 300 billion, culminating in net capital inflows of EUR 16.7 billion, down from EUR 39.3 billion in 2022. Swaps remain the main traded instrument, accounting for over 85% of total flows. Trading volumes and outstanding amounts of FX and commodity derivatives declined in 2023, in contrast to interest rate derivatives. The significant increase in interest rate swaps for hedging purposes was attributable to the sharp rise in interest rates and uncertainty over future rates.

Transactions in other investments resulted in net capital outflows of EUR 111.8 billion, comparable to the figure recorded in 2022 (EUR 108.4 billion). More specifically, flows of credit institutions amounted to EUR 212 billion for assets and EUR 141.4 billion for liabilities, resulting in net outflows of EUR 70.6 billion, mainly in the form of deposits (EUR 63.8 billion), following several years of net inflows. Two instruments stand out in particular: deposits and initial margins for market transactions. Deposits received by credit institutions from abroad declined in 2023, especially intra-group deposits. The assets of investment firms in "Other sectors" fell by EUR 16.4 billion, while their liabilities rose by EUR 8.8 billion, due to the increase in financing received from their parent companies, reflected in net capital inflows of EUR 25.2 billion.

The non-bank private sector recorded net capital outflows of EUR 33.2 billion, down from EUR 140.7 billion in 2022.

Lastly, reserve assets declined by EUR 20.1 billion in 2023, following the realisation of capital gains on certain assets.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> See Fact sheet No. 3 of this report, "Foreign direct investment: a sign of France's wealth and attractiveness".

<sup>5</sup> The extended directional principle involves consolidating loans granted between entities belonging to the same group.

<sup>6</sup> A detailed list of operations is presented in statistical annexes 2.7 and 2.8.

<sup>7</sup> See Fact sheet No. 4, "Record purchases of French debt securities by non-residents in 2023".

<sup>8</sup> Banque de France (2023), *Annual Report* ([banque-france.fr](https://www.banque-france.fr)).



### 3. The international investment position deteriorated once again

In 2023, France's mixed value net international investment position recorded a debit balance of EUR 792.9 billion, or -28.1% of GDP. It deteriorated by EUR 133.5 billion as a result of several factors.<sup>9</sup> First, France's borrowing requirement (i.e. the balance of the current and capital accounts) amounted to EUR 21 billion in 2023. Second, changes in asset prices generated a negative net impact on the position of EUR 64.6 billion. Third, changes in the euro exchange rate contributed EUR 27.6 billion to the deterioration.

France's net direct investment position is positive, with total assets of EUR 563.8 billion, reflecting the international development of major French groups. This figure is undervalued because the book value of companies' equity is generally lower than its market value. Fact Sheet No. 2 ("Valuation of the net direct investment position") presents an alternative method for valuing these unlisted companies based on price-to-book ratios, whereby the net foreign direct investment position is EUR 766 billion, or EUR 200 billion higher than the book value.

Other classes of financial assets generally recorded a net debit position. Portfolio investments amounted to a net liability of EUR 1,246.8 billion. Investments in financial derivatives and other investments recorded smaller net debit positions of EUR 135.5 billion and EUR 192.7 billion, respectively. Reserve assets recorded a net credit position of EUR 218.4 billion.

Resident sectors, which are the counterparty to non-resident sectors, mainly comprise general government securities for an amount of EUR 1,337 billion, followed by the banking

sector (EUR 574 billion). Other sectors recorded a net credit position of EUR 908 billion.

France's net external debt, which is limited to debt instruments, totalled EUR 1,102.7 billion, or 39.1% of GDP, a year-on-year increase of 4.5%.<sup>10</sup> It is mainly denominated in euros (85%) with the US dollar playing a more moderate role. France retains a net credit position of EUR 144.4 billion in yen (in equivalent euro value).

#### T11 France's international investment position at end-2023 (EUR billions and as a % of GDP)

<b>Direct investment (mixed value)<sup>a)</sup></b>	<b>563.8</b>
Abroad	1,482.8
In France	919.0
<b>Direct investment (market value)<sup>b)</sup></b>	<b>766.1</b>
Abroad	1,898.5
In France	1,132.4
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-1,246.8</b>
Assets (residents' transactions in securities issued by non-residents)	3,049.8
Liabilities (non-residents' transactions in securities issued by residents)	4,296.6
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	<b>-135.5</b>
<b>Other investments</b>	<b>-192.7</b>
<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>218.4</b>
<b>Net international investment position (mixed value)</b>	<b>-792.9</b>
As a % of GDP	-28.1
<b>Net international investment position (market value)</b>	<b>-590.5</b>
As a % of GDP	-20.9
<b>Net external debt excluding reserve assets</b>	<b>-1,102.7</b>
As a % of GDP	-39.1

Source: Banque de France.

a) At mixed value, listed equities are recorded at market value and unlisted equities are recorded at book value.

b) At market value, a revaluation is estimated for these securities. See Fact Sheet No. 2 for the methodology.

#### T10 Change in France's international investment position between end-2022 and end-2023 (EUR billions and as a % of GDP)

	Amount	As a % of GDP
<b>Net position at end-2022</b>	<b>-659.4</b>	<b>-24.8</b>
Changes attributable to the current and capital accounts	-21.0	-0.7
Changes in exchange rates	-27.6	-1.0
Change in asset prices	-64.6	-2.3
Other changes	-20.2	-0.7
Change attributable to the change in GDP		1.5
<b>Net position at end-2023</b>	<b>-792.9</b>	<b>-28.1</b>

Source: Banque de France.

9 The mixed-value net international investment position is the measure used by macroeconomic imbalance procedure indicators, because of its inter-country comparability. However, it is not comparable with the net international investment position in the national financial accounts, calculated wholly at market value, and is therefore impacted by internal inconsistency between portfolio investments at market value and the book value of direct investments.

10 External debt is limited to debt instruments and excludes the positions of financial derivatives instruments, equity securities, equity capital and reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment. See *Methodology for the balance of payments and international investment position (banque-france.fr)*.



## T12 Net international investment position in 2023 by sector (EUR billions)

<b>Net international investment position</b>	<b>-793</b>
Banque de France	210
General government	-1,337
Banks	-574
Other sectors	908

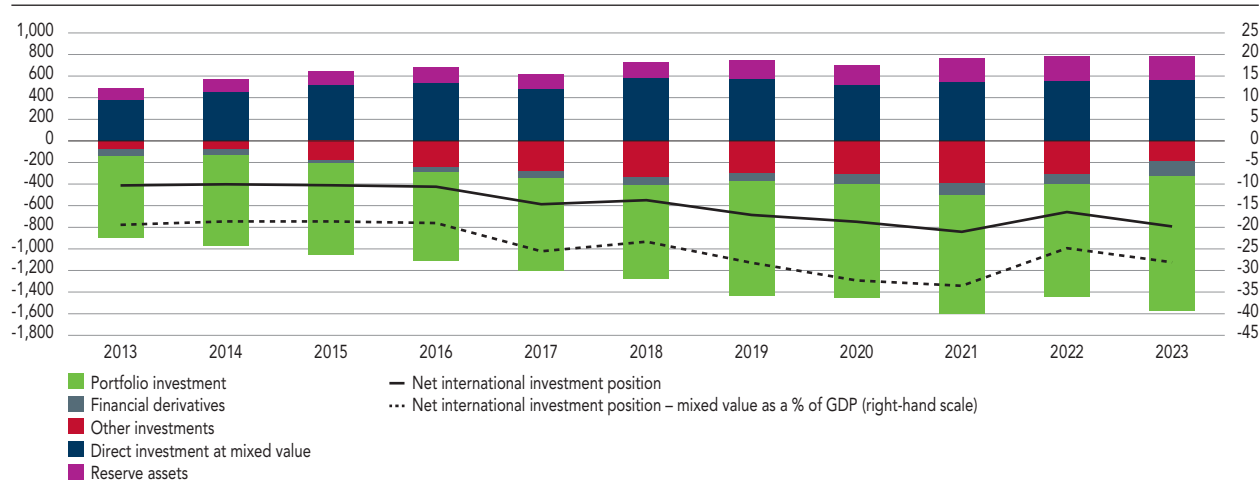
Source: Banque de France.

## T13 Breakdown of net external debt excluding reserve assets by currency (EUR billions)

	2022	2023
<b>Net external debt excluding reserve assets</b>	<b>1,054.9</b>	<b>1,102.7</b>
Euro	907.4	933.5
US dollar	213.7	257.6
Yen	-132.6	-144.4
Pound sterling	56.8	52.8
Yuan	5.0	6.1
Other currencies	4.6	-2.9

Source: Banque de France.

## C5 France's net international investment position over the long term (EUR billions and as a % of GDP)



Source: Banque de France.



# FACT SHEETS

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## FACT SHEET No. 1

# THE 2020 BENCHMARK REVISION OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

### 1. Overview

Every five years, European statisticians jointly revise the balance of payments and national accounts time series, in an exercise commonly known as benchmark revision.

This benchmark revision is an opportunity to incorporate new estimates or new statistical and accounting sources, adapting them to the specific needs and scope of the balance of payments and national accounts. For example, the balance of payments publishes geographical breakdowns, whereas the national accounts focus on consistently monitoring all flows within the national economy. Although each of the statistics complies with its benchmark manual – the sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6) and the System of National Accounts (SCN 2008, along with its European application, ESA 2010) – this work has increased their convergence (a principle already enshrined in the two manuals) thanks to a joint review of contentious cases. In particular, this major convergence project has made it possible to achieve greater convergence between net lending/net borrowing and the main trade balances.<sup>1</sup>

All revisions to the base years 2019 and 2020 are discussed in detail below. These two years have been analysed in greater detail because they are the benchmark years for the re-estimates, and revisions of the other years are derived indirectly from these. The main sources of changes in the

current account (see Section 2) and in the financial account and net international investment position (see Section 3) are presented, and followed by reconciliations of the current account between the balance of payments and the national accounts (see Section 4).

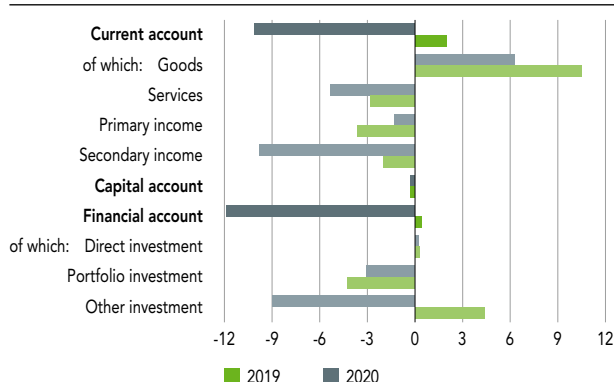
### 2. Net borrowing has been revised upwards by EUR 10.4 billion for 2020

This change in base resulted in a current account deficit of EUR 47.6 billion for 2020 (following a surplus of EUR 14.5 billion for 2019), i.e. a downward revision of EUR 10.1 billion (and an upward correction of EUR 2.0 billion for 2019), compared with the balances measured using 2014 as a base. This total is the result of revisions to various balance of payments items (see Chart 1).

The trade in goods deficit has been revised significantly downwards (by EUR 6.3 billion and EUR 10.5 billion for 2020 and 2019, respectively), mainly due to a better understanding of the complex operations of certain large industrial groups. However, the balance in trade in services has also been revised downwards by EUR 5.3 billion and EUR 2.8 billion for 2020 and 2019, respectively, mainly as a result of revised data for travel and business services.

The balance of income has also been revised downwards, due especially to the correction of the secondary income

## C1 Revision of balance of payments surpluses and deficits for 2019 and 2020 (differences between the new and old base, in EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

Guide: For 2020, the current account balance has been revised downwards by EUR 10.1 billion at the new 2020 base compared with measurement at the old 2014 base.

balance for 2020 (by a negative amount of EUR 9.8 billion). This reflects better accounting of short-time working benefits during the Covid pandemic, as well as the inclusion of employers' social security contributions.

### 2.1 Applying the benchmark revision, the trade in goods balance has been revised upwards by EUR 6.3 billion for 2020

#### A revision of trade by a number of major groups resulted in a significant improvement in the trade in goods balance at the 2020 base

The use of new sources and a major coordinated effort between France's national statistics office (INSEE), *Direction générale des Douanes et Droits indirects* (DGDDI – French customs authorities) and the Balance of Payments Directorate have made it possible to measure trade between production units inside and outside France more effectively in the production processes of certain major industrial groups. Consequently, exports and imports of goods have been revised downwards.

On the one hand, certain transactions – mainly exports between entities in the same group, recorded in customs data because they involved goods crossing borders – did not need to be included in the balance of payments because there was no change in economic ownership. Corrections made therefore represent a reduction in exports of EUR 6.0 billion and EUR 4.5 billion for 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Moreover, the use of new data sources for several major groups and their improved reliability have resulted in a statistical treatment that is in line with the data compiled by INSEE and the DGDDI. Imports have been revised significantly downwards overall (by EUR 11.7 billion for 2019 and by EUR 6.8 billion for 2020).

#### Certain trade in goods has been reclassified as trade in services

According to BPM6 guidelines, services result from a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. In general, services, unlike goods, are not generally separate items over which ownership rights can be established and cannot generally be separated from their production. However, exceptions exist for some knowledge-capturing products, such as software and other intellectual property products, and may be traded separately from their production (paragraph 10.8 of BPM6). As a result, trade in goods recorded in customs data was reclassified to services during the switch to the 2020 base, in line with the national accounts.<sup>2</sup>

While this restatement has had a neutral impact on the current account balance, it implies a significant downward revision to exports and imports of goods, of EUR 2.6 billion and EUR 3.0 billion, respectively, for 2020. Exports and imports of services are revised symmetrically, i.e. by the same amount in the opposite direction.

With regard to goods not recorded through customs, trade discounts at the 2014 base have been reclassified as trade-related services at the 2020 base, in accordance with BPM6 guidelines (paragraph 10.158).

#### Clarification of the treatment of transactions that do not entail payment or transfer of ownership

One of the principles of the balance of payments is recording economic transactions that involve a transfer of ownership.<sup>3</sup> In customs data, which is the main source for trade in goods, this means selecting only some of the transactions based on classification by type of transaction,<sup>4</sup> in accordance with BPM6 guidelines (paragraph 10.22).

1 The backcast series at the 2020 base for the balance of payments and international investment position for the period beginning in 2013 are available on the Banque de France website. Data prior to 2013 will be published at a later date.

2 Data to be reclassified concern three categories: "Publishing and communication products", "Technical

plans and drawings, exposed photographic plates and films" and "Works of art, antiques and collectors' items".

3 See Fact sheet No. 1 of the 2022 annual report, p. 18.

4 *Bulletin officiel des Douanes* (official bulletin of the French customs authority), January 2024.

The switch to the 2020 base makes it possible to apply this rule to returned goods. Indeed, goods returned (a defective item for example) involve the physical movement of goods without any change in ownership. Up to now, only returns were excluded from the calculations. With this change in base, both transactions (return by the seller and return by the customer) are neutralised.

The correction covers exports and imports and results in a revision with a clear impact on the current account balance. Applying the new base, this revision implies a reduction in the trade in goods deficit of EUR 2.2 billion and EUR 1.6 billion, respectively, for 2019 and 2020. For 2020, exports and imports were revised downwards by EUR 2.0 billion and EUR 3.6 billion, respectively.

## **2.2 The trade in services surplus was revised downwards by EUR 5.3 billion for 2020**

### **Travel services account for over half of the revised services balance**

Three adjustments were made to travel estimates. The first concerns business travel expenditure, which has been revised to update the calculation of the compensation of French cross-border commuters.<sup>5</sup> The second adjustment is attributable to improved processing of non-responses and the weighting system used in the survey of personal travel expenditure (SDT survey – “Monitoring of tourist demand” – conducted by INSEE). The latter concerns the processing of atypical points in the business travel survey.

In total, travel expenditure was raised by EUR 2.4 billion for 2020 (EUR 1.3 billion for business travel and EUR 1.1 billion for personal travel).<sup>6</sup>

### **Methodological changes in the ECEIS survey led to a slight revision of several service components**

The benchmark revision also provided an opportunity to consolidate ECEIS (*enquête complémentaire sur les échanges internationaux de services – supplementary survey on international trade in services*) methodology. This annual survey is based on responses from a representative sample of around 4,000 non-financial corporations.<sup>7</sup> It has been produced for the past ten years and in 2019 it was restructured to simplify reporting requirements and comply with the European Business Statistics (EBS) regulation.

The grossing-up method – extrapolation of the survey results to the whole target population – was reviewed and data can now be broken down based on firms’ characteristics (size, sector of activity, type of ownership, etc.).

Hence, the total trade in services balance measured by the ECEIS survey was revised upwards by EUR 2.6 billion in 2019, and downwards by EUR 1.3 billion in 2020,<sup>8</sup> and these revisions were allocated across several trade in services components.

### **Few revisions to financial services overall**

Financial services were revised by only EUR 0.1 billion for 2020, however, this masks corrections in opposite directions: the upward revision of services giving rise to explicit charges (up EUR 1.4 billion in 2020) and the downward correction of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (down EUR 1.3 billion in 2020).

Revisions to explicit charges for services are mainly due to the inclusion of intermediation margins on financial securities. These correspond to payments made to intermediaries (market makers) who ensure the liquidity of securities by offering them for sale (and ordering equivalent volumes) to their counterparties at a price fixed in advance. These margins are calculated on the basis of the difference between the buy and sell prices.

In view of the difficulty of isolating these margins in the accounts of financial intermediaries, these flows were not measured in the balance of payments on the previous benchmark in France, as in most other countries. International research, especially in Europe, has led to the development of best practices for estimating these margins using the new benchmark.

Moreover, methodological changes have improved the calculation of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) at the 2020 base in three respects: (i) loan and deposit rates differentiated by sector counterparty; (ii) the scope of transactions extended to include leasing and non-performing loans; and (iii) secured financing transactions included in the calculation of benchmark rates.

### **Joint BDF-INSEE methodology for estimating services known as the CIF-FOB adjustment**

Data on imports and exports of freight and insurance service charges are collected from companies resident in France. To comply with BPM6 guidelines, they are rounded out or adjusted using “CIF-FOB adjustment” estimates, corresponding to the fact that goods are recorded not at their invoiced value, but based on their standardised value at the border crossing, FOB.<sup>9</sup>

For the 2020 base, a common methodology has been developed by the Balance of Payments Directorate and INSEE, based on the calculation of fixed keys calculated

from the ratio of the “invoice” value to the “FOB” value of detailed customs data declared by companies for trade in goods,<sup>10</sup> using the 2019 values as a benchmark. These ratios are differentiated according to the direction of trade flows, type of contract and mode of transport. The correction keys are then applied to customs data on current trade flows and the resulting data represent the “CIF-FOB adjustments”, which are then added to trade in transport and insurance services declared by companies.

These revisions have a negative impact of EUR 1.4 billion on the balance, but have a greater impact on imports and exports, which have been revised by negative amounts of EUR 3.0 billion and EUR 2.9 billion, respectively, for 2020.

### 2.3 For 2020, the balance of income has been revised downwards by EUR 11.1 billion

#### Better use of statistical sources for the earnings of cross-border workers

Two improvements have been introduced to estimate flows of earnings of cross-border workers and the related social contributions, which are recorded in primary and secondary income balances. First, gross earnings are a better reflection of employers’ social security contributions for Switzerland, with the integration of mirror data. Secondly, the provisional estimate of the impact of the pandemic on earnings and social contributions based on an expert assessment has been replaced by mirror data from partner countries.

In total, these adjustments result in a downward revision of the compensation of employees balance of EUR 1.4 billion for 2019, and an upwards revision of EUR 0.5 billion for 2020. Social contributions have been corrected by negative amounts of EUR 2.3 billion and EUR 3.0 billion, and social benefits by negative amounts of EUR 1.1 billion and EUR 3.9 billion, respectively, for the same years.

#### A clarification of sources for estimating money transfers

Figures for remittances are now easier to understand. Assessments are now based solely on World Bank data. As they include both wages and remittances, figures are corrected using keys taken from World Bank data to deduct wages received by countries.

The impact of this change represents a zero balance revision for 2019 and a positive EUR 0.8 billion revision for 2020.<sup>11</sup>

#### Harmonisation of sources for other miscellaneous current transfers

Balance of payments data is collected in a manner that ensures consistency with INSEE data. These corrections result in an upward adjustment of EUR 1.3 billion for 2019 and a downward adjustment of EUR 2.8 billion for 2020.

#### Portfolio investment income revised upwards

Portfolio investment income paid abroad has been adjusted upwards, mainly due to the revaluation of equity portfolio investment commitments (see Section 3.2).

Income received has also been adjusted upwards, but by a smaller amount. It now includes the offshore assets of resident households and non-financial corporations. Furthermore, estimates of indexation and issue premiums have been improved.

Overall, the portfolio investment income balance has been revised downwards by EUR 4.8 billion and EUR 4.2 billion, respectively, for 2019 and 2020.

## 3. Main revisions to the financial account and net international investment position

The methodological improvements introduced have resulted in revisions, mainly to portfolio investments, where liabilities

5 See Le Gallo and Schmitt (2021), “Review of world and France travel in 2020: from annus horribilis to lasting reconfiguration”, *Banque de France Bulletin*, No. 236/4, July-August.

6 At the new base, travel receipts have been revised downwards by nearly EUR 2 billion before 2017 to neutralise the cost of international transport in package deals. This correction was already factored into the 2014 base from 2017 on.

7 See CNIS, “Enquête complémentaire sur les échanges internationaux de services (ECEIS – Supplementary survey on international trade in services) – 2022A042BF”.

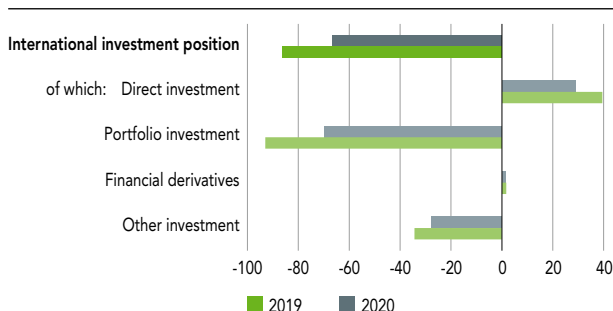
8 And by EUR 5.6 billion in 2021, see Appendix 3 on revisions.

9 Freight and insurance services relate to the transport of goods. This adjustment to services is one of the consequences of adopting FOB as the uniform valuation principle for goods (paragraph 10.78 of BPM6). Exports and imports of goods in the balance of payments are measured at their value at the border crossing (FOB, for “free on board”).

10 These declarations concern formalities under the *document administratif unique* (DAU – Single Administrative Document). The DAU is a mandatory form that must be completed for unit value exports and imports between the European Union and a third country. It is the starting point for the customs clearance procedure.

11 These amounts may represent up to a negative amount of EUR 2 billion over the 2014-16 period.

## C2 Revision of France's international investment position for 2019 and 2020 (differences between the new and old base, in EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

Guide: For 2020, the international investment position has been revised downwards by EUR 66.7 billion at the new 2020 base compared with measurement at the old 2014 base.

have been revised markedly upwards. Corrections have also been made to direct investment and other investment. Overall, the net international investment position deteriorated by almost EUR 70 billion for 2020 (see Chart 2).

### 3.1 Few changes in direct investment flows, but significant methodological improvements, particularly in the real estate sector

The benchmark revision provided an opportunity to review historical foreign direct investment (FDI) data. First, it was possible to re-estimate certain old series using data received after the end of the usual balance of payments revision cycle, as corporate financial statements are sometimes published with a considerable time lag. Second, holding companies and head offices were reallocated in a more precise way to the sector of activity of their group. Lastly, the use of new data sources made it possible to identify listed companies more effectively<sup>12</sup> among those receiving direct investment.

A major effort was made to update data on the real estate holdings of foreign residents in France and of French residents abroad. Real estate assets owned by French residents abroad were notoriously underestimated as they are not subject to mandatory disclosure. Thanks to the use of reliable mirror data from countries that agreed to exchange information, outward investment in real assets was revised upwards by around EUR 19 billion since 2012. Moreover, the method for estimating the real estate investments of foreign residents in France was also refined, albeit without any significant impact on the aggregate results.

As a result of these changes, FDI flows for 2019 and 2020 have been revised only slightly using the benchmark revision, but the net international investment position of FDI improved by around EUR 30 billion, factoring in the revisions for previous years.

### 3.2 Portfolio investment flows have been revised only slightly for the 2019 and 2020 benchmark revision, however stocks have been significantly revised

The revisions to the stocks of portfolio investment assets and liabilities are due to several methodological changes introduced along with the benchmark revision.

- The net equity position is now calculated as the difference between total French equity issues and equity held by residents, in accordance with international guidelines. This change has led to an upward revision of the flows of equity liabilities of EUR 42.7 billion over the 2013-20 period (and only a downward revision of EUR 1.3 billion for 2019, and an upward revision of EUR 2.4 billion for 2020), as well as a downward revision of the position by EUR 178.2 billion at end-2020. The gradual introduction of the European securities settlement platform TARGET2-Securities between 2015 and 2017 led to an underestimation of the amounts recorded by French custodians, which was especially marked from 2018 onwards. The benchmark revision provides an opportunity to get a better estimate of the offset due to this loss of information.
- Estimates of non-financial corporations' (NFCs) assets outside the euro area, available thanks to the inclusion of the most recent corporate balance sheets, are now included on a quarterly basis in both flows and stocks. This additional information makes it possible to refine the estimate of flows, which have been revised downwards by EUR 10 billion for 2019 and upwards by EUR 3 billion for 2020, and estimates of the net international investment position, which increased by EUR 109 billion at the end of 2020.
- The estimate of household assets outside the euro area has been revised to take account of new data from the Swiss National Bank. This new method, introduced in the 2022 annual report, is neutral over the 2019-20 period, but results in a downward revision of asset flows totalling EUR 22 billion from 2013 to 2020.
- The changeover to the 2020 benchmark revision has also made it possible to include variable-rate or index-linked coupons in portfolio investment flows<sup>13</sup> and to calculate the coupons paid on liabilities based on the nominal value. Over the 2013-20 period, the resulting revisions to flows amounted to a cumulative upward revision of EUR 32 billion for assets and a downward revision of EUR 1 billion for liabilities, including an upward revision of EUR 5 billion for 2019 and a downward revision of EUR 5 billion for 2020.



In total, these changes resulted in net cumulative upward revisions of portfolio investment flows of EUR 56.6 billion for assets and EUR 42.3 billion for liabilities over the entire 2013-20 period. However, the revisions for 2019 and 2020 were small, with downward revisions of EUR 4.3 billion and EUR 3.1 billion, respectively. The net position was revised downwards by EUR 69.6 billion for 2020, mainly due to revisions since 2013.

### 3.3 Data convergence is progressing for other investment

The benchmark revision was also an opportunity to strengthen convergence between the balance of payments and the national financial accounts. Several bank balance sheet items have been added to "Other investment" of financial intermediaries, such as sundry accounts receivable and payable (including initial margins), accrual and deferrals, and subordinated loan accounts.

In total, net flows of other investment were revised upwards by EUR 4.4 billion for 2019, and downwards by EUR 9 billion for 2020, and the international investment position relating to these transactions was revised downwards for 2019 and 2020 by EUR 34.3 billion and EUR 27.5 billion, respectively.

### 3.4 Fresh data for financial derivatives

Flows of financial derivatives instruments (FDIs) have not been revised as part of this benchmark revision. However, quarterly outstanding amounts have been completed with data from new counterparty sectors, based on mirror data from the Bank for International Settlements' (BIS), *International Banking Statistics*, and have been integrated into the international investment position for FDIs held by NFCs and general government.<sup>14</sup> For 2019, outstanding amounts increased by EUR 6.1 billion in assets and by EUR 4.3 billion in liabilities; for 2020, outstanding amounts increased by EUR 6.7 billion in assets and by EUR 5.3 billion in liabilities.

## 4. Harmonisation between the national accounts and the current account

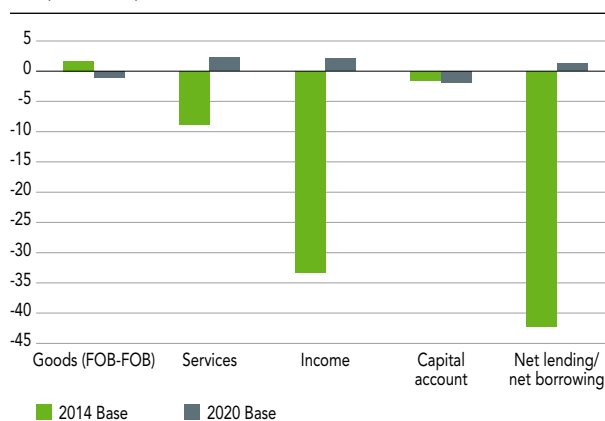
From 2019 to 2023, the Balance of Payments Directorate at the Banque de France and the national accountants at INSEE pooled their best statistical practices and sources of information. This work has helped bring data from the balance of payments into line with national accounts data, including from a detailed perspective. The differences referred to below correspond to the difference between the national accounts and the balance of payments.

### 4.1 Harmonisation and integration have led to a significant convergence in net borrowing

For 2020, France's net borrowing stood at EUR 45.8 billion according to the balance of payments, and EUR 44.6 billion according to the rest of the world account in the national accounts. At the 2014 base, it stood at EUR 35.5 billion and EUR 77.6 billion, respectively, for the same year.

Consequently, the difference between the country's net borrowing (national accounts – balance of payments) is reduced to a positive amount of EUR 1.3 billion at the 2020 base, compared with a negative amount of EUR 42.1 billion at the 2014 base (see *Chart 3*). For 2019, the difference was reduced to a negative amount of EUR 6.9 billion, compared with a negative amount of EUR 31.6 billion in previous publications.

**C3 Differences noted between INSEE's national accounts and the balance of payments for 2020 (EUR billions)**



Sources: INSEE, Banque de France.

Guide: For 2020, at the old 2014 base, there is a negative difference in the income balance of EUR 33.4 billion between INSEE's national accounts and the balance of payments.

Note: Exports and imports of goods in the balance of payments are measured at their value at the border crossing (FOB, for "free on board").

<sup>12</sup> According to BPM6 guidelines, a company that receives direct investment must be valued at its market value. In practice, a listed company is valued at its market capitalisation whereas book value is used for unlisted entities. Systematic use of the CSDB (Centralised Securities Database) and more extensive searches for company listings around the world have increased the number

of listed companies identified, thereby increasing their valuation (see *Fact sheet No. 2*).

<sup>13</sup> As well as accrued interest and coupons paid from 2014 to 2017.

<sup>14</sup> The flow-stock reconciliation was prepared by recording items in other changes in volume.

At a more detailed level, the convergence of the national accounts with the balance of payments has also led to a significant reduction in the number of items presenting a difference.

#### **4.2 Significant convergence in the balance of trade in goods, but persistent differences in processing of customs data**

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The difference in the trade in goods balance has been reduced thanks to an alignment of data sources: the national accounts are now based on data collected by the balance of payments for merchandising and goods excluding customs duties (*see table*).

The FOB-FOB customs data balance still presents differences (negative amounts of EUR 4.6 billion in 2019 and EUR 2.0 billion in 2020), which can be explained by a difference in the CIF-FOB correction method (negative amounts of EUR 4.4 billion in 2019 and EUR 1.5 billion in 2020).<sup>15</sup>

#### **4.3 Aligning data sources has reduced the difference in the services balance**

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The difference in trade in services is now for positive amounts of EUR 3.1 billion and EUR 2.3 billion, respectively, for 2019 and 2020, compared with negative differences of EUR 10.0 billion and EUR 8.9 billion for the same years at the 2014 base. This convergence was achieved by recalculating many services in the balance of payments at a detailed level of classification at national accounts level. This involved recalculating transport services,<sup>16</sup> construction services, "Travel", telecommunication, computer and information services, contract work, maintenance and repair services,<sup>17</sup> and insurance services.

Residual differences persist, due in particular to the availability of certain data and to additions made to the national accounts (notably in financial services produced by UCITs – undertakings for investment in transferable securities).

#### **4.4 The national accounts have been adjusted for property income compiled by the balance of payments however, a number of differences remain in current transfers**

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The difference in the income balance in for 2020 has narrowed sharply by EUR 2.1 billion, compared with a negative difference of EUR 33.4 billion published previously (by a negative amount of EUR 2.1 billion, compared with a negative difference of EUR 27.7 billion for 2019). This is largely due to property income, for which the difference is

now a negative EUR 0.3 billion, compared with a negative EUR 27.2 billion for 2020 (negative EUR 1.1 billion, versus negative EUR 21.6 billion for 2019).

More modestly, but significantly, national accountants now use sources from the balance of payments for compensation of employees and net earned premiums and settlements for non-life insurance. Aligning sources helps to reduce the difference in the balance by positive amounts of EUR 3.1 billion for 2020 for compensation (positive EUR 3.4 billion for 2019), and almost EUR 2.7 billion for 2020 for non-life insurance (positive EUR 2.0 billion for 2019).

#### **4.5 Sources of differences now clearly identified**

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Overall, and despite the efforts deployed, differences remain with the published accounts, however the sources of these differences have been clearly identified:

- a difference in the CIF-FOB adjustment rate for goods, which will disappear from 2023 onwards;
- differences in work production schedules between INSEE and the Banque de France, particularly for income and certain general government transactions, for which sources are annual and available only subsequently, creating cumulative differences over time between two changes of base;
- subsequent improvements that need to be made (in particular in general government goods and services, reserve asset income, benefits paid by France to the rest of the world, and non-financial assets not generated in the capital account).

<sup>15</sup> Concerning CIF-FOB, see the glossary in Appendix 1.

<sup>16</sup> With the exception of one very specific transaction, electricity

transmission, which will be analysed subsequently.

<sup>17</sup> From 2021 only.

Differences between the national accounts and balance of payments at the old 2014 benchmark and the new 2020 benchmark  
(EUR billions)

	2019		2020	
	2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark
<b>Total goods and services (FOB-FOB)</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Goods (FOB-FOB)</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>General merchandise</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Customs data (FOB-FOB)	-0.2	-4.6	-0.7	-2.0
Duty-free goods	-2.3	0.0	-2.7	0.0
Adjustments	4.0	-0.8	1.8	0.4
<b>Merchanting</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<i>of which: Goods for processing</i>				
Maintenance and repair services	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1
Transport	-10.4	-0.3	-9.5	-0.5
Travel	3.5	0.0	4.5	0.0
Insurance and pension services	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.0
Telecommunications, computer and information services	2.7	0.0	2.2	0.0
Other business services	-9.1	2.1	-8.6	1.8
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1.0	0.0	-0.8	0.0
<b>Income</b>	<b>-27.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-33.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<i>of which: Compensation of employees</i>				
Property income	-21.6	-1.1	-27.2	-0.3
Social security contributions and benefits	-2.2	1.0	-0.8	1.5
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
<b>Current account surplus (+)/deficit</b>	<b>-31.6</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-42.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Sources: INSEE, Banque de France.

Note: Exports and imports of goods in the balance of payments are measured "Free on Board", meaning the value at the border.

## APPENDICES

TA1 Balance of payments data at the old 2014 benchmark, and the new 2020 benchmark for 2019 (EUR billions)

	2014 Benchmark			2020 Benchmark			Revision		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	<b>1,034.7</b>	<b>1,022.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1,034.0</b>	<b>1,019.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Goods</b>	<b>532.7</b>	<b>579.7</b>	<b>-47.0</b>	<b>524.4</b>	<b>560.9</b>	<b>-36.5</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-18.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>General merchandise</b>	<b>522.6</b>	<b>579.7</b>	<b>-57.1</b>	<b>513.5</b>	<b>560.9</b>	<b>-47.5</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>-18.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Customs data	508.6	566.6	-58.0	509.0	566.8	-57.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
Adjustment	-17.0	-15.3	-1.7	-28.3	-22.6	-5.7	-11.3	-7.4	-4.0
Duty-free goods, incl. goods procured in ports by carriers	31.0	27.7	3.3	32.8	16.0	16.8	1.8	-11.7	13.5
<b>Merchanting</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>264.2</b>	<b>238.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>267.1</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Travel</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Financial services</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Telecommunications, computer and information services</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Personal, cultural and recreational services</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Primary income</b>	<b>207.6</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>208.2</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<i>of which: Compensation of employees</i>	26.5	1.5	25.0	25.4	1.8	23.6	-1.1	0.3	-1.4
Investment income	172.8	124.1	48.7	174.5	128.0	46.5	1.7	3.9	-2.2
<b>Secondary income</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>-43.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>-45.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Secondary income – General Government</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>-29.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>-29.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Secondary income – Other sectors</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<i>of which personal transfers</i>	0.3	11.9	-11.6	0.3	11.9	-11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>496.4</b>	<b>496.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>493.3</b>	<b>493.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<i>of which: Direct investment</i>	75.0	47.6	27.4	75.3	47.6	27.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
Portfolio investment	68.2	131.1	-62.9	66.0	133.1	-67.1	-2.2	2.1	-4.3
Financial derivatives	137.6	133.9	3.7	137.6	133.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investments	212.7	183.9	28.8	211.5	178.3	33.2	-1.2	-5.6	4.4

Source : Banque de France.

TA2 Balance of payments data at the old 2014 benchmark, and the new 2020 benchmark for 2020 (EUR billions)

	2014 benchmark			2020 benchmark			Revision		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	<b>845.3</b>	<b>882.8</b>	<b>-37.5</b>	<b>842.4</b>	<b>890.0</b>	<b>-47.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-10.1</b>
<b>Goods</b>	<b>442.4</b>	<b>500.6</b>	<b>-58.2</b>	<b>435.2</b>	<b>487.1</b>	<b>-51.9</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>General merchandise</b>	<b>435.1</b>	<b>500.6</b>	<b>-65.6</b>	<b>427.7</b>	<b>487.1</b>	<b>-59.4</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Customs data	428.5	493.1	-64.6	428.6	493.0	-64.4	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Adjustment	-13.7	-11.0	-2.7	-22.8	-17.6	-5.1	-9.1	-6.6	-2.4
Duty-free goods, incl. goods procured in ports by carriers	20.2	17.8	2.4	21.9	11.0	10.9	1.7	-6.8	8.5
<b>Merchanting</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>219.0</b>	<b>208.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Travel</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Financial services</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Telecommunications, computer and information services</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Personal, cultural and recreational services</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Primary income</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<i>of which: Compensation of employees</i>	24.9	1.3	23.6	26.0	1.9	24.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
<i>Investment income</i>	119.4	97.8	21.5	121.1	101.4	19.7	1.7	3.6	-1.8
<b>Secondary income</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>-43.6</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>-53.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-9.8</b>
<b>Secondary income – General Government</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>-31.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>-32.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Secondary income – Other sectors</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>-20.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
<i>of which personal transfers</i>	0.3	11.7	-11.4	0.3	10.8	-10.6	0.0	-0.9	0.8
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>545.4</b>	<b>594.9</b>	<b>-49.5</b>	<b>533.1</b>	<b>594.5</b>	<b>-61.4</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
<i>of which: Direct investment</i>	24.7	15.7	9.0	24.9	15.7	9.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Portfolio investment	140.9	166.9	-26.0	145.6	174.7	-29.1	4.7	7.8	-3.1
Financial derivatives	137.0	160.8	-23.8	137.0	160.8	-23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investments	238.8	251.4	-12.6	221.6	243.2	-21.6	-17.2	-8.2	-9.0

Source : Banque de France.

## FACT SHEET No. 2

# VALUATION OF THE NET DIRECT INVESTMENT POSITION

In most countries, stocks of direct investment (DI) in unlisted shares are recorded in the balance of payments based on the book value of companies' equity, as recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This method makes it possible to use data that are fairly widely available and reduces mismatches between countries on the same category of securities.<sup>1</sup> However, it departs from the market value principle used in the balance of payments for both listed equities in direct investment and portfolio investment, and sometimes in the national accounts, as is the case in France. Failure to take account of intangible components and growth prospects – items that regularly arise when companies move from the unlisted to the listed sector – generally leads to underestimation of the “true” value of businesses in their book value.

For France, using a price-to-book ratio derived from listed shares (stock market valuation/equity value) both for foreign direct investment in France (which is more widely known), and for French direct investment abroad (for which information is more difficult to gather) makes it possible to limit the underestimation. In 2023, assets at market value exceed their book value by over EUR 400 billion, and liabilities by around EUR 210 billion. The deficit in the net international investment positions (NIIP) has been reduced by more than EUR 200 billion.

### 1. Valuing unlisted companies: an important but complex challenge

The sixth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6) sets out the general principle of market valuation, bringing it into line with the system used for the national accounts. In the case of foreign direct investment (FDI), data is directly available for listed entities (market capitalisation), but not for unlisted entities. This measurement issue is by no means negligible, as FDI operations mainly involve unlisted entities: 90% of assets and 80% of liabilities in the case of France in 2023.

BPM6 recommends six acceptable methods for valuing unlisted shares, of which only three will be retained in the seventh edition of the manual currently being drafted: equity at book value, recent transaction prices and the market capitalisation method.

Measuring equity at book value is the most commonly used method, according to the specific survey of national direct investment compilers conducted by the IMF, and the survey of all balance of payments items conducted by the European Central Bank (ECB) in Europe.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, in practice, the contribution of FDI to France's NIIP is published as a “mixed

value". This is the most universally used method as it reduces mismatches between countries (comparison of bilateral flows between two countries, depending on whether they are measured by one or the other method).

However, market value is a better reflection of the price of a business, which should factor in its growth prospects and intangible assets.

This fact sheet outlines a methodology for calculating an NIIP for direct investments at market value using the third method, i.e. market capitalisation. This approximation of market prices provides a consistent valuation between direct investment and portfolio investment, as well as with the national financial accounts.

## 2. A methodology based on the use of big data

Estimates of market values for unlisted entities exist in certain countries, notably Canada and the United States. For example, both countries publish several NIIP values, including one based on mixed value and another on market value. Their method involves using price-to-book ratios for the base year, defined as the ratio between market and book values, and then linking these to changes in stock market indices.<sup>3</sup> This method has been used as a starting point for recent work conducted by the Banque de France, however it has its limitations.

From a structural perspective, stock market indices reflect changes in their broader components. They also focus on the major market capitalisation indices, such as the SBF 250 – the broadest French index – which reflects changes in the 250 largest market caps, even though more than 1,000 companies are listed in France. However, small and mid caps can be good benchmarks for valuing unlisted companies. Lastly, tracking inflows and outflows within a stock market index gives it an upward bias. Put simply, linking the valuation of unlisted companies to changes in stock market indices introduces a multiplier effect that ends up disconnecting the results of the two valuation methods.

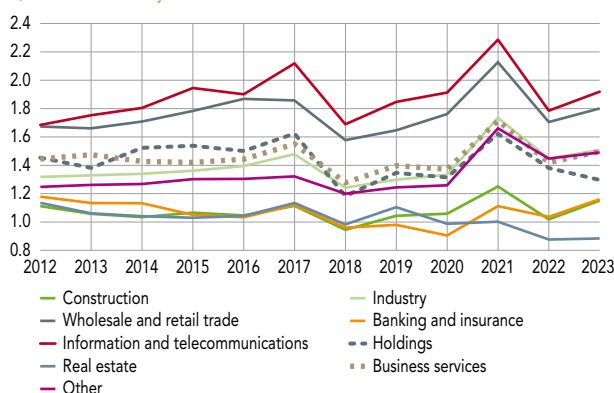
The methodology used here attempts to avoid this distortion by using all listed entities worldwide, i.e. around 70,000 each year. By way of comparison, the MSCI World index, reputed to be one of the broadest, has only around 1,500 entities listed. This data-intensive approach captures the broadest possible range of listed entities.

In concrete terms, the methodology consists of applying a price-to-book ratio to the unlisted entity's book value each

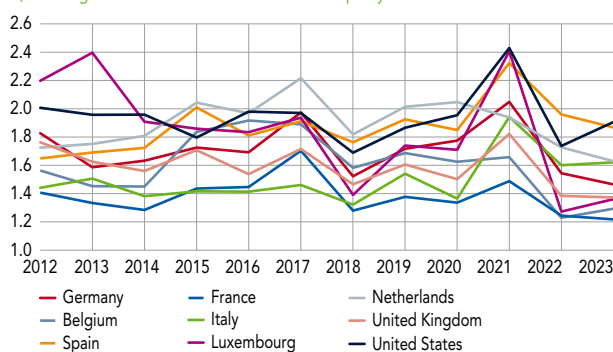
year, in line with the work of Durant and Massaro (2004), and Nivat and Topiol (2010)<sup>4</sup>, but performing the calculation for the counterparty countries. Those ratios are determined by sector of activity and geographical area, data that are readily available and broken out into the different ratios (see *Charts 1a and 1b*).

**C1 Price-to-book ratios** (market value / book value)

a) Median ratios by sector



b) Average ratios for France's main counterparty countries



Sources: CSDB and Bloomberg data; Banque de France.

1 Measurement of market value depends on the method used to value equity. These different methods and their outcomes were presented and discussed at the Irving Fisher Committee on Central Bank Statistics held on 12-13 February 2024, and will be the subject of a forthcoming publication (Genre et al., 2024). For this estimate, we used a conservative method that combines the ratios of both the investee and investing country, so that the local direct investment market is taken into account as well as the influence of the investing country.

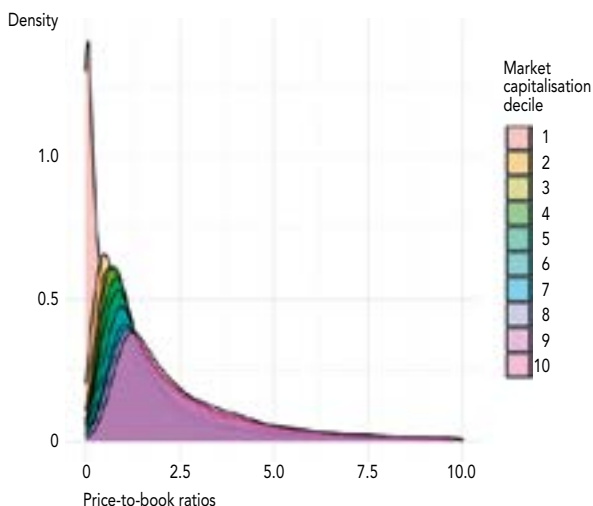
2 See ECB (2023), *European Union balance of payments and international investment position statistical sources*

and methods – B.o.p. and i.i.p. e-book, October.

3 Koslow (2002), "Valuing the direct investment position in US economic accounts", *BOPCOM Paper*, No. 02/29, presented at the 15th meeting of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics held in Canberra, in October.

4 See Durant and Massaro (2004), "Valuation of unlisted shares: a European-scale test", *Banque de France Bulletin*, No. 124, April, and Nivat and Topiol (2010), "Valuation of stocks of direct investment in unlisted companies at market value: methods and results for France", *Banque de France Bulletin*, No. 179, 1st quarter.

## C2 Ratio density by market capitalisation decile (after demarcation of individual ratios)



Sources: CSBD and Bloomberg data; Banque de France.

Note: Larger market capitalisations have higher price-to-book ratios.

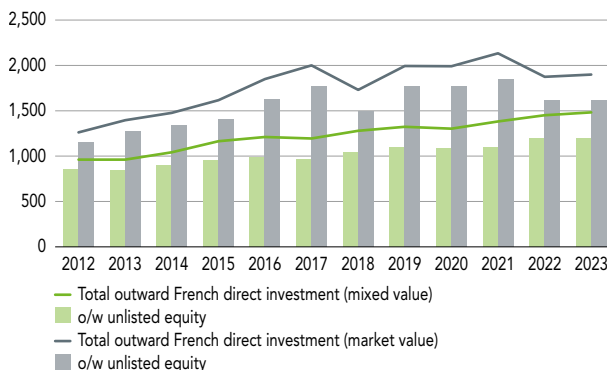
First, the market capitalisation and book equity are used to calculate the price-to-book ratio. Next, the distribution obtained is “cleaned up”, i.e. ratios outside the 5th and 95th percentiles are excluded. In concrete terms, the ratios actually retained are within the [0.16;9.86] range, averaged over the period. This symmetrical treatment of outliers ensures that the distribution is not distorted. Finally, the data is grouped into 9 sectors<sup>5</sup> and 241 countries/regions/geographical areas, and the median of each segment is applied to the book value of the entities in the same cross-section.<sup>6</sup> Once these operations have been performed, the annual variations in the ratios used are within the range of [-0.49;0.94].<sup>7</sup>

The median (1.34 for all cross-sections combined) was preferred to the average (i.e. 1.98) both for its robustness and greater representativeness. Indeed, the average of the ratios is influenced by the largest market caps, whereas unlisted companies are probably of greater average importance (see Chart 2).

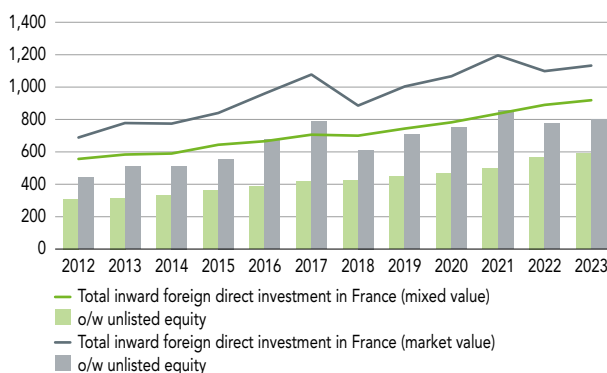
In the work of Durant and Massaro (2004), this lack of representativeness is mitigated by applying a liquidity discount, estimated at 25%.<sup>8</sup> It is not applied here because, in practical terms, taking all listed entities – rather than just those included in stock market indices, which are more liquid – and applying the median (rather than the average), reduces the ratios by half on average.

## C3 Stock of foreign direct investment by valuation method (EUR billions)

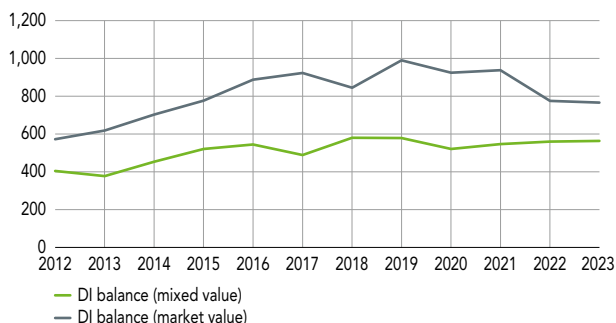
### a) Amount of outward French direct investment



### b) Amount of inward foreign direct investment in France



### c) Contribution to international direct investment (DI) position



Sources: CSBD and Bloomberg data; Banque de France.

## 3. NIIP market value greater than the book value

Charts 3a, b and c illustrate the contributions of unlisted entities<sup>9</sup> in FDI to NIIP, depending on the valuation method.

In 2023, total assets and liabilities increased respectively, from EUR 1,483 billion and EUR 919 billion at book value, to EUR 1,899 billion and EUR 1,132 billion at market value. The impact on the balance, and therefore on the NIIP, amounts



to EUR 202 billion. Over the 2012-23 period, the market valuation improves the NIIP balance by nearly EUR 300 billion on average.

Although the methodology is not based directly on changes in stock market indices, it is based on the market capitalisation of listed entities, which is more volatile than book values. In aggregate terms, this leads to more uneven series, as illustrated by the peaks in 2018 (trending downwards) and 2021 (trending upwards).

The fact that this methodology uses all data, i.e. all available market capitalisations, makes it more robust. The data is widely available (from CSDB and Bloomberg)<sup>10</sup> and the method is relatively simple, which could be key points in favour of its widespread application. Although it is sensitive to changes in the sectoral breakdown of companies at the most detailed level, it has the merit of reducing the aggregate distortion in book value, thereby providing a better estimate of overall NIIP.

5 Based on the nine main sectors of activity in the NACE Rev. 2 statistical classifications of economic activities in the European Union, which itself complies with international statistical standards.

6 If a cross-section [sector of activity; geographical area] does not contain enough representatives, a wider geographical area is used (for example, Europe for Luxembourg or South America for Peru).

7 For example, if the ratio for a given sector-country cross-section is 2.41 in 2018, in 2019 it will necessarily be between 1.92 and 3.35.

8 See Note 3.

9 The valuation of listed entities is unchanged.

10 To enhance robustness, comparative tests have been carried out on Bloomberg and Refinitiv data. The two data sources are very close (average correlation of 0.98).

## FACT SHEET No. 3

# FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: A SIGN OF FRANCE'S WEALTH AND ATTRACTIVENESS

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is one of the most carefully tracked indicators of a country's attractiveness and the internationalisation of its multinationals. However, investment projects, including those reported in the press, only impact the balance of payments once they have been finalised. Indeed, sometimes they have no impact at all when subsidiaries are used to channel financial flows between entities in a third country.

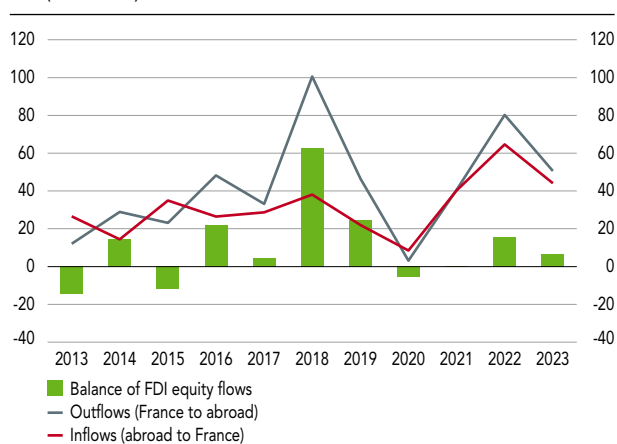
We can identify two categories within FDI flows: capital transactions linked to equity investments; and flows of loans and borrowings between affiliates, which are often part of multinationals' day-to-day cash management activities. This fact sheet describes movements in FDI equity flows over the past decade to identify trends and observe their solidity both during and after the Covid pandemic.

### 1. France continued to invest more in equity than it attracted in FDI in a decade of contrasting developments

Direct investment operations are rare phenomena over the life of a business and are sometimes massive (and unpredictable). Consequently, the flows recorded in the balance sheet may appear very uneven from one year to the next,<sup>1</sup> especially in the case of outflows (see Chart 1). However, over the past decade, the balance of foreign direct equity investment has only been negative on three occasions:

in 2013, due to a temporary decline in outward French FDI as a result of the sovereign debt crisis; in 2015, following a number of large-scale transactions; and in 2020, when the health crisis forced companies to temporarily curb their investment flows, which were much more pronounced in terms of outward French direct investment.

**C1 Direct investment stocks and flows**  
(EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

Outward equity investment flows in 2019 (EUR 47 billion) were down from the peak recorded in 2018, however, they exceeded the EUR 30 billion in average annual flows witnessed between 2013 and 2017, confirming their sustained pace. At end-2019, inward direct investment flows were also trending upward, averaging EUR 30 billion a year between 2015 and 2019, i.e., approximately double the annual flows recorded in previous years.

Due to the impact of the Covid pandemic, 2020 witnessed a sudden halt in both inward and outward FDI equity flows: inward flows declined from EUR 47 billion in 2019 to EUR 3 billion in 2020, while outward flows fell from EUR 22 billion in 2019 to EUR 9 billion in 2020. Amidst a financial deterioration linked to a drop in turnover and, ultimately, earnings, companies have maintained the level of dividends, meaning that reinvested earnings turned negative in 2020, and amplifying the drop in equity investment flows. Aside from exceptional transactions, 2021 witnessed a strong recovery in FDI equity flows, with inflows and outflows approaching EUR 40 billion. The recovery gathered pace in 2022, reaching a ten-year high. The record level of corporate activity and earnings in 2021 was reflected in a strong rebound in reinvested earnings flows (EUR 35 billion for outward investment and EUR 19 billion for inward investment). In addition, investment excluding reinvested earnings also peaked at almost record levels (around EUR 45 billion in both inward and outward investment).

Further behind, it is estimated that FDI flows in 2023 were mainly driven by the stabilisation of reinvested earnings, reflecting excellent corporate earnings in 2022. According to the business press, 2023 was dubbed a "terrible year" by investment banks, which pointed to the lowest level of activity on the M&A market in ten years<sup>2</sup> due to the sharp rise in interest rates. In this context, equity flows excluding reinvested earnings fell to levels close to those recorded between 2013 and 2017, as borne out by the decline in the number of major operations reported in 2023 (in excess of EUR 1 billion), especially in outward flows.

The contours of a possible post-Covid trend are still difficult to identify precisely. The international situation and geopolitical uncertainties, whereby the defence of national interests is becoming increasingly important,<sup>3</sup> could weigh on any catch-up phenomena, whereas monetary policy normalisation could be more conducive to the financing of FDI operations.

## 2. The stock of direct investments in equity has almost doubled in 10 years

France's net international investment position (NIIP) in terms of FDI is structurally positive. According to provisional data, it strengthened further in 2023 to reach EUR 564 billion, including EUR 531 billion worth of equity investment.<sup>4</sup> In other words, France recorded more outward (EUR 67 billion) than inward investment (EUR 39 billion).

The stock of FDI in capital assets (EUR 1,412 billion in 2023) has increased by almost 50% in ten years, and liabilities by 75% (EUR 880 billion). The more rapid growth in the stock of inward investment no doubt reflects France's attractiveness, but also the fine performance of the French stock market over the period. Indeed, foreign companies invest more often in listed French companies than French companies do when they invest abroad (20% of liabilities, compared with around 10% of assets).

Over the past decade as a whole, valuation effects linked to movements in exchange rates and stock prices of listed companies have not influenced the growth in stocks of French outward FDI and have contributed around 10% to the growth of foreign FDI in France.

2023 was dominated by the announcement of major investments, including a Taiwanese project to set up a battery manufacturing plant to equip more than 500,000 vehicles a year, and a Danish project to expand an existing pharmaceutical production plant near Chartres. These operations will not be recorded in the balance of payments until they have been finalised, in accordance with the accrual basis principle.

1 For example, the Essilor-Luxottica merger and acquisition accounted for almost EUR 20 billion worth of French outward investment flows in 2018, while Vivendi's withdrawal from Universal Music Group accounted for over EUR 30 billion in 2021.

2 See "Les fusions acquisitions chutent à leur plus bas niveau en dix ans", *Les Échos*, 29 September 2023.

3 See Bencivelli et al. (2023), "The rise in FDI screening in the EU and major advanced economies", *Eco Notepad*, No. 336, 22 December.

4 In principle, items contributing to the net international investment

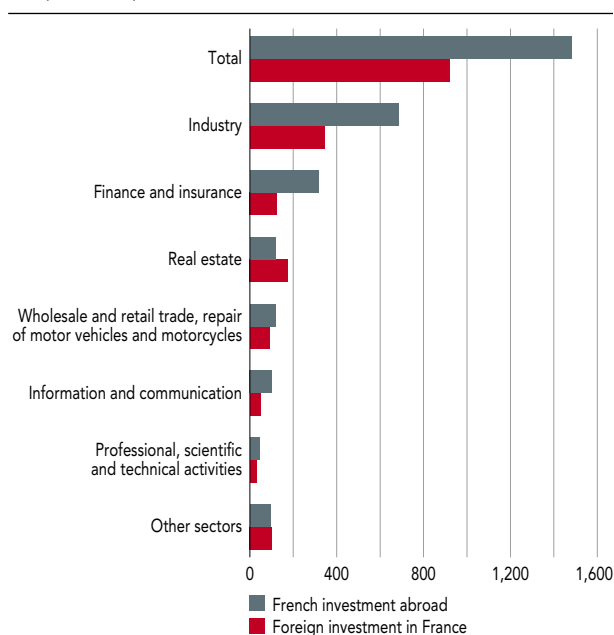
position (NIIP) are valued at their exchange value. While market capitalisation is used for listed entities, unlisted entities are generally measured at their equity value, which is usually a minimum value. The contribution of DI to France's NIIP is usually reported as a "mixed value". An estimate of the market value of unlisted entities is a better reflection of the aggregate NIIP value but does not provide robust data at the most detailed disaggregated levels (see *Fact Sheet No. 2*). Unless stated otherwise, the following data is expressed as a mixed value, in line with the annual report as a whole.

### 3. Industry remains the main sector targeted by foreign direct investment

An analysis of the breakdown by sector of stocks of French outward direct foreign investment indicates relative stability over the last ten years. With a share hovering around 45% of French outward direct foreign investment, industry remains the most heavily invested sector (with a stock of EUR 684 billion in 2023, compared with EUR 448 billion in 2013 (see Chart 2)). Outstanding investments in the manufacturing sector, which now account for two-thirds of total outward DFI, have recorded the strongest growth over the decade. In descending order of outstandings, agri-food (from EUR 42 billion in 2013 to EUR 96 billion in 2023), chemicals (EUR 68 billion in 2023), pharmaceuticals (EUR 63 billion in 2023) and the automotive industry (EUR 36 billion in 2023) have remained in the top positions since 2013. However, the biggest increase was recorded in textiles and clothing, where outstandings have quadrupled in ten years (from EUR 9 billion to EUR 36 billion in 2023).

Behind manufacturing industry, financial and insurance activities (EUR 318 billion at end-2023) still account for almost one-fifth of outward investment. As in 2013, they outperformed wholesale and retail trade (EUR 119 billion), real estate (EUR 118 billion) and information and communication (EUR 102 billion).

**C2 Stocks of direct investment by invested sector at end-2023**  
(EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

In terms of inward investment, the sectoral structure of the stock of foreign direct investment has also remained stable over the last ten years, with a little over 70% of the total stock concentrated in three sectors: industry (38% at end-2023), finance insurance (14%) and real estate (19%), whose cumulative outstandings (EUR 645 billion in 2023) increased by 52% over the period. Many sectors have more than doubled their outstandings since 2013: chemicals, textiles and clothing, rubber and plastic products, and information and communication).

### 4. The United States has lost its position as the leading destination for French investment, but remains the largest holder of last resort of stocks of FDI in France

As regards the countries in which France invests the most, the top four (the Netherlands, United States, United Kingdom and Belgium) have remained unchanged over the past ten years, accounting for half of total outstandings of EUR 1,483 billion (see Chart 3 below). A very large number of transactions go through the Netherlands, and the corresponding outstandings (EUR 229 billion at end-2023, up 145% in ten years) reflect their attractiveness from a fiscal perspective; this is also the case, albeit to a lesser degree, for Belgium (EUR 143 billion), Luxembourg (EUR 79 billion) and Bermuda (EUR 29 billion). The Netherlands shot up to first place in 2023, displacing the United States for the first time, whose stock of EUR 225 billion declined in the wake of the sale of the subsidiary of a major French banking group.

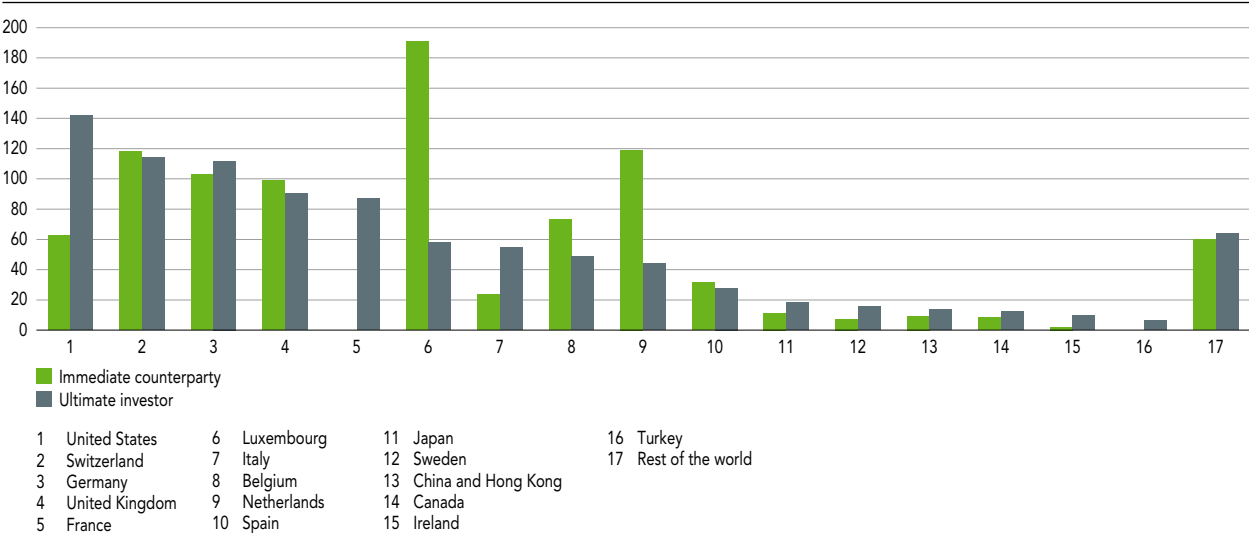
As immediate counterparty, the Netherlands and Luxembourg have held around a third of France's inward foreign investment over the past ten years for a value of EUR 310 billion in 2023 (up 53% on 2013). Next come Switzerland, Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium, ranked ahead of the United States since 2015.

After allocating FDI to the country of residence of the ultimate investor – an approach based mostly on knowledge of capital ownership links between businesses – Luxembourg and the Netherlands move out of the top group of investors in France. Half of France's stock of investment comes from four countries: the United States (15%), Switzerland and Germany (12% each) and the United Kingdom (10%). The fact that France is in fifth place with a stock of EUR 87 billion – or 9% of total outstandings – and the jump in the United States' ranking (fifth-largest investor as immediate counterparty, but largest ultimate investor), illustrates the financial arrangements that channel capital flows through fiscally

attractive intermediate countries. However, recent trends in direct investment between France and the United States do not indicate any major direct impact from favourable tax legislation passed by the US Congress (notably the 2017

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or 2022 Inflation Reduction Act). The effect is more apparent in fiscally advantageous euro area hubs such as Luxembourg and the Netherlands, where US direct investment has been falling sharply since 2018.

**C3 Stocks of foreign direct investment in France by immediate counterparty and ultimate investor at end-2023**  
(EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.  
Note: Measuring foreign direct investment by immediate counterparty identifies the country in which the company investing directly resides. This is in contrast to the ultimate investor approach, which attributes each component of the investment stock to the investor originator, rather than to a potential country of transit for the funds.

## FACT SHEET No. 4

# RECORD PURCHASES OF FRENCH DEBT SECURITIES BY NON-RESIDENTS IN 2023

2023 was characterised by a large supply of French debt securities. First, general government securities continued to be issued in large amounts, in addition to the securities already available on the market as a result of the cessation of European Central Bank (ECB) purchase and monetary policy normalisation programmes (quantitative tightening with non reinvestment of all government debt securities reaching maturity,<sup>1</sup> especially since July 2023). Second, against this backdrop of monetary policy normalisation and favourable market conditions, credit institutions stepped up their security issuance.

On the demand side, non-residents increased their holdings of French debt securities, generating record capital inflows to the balance of payments.

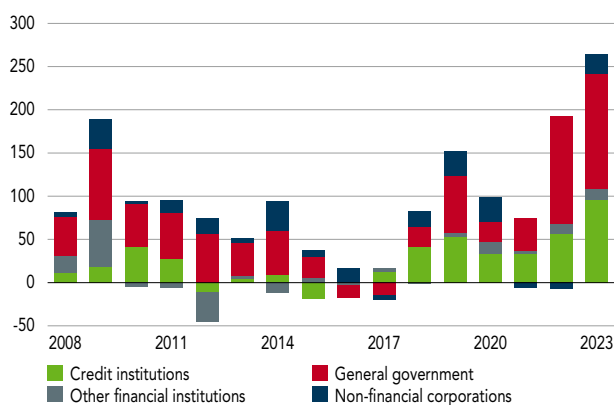
### 1. In 2023, capital inflows due to purchases of French debt securities by non-residents rose sharply

Net acquisitions<sup>2</sup> of French debt by non-residents rose sharply in 2023, reaching EUR 264 billion for long-term debt securities<sup>3</sup> alone (see Chart 1). This is the highest level of capital inflows to the balance of payments linked to this type of security, exceeding the previous record set in 2009 (with inflows of EUR 190 billion), in the wake of what was already an exceptional year in 2022.

Non-residents mainly acquired government debt (50% of total net purchases, or EUR 133 billion) and securities issued by French credit institutions (36%, or just over EUR 96 billion). By issuing sector, these amounts are the highest ever recorded over the last fifteen years, higher than the previous record of 2022, totalling EUR 124 billion for general government and EUR 57 billion for banks.

Since 2015, non-resident purchases of government and bank securities have been influenced in particular by the common

**C1** Net purchases by non-residents of long-term French debt securities, by issuing sector (annual net flows, EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

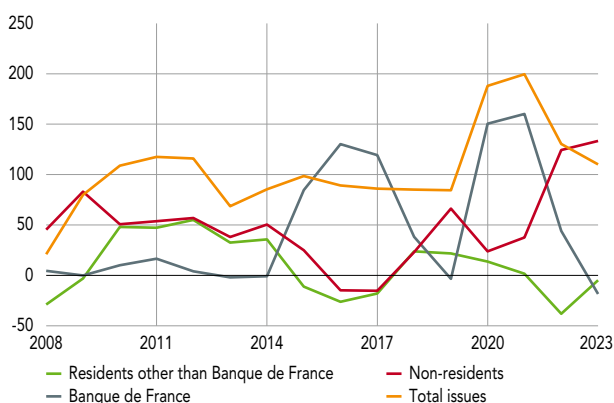
underlying impact of the non-standard monetary policies conducted by the ECB and implemented by the Eurosystem national central banks.<sup>4</sup>

## 2. Non-residents purchased substantial amounts of government debt in 2023

Net issues of long-term general government debt remained strong as central banks halted their purchases of government debt under quantitative easing (QE) programmes and began to normalise their balance sheets (i.e., quantitative tightening). Despite more abundant supply, non-residents acquired massive volumes of government securities in 2023. Net purchases amounted to EUR 133 billion for the year, while the Banque de France's net purchases reached a low of a negative amount of EUR 18 billion (see Chart 2).

During the active periods of the public sector purchase programme<sup>5</sup> (2015-22) and pandemic emergency purchase programme<sup>6</sup> (2020-22), the Banque de France and the Eurosystem acquired substantial amounts of government debt, absorbing a large proportion of net issues. At the same time, non-residents sharply curtailed their purchases and even sold off French government debt. Conversely, net purchases by non-residents rose during the pause in these QE programmes (2019), and again when net purchases of securities ended in mid-2022, and finally when the size of the balance sheet was reduced from March 2023 on. While purchases by non-residents were very close to those by residents outside the Eurosystem until 2018, they subsequently exceeded them, especially in 2022 and 2023.

**C2** Net purchases by the French general government sector of long-term debt securities, by holder sector (annual net flows, EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

## 3. Debt securities issued by French credit institutions rose sharply in 2023

Like central government, French credit institutions issued substantial amounts of net debt in 2023, totalling EUR 214 billion for the year as a whole (see Chart 3).

Although banks are still benefiting from excess liquidity, thanks in particular to the different non-standard monetary policy instruments deployed in recent years,<sup>7</sup> credit institutions' use of market financing increased sharply in 2023. This coincides with the end of the credit facilities granted by the ECB under the TLTRO III programme.<sup>8</sup> This facility was initiated in 2019 and largely expanded in 2020 to respond to the financial disruption caused by the Covid pandemic. The different TLTRO III operations conducted between September 2019 and December 2021, were spread over a three-year period (with the possibility of early repayment after one year). In France, the six largest banking groups began repaying these loans for amounts of EUR 165 billion in 2022, and EUR 247 billion in 2023. New issues of debt securities can therefore partly offset these repayments.

1 Public sector purchase programme (PSPP).

2 Net acquisitions correspond to the balance between purchases and sales of securities.

3 Long-term debt securities have an initial maturity of over one year.

4 Banque de France, asset purchase programmes ([www.banque-france.fr](http://www.banque-france.fr))

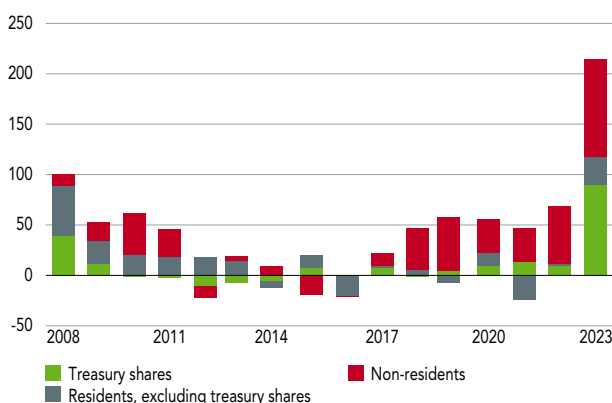
5 Public sector purchase programme (PSPP).

6 Pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP).

7 "The Eurosystem's operational framework" (ECB).

8 Targeted longer-term refinancing operations.

**C3** Net issues of long-term debt securities by French credit institutions, by type of owner (annual net flows, EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

The other components of monetary policy, particularly quantitative tightening, may also reduce the liquidity available to banks and therefore generate new issues.

Moreover, some of the big net issues in 2023 comprised “treasury shares”, in other words shares purchased by an entity that belongs to the same banking group as the issuer. This situation was particularly prevalent in 2023 when it accounted for almost EUR 90 billion, or 42% of net issues for the year. Banking groups do not raise new funds directly through these treasury shares, however they can do so indirectly, by using them as collateral to refinance their debt with the central bank.

These treasury shares are subsequently unavailable to be purchased on the financial markets, as they are held directly within their issuing group. They therefore make the market supply of securities appear higher than it really is. To adjust for this bias, treasury shares are isolated in the rest of this analysis.

Even without factoring in these internal transactions by French banking groups, 2023 was still a historic year for these net issues. Their cumulative total for the year as a whole was EUR 124 billion, compared with an average of EUR 43 billion over the previous five years.

In the face of this abundant supply of securities, purchases by non-residents (EUR 96 billion) absorbed a large proportion of net issues by credit institutions in 2023 (excluding treasury shares).

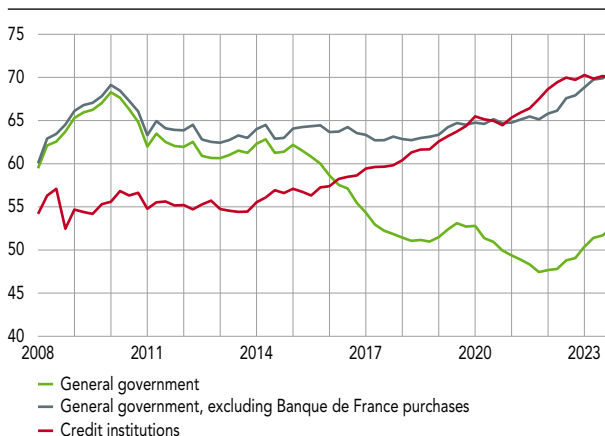
#### 4. Non resident holdings continue to trend upwards

At end-2023, non-residents held 53% of outstanding long-term debt securities issued by general government and 70% of securities issued by banks, excluding treasury shares (see Chart 4).

The proportion of government debt held by non-residents declined over the periods 2014-18 and 2020-21, during the major acquisition phases by the Banque de France and the Eurosystem as part of QE.

However, if we exclude acquisitions of Eurosystem securities by the Banque de France (grey curve), the proportion of non-residents remained virtually stable through to end-2022. This means that the resident/non-resident split in the portion of securities not purchased by the Banque de France remained more or less the same and was not really impacted by the purchase programmes.

**C4 Non resident holdings of long-term debt securities issued by the French general government sector and French credit institutions (% of total outstandings at quarter end)**



Source: Banque de France.

Note: Excluding internal transactions by banking groups.

However, from end-2022 onwards, the proportion of non-residents has increased, even when securities held by the Banque de France are not included.

Moreover, strong net issuing activity by commercial banks pushed up outstanding securities in 2023. Non-residents already held a large proportion of these securities at end-2022 (70%). Because they also absorbed a large share of net issues in 2023, this proportion has remained almost stable since 2022, after a period of fairly steady growth since 2013.



# 2022 AND 2023 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DETAILED PRESENTATION

# 2022 AND 2023 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS – DETAILED PRESENTATION

## Balance of payments – 2022 (EUR millions)

		Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>1.</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	<b>1,272,387</b>	<b>1,303,491</b>	<b>-31,103</b>
1.1.	Goods	628,533	761,366	-132,833
1.1.1.	General merchandise	603,718	761,366	-157,648
1.1.2.	Merchanting	24,815		24,815
1.2.	Services	342,795	277,758	65,037
1.2.1.	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	14,010	12,159	1,851
1.2.2.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	10,480	6,056	4,424
1.2.3.	Transport services	88,242	56,275	31,967
	Sea transport	53,299	16,387	36,912
	Air transport	11,840	13,482	-1,642
	Other transport	23,103	26,406	-3,303
1.2.4.	Travel	56,670	44,212	12,458
1.2.5.	Construction services	781	2,401	-1,620
1.2.6.	Insurance and pension services	7,352	11,156	-3,805
1.2.7.	Financial services	22,540	11,008	11,532
	Explicitly charged and other financial services	18,160	9,963	8,196
	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	4,381	1,045	3,336
1.2.8.	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	14,706	14,969	-263
1.2.9.	Telecommunications, computer and information services	24,637	29,447	-4,809
1.2.10.	Other business services	94,451	82,977	11,473
	Research and development services	12,863	12,154	709
	Professional and management consulting services	34,008	28,995	5,013
	Technical, trade-related and other business services	47,580	41,828	5,752
1.2.11.	Personal, cultural and recreational services	7,102	7,059	42
1.2.12.	General government services n.i.e.	1,824	38	1,785
1.3.	Primary income	254,272	167,327	86,945
1.3.1.	Compensation of employees	31,484	2,038	29,446
1.3.2.	Investment income	214,429	158,278	56,151
	Direct investment	131,469	53,984	77,485
	Portfolio investment	50,889	75,503	-24,614
	Other investment	30,280	28,791	1,489
	Reserve assets	1,792	0	1,792
1.3.3.	Other primary income	8,359	7,011	1,348
1.4.	Secondary income	46,788	97,040	-50,252
1.4.1.	General government	13,160	44,599	-31,438
1.4.2.	Other sectors	33,628	52,441	-18,813
	of which miscellaneous current transfers	4,809	19,576	-14,767
	of which workers' remittances	231	15,082	-14,851
<b>2.</b>	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>11,125</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>9,568</b>
2.1.	Acquisitions and disposals of non-produced, non-financial assets	1,015	201	814
2.2.	Capital transfers	10,110	1,355	8,754

## Balance of payments – 2022 (continued) (EUR millions)

		Assets	Liabilities	Net
<b>3.</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>596,154</b>	<b>632,375</b>	<b>-36,221</b>
<b>3.1.</b>	<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>50,631</b>	<b>72,665</b>	<b>-22,034</b>
<b>3.1.1.</b>	<b>Equity capital</b>	<b>45,076</b>	<b>45,745</b>	<b>-669</b>
<b>3.1.2.</b>	<b>Reinvested earnings</b>	<b>35,162</b>	<b>18,944</b>	<b>16,219</b>
<b>3.1.3.</b>	<b>Other transactions (intercompany lending)</b>	<b>-29,607</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>-37,584</b>
<b>3.2.</b>	<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>55,657</b>	<b>140,911</b>	<b>-85,254</b>
<b>3.2.1.</b>	<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>-30,802</b>	<b>-16,306</b>	<b>-14,496</b>
	Banque de France	338		338
	General government	608		608
	Monetary financial institutions	-42,732	-505	-42,227
	Other sectors	10,984	-15,801	26,785
<b>3.2.2.</b>	<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>90,037</b>	<b>184,500</b>	<b>-94,464</b>
	Banque de France	12,846	0	12,846
	General government	-2,800	124,374	-127,174
	Monetary financial institutions	11,113	57,129	-46,016
	Other sectors	68,877	2,997	65,880
<b>3.2.3.</b>	<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>-3,577</b>	<b>-27,284</b>	<b>23,706</b>
	Banque de France	-7,787	0	-7,787
	General government	261	-27,636	27,898
	Monetary financial institutions	2,081	-21	2,102
	Other sectors	1,867	373	1,494
<b>3.3.</b>	<b>Financial derivatives</b>	<b>249,348</b>	<b>288,599</b>	<b>-39,251</b>
	Banque de France	0	0	0
	General government	0	0	0
	Monetary financial institutions	265,720	258,365	7,355
	Other sectors	-16,372	30,234	-46,605
<b>3.4.</b>	<b>Other investments</b>	<b>238,598</b>	<b>130,200</b>	<b>108,398</b>
<b>3.4.1.</b>	<b>Other equity</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-88</b>
	Banque de France	0	0	0
	General government	-88	0	-88
<b>3.4.2.</b>	<b>Currency and deposits</b>	<b>99,133</b>	<b>124,498</b>	<b>-25,365</b>
	Banque de France	-50,401	-65,719	15,318
	General government	2,061	-1,720	3,782
	Monetary financial institutions	147,628	191,937	-44,309
	Other sectors	-156	0	-156
<b>3.4.3.</b>	<b>Loans</b>	<b>-10,057</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>-11,260</b>
	Banque de France	-3,649	0	-3,649
	General government	194	898	-704
	Monetary financial institutions	-7,805	-1,425	-6,380
	Other sectors	1,203	1,730	-527
<b>3.4.4.</b>	<b>Trade credits and advances</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>15,401</b>	<b>-6,954</b>
<b>3.4.5.</b>	<b>Other accounts payable/receivable</b>	<b>141,165</b>	<b>-12,751</b>	<b>153,916</b>
	General government	3721	0	3721
	Monetary financial institutions	20,177	20,107	70
	Other sectors	117,266	-32,859	150,125
<b>3.4.6.</b>	<b>Special drawing rights</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>3.4.7.</b>	<b>Insurance technical reserves</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>-1,850</b>
<b>3.5.</b>	<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,920</b>
	Gold	16	0	16
	Special drawing rights	1,184	0	1,184
	Reserve position in the IMF	673	0	673
	Other reserve assets	47	0	47
<b>4.</b>	<b>NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>			<b>-14,686</b>

Source: Banque de France.

Note: Direct investment is recorded according to the extended directional principle. Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals and balances may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

n.i.e.: not included elsewhere.

**Balance of payments – 2023** (EUR millions)

		Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>1.</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	<b>1,355,869</b>	<b>1,383,979</b>	<b>-28,110</b>
1.1.	Goods	628,646	704,791	-76,145
1.1.1.	General merchandise	611,012	704,791	-93,779
1.1.2.	Merchanting	17,634		17,634
1.2.	Services	342,126	306,596	35,530
1.2.1.	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	14,010	13,091	920
1.2.2.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	12,435	7,483	4,951
1.2.3.	Transport services	58,573	57,042	1,532
	Sea transport	24,518	15,954	8,564
	Air transport	12,517	14,287	-1,770
	Other transport	21,538	26,801	-5,263
1.2.4.	Travel	65,858	51,768	14,090
1.2.5.	Construction services	862	2,492	-1,630
1.2.6.	Insurance and pension services	17,148	15,234	1,914
1.2.7.	Financial services	23,535	12,284	11,251
	Explicitly charged and other financial services	17,940	10,882	7,058
	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	5,596	1,402	4,194
1.2.8.	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	15,949	14,995	954
1.2.9.	Telecommunications, computer and information services	25,974	31,644	-5,670
1.2.10.	Other business services	98,632	93,183	5,449
	Research and development services	14,037	13,568	470
	Professional and management consulting services	35,609	34,028	1,581
	Technical, trade-related and other business services	48,986	45,588	3,399
1.2.11.	Personal, cultural and recreational services	7,425	7,339	85
1.2.12.	General government services n.i.e.	1,724	41	1,683
1.3.	Primary income	334,682	269,829	64,854
1.3.1.	Compensation of employees	33,810	2,245	31,565
1.3.2.	Investment income	292,495	261,513	30,982
	Direct investment	137,717	60,216	77,500
	Portfolio investment	64,086	96,736	-32,650
	Other investment	88,083	104,560	-16,478
	Reserve assets	2,609	0	2,609
1.3.3.	Other primary income	8,377	6,071	2,307
1.4.	Secondary income	50,415	102,763	-52,348
1.4.1.	General government	11,157	44,369	-33,212
1.4.2.	Other sectors	39,258	58,394	-19,136
	of which miscellaneous current transfers	5,215	20,602	-15,387
	of which workers' remittances	324	16,100	-15,776
<b>2.</b>	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>7,756</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>7,088</b>
2.1.	Acquisitions and disposals of non-produced, non-financial assets	15	23	-8
2.2.	Capital transfers	7,741	644	7,097

## Balance of payments – 2023 (continued) (EUR millions)

		Assets	Liabilities	Net
<b>3.</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>802,730</b>	<b>838,469</b>	<b>-35,739</b>
<b>3.1.</b>	<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>67,150</b>	<b>39,105</b>	<b>28,045</b>
<b>3.1.1.</b>	<b>Equity capital</b>	<b>15,443</b>	<b>25,479</b>	<b>-10,036</b>
<b>3.1.2.</b>	<b>Reinvested earnings</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>16,500</b>
<b>3.1.3.</b>	<b>Other transactions (intercompany lending)</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>-4,974</b>	<b>21,581</b>
<b>3.2.</b>	<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>168,144</b>	<b>307,054</b>	<b>-138,910</b>
<b>3.2.1.</b>	<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>-10,969</b>	<b>15,165</b>
	Banque de France	-355		-355
	General government	889		889
	Monetary financial institutions	10,553	-4,280	14,834
	Other sectors	-6,891	-6,688	-203
<b>3.2.2.</b>	<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>146,683</b>	<b>264,170</b>	<b>-117,486</b>
	Banque de France	12,404	0	12,404
	General government	2,561	133,352	-130,792
	Monetary financial institutions	56,294	96,310	-40,017
	Other sectors	75,425	34,507	40,918
<b>3.2.3.</b>	<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>17,264</b>	<b>53,853</b>	<b>-36,589</b>
	Banque de France	-3,924	0	-3,924
	General government	-111	19,002	-19,113
	Monetary financial institutions	21,849	35,111	-13,263
	Other sectors	-550	-261	-289
<b>3.3.</b>	<b>Financial derivatives</b>	<b>327,490</b>	<b>344,143</b>	<b>-16,653</b>
	Banque de France	0	0	0
	General government	0	0	0
	Monetary financial institutions	367,876	363,084	4,793
	Other sectors	-40,386	-18,941	-21,445
<b>3.4.</b>	<b>Other investments</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>148,166</b>	<b>111,834</b>
<b>3.4.1.</b>	<b>Other equity</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>193</b>
	Banque de France	125	0	125
	General government	69	0	69
<b>3.4.2.</b>	<b>Currency and deposits</b>	<b>152,583</b>	<b>113,873</b>	<b>38,710</b>
	Banque de France	-16,405	-14,921	-1,484
	General government	-1,293	-1,595	302
	Monetary financial institutions	194,166	130,389	63,777
	Other sectors	-23,885	0	-23,885
<b>3.4.3.</b>	<b>Loans</b>	<b>33,796</b>	<b>30,335</b>	<b>3,461</b>
	Banque de France	-3,040	0	-3,040
	General government	-472	494	-965
	Monetary financial institutions	20,415	2,336	18,079
	Other sectors	16,893	27,506	-10,613
<b>3.4.4.</b>	<b>Trade credits and advances</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>5,944</b>	<b>851</b>
<b>3.4.5.</b>	<b>Other accounts payable/receivable</b>	<b>66,633</b>	<b>-513</b>	<b>67,146</b>
	General government	5,500	0	5,500
	Monetary financial institutions	5,100	8,662	-3,561
	Other sectors	56,033	-9,175	65,208
<b>3.4.6.</b>	<b>Special drawing rights</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>3.4.7.</b>	<b>Insurance technical reserves</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,472</b>	<b>1,472</b>
<b>3.5.</b>	<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>-20,054</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-20,054</b>
	Gold	12	0	12
	Special drawing rights	705	0	705
	Reserve position in the IMF	-264	0	-264
	Other reserve assets	-20,508	0	-20,508
<b>4.</b>	<b>NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>			<b>-14,717</b>

Source: Banque de France.

Note: Direct investment is recorded according to the extended directional principle. Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals and balances may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

n.i.e.: not included elsewhere.

# APPENDICES

## A1

## GLOSSARY

Balance of payments methodologies and terminology are governed by international statistical standards set out by the IMF in the sixth edition of its *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6). They are applicable to all countries.

## B

### ■ BANKNOTES

Within the context of the Economic and Monetary Union, flows and positions in euro banknotes are recorded using double-entry accounting. The first entry is the difference between the theoretical issuance amount allocated to the Banque de France (based on the ECB capital key mechanism) and the euro banknotes that are actually put into circulation by the Banque de France. The second entry records the difference between the theoretical issuance amount allocated to the Banque de France and residents' holdings of euro banknotes. The net position therefore corresponds to the difference between residents' holdings of euro banknotes and the banknotes put into circulation by the Banque de France.

### ■ BOOK VALUE

The book value of direct investment positions is the value reported in company financial statements. In the case of outward direct investment, this value is shown in the tables recording subsidiaries and equity interests that are appended to the annual financial statements. In the case of inward direct investment, this value is shown on the balance sheets of resident companies affiliated with non-resident direct investors.

## C

### ■ CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The capital account records capital transfers, i.e. transactions involving transfers of ownership of fixed assets or cancellation of liabilities by creditors without any counterparty received in return (debt forgiveness, write-offs, investment grants, etc.) and purchases and sales of non-produced, non-financial assets (see definition).

### ■ CAPITAL INFLOWS/OUTFLOWS

In the financial account, capital outflows are transactions that involve an increase in assets (acquisitions of foreign assets by residents) or a reduction in liabilities. Conversely, capital inflows are transactions that involve a reduction in assets (sale of foreign assets by residents) or an increase in liabilities (acquisitions of resident assets by non-residents). A positive balance for flows on the financial account (increase in France's net assets) indicates net capital outflows. A negative net position indicates net capital inflows. See *Sign conventions*.

### ■ CAPITAL TRANSFERS – DEBT FORGIVENESS

Debt forgiveness granted by the French general government sector to a foreign country is a transfer to a non-resident agent. Accordingly, it is recorded as a debit from the capital account. The counterparty is that debt forgiveness decreases general government assets and is therefore recorded as a credit to the financial account under "other investment".

### ■ CAPITAL TRANSFERS – OTHER TRANSFERS

Other capital transfers include investment grants received from or paid to other countries as part of development assistance. Transfers made to the French general government sector come mainly from European institutions (ERDF<sup>1</sup> and EAFRD<sup>2</sup>).

### ■ CIF-FOB ADJUSTMENT

The CIF-FOB adjustment corresponds to the value of transportation and insurance services included in CIF (cost, insurance and freight) payments for merchandise that are subtracted from the good item and transferred to the relevant service components.

### ■ CURRENT ACCOUNT

The current account records flows of goods, services and primary and secondary income between France and the rest of the world. The current account balance is the difference between exports and income receivable by residents, on the one hand, and imports and income payable by residents, on the other.

## D

### ■ DIRECT INVESTMENT

Direct investment covers transactions by investors resident in one economy to acquire, increase or dispose of a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy and to hold or dispose of influence over its management.

## E

### ■ ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

"Errors and omissions" is a balancing item that exists because, as distinct from a simple double-entry accounting system, debits and credits in the balance of payments are not recorded simultaneously at the time of each transaction. Instead, they are recorded from reports and surveys using different sources. By construction, the errors and omissions item is equal, but opposite, to the difference between the financial account balance, on the one hand, and the sum of the capital account balance and the current account balance, on the other.

### ■ EXTENDED DIRECTIONAL PRINCIPLE (DIRECT INVESTMENT – OTHER TRANSACTIONS – INTERCOMPANY LENDING)

Under the BPM6 format, the extended directional principle provides a supplementary measurement of direct investment data. Under this principle, lending between companies belonging to the same international group is not classified according to the direction of the loans, but according to the country of residence of the parent company.

### ■ EXTERNAL DEBT

Gross external debt consists solely of financial liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents in the form of debt instruments (money market securities, bonds, loans) and does not include equity securities or financial derivatives. The debt is expressed in gross terms, since French residents' assets are not subtracted from their liabilities. Their assets are, however, subtracted to calculate net external debt, which is the net position in debt instruments.

## F

### ■ FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

This item includes premiums on options and futures bought and sold by resident banks and by other sectors, along with margin calls, adjustment payments and interest payments on swaps.

### ■ FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED (FISIM)

FISIM are services provided by financial intermediaries without charging customers. Financial intermediaries pay themselves for these services through an interest rate margin on customer deposits and loans.

### ■ FLOW-STOCK RECONCILIATION

Changes in the international investment position between two dates stem from:

- balance of payments flows;
- changes in exchange rates and the prices of listed equities;
- other changes, including reclassification of items, changes in methodology and statistical discrepancies between two reporting dates.

### ■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

See *Reserve assets*.

### ■ FRANCE

For the purposes of the balance of payments, France includes the departments in metropolitan France, the overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Réunion and Mayotte), and the collectivities of Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin and Saint Pierre and Miquelon, as well as the Principality of Monaco. All other countries, territories and institutions, including the European Central Bank (ECB), are regarded as non-residents.

## G

### ■ GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The general government sector includes central government, various central administration bodies (universities, regional health agencies, the national meteorological office, etc.), local governments and social security organisations.

### ■ GOODS

Goods are physical, produced assets over which ownership rights can be established and whose economic ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions.

### ■ GOODS FOR PROCESSING

See *Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others*.

<sup>1</sup> European Regional Development Fund.

<sup>2</sup> European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

## ■ GOODS PROCURED IN PORTS BY CARRIERS

This item covers purchases of goods, such as fuel, stores and provisions in ports and airports by resident carriers abroad and by non-resident carriers in France. It does not cover related services, such as towing and warehousing, which are recorded as transport services.

## I

## ■ INTERCOMPANY LENDING (DIRECT INVESTMENT)

The "other transactions" item under direct investment includes all short-term and long-term loans, advances and deposits between companies in direct investment relationships, with the exception of loan and deposit transactions between resident banks and other monetary financial institutions and non-resident banks and monetary financial institutions belonging to the same group, which are classified under "other investment".

## ■ INTEREST

Interest is income received by owners of certain financial assets (deposits, securities other than equities, credits and other receivables). Interest is recorded on an accrual basis.

## ■ INVESTMENT INCOME

Investment income corresponds to receipts or payments relating to external financial assets and liabilities. This income is broken down based on the nature of the related financial transactions: direct investment income, portfolio investment income, other investment income and reserve asset income. Investment income is a component of the current account.

## L

## ■ LONG TERM

For the purposes of balance of payment statistics, long term refers to initial maturities of more than one year.

## M

## ■ MANUFACTURING SERVICES ON PHYSICAL INPUTS OWNED BY OTHERS

This category is now classified within services (it was previously classified within goods in accordance with the fifth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*). It records transactions involving processing, assembly, labelling, packaging, etc. provided by enterprises that do not own the goods in question.

## ■ MARKET VALUE

Outward and inward direct investment positions are recorded at market value, which is estimated jointly with national accounts staff, but only for equity capital. Only aggregated positions at market value are disseminated. Consequently, no breakdowns by company, country or sector are available.

## ■ MERCHANTING

Merchanting covers transactions related to purchases of foreign goods that are then resold to non-residents without being imported into France's customs territory, and purchases and sales to non-residents of French goods that are not exported outside France's customs territory.

## ■ MIXED VALUE

Inward and outward direct investment positions are recorded at mixed value, meaning that positions in listed securities are recorded at market value and positions in unlisted assets and liabilities are recorded at their book value.

## ■ MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (MFIs)

The monetary financial institutions (MFI) sector, excluding the central bank, includes resident credit institutions, as defined in European legislation, and all other resident financial institutions whose business is to receive deposits (or close substitutes for deposits) from entities other than MFIs and, for their own account, to grant credit and/or make investments in securities. This category also includes electronic monetary institutions, meaning those that engage in financial intermediation primarily by issuing electronic currency. The *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations*, money market funds and the *Caisse nationale d'Épargne* are also part of the MFI sector. Payment institutions are not part of this sector, however.

## N

## ■ NON-PRODUCED NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

This category corresponds to purchases and sales of natural resources, such as land, mineral rights, water and forests, along with contracts, leases and licences, and marketing assets (registered trademarks and models, logos, domain names, etc.).



## O

### ■ OTHER INVESTMENT (LOAN-DEPOSIT POSITION)

The “other investment” component of the financial account includes all transactions in financial assets and liabilities with non-residents that do not concern direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives or reserve assets. In practice, this mainly concerns bank deposits and interbank lending, as well as loans and deposits made by insurance companies and all kinds of investment companies and funds.

### ■ OTHER SECTORS

“Other sectors” records transactions by economic agents other than the central bank, general government or monetary financial institutions. This category covers other financial corporations (insurance companies, investment companies and investment funds, except money market funds, which are classified as monetary financial institutions), industrial and commercial companies, households and unincorporated enterprises. This residual sector also includes non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), such as associations or foundations.

## P

### ■ PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT

Portfolio investment covers all transactions in negotiable securities between residents and non-residents, including purchases of new issues, trading and redemptions, other than transactions recorded as direct investment, reserve assets or financial derivatives.

### ■ PRIMARY INCOME

Primary income refers to the flows received by economic agents for their participation in the production process (“compensation of employees”), in the provision of financial assets (“investment income”) or in the leasing of natural resources (“rent”). Taxes and subsidies on products and production are also included in primary income.

## R

### ■ REINVESTED EARNINGS

Reinvested earnings are the undistributed share of after-tax operating income from subsidiaries and equity interests attributable to the direct investor.

### ■ REINVESTMENT OF EARNINGS

See *Reinvested earnings*.

### ■ RESERVE ASSETS

Reserve assets are external assets that are readily available to the central bank. Reserve assets are made up of gross assets in monetary gold and foreign currencies, including securities issued by non-residents, special drawing rights (SDRs) and France’s net reserve position in the IMF.

### ■ RESIDENCE

Residents are:

- natural persons whose central predominant economic interest is in France, regardless of their nationality, except for foreign civil servants and military personnel assigned to France, who remain non-residents;
- civil servants and other French government employees posted to other countries or seconded to international organisations or other non-resident employers;
- French and foreign legal entities, for their establishments in France (with the exception of foreign diplomatic missions and international organisations based in France) when there is a real economic activity carried out in France by autonomous production units, regardless of their legal form (subsidiary, branch, agency, office, etc.).

Non-residents are:

- foreign and French natural persons who habitually live abroad (i.e. who have their actual place of residence there), with the exception of French diplomatic missions and French civil servants posted abroad;
- foreign and French legal entities, for their establishments abroad, when there is a real economic activity carried out abroad by autonomous production units, regardless of their legal form.

### ■ RESIDENT ECONOMIC SECTORS

The amounts recorded under many balance of payments items are classified according to the institutional sector of the resident party to the transaction. The institutional sectors are (see the definition of each sector):

- the Banque de France;
- general government;
- monetary financial institutions;
- “other sectors”.

## S

### ■ SECONDARY INCOME

Secondary income records current transfers between residents and non-residents. A transfer is a transaction that involves the provision of a good, service, financial asset or other non-produced asset without receiving something of economic value in exchange. Current transfers refer to all transfers that are not capital transfers (see *Capital account*).

## ■ SERVICES

Services are the second main component of the current account. Unlike goods, where production and marketing are clearly separate activities, trade in services is closely linked to their production. Trade in services includes transport services and travel.

## ■ SHORT TERM

For the purposes of balance of payment statistics, short term refers to initial maturities of one year or less. The “initial maturity” is that stipulated when a financial transaction is initiated as distinct from the notion of “residual maturity”.

## ■ SIGN CONVENTIONS

By protocol, all current account transactions have a positive sign, with a few exceptions, including acquisitions for merchanting and reinvested earnings in the event of operating losses, which are registered as credits or debits, as the case may be, with a negative sign. A positive balance (credits minus debits) on the current account and the capital account indicates that receipts are greater than payments, resulting in net lending.

In the case of flows of assets and liabilities on the financial account, a positive figure indicates an increase in assets or liabilities and a negative figure indicates a decrease in assets or liabilities. A positive balance of flows on the financial account indicates an increase in France’s net assets, and a negative balance indicates a decrease in net assets. A simultaneous increase in assets and liabilities by the same amount does not change the balance of the financial account.

# T

## ■ TRADE CREDITS AND ADVANCES

Trade credits and advances arise from credits granted by resident enterprises to non-resident customers (assets) or credits granted by non-residents to resident customers (liabilities), regardless of their maturity. This item also covers advances. Trade credits between companies in a direct investment relationship are recorded under “direct investment”. Other trade credits are recorded under “other investment”.

## ■ TRANSPORT SERVICES

This item records transactions reported for goods and passenger transport, along with the related expenses, except for *goods procured in ports by carriers* (see definition), and the estimated shipping expenses included in trade in goods. Transport services receipts and payments related to international travel, such as the airfare for tourists travelling between their home countries and France, are recorded under “transport services” rather than “travel”. However, domestic transport used in France by non-residents and domestic transport used abroad by residents are recorded under “travel”.

## ■ TRAVEL

The “travel” item records the expenditure of natural persons when travelling abroad. Travel receipts record all spending in France by non-resident individuals staying in France for less than one year, along with expenses incurred for personal services (healthcare, tuition, etc.) purchased from residents. Travel payments record similar spending by residents abroad.

Transport services receipts and payments related to international travel are recorded under “transport services” rather than “travel”. However, domestic transport used in France by non-residents and domestic transport used abroad by residents are recorded under “travel”.

# W

## ■ WORKERS’ REMITTANCES

Workers’ remittances are the amounts transferred abroad by resident workers and vice versa. Workers’ remittances are recorded under “secondary income”.

## EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER COUNTRIES (AT 1 JANUARY 2023)

Austria*	Germany*	Poland
Belgium*	Greece*	Portugal*
Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania
Croatia*	Ireland*	Slovakia*
Cyprus*	Italy*	Slovenia*
Czech Republic	Latvia*	Spain*
Denmark	Lithuania*	Sweden
Estonia*	Luxembourg*	
Finland*	Malta*	
France*	Netherlands*	

The European Union includes the countries listed above, along with European Union institutions (European Investment Bank, European Development Fund and other European Community institutions).

As of 1 January 2023, the Economic and Monetary Union had 20 member countries (denoted by \*), along with the European Central Bank and the European Stability Mechanism.

The geographical zones are defined in the standard lists drawn up by Eurostat.

## OFFSHORE FINANCIAL CENTRES (STANDARD LIST COMPILED BY EUROSTAT)

Andorra	Gibraltar	Panama
Anguilla	Grenada	Philippines
Antigua and Barbuda	Guernsey	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Aruba	Hong Kong	Saint Lucia
Bahamas	Isle of Man	Saint Martin
Bahrain	Jersey	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Barbados	Lebanon	Samoa
Belize	Liberia	Seychelles
Bermuda	Liechtenstein	Singapore
British Virgin Islands	Marshall Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Cayman Islands	Mauritius	United States Virgin Islands
Cook Islands	Montserrat	Vanuatu
Curaçao	Nauru	
Dominica	Niue	

# A3

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS – REVISIONS OF DATA FOR 2021 TO 2023

Upon publication of the annual report, data are revised. Most of the revisions concern the previous two years. These revisions result from the inclusion of late declarations or corrections to declarations and the integration of collected data that were not yet available and were therefore estimated in the previous annual report.<sup>1</sup> Additional data includes the annual supplementary survey on international trade in services, whose results have a one-year time lag, and information on direct investments and direct investment income, which are only made available following a detailed analysis of the data submitted by businesses.

In addition to these annual revisions, there are also five-year revisions as part of the 2020 benchmark revision coordinated with INSEE's National Accounts Department. These may affect the entire period covered by the balance of payments data. The main revisions are presented in Fact Sheet No. 1, "The 2020 benchmark revision of the balance of payments and international investment position" of this report. Exceptionally, the table presented below covers three years. The revisions for 2021 are due to the benchmark revision and expand the data presented in Fact Sheet No. 1. The data for 2022 and 2023 have changed due to both the benchmark revision and the annual revisions cycle.

The current account surplus was slightly reduced in 2021. The 2022 current account deficit has been revised downwards due to the improved surplus in trade in services and income. In 2023, the current account deficit deteriorated, mainly due to the revision of secondary income.

In the 2022 and 2023 financial account, direct investment has been revised downwards, while other investment has been revised upwards. Portfolio investment has been revised upwards in 2022 and remains unchanged in 2023.

<sup>1</sup> Banque de France (2015), *Methodology for the balance of payments and international investment position*.

**Revisions of balance of payments data for 2021-23**  
**Net amounts of the principal balance of payments components** (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Annual report 2022	Annual report 2023	Revisions	Annual report 2022	Annual report 2023	Revisions	Published version <sup>b)</sup>	Annual report 2023	Revisions
<b>Current account</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-53.9</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>-28.1</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
<b>Goods</b>	<b>-67.4</b>	<b>-65.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-137.3</b>	<b>-132.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-80.9</b>	<b>-76.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<i>of which: Transport services</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<i>Travel</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>-4.0</i>
<b>Primary income</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Compensation of employees	26.1	25.5	-0.6	30.5	29.4	-1.1	30.3	31.6	1.3
Investment income	54.5	51.9	-2.6	46.6	56.2	9.6	35.7	31.0	-4.7
Direct investment	60.0	58.2	-1.8	63.5	77.5	14.0	74.9	77.5	2.6
Portfolio investment	-10.9	-14.7	-3.8	-22.1	-24.6	-2.5	-30.2	-32.7	-2.5
Other investments	4.4	7.5	3.1	3.4	1.5	-1.9	-11.6	-16.5	-4.9
Reserve assets	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other primary income	2.0	2.7	0.7	-0.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	2.3	1.5
<b>Secondary income</b>	<b>-41.2</b>	<b>-47.7</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-45.3</b>	<b>-50.3</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-43.8</b>	<b>-52.3</b>	<b>-8.5</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-57.7</b>	<b>-36.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-54.6</b>	<b>-35.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>-14.2</b>
Abroad	37.8	45.4	7.6	45.6	50.6	5.0	69.7	67.2	-2.5
Equity capital	5.3	6.4	1.1	33.8	45.1	11.3	18.7	15.4	-3.3
Reinvested earnings	33.3	34.2	0.9	29.5	35.2	5.7	30.1	35.1	5.0
Other transactions (intercompany lending)	-0.9	4.8	5.7	-17.7	-29.6	-11.9	20.9	16.6	-4.3
In France	26.1	27.6	1.5	34.6	72.7	38.1	27.6	39.1	11.6
Equity capital	30.0	30.5	0.5	43.7	45.7	2.0	22.6	25.5	2.9
Reinvested earnings	10.2	9.8	-0.4	6.6	18.9	12.3	6.8	18.6	11.8
Other transactions (intercompany lending)	-14.2	-12.7	1.5	-15.8	8.0	23.8	-1.8	-5.0	-3.2
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-119.3</b>	<b>-85.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>-139.1</b>	<b>-138.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Assets (residents' transactions in securities issued by non-residents)	115.1	121.4	6.3	28.4	55.7	27.3	166.9	168.1	1.2
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units <sup>a)</sup>	47.5	48.4	0.9	-33.4	-30.8	2.6	8.5	4.2	-4.3
Long-term debt securities	46.2	50.5	4.3	66.8	90.0	23.2	136.2	146.7	10.6
Short-term debt securities	21.5	22.4	0.9	-5.0	-3.6	1.4	22.2	17.3	-4.9
Liabilities (non-residents' transactions in securities issued by residents)	102.6	112.1	9.5	147.8	140.9	-6.9	306.0	307.1	1.1
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	51.3	62.4	11.1	-15.4	-16.3	-0.9	-8.9	-11.0	-2.1
Long-term debt securities	69.9	68.4	-1.5	190.4	184.5	-5.9	262.7	264.2	1.5
Short-term debt securities	-18.6	-18.7	-0.1	-27.2	-27.3	-0.1	52.1	53.9	1.8
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-40.9</b>	<b>-39.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Other investments</b>	<b>-60.2</b>	<b>-66.1</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>
Assets	137.0	110.6	-26.4	206.8	238.6	31.8	220.8	260.0	39.2
<i>of which monetary financial institutions</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>-7.9</i>	<i>170.1</i>	<i>160.0</i>	<i>-10.1</i>	<i>218.8</i>	<i>219.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Liabilities	197.2	176.7	-20.5	117.2	130.2	13.0	141.7	148.2	6.5
<i>of which monetary financial institutions</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>210.9</i>	<i>210.6</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>141.3</i>	<i>141.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-40.8</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>

Source: Banque de France.

Note: Direct investment is recorded according to the extended directional principle. The sign convention used is that from the sixth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6).

a) Investment funds.

b) Data available on Webstat before publication of the report.

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## INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION – REVISIONS OF DATA FOR 2021 TO 2023

As is the case for the balance of payments, several items in France's international investment position are revised in this annual report. These revisions are the result of the annual revision process. This year also includes adjustments linked to the five-yearly benchmark revision (see *Appendix 3 and Fact Sheet No. 1*). The revisions to the position essentially reflect adjustments to flows in the balance of payments financial account.

The direct investment position has been revised upwards over the three years, as have net portfolio investments. Net debt on other investments has been revised upwards in 2021 and 2022.

### Revisions of 2021 to 2023 international investment position data Principle components of the international investment position (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Annual report 2022	Annual report 2023	Revisions	Annual report 2022	Annual report 2023	Revisions	Published version <sup>c)</sup>	Annual report 2023	Revisions
<b>Direct investment at mixed value</b>	513.0	546.7	33.7	556.0	560.1	4.1	539.0	563.8	24.8
French outward foreign investment at mixed value <sup>a)</sup>	1,347.2	1,382.4	35.2	1,396.8	1,450.5	53.7	1,457.6	1,482.8	25.2
French inward foreign investment at mixed value <sup>a)</sup>	834.2	835.7	1.5	840.8	890.5	49.7	918.6	919.0	0.4
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	-1,025.0	-1,098.9	-73.9	-1,018.6	-1,041.5	-22.9	-1,221.3	-1,246.8	-25.5
<b>Foreign securities</b>	2,915.0	3,051.3	136.3	2,577.8	2,735.6	157.8	2,859.7	3,049.8	190.1
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	1,044.2	1,101.2	57.0	868.7	928.8	60.1	966.1	1,039.6	73.5
Long-term debt securities	1,613.7	1,692.8	79.1	1,461.8	1,559.1	97.3	1,642.1	1,753.8	111.7
Short-term debt securities	257.2	257.4	0.2	247.4	247.7	0.3	251.4	256.4	5.0
<b>Domestic securities</b>	3,940.1	4,150.2	210.1	3,596.5	3,777.1	180.6	4,081.0	4,296.6	215.6
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	1,170.4	1,389.0	218.6	1,048.1	1,241.2	193.1	1,153.7	1,368.8	215.1
Long-term debt securities	2,467.8	2,459.3	-8.5	2,272.3	2,259.9	-12.4	2,603.8	2,604.5	0.7
Short-term debt securities	301.9	301.9	0.0	276.0	276.0	0.0	323.5	323.3	-0.2
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	-113.1	-113.1	0.0	-98.1	-98.6	-0.5	-135.0	-135.5	-0.5
<b>Other investments</b>	-363.5	-392.0	-28.5	-296.8	-307.6	-10.8	-225.6	-192.7	32.9
Trade credits and advances	-25.3	-24.7	0.6	-26.0	-33.3	-7.3	-24.0	-31.3	-7.3
Other Banque de France investment	-160.7	-160.7	0.0	-154.8	-154.8	0.0	-158.0	-158.0	0.0
Other general government investment	35.7	23.5	-12.2	42.1	30.4	-11.7	53.2	35.2	-18.0
Other monetary financial institution investment	-297.7	-300.5	-2.8	-353.9	-366.5	-12.6	-294.0	-294.0	0.0
Other investment in other sectors <sup>b)</sup>	120.9	106.8	-14.1	232.7	253.5	20.8	233.0	291.3	58.3
Special drawing rights	-36.4	-36.4	0.0	-36.9	-36.9	0.0	-35.8	-35.8	0.0
<b>Reserve assets</b>	215.9	215.9	0.0	228.1	228.1	0.0	218.4	218.4	0.0
<b>International investment position</b>	-772.8	-841.3	-68.5	-629.3	-659.4	-30.1	-824.5	-792.9	31.6

Source: Banque de France.

a) Presented according to the extended directional principle.

b) Non-financial corporations, insurance companies, other financial intermediaries, investment funds other than money market funds and households.

c) Data available on Webstat before publication of the report.

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# 0. THE FRENCH BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

## 0.1 Balance of Payments (EUR billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-19.7</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-47.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>-28.1</b>
<b>Total goods and services</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>-23.5</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>-41.1</b>	<b>-25.4</b>	<b>-67.8</b>	<b>-40.6</b>
<b>Goods</b>	<b>-46.2</b>	<b>-41.7</b>	<b>-24.1</b>	<b>-26.4</b>	<b>-37.8</b>	<b>-41.6</b>	<b>-36.5</b>	<b>-51.9</b>	<b>-65.4</b>	<b>-132.8</b>	<b>-76.1</b>
Receipts	439.3	441.1	465.0	460.8	487.1	510.0	524.4	435.2	517.0	628.5	628.6
Payments	485.5	482.9	489.1	487.2	524.8	551.6	560.9	487.1	582.5	761.4	704.8
<b>Services</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Receipts	201.9	214.5	228.6	234.1	243.4	255.7	267.1	219.0	267.5	342.8	342.1
Payments	173.4	193.5	212.9	218.8	223.8	237.5	244.3	208.2	227.5	277.8	306.6
<b>Travel</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Receipts	50.3	51.2	50.1	47.4	52.1	55.5	56.7	28.5	34.5	56.7	65.9
Payments	33.6	38.7	37.5	38.5	41.2	44.3	48.3	27.5	32.4	44.2	51.8
<b>Transport services</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Receipts	31.3	32.9	34.4	33.2	37.3	35.7	39.4	34.7	58.8	88.2	58.6
Payments	35.4	36.5	37.7	38.4	40.7	43.0	44.5	36.6	42.5	56.3	57.0
<b>Other services</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Receipts	120.2	130.4	144.1	153.5	154.0	164.4	171.0	155.7	174.2	197.9	217.7
Payments	104.4	118.3	137.7	141.9	142.0	150.2	151.5	144.0	152.6	177.3	197.8
<b>Primary income</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Investment income</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>
Direct investment income	39.0	40.5	39.1	36.1	36.1	45.9	66.7	27.7	58.2	77.5	77.5
Portfolio investment income	-16.2	-18.4	-19.2	-16.7	-17.1	-19.7	-20.5	-13.1	-14.7	-24.6	-32.7
Other investment income	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.9	-0.9	4.2	7.5	1.5	-16.5
Reserve asset income	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.6
<b>Other primary income</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Secondary income</b>	<b>-45.0</b>	<b>-48.9</b>	<b>-46.0</b>	<b>-47.1</b>	<b>-41.9</b>	<b>-47.4</b>	<b>-45.4</b>	<b>-53.4</b>	<b>-47.7</b>	<b>-50.3</b>	<b>-52.3</b>
Receipts	22.0	24.7	28.9	27.1	29.1	31.1	34.3	32.9	46.2	46.8	50.4
Payments	67.0	73.6	74.8	74.3	70.9	78.5	79.8	86.3	93.9	97.0	102.8
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Receipts	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	9.8	11.1	7.8
Payments	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.7
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-27.0</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-61.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-36.2</b>	<b>-35.7</b>
Assets	-161.8	222.7	217.2	286.2	202.4	337.5	464.8	527.3	430.0	596.2	802.7
Liabilities	-164.0	227.8	227.4	288.7	229.3	348.8	464.5	588.7	428.5	632.4	838.5
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Outward	25.4	43.2	76.6	56.3	29.9	81.1	46.8	19.1	45.4	50.6	67.2
Inward	26.1	0.7	44.8	22.7	27.4	29.5	19.1	9.9	27.6	72.7	39.1
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-54.4</b>	<b>-32.1</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-67.1</b>	<b>-29.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-85.3</b>	<b>-138.9</b>
Assets	64.9	65.4	56.2	58.3	54.7	34.1	66.0	145.6	121.4	55.7	168.1
Liabilities	119.3	97.5	6.0	12.7	44.3	27.6	133.1	174.7	112.1	140.9	307.1
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>-23.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-23.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-39.3</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
Assets	-216.1	12.0	131.5	-18.3	6.5	73.6	137.6	137.0	129.7	249.3	327.5
Liabilities	-199.3	35.9	118.4	-2.4	7.8	99.5	133.9	160.8	112.0	288.6	344.1
<b>Other investment</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-112.3</b>	<b>-68.0</b>	<b>-35.7</b>	<b>-54.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>-21.6</b>	<b>-66.1</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>111.8</b>
Assets	-34.5	101.5	-54.2	187.7	114.2	138.2	211.5	221.6	110.6	238.6	260.0
Liabilities	-110.1	93.8	58.2	255.7	149.9	192.2	178.3	243.2	176.7	130.2	148.2
<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-20.1</b>
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-14.7</b>

## 0.2 International investment position

### 0.2a International investment position time series from 2013 to 2023 at mixed value (EUR billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Direct investment at mixed value</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>453.6</b>	<b>521.1</b>	<b>544.6</b>	<b>488.6</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>578.8</b>	<b>521.2</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>560.0</b>	<b>563.8</b>
Outward	961.1	1,043.0	1,165.0	1,210.9	1,194.7	1,280.1	1,322.9	1,303.1	1,382.4	1,450.5	1,482.8
Inward	583.5	589.4	643.9	666.3	706.1	700.2	744.1	781.9	835.7	890.5	919.0
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-754.6</b>	<b>-838.3</b>	<b>-847.4</b>	<b>-817.5</b>	<b>-859.0</b>	<b>-870.2</b>	<b>-1,060.6</b>	<b>-1,046.0</b>	<b>-1,098.9</b>	<b>-1,041.5</b>	<b>-1,246.8</b>
<b>Foreign securities</b>	<b>2,111.9</b>	<b>2,302.5</b>	<b>2,370.2</b>	<b>2,456.2</b>	<b>2,480.8</b>	<b>2,407.7</b>	<b>2,638.6</b>	<b>2,794.3</b>	<b>3,051.3</b>	<b>2,735.6</b>	<b>3,049.8</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units <sup>a)</sup>	621.5	673.0	714.1	745.1	828.8	722.4	849.5	897.8	1,101.2	928.8	1,039.6
Long-term debt securities	1,305.2	1,439.7	1,478.6	1,531.9	1,457.8	1,477.6	1,585.9	1,659.5	1,692.8	1,559.1	1,753.8
Short-term debt securities	185.2	189.8	177.6	179.1	194.2	207.7	203.1	237.0	257.4	247.7	256.4
<b>Domestic securities</b>	<b>2,866.6</b>	<b>3,140.8</b>	<b>3,217.6</b>	<b>3,273.6</b>	<b>3,339.8</b>	<b>3,277.9</b>	<b>3,699.2</b>	<b>3,840.3</b>	<b>4,150.2</b>	<b>3,777.1</b>	<b>4,296.6</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	797.8	831.1	916.1	967.7	1,079.6	955.4	1,137.7	1,085.5	1,389.0	1,241.2	1,368.8
Long-term debt securities	1,836.2	2,067.4	2,082.8	2,087.5	2,037.4	2,073.8	2,315.4	2,442.2	2,459.3	2,259.9	2,604.5
Short-term debt securities	232.6	242.2	218.7	218.5	222.7	248.7	246.1	312.6	301.9	276.0	323.3
<i>Memorandum item: Treasury securities</i>	<i>1,017.3</i>	<i>1,138.7</i>	<i>1,133.0</i>	<i>115.8</i>	<i>1,070.1</i>	<i>1,059.6</i>	<i>1,152.8</i>	<i>1,207.0</i>	<i>1,170.7</i>	<i>1,059.2</i>	<i>1,249.9</i>
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	<b>-60.5</b>	<b>-57.4</b>	<b>-33.2</b>	<b>-44.7</b>	<b>-68.1</b>	<b>-71.0</b>	<b>-71.0</b>	<b>-97.2</b>	<b>-113.1</b>	<b>-98.6</b>	<b>-135.5</b>
Assets	814.5	1,050.5	808.8	800.6	612.2	617.6	748.9	968.8	1,317.1	1,695.4	1,538.2
Liabilities	875.0	1,107.8	842.0	845.3	680.3	688.6	819.9	1,066.0	1,430.2	1,794.0	1,673.7
<b>Other investment (excluding reserve assets)</b>	<b>-79.5</b>	<b>-77.8</b>	<b>-178.1</b>	<b>-246.3</b>	<b>-277.9</b>	<b>-334.1</b>	<b>-301.6</b>	<b>-310.1</b>	<b>-392.0</b>	<b>-307.6</b>	<b>-192.7</b>
Assets	1,745.2	1,904.0	1,932.3	2,032.1	2,065.2	2,239.9	2,475.8	2,636.0	2,808.3	3,072.7	3,291.6
Liabilities	1,824.7	1,981.8	2,110.4	2,278.4	2,343.1	2,574.1	2,777.3	2,946.2	3,200.2	3,380.3	3,484.3
<b>Banque de France</b>	<b>-163.1</b>	<b>-171.5</b>	<b>-163.5</b>	<b>-159.3</b>	<b>-163.0</b>	<b>-178.4</b>	<b>-134.5</b>	<b>-129.7</b>	<b>-197.1</b>	<b>-191.7</b>	<b>-193.8</b>
Other equity	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Currency and deposits	-165.0	-170.1	-157.3	-159.9	-155.1	-175.1	-133.9	-129.8	-176.2	-166.3	-166.5
Loans	11.7	9.1	5.2	12.0	2.5	7.5	10.3	10.3	13.7	9.7	6.6
Special drawing rights	-11.3	-12.1	-12.9	-12.9	-12.0	-12.3	-12.5	-11.9	-36.4	-36.9	-35.8
<b>General government</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>
Other equity	18.8	21.9	22.0	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.8
Currency and deposits	-11.0	-11.8	-11.3	-9.1	-12.5	-14.0	-18.1	-16.9	-14.1	-10.3	-10.0
Loans	18.5	16.6	14.0	12.9	10.9	9.1	9.3	8.4	6.3	5.6	4.6
Trade credits and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Other accounts payable/receivable									8.6	12.3	17.8
<b>Monetary financial institutions</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>-39.0</b>	<b>-38.7</b>	<b>-103.9</b>	<b>-137.2</b>	<b>-189.4</b>	<b>-233.6</b>	<b>-300.5</b>	<b>-366.5</b>	<b>-294.0</b>
Currency and deposits	-320.5	-352.8	-483.8	-560.0	-651.4	-928.8	-1,039.5	-1,099.2	-1,267.1	-1,333.0	-1,255.7
Loans	373.3	413.2	461.3	506.7	522.9	768.9	828.8	845.4	943.4	942.9	941.7
Other accounts payable/receivable	9.7	7.2	-16.5	14.6	24.6	22.7	21.3	20.2	23.1	23.6	20.0
<b>Other sectors<sup>b)</sup></b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-74.5</b>	<b>-31.7</b>	<b>-35.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>260.0</b>
Currency and deposits	103.5	104.9	115.2	115.5	108.8	116.5	128.0	137.0	151.5	152.9	128.7
Loans	-84.5	-78.2	-78.9	-91.2	-100.2	-112.2	-121.1	-127.1	-130.8	-134.3	-139.4
Trade credits and advances	-18.8	-26.1	-32.8	-40.8	-42.8	-42.1	-37.6	-33.7	-24.8	-33.4	-31.3
Other accounts payable/receivable	-4.7	0.1	-1.6	-55.9	11.8	11.0	51.1	83.7	108.2	258.1	323.4
Insurance technical reserves	-0.6	-1.1	-2.1	-2.1	-9.3	-9.2	-11.9	-20.6	-22.0	-23.2	-21.4
<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>218.4</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>5,737.8</b>	<b>6,418.0</b>	<b>6,403.3</b>	<b>6,639.0</b>	<b>6,483.3</b>	<b>6,690.9</b>	<b>7,354.4</b>	<b>7,885.2</b>	<b>8,775.0</b>	<b>9,182.5</b>	<b>9,580.7</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>6,149.7</b>	<b>6,819.8</b>	<b>6,814.0</b>	<b>7,063.6</b>	<b>7,069.2</b>	<b>7,240.6</b>	<b>8,040.6</b>	<b>8,634.3</b>	<b>9,616.4</b>	<b>9,841.9</b>	<b>10,373.6</b>
<b>International investment position</b>	<b>-411.9</b>	<b>-401.8</b>	<b>-410.7</b>	<b>-424.7</b>	<b>-585.9</b>	<b>-549.7</b>	<b>-686.2</b>	<b>-749.1</b>	<b>-841.3</b>	<b>-659.4</b>	<b>-792.9</b>

Note: Direct investment is recorded in accordance with the extended directional principle.

a) Collective investment undertakings.

b) Non-financial corporations, insurance companies, other financial intermediaries, investment funds other than money market funds and clearing houses.

## 0.2b Foreign assets and liabilities by currency, excluding reserve assets (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>6,452</b>	<b>-1,195</b>	<b>5,397</b>	<b>6,452</b>	<b>-1,055</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>-1,103</b>
Euro	3,649	4,617	-968	3,751	4,659	-907	4,051	4,984	-934
US dollar	1,027	1,317	-290	1,045	1,258	-214	1,110	1,368	-258
Yen	221	91	131	230	98	133	275	131	144
Pound sterling	141	217	-76	159	216	-57	153	205	-53
Yuan	9	14	-5	8	13	-5	8	14	-6
Other currencies	209	196	13	203	208	-5	213	210	3
<b>Monetary financial institutions and monetary authorities</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>-596</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>-696</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>-682</b>
Euro	1,883	2,250	-367	1,959	2,449	-490	2,119	2,547	-428
US dollar	685	990	-305	686	950	-264	740	1,061	-320
Yen	211	81	130	216	87	129	254	115	139
Pound sterling	102	147	-45	112	154	-42	101	144	-43
Yuan	5	6	-1	4	7	-3	5	9	-5
Other currencies	136	144	-8	125	152	-27	131	156	-26
<b>General government</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>-1,380</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>-1,226</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>-1,417</b>
Euro	85	1,376	-1,290	87	1,248	-1,161	93	1,443	-1,350
US dollar	3	75	-71	2	54	-53	3	57	-54
Yen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pound sterling	0	11	-11	0	8	-8	0	8	-8
Yuan	0	3	-3	0	1	-1	0	0	0
Other currencies	0	4	-4	0	4	-4	0	4	-4
<b>Other sectors</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>965</b>
Euro	1,354	633	721	1,356	584	772	1,498	643	855
US dollar	195	173	23	222	160	62	238	155	83
Yen	8	7	1	12	9	4	19	14	5
Pound sterling	25	40	-15	27	26	0	27	30	-3
Yuan	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Other currencies	39	20	19	45	22	23	47	23	24
<b>Intercompany lending<sup>a)</sup></b>	<b>523</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>32</b>
Euro	327	358	-31	349	378	-29	341	351	-11
US dollar	144	80	63	134	94	40	129	94	34
Yen	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Pound sterling	15	19	-4	21	29	-8	24	23	1
Yuan	3	5	-1	3	4	-1	2	4	-1
Other currencies	33	27	6	33	29	4	35	26	9

Notes: This table corresponds to the data required by the sixth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6) on the currency composition of assets and liabilities in the form of debt instruments (tables A9-I-1a and A9-I-2a of the BPM6). It identifies the share of foreign liabilities that are subject to exchange rate variations, all else being equal, and, more specifically, before currency hedging.

A net liability position means that France is a net borrower in the currency as of 31 December of the year in question (for example in dollars and sterling in 2022) and, conversely, a net asset position means that France is a net lender (for example, in yen in 2022).

a) Intercompany lending comprises lending and borrowing between companies in the same international group. A loan from a French company to a subsidiary or parent company of the group located abroad is an asset and, conversely, a loan from a non-resident company to a subsidiary or parent company of the group located in France is a liability.

## 0.2c Financial derivatives at market value (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>-113</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>-136</b>
Euro	809	869	-60	1,040	1,081	-41	930	1,009	-78
US dollar	321	347	-26	384	419	-35	359	397	-38
Yen	36	45	-9	51	60	-9	45	47	-2
Pound sterling	56	66	-9	87	91	-4	77	81	-4
Other currencies	94	103	-9	133	143	-10	128	141	-13

Note: A net liability position signifies net borrowing arising from transactions and variations in the market value of financial derivatives and, conversely, a net asset position signifies net lending. Transactions in financial derivatives are frequently used to hedge potential gains and losses on other instruments, which means that the positions in financial derivatives on their own do not represent the net potential gains and losses.

## 0.2d France's direct investment flows

(annual data – asset/liability presentation and extended directional principle in EUR billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Assets: net acquisitions of financial assets (A = B + C + D)</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>
Equity capital (B)	3.6	21.3	18.3	34.8	13.9	75.3	19.0	12.0	6.4	45.1	15.4
Reinvested earnings (C)	8.5	7.6	4.9	13.4	19.3	25.3	27.5	-8.8	34.2	35.2	35.1
Intercompany lending (D)	12.5	17.2	47.6	17.7	9.0	17.2	28.8	21.8	59.9	2.2	-14.3
<b>Liabilities: net increase in financial liabilities (E = F + G + H)</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Equity capital (F)	20.0	9.4	27.8	18.9	22.0	28.8	21.6	11.2	30.5	45.7	25.5
Reinvested earnings (G)	6.6	5.1	7.1	7.6	6.7	9.2	0.4	-2.7	9.8	18.9	18.6
Intercompany lending (H)	-1.4	-10.7	4.1	5.8	11.0	28.1	25.6	7.2	42.5	39.8	-35.9
<b>Assets/liabilities: net direct investment (I = A – E)</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Directional principle: outward direct investment (J)	25.4	43.2	76.6	56.3	29.9	81.1	46.8	19.1	45.4	50.6	67.2
Directional principle: inward direct investment (K)	26.1	0.7	44.8	22.7	27.4	29.5	19.1	9.9	27.6	72.7	39.1
<b>Directional principle: net direct investment (L = I = J – K)</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>

## 0.2e France's international direct investment position

(annual data – asset/liability presentation and extended directional principle in EUR billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Assets: outward direct investment (A = B + C)</b>	<b>1,246.8</b>	<b>1,346.7</b>	<b>1,474.1</b>	<b>1,532.1</b>	<b>1,504.0</b>	<b>1,641.3</b>	<b>1,717.7</b>	<b>1,693.1</b>	<b>1,837.9</b>	<b>1,942.7</b>	<b>1,944.0</b>
Equity capital (B)	957.6	1,031.0	1,099.8	1,136.6	1,117.1	1,231.4	1,275.3	1,242.7	1,314.9	1,401.0	1,411.8
Intercompany lending (C)	289.2	315.7	374.3	395.5	386.9	409.9	442.4	450.4	523.0	541.6	532.2
<b>Liabilities: inward direct investment (D = E + F)</b>	<b>869.2</b>	<b>893.1</b>	<b>953.0</b>	<b>987.6</b>	<b>1,015.4</b>	<b>1,061.3</b>	<b>1,138.9</b>	<b>1,171.9</b>	<b>1,291.2</b>	<b>1,382.6</b>	<b>1,380.3</b>
Equity capital (E)	503.1	530.1	578.6	607.5	633.5	648.8	698.2	732.8	800.7	847.2	880.3
Intercompany lending (F)	366.1	363.0	374.4	380.1	381.9	412.5	440.7	439.1	490.5	535.4	499.9
<b>Assets/liabilities: net direct investment position (G = A – D)</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>453.6</b>	<b>521.1</b>	<b>544.6</b>	<b>488.6</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>578.8</b>	<b>521.2</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>560.0</b>	<b>563.8</b>
Directional principle: outward direct investment (H)	961.1	1,043.0	1,165.0	1,210.9	1,194.7	1,280.1	1,322.9	1,303.1	1,382.4	1,450.5	1,482.8
Directional principle: inward direct investment (I)	583.5	589.4	643.9	666.3	706.1	700.2	744.1	781.9	835.7	890.5	919.0
<b>Directional principle: net direct investment position (J = G = H – I)</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>453.6</b>	<b>521.1</b>	<b>544.6</b>	<b>488.6</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>578.8</b>	<b>521.2</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>560.0</b>	<b>563.8</b>

# 1. CURRENT ACCOUNT

## 1.1 Goods (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>Goods</b>	<b>517.0</b>	<b>582.5</b>	<b>-65.4</b>	<b>628.5</b>	<b>761.4</b>	<b>-132.8</b>	<b>628.6</b>	<b>704.8</b>	<b>-76.1</b>
<b>Merchandise</b>	<b>504.8</b>	<b>582.5</b>	<b>-77.6</b>	<b>603.7</b>	<b>761.4</b>	<b>-157.6</b>	<b>611.0</b>	<b>704.8</b>	<b>-93.8</b>
Customs data	502.0	588.1	-86.0	598.1	760.8	-162.7	607.3	706.9	-99.7
Corrections and adjustments	2.0	-9.6	11.6	3.6	-7.6	11.2	2.1	-8.7	10.8
Goods procured in ports by carriers	0.8	4.0	-3.2	2.0	8.2	-6.2	1.6	6.6	-4.9
<b>Merchanting</b>	<b>12.2</b>		<b>12.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>		<b>24.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>		<b>17.6</b>
Merchanting (goods acquired – negative exports)	-59.8		-59.8	-89.5		-89.5	-73.4		-73.4
Merchanting (goods sold – exports)	72.0		72.0	114.3		114.3	91.1		91.1

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

## 1.2 Geographical structure of trade in merchandise (EUR billions)

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	Amount in 2023	Change 2023/2022 (%)	Amount in 2023	Change 2023/2022 (%)	Amount in 2023	Change 2023/2022 (EUR billions)
<b>Euro area</b>	<b>287.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>325.6</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-37.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<i>of which: Germany</i>	82.1	-0.5	90.7	-2.7	-8.6	2.1
<i>Italy</i>	53.0	-2.9	52.5	-1.0	0.5	-1.1
<i>Spain</i>	44.9	0.2	50.3	-5.3	-5.4	2.9
<b>New European Union Member States<sup>a)</sup></b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Americas</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<i>of which: United States</i>	45.2	-6.0	51.8	-15.5	-6.6	6.7
<b>Asia</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-57.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<i>of which: Japan</i>	6.9	4.8	10.5	4.4	-3.6	-0.1
<i>China and Hong Kong</i>	31.1	5.3	71.9	-8.8	-40.8	8.5
<i>Middle East</i>	15.6	5.8	14.7	-20.1	0.9	4.6

Source: Direction générale des Douanes et Droits indirects (DGDDI – French customs authorities), gross data and Banque de France calculations.

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

a) Countries that have joined the European Union since 2004.

### 1.3 Geographical structure of trade in services (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
of which: Austria	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.7	-0.2	1.7	1.9	-0.2
Belgium	15.4	11.3	4.1	20.1	14.4	5.7	21.4	15.5	5.9
Finland	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6
Germany	27.0	29.6	-2.6	33.9	33.2	0.7	33.9	34.4	-0.4
Greece	0.6	1.8	-1.2	0.8	2.2	-1.4	0.9	2.2	-1.3
Ireland	10.6	13.0	-2.3	9.9	13.9	-4.0	12.9	17.4	-4.5
Italy	11.6	12.3	-0.7	15.1	14.2	0.9	14.5	15.3	-0.8
Luxembourg	9.6	7.0	2.6	14.0	8.4	5.5	14.4	8.9	5.5
Netherlands	15.9	12.1	3.8	19.3	15.8	3.5	19.7	17.3	2.4
Portugal	1.6	3.8	-2.2	2.0	4.5	-2.5	2.0	5.0	-3.0
Spain	12.5	12.5	0.0	16.5	16.7	-0.2	17.5	18.8	-1.4
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
of which: Czech Republic	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
Denmark	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.8	0.4
Hungary	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2
Poland	2.4	3.4	-1.0	2.6	3.5	-0.8	2.7	3.8	-1.1
Romania	1.1	1.9	-0.8	1.3	2.2	-0.9	1.3	2.7	-1.4
Sweden	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.9	3.2	0.7	4.1	3.7	0.4
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>193.4</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>
of which: Algeria	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.6
Angola	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	1.1
Australia	1.5	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.9	1.4	1.5
Bahrain	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Brazil	2.4	1.0	1.4	3.4	1.3	2.1	3.8	1.9	2.0
Canada	3.0	2.8	0.2	4.6	4.1	0.5	4.6	4.4	0.2
China	12.8	6.0	6.8	14.4	5.6	8.8	8.1	6.2	1.9
Egypt	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	-0.5	0.9	1.6	-0.7
Hong Kong	2.6	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.1	0.7	2.7	2.2	0.5
India	4.0	2.4	1.6	3.8	3.5	0.2	2.9	4.1	-1.2
Japan	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.1	2.5	1.7	4.4	3.8	0.6
Mexico	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.9
Morocco	1.4	2.6	-1.2	2.2	2.9	-0.7	2.2	3.4	-1.2
Nigeria	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Norway	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.6	1.4	0.1
Qatar	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5
Russia	3.9	0.9	3.0	2.6	0.6	2.0	2.3	0.4	1.9
Saudi Arabia	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.0
Singapore	4.8	3.1	1.7	6.8	4.2	2.6	4.9	5.0	-0.1
South Africa	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3
South Korea	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.8	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.0
Switzerland	15.3	10.2	5.1	19.0	12.7	6.4	21.2	14.0	7.1
Tunisia	0.6	1.6	-1.0	0.7	2.0	-1.3	0.6	2.1	-1.5
Turkey	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.7	0.5
United Arab Emirates	2.2	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.7	0.8
United Kingdom	27.2	23.1	4.0	35.0	29.1	5.9	36.7	29.5	7.3
United States	32.7	21.6	11.0	48.3	27.2	21.1	44.2	27.6	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>267.5</b>	<b>227.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>342.1</b>	<b>306.6</b>	<b>35.5</b>

Note: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

## 1.4 Transport services (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>Sea transport</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Freight</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<i>of which FOB<sup>a)</sup></i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-1.1</i>
<b>Passengers</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Other expenses<sup>b)</sup></b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-9.5</b>
<b>Air transport</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>Freight</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<i>of which FOB<sup>a)</sup></i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
<b>Passengers</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Other expenses<sup>b)</sup></b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Other transport</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
<b>Space transport</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Rail transport</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Freight	0.6	1.5	-0.8	0.8	1.7	-0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2
<i>of which FOB<sup>a)</sup></i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Passengers	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Other expenses <sup>b)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Road transport</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>-8.6</b>
Freight	4.7	13.0	-8.3	6.1	14.6	-8.5	6.6	16.0	-9.4
<i>of which FOB<sup>a)</sup></i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>-5.6</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>-5.7</i>
Passengers	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Other expenses <sup>b)</sup>	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.9
<b>Other</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<i>of which FOB<sup>a), c)</sup></i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

a) FOB (free-on-board) expenses correspond to the transport and insurance services included in CIF (cost, insurance and freight) payments for merchandise. These expenses are subtracted from trade in merchandise and transferred to the relevant service items.

b) Includes payments for chartering vessels, port fees and traffic fees. This item does not include payments for goods procured in ports by carriers, which are included in goods.

c) FOB (free-on-board) expenses for inland waterway transport, pipelines, etc.



### 1.5 Geographical structure of trade in travel services (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
of which: Austria	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.3
Belgium	4.9	2.0	2.9	7.2	2.4	4.8	8.5	2.9	5.6
Germany	4.7	2.2	2.5	6.4	2.7	3.7	6.7	3.2	3.5
Greece	0.1	1.4	-1.3	0.1	1.6	-1.5	0.1	1.6	-1.5
Ireland	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3
Italy	2.0	3.3	-1.3	3.5	4.4	-1.0	4.0	5.0	-1.1
Luxembourg	0.5	1.3	-0.8	0.6	1.4	-0.8	0.6	1.7	-1.1
Netherlands	1.6	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.4	2.6	1.1	1.5
Portugal	0.4	1.5	-1.1	0.5	1.8	-1.3	0.6	2.1	-1.5
Spain	3.1	4.7	-1.6	4.4	6.2	-1.8	4.9	7.0	-2.1
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
of which: Denmark	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Romania	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sweden	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>
of which: Algeria	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
Australia	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7
Brazil	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.8
Canada	0.4	0.5	-0.1	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.3
China	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.8
Dominican Republic	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.3
Egypt	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.4
India	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Japan	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.5	-0.9
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Morocco	0.4	0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.9	-0.4	0.7	1.3	-0.6
Norway	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.2
Russia	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	4.1	2.2	2.0	6.0	2.4	3.7	6.8	2.7	4.1
Thailand	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.2
Tunisia	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.2	0.7	-0.5
Turkey	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
United Kingdom	3.5	0.9	2.6	6.1	1.3	4.8	7.4	1.5	5.9
United States	2.1	1.0	1.2	5.5	1.9	3.6	6.5	1.1	5.5
Vietnam	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>

Notes: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

## 1.6 Geographical structure of trade in services excluding transport services and travel (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
of which: Austria	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1
Belgium	8.1	7.0	1.1	9.5	8.4	1.1	10.0	9.2	0.8
Finland	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5
Germany	17.6	23.2	-5.6	20.0	25.7	-5.7	21.6	26.4	-4.8
Greece	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1
Ireland	9.9	12.2	-2.4	9.0	12.5	-3.4	11.8	15.8	-4.0
Italy	7.7	7.2	0.5	9.2	7.9	1.3	8.8	8.1	0.6
Luxembourg	5.7	4.1	1.6	6.5	4.2	2.3	8.0	4.6	3.3
Netherlands	11.0	9.1	1.9	11.6	11.5	0.1	12.3	12.5	-0.2
Portugal	0.9	1.8	-0.9	1.2	2.2	-1.1	1.2	2.4	-1.3
Spain	7.5	5.8	1.7	9.8	8.0	1.8	10.7	9.0	1.6
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
of which: Czech Republic	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.1
Denmark	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.4
Hungary	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3
Poland	1.7	1.9	-0.2	1.8	1.9	-0.1	2.0	2.1	-0.1
Romania	0.7	1.2	-0.4	0.9	1.6	-0.7	0.9	2.0	-1.1
Sweden	2.5	2.7	-0.2	2.8	2.5	0.3	3.0	3.0	0.0
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>
of which: Algeria	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Angola	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.1
Australia	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.6
Bahrain	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Brazil	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.3	0.8
Canada	1.8	1.4	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.2	2.3	2.2	0.1
China	2.9	4.2	-1.3	2.8	3.6	-0.8	3.4	3.9	-0.6
Egypt	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
Hong Kong	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.0	1.7	0.2
India	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.9	2.8	-0.9	2.0	3.4	-1.5
Japan	2.2	1.1	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.8	1.3
Mexico	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4
Morocco	0.8	1.5	-0.7	1.3	1.7	-0.4	1.3	1.8	-0.5
Nigeria	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Norway	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4
Qatar	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.6
Russia	3.4	0.5	2.9	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	1.9
Saudi Arabia	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6
Singapore	3.5	1.8	1.7	3.8	2.4	1.4	3.7	3.3	0.3
South Africa	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
South Korea	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6
Switzerland	10.1	7.3	2.8	11.6	9.0	2.6	12.5	9.8	2.8
Tunisia	0.3	0.9	-0.6	0.3	1.0	-0.8	0.3	1.1	-0.8
Turkey	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
United Arab Emirates	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.4	1.5	0.9
United Kingdom	20.6	19.9	0.7	24.0	24.9	-0.9	25.5	25.0	0.6
United States	20.4	17.4	3.0	25.3	21.0	4.3	28.4	22.0	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>197.9</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>

Notes: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

## 1.7 Other services (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Insurance and pension services</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Financial services</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Explicitly charged and other financial services	13.9	7.6	6.3	18.2	10.0	8.2	17.9	10.9	7.1
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	3.1	1.0	2.1	4.4	1.0	3.3	5.6	1.4	4.2
<b>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Telecommunications, computer and information services</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
<b>Other business services</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Research and development services	12.2	11.6	0.5	12.9	12.2	0.7	14.0	13.6	0.5
Professional and management consulting services	29.8	23.3	6.5	34.0	29.0	5.0	35.6	34.0	1.6
Technical, trade-related and other business services	39.9	34.7	5.2	47.6	41.8	5.8	49.0	45.6	3.4
<b>Personal, cultural and recreational services</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>General government goods and services n.i.e.</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.  
n.i.e.: not included elsewhere.

## 1.8 Primary income (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Investment income</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>292.5</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>Direct investment income</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>77.5</b>
Dividends	64.9	33.0	31.9	93.1	33.1	60.0	100.3	40.2	60.1
Reinvested earnings	34.2	9.8	24.4	35.2	18.9	16.2	35.1	18.6	16.5
Interest on intercompany lending	3.6	1.7	1.9	3.2	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.9
<b>Portfolio investment income</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>-32.7</b>
<i>of which income from equity securities and investment fund shares/units<sup>a)</sup></i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>-10.3</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>-12.4</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>-16.4</i>
<b>Other investment income</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>-16.5</b>
Income from equity securities and investment fund shares/units	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest	17.2	9.0	8.2	29.9	27.6	2.3	87.6	103.2	-15.7
Income attributable to policyholders	0.4	1.2	-0.8	0.4	1.2	-0.8	0.5	1.3	-0.8
<b>Reserve asset income</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Other primary income</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>254.3</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>334.7</b>	<b>269.8</b>	<b>64.9</b>

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

a) Collective investment undertakings.

### 1.9 Geographical structure of income on French direct investment abroad (receipts) and income on foreign direct investment in France (payments), by country of residence of the first counterparty (EUR billions)

	Receipts					Payments				
	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>a)</sup>	2023 (%)	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>a)</sup>	2023 (%)
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>65.8</b>
of which: Belgium	4.7	8.4	10.8	14.5	10.5	1.0	2.2	9.4	4.2	6.9
Germany	2.5	5.0	1.3	4.5	3.3	2.9	4.4	4.5	7.4	12.3
Ireland	2.0	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Italy	4.2	7.3	8.4	8.1	5.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.1
Luxembourg	1.7	3.1	3.3	5.6	4.1	5.8	9.5	5.0	14.2	23.6
Netherlands	6.3	12.3	12.5	22.0	15.9	6.6	11.9	15.8	9.5	15.8
Portugal	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Spain	1.7	4.3	4.3	5.2	3.7	0.0	2.2	1.8	2.3	3.7
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
of which: Czech Republic	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Romania	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>
of which: Brazil	0.9	2.4	1.8	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	-0.3	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.7	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.9
China	2.7	4.0	4.1	3.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Hong Kong	2.1	3.6	5.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.6
India	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Japan	-0.1	0.9	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4
Morocco	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Russia	-0.1	3.1	3.4	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Singapore	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Switzerland	4.1	4.6	5.9	2.9	2.1	2.6	3.5	5.3	6.6	10.9
Turkey	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	2.8	7.6	15.8	14.2	10.3	1.9	5.0	4.6	5.5	9.2
United States	6.8	10.3	19.0	22.9	16.6	0.9	1.6	4.0	4.4	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

Income on direct investment includes interest on intercompany lending calculated in accordance with the extended directional principle.

a) Interest data for 2023 are derived from data collected from enterprises, whereas dividends and reinvested earnings are estimated.

### 1.10 Secondary income (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
<b>Secondary income of general government</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>-29.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>-31.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>-33.2</b>
<b>Social security benefits</b>		<b>8.0</b>	<b>-8.0</b>		<b>8.7</b>	<b>-8.7</b>		<b>8.9</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
<b>International cooperation</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>-7.2</b>
<i>of which operating expenses for international organisations</i>		1.4	-1.4		1.5	-1.5		1.6	-1.6
<b>Own resources of European Union institutions</b>		<b>26.4</b>	<b>-26.4</b>		<b>24.2</b>	<b>-24.2</b>		<b>23.9</b>	<b>-23.9</b>
<b>Other general government transfers</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Secondary income of other sectors</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>-18.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>-19.1</b>
<i>of which miscellaneous current transfers</i>	5.4	21.7	-16.3	4.8	19.6	-14.8	5.2	20.6	-15.4
<i>of which workers' remittances</i>	0.2	14.1	-13.9	0.2	15.1	-14.9	0.3	16.1	-15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>-47.7</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>-50.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>-52.3</b>

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

## 2. DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS

### 2.1 French direct investment flows abroad in accordance with the extended directional principle<sup>a)</sup> by transaction type (EUR billions)

Year	Net balance of outward and inward foreign direct investment	Outward foreign direct investment	Equity capital (including real estate investments)	Reinvested earnings	Other transactions (intercompany lending) <sup>b)</sup>
2013	-0.7	25.4	3.6	8.5	13.4
2014	42.4	43.2	21.3	7.6	14.2
2015	31.8	76.6	18.3	4.9	53.4
2016	33.6	56.3	34.8	13.4	8.1
2017	2.5	29.9	13.9	19.3	-3.3
2018	51.6	81.1	75.3	25.3	-19.5
2019	27.7	46.8	19.0	27.5	0.2
2020	9.2	19.1	12.0	-8.8	16.0
2021	17.7	45.4	6.4	34.2	4.8
2022	-22.0	50.6	45.1	35.2	-29.6
2023	28.0	67.2	15.4	35.1	16.6

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

a) Signs are used according to the methodology of the sixth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6): positive changes increase assets and liabilities, while negative changes reduce assets and liabilities. In other words, direct investment abroad (outward direct investment) is a positive change, since it leads to an increase in French assets, whereas the disposal of a foreign asset by a French resident is a negative change, as it reduces French assets. Balances are presented in terms of the net change in the international investment position: an increase in the international investment position is shown as a positive change.

b) After restating intercompany lending in accordance with the extended directional principle.

### 2.2 Foreign direct investment flows in France in accordance with the extended directional principle<sup>a)</sup> by transaction type (EUR billions)

Year	Net balance of outward and inward foreign direct investment	Inward foreign direct investment	Equity capital (including real estate investments)	Reinvested earnings	Other transactions (intercompany lending) <sup>b)</sup>
2013	-0.7	26.1	20.0	6.6	-0.5
2014	42.4	0.7	9.4	5.1	-13.7
2015	31.8	44.8	27.8	7.1	9.9
2016	33.6	22.7	18.9	7.6	-3.8
2017	2.5	27.4	22.0	6.7	-1.3
2018	51.6	29.5	28.8	9.2	-8.6
2019	27.7	19.1	21.6	0.4	-2.9
2020	9.2	9.9	11.2	-2.7	1.4
2021	17.7	27.6	30.5	9.8	-12.7
2022	-22.0	72.7	45.7	18.9	8.0
2023	28.0	39.1	25.5	18.6	-5.0

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

a) Signs are used according to the methodology of the sixth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6): positive changes increase assets and liabilities, while negative changes reduce assets and liabilities. In other words, direct investment abroad (outward direct investment) is a positive change, since it leads to an increase in French assets, whereas the disposal of a foreign asset by a French resident is a negative change, as it reduces French assets. Balances are presented in terms of the net change in the international investment position: an increase in the international investment position is shown as a positive change.

b) After restating intercompany lending in accordance with the extended directional principle.

### 2.3 Geographical structure of French direct investment flows abroad by country of residence of the first counterparty<sup>a)</sup> (EUR billions)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>39.3</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>
of which:				
Belgium	6.5	3.7	-1.5	6.2
Germany	2.9	5.4	5.8	1.2
Ireland	1.7	0.2	7.1	-1.1
Italy	4.6	4.7	5.6	6.2
Luxembourg	3.2	-1.1	10.3	8.1
Netherlands	-1.7	-7.8	-1.0	11.9
Spain	-5.6	8.6	2.0	5.7
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
of which:				
Czech Republic	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.7
Denmark	0.0	1.2	-0.8	-0.3
Hungary	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.2
Poland	-1.1	-0.9	1.9	0.5
Romania	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0
Sweden	-1.9	0.9	-0.3	-0.3
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>
of which:				
Angola	0.1	-1.3	-1.3	-0.2
Australia	-0.2	-1.3	1.8	1.5
Bermuda	-0.6	1.8	9.5	0.6
Brazil	0.0	4.5	4.6	-0.3
British Virgin Islands	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.0
Canada	-0.6	1.3	1.4	5.4
China	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.8
Egypt	0.0	0.8	-0.4	0.2
Hong Kong	-0.4	1.8	-7.6	0.4
India	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.0
Indonesia	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Japan	-0.8	-0.4	1.1	0.8
Kazakhstan	-0.2	-0.3	-10.1	-0.1
Mauritius	0.6	2.2	0.4	0.2
Mexico	0.1	0.0	0.3	-1.8
Morocco	0.0	0.2	-0.9	0.1
Nigeria	-0.5	0.4	-0.8	0.1
Norway	-2.2	-2.4	-0.9	-0.5
Qatar	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Russia	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.5
Singapore	2.9	-5.6	7.0	-0.1
Switzerland	-2.6	14.2	-20.3	-4.7
Turkey	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2
United Arab Emirates	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	3.7	7.5	14.7	23.9
United States	0.5	-3.2	15.5	-1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>67.2</b>

Note: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

a) After restating intercompany lending in accordance with the extended directional principle.

## 2.4 Geographical structure of foreign direct investment flows in France by country of residence of the first counterparty<sup>a)</sup> (EUR billions)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>
of which:				
Belgium	-0.7	-0.4	8.3	5.3
Finland	-0.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Germany	3.3	4.1	12.8	6.5
Ireland	0.8	0.3	1.8	-1.7
Italy	-1.3	-2.6	4.1	-0.9
Luxembourg	4.2	9.4	11.3	6.5
Netherlands	9.8	16.9	10.3	11.8
Spain	-2.0	5.1	1.8	1.2
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
of which:				
Czech Republic	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Denmark	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.4
Hungary	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Poland	1.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Sweden	0.7	-1.1	1.9	0.2
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>
of which:				
Australia	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Bermuda	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Brazil	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
British Virgin Islands	-2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	-0.4	3.0	-0.1	0.4
China	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hong Kong	0.3	-1.0	0.6	-0.2
Indonesia	-0.5	-0.9	2.1	0.1
Japan	0.5	-0.4	1.2	0.3
Lebanon	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mexico	-0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.2
Norway	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.3
Qatar	0.1	0.0	-1.4	0.2
Russia	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1
Singapore	-0.6	0.0	0.5	2.9
Switzerland	0.9	-8.3	4.7	2.9
Turkey	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
United Arab Emirates	0.1	0.6	-0.7	0.1
United Kingdom	-4.3	-2.5	7.7	0.8
United States	-5.5	4.8	4.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>39.1</b>

Note: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

a) After restating intercompany lending in accordance with the extended directional principle.



## 2.5 French direct investment flows abroad by sector<sup>a)</sup> (EUR billions)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	0.6	0.3	-9.3	4.4
of which: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.3	-0.2	-10.6	4.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-7.5	29.9	16.5	22.0
of which: Food products and beverages	-4.7	1.1	2.5	5.3
Textiles and wearing apparel	17.8	-2.6	-4.7	9.9
Wood, paper, printing and reproduction	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.5
Coke and refined petroleum products	-1.3	0.2	0.7	-1.1
Chemicals and chemical products	-2.1	0.0	3.0	2.2
Pharmaceutical products	-14.6	3.9	2.2	-0.1
Rubber and plastic products	0.7	0.8	2.1	-0.7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-1.1	0.1	1.5	-0.1
Computer, electronic and optical products	0.3	-0.8	1.9	-0.8
Machinery and equipment	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.2
Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	-1.5	0.5	4.4	0.6
Other transport equipment	-1.3	1.9	-2.4	1.5
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	7.0	6.7	8.9	-2.9
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	2.7	1.5	-5.4	1.7
of which: Water collection, treatment and supply	3.2	0.8	-2.5	-0.3
<b>Construction</b>	-1.4	4.0	1.4	-0.6
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	-4.2	8.1	8.1	-9.7
of which: Wholesale trade	-2.0	4.5	5.3	-8.9
Retail trade	-2.2	4.1	2.5	-0.6
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	6.3	2.1	6.8	0.8
of which: Land transport and transport via pipelines	-0.4	0.2	0.9	-0.5
Water transport	5.1	0.7	2.0	0.8
Air transport	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1.9	0.4	3.6	0.5
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	-2.3	-1.1	0.9	1.5
<b>Information and communication</b>	3.4	-31.5	7.2	4.2
of which: Motion pictures, video and television programme activities	-0.2	-29.5	1.8	0.2
Telecommunications	2.0	-1.8	3.7	2.6
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	10.7	13.8	7.1	2.7
of which: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	10.3	4.7	-1.7	-1.0
Holding company activities	1.5	-0.6	0.8	1.3
Insurance	-0.1	4.4	11.6	2.1
<b>Real estate activities<sup>b)</sup></b>	2.1	5.4	-0.1	-1.5
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	1.3	0.0	0.8	5.9
of which: Legal and accounting activities	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	2.6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	-0.6	0.1	1.6	-0.7
Scientific research and development	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.0
Advertising and market research	-0.6	0.1	0.1	4.2
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	-1.5	1.7	7.3	3.2
<b>Education</b>	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	2.1	4.3	1.0	-0.2
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Other service activities</b>	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Amounts not allocated</b>	0.8	0.0	0.0	35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>67.2</b>

Note: Head offices and holding companies belonging to listed groups have been reclassified according to the main activity of their group.

a) The structure of direct investment stocks and flows by sector is determined according to the "NAF rév. 2" classification of activities.

Intercompany lending included in these statistics was calculated in accordance with the extended directional principle.

b) This item includes the foreign investment of resident enterprises belonging to the real estate sector, as well as net purchases of real estate assets located abroad in the strictest sense.

## 2.6 Foreign direct investment flows in France by sector<sup>a)</sup> (EUR billions)

	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-1.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
of which: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1.2	9.4	13.2	9.0
of which: Food products and beverages	-3.0	-2.1	2.2	1.6
Textiles and wearing apparel	0.8	1.3	6.0	0.0
Wood, paper, printing and reproduction	0.6	0.1	0.7	-0.5
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.6	-0.1	0.8	-1.0
Chemicals and chemical products	1.5	-9.1	0.8	3.0
Pharmaceutical products	-8.1	-0.5	1.8	0.6
Rubber and plastic products	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.4
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-1.1	3.2	1.1	-0.3
Computer, electronic and optical products	0.3	0.8	0.8	-0.3
Machinery and equipment	0.1	2.1	-0.9	0.3
Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	2.9	12.2	0.0	0.1
Other transport equipment	6.4	0.3	-3.8	5.2
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	-0.6	0.2	0.2	-1.9
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
of which: Water collection, treatment and supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Construction</b>	-1.4	2.9	-1.2	-0.2
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	2.0	0.2	6.4	-4.4
of which: Wholesale trade	2.7	1.1	4.5	-5.0
Retail trade	-0.4	0.6	-0.4	2.7
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	1.2	-0.1	12.7	0.0
of which: Land transport and transport via pipelines	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.0
Water transport	1.6	-1.2	6.5	0.3
Air transport	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0.4	1.1	5.7	-0.4
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.2
<b>Information and communication</b>	3.7	1.0	6.5	2.3
of which: Motion pictures, video and television programme activities	0.9	0.2	2.6	-0.2
Telecommunications	0.8	-2.4	2.4	1.9
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	-0.5	2.5	23.1	6.9
of which: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	0.0	3.1	15.2	3.8
Holding company activities	-0.7	-0.1	2.7	2.2
Insurance	-0.4	-2.7	-0.2	0.3
<b>Real estate activities<sup>b)</sup></b>	1.3	2.7	1.3	0.0
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	1.1	3.2	1.6	5.6
of which: Legal and accounting activities	0.0	0.6	-0.6	0.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	-0.3	1.2	1.4	4.5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.4
Scientific research and development	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.1
Advertising and market research	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	0.9	2.6	5.3	3.0
<b>Education</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.1
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	0.2	0.6	1.0	-0.2
<b>Other service activities</b>	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.1
<b>Amounts not allocated</b>	0.5	0.6	0.7	18.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>39.1</b>

Note: Head offices and holding companies belonging to listed groups have been reclassified according to the main activity of their group.

a) The structure of direct investment stocks and flows by sector is determined according to the "NAF rév. 2" classification of activities.

Intercompany lending included in these statistics was calculated in accordance with the extended directional principle.

b) This item includes investment of non-resident enterprises belonging to the real estate sector as well as non-residents' net purchases of real estate assets in the strictest sense in France.

## 2.7 French direct investment abroad

Main deals announced in the press and carried out in 2023 classified by resident enterprise in alphabetical order

1. New investments			
Resident investor group	Investment enterprise	Country of residence of target	Comments
AXA	Laya Healthcare	Ireland	Acquisition of Laya Healthcare from Corebridge Financial, a subsidiary of US insurer AIG, one of Ireland's leading health insurers
CMA CGM	Port Liberty USA LLC	United States	Acquisition of 99% of Port Liberty USA LLC, which owns two ports (New York and Bayonne in New Jersey)
Crédit Agricole	FCA Bank	Italy	Crédit Agricole acquired FC Auto Bank, a former subsidiary of Stellantis
Eutelsat Communications	OneWeb	United Kingdom	Eutelsat acquired satellite bandwidth operator OneWeb
Geodis	Trans-o-flex	Germany	Geodis acquired Trans-o-flex, leader in the premium express transport sector
Ipsen	Albireo	United States	Ipsen acquired US-based Albireo to round out its portfolio in rare diseases
Kering Beauté	Creed	United Kingdom	Kering Beauté acquired UK perfume house Creed
Malteries Soufflet	United Malt Group	Australia	Malteries Soufflet acquired its Australian competitor, United Malt Group, thus becoming the world's leading malt supplier
Teleperformance	Majorel	Luxembourg	Teleperformance, the world leader in call centres, diversified into customer relationship management with the acquisition of its Luxembourg competitor Majorel
Wavestone	Q_PERIOR	Germany	Acquisition of its German business partner Q_PERIOR in the digital services sector
2. Disposals			
Seller group	Enterprise sold	Country of residence of target	Comments
BNP Paribas	Bank of the West	United States	Sale of Bank of the West to Banque de Montréal

## 2.8 Foreign direct investment in France

Main deals announced in the press and carried out in 2023 classified by resident enterprise in alphabetical order

1. New investments			
Foreign investor group	Resident investment enterprise	Country of residence of investor	Comments
KKR	April	United States	Investment fund KKR acquired a majority stake in brokerage firm April
Dermapharm	Arkopharma	Germany	Dermapharm acquired Arkopharma from Montagu
Czech Media Invest	Editis	Czech Republic	Daniel Křetínský acquired Editis publishing house from Vivendi
Keysight Technologies	ESI Group	United States	Keysight Technologies acquired a controlling stake in ESI Group
Bharti Space	Eutelsat Communications	India	Indian company Bharti Space acquired 21% of Eutelsat Communications, which specialises in satellite communications services
Bridgepoint	Groupe Bertrand	United Kingdom	Bridgepoint acquired a minority stake in Groupe Bertrand, specialised in hotels, restaurants and retailing
Sartorius AG	Polyplus	Germany	German biotech company Sartorius AG acquired Polyplus, specialising in innovative cell and gene therapy technologies
Worldwide Flight Services	SATS	Singapore	Worldwide Flight Services became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SATS, a Singapore-based airport services company
AB InBev	Tikehau Capital	Belgium	Acquisition of a minority stake in capital manager Tikehau Capital
2. Disposals			
Foreign seller group	Resident enterprise sold	Country of residence of seller	Comments
CVC Partners	April	Luxembourg	Sale of April group, a wholesale insurance broker, to the American investment fund KKR
First Sentier Investors	Coriance	Australia	Sale of Coriance, France's fourth-largest heating network operator
Warburg Pincus	Polyplus	United States	Sale to Sartorius AG of a 45% stake in Polyplus, which manufactures components used in the production of viral vectors used in cell and gene therapy
Eren Group	Total Eren	Luxembourg	Eren Group sold Total Eren, a leading independent producer of electricity from wind and solar power, to TotalEnergies

# 3. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT FLOWS

## 3.1 Portfolio investment flows by type of security and by issuer's country of residence (EUR billions)

	2022				2023			
	Equity securities and investment fund shares/units <sup>a)</sup>	Long-term debt securities	Short-term debt securities	Total	Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	Long-term debt securities	Short-term debt securities	Total
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>112.0</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>78.0</b>
of which: Austria	2.1	-2.7	-0.3	-0.9	-2.2	4.2	-0.3	1.7
Belgium	-2.9	-10.6	5.2	-8.4	-2.3	11.8	-0.5	9.0
Finland	0.1	-2.8	-1.5	-4.2	-0.3	2.0	2.6	4.3
Germany	-5.4	4.7	-3.3	-3.9	5.7	3.2	3.5	12.4
Greece	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.3
Ireland	-6.6	4.4	-0.9	-3.1	6.6	2.3	1.0	9.9
Italy	-0.6	-6.6	0.1	-7.2	3.1	22.1	-6.4	18.9
Luxembourg	0.5	2.4	1.3	4.3	-18.4	16.0	-2.9	-5.3
Netherlands	-6.4	15.5	6.5	15.6	-2.5	14.7	9.5	21.7
Portugal	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.3
Spain	1.5	11.3	-2.4	10.5	-2.3	9.7	0.5	7.9
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>
of which: Sweden	-2.4	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.8
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>56.1</b>
of which: Bermuda	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Brazil	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.8
Cayman Islands	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	-1.4	-2.7	0.1	0.1	-2.4
China	0.8	-1.4	-0.3	-0.9	1.7	-0.3	-0.1	1.3
India	-2.1	0.1	0.0	-2.0	4.6	0.2	0.0	4.8
Japan	1.5	12.7	1.5	15.7	1.1	1.8	7.5	10.4
Jersey	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	-1.3	3.4	-0.2	1.9
Russia	-2.4	-0.4	0.0	-2.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
South Korea	-0.6	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.0	3.9	-0.3	3.7
Switzerland	-2.7	0.1	-2.3	-4.9	5.2	-0.6	0.7	5.3
Turkey	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
United Kingdom	-4.1	5.9	-16.7	-14.9	-2.0	-8.4	0.1	-10.4
United States	4.1	25.2	1.9	31.2	7.8	29.4	1.3	38.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>-30.8</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>168.1</b>

Note: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

a) Investment funds.

### 3.2 Assets (residents' transactions in securities issued by non-residents) by instrument and by currency (euro/foreign currencies) (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
<b>Euro area issuers</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>78.0</b>
<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>-14.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
Equity securities	4.3	0.1	4.4	-11.3	0.6	-10.7	-5.0	-1.0	-6.0
Investment fund shares/units	19.5	1.8	21.4	-2.9	-4.3	-7.2	-5.6	-0.9	-6.6
<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>82.3</b>
<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	-5.1	0.0	-5.1	-13.1	0.0	-13.1	-10.6	0.0	-10.6
Other short-term debt securities	14.8	-3.6	11.2	12.4	3.7	16.1	18.4	0.5	18.9
<b>Non-euro area issuers</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>90.1</b>
<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-18.6</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Equity securities	1.2	18.2	19.4	0.4	-18.2	-17.8	-2.2	16.2	13.9
Investment fund shares/units	0.0	3.3	3.2	5.3	-0.4	4.9	-1.6	4.4	2.8
<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>64.4</b>
<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	6.0	-2.0	4.0	-4.6	3.4	-1.2	-1.3	9.8	8.5
Other short-term debt securities	11.8	0.6	12.3	-7.8	2.5	-5.3	2.5	-2.0	0.5
<b>All issuers</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>168.1</b>
<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-22.3</b>	<b>-30.8</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Equity securities	5.5	18.3	23.8	-10.9	-17.6	-28.5	-7.2	15.2	8.0
Investment fund shares/units	19.5	5.1	24.6	2.4	-4.7	-2.4	-7.2	3.4	-3.8
<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>146.7</b>
<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	0.9	-2.0	-1.1	-17.7	3.4	-14.4	-11.9	9.8	-2.1
Other short-term debt securities	26.5	-3.1	23.5	4.6	6.2	10.8	20.9	-1.6	19.4

### 3.3 Liabilities (non-residents' transactions in securities issued by residents) by issuer's sector and by instrument

(EUR billions)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>307.1</b>
<b>General government</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>152.4</b>
OATs <sup>a)</sup>	30.2	68.7	2.9	6.5	107.4	126.7
BTANs <sup>b)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other long-term debt securities	-7.3	-2.5	20.8	31.1	16.9	6.7
BTFs <sup>c)</sup>	-13.7	-10.6	16.5	3.6	2.2	21.6
Other short-term debt securities	-19.0	4.5	49.0	-15.0	-29.9	-2.6
<b>Monetary financial institutions</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>127.1</b>
Equity securities	-1.8	0.9	-1.5	1.3	-4.4	-3.0
Money market fund shares/units	12.9	4.9	10.2	20.8	3.9	-1.3
Long-term debt securities	41.2	50.0	33.7	33.6	57.1	96.3
Short-term debt securities	-4.5	1.2	6.5	-9.3	0.0	35.1
<b>Other sectors</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Equity securities	-4.2	-3.2	2.3	34.8	-12.0	0.3
Non-money market investment fund shares/units	-23.2	-12.3	-5.6	5.5	-3.8	-7.0
Long-term debt securities	17.0	32.6	41.9	-2.9	3.0	34.5
Short-term debt securities	-0.1	-1.0	-1.8	2.1	0.4	-0.3

a) *Obligations assimilables du Trésor* (OAT – Treasury bonds).

b) *Bons du Trésor à intérêt annuel* (BTAN – annual interest Treasury notes).

c) *Bons du Trésor à taux fixe et à intérêt précompté* (BTF – fixed rate discount Treasury bills).

# 4. LOAN AND DEPOSIT FLOWS

## 4.1 Other flows of resident monetary financial institutions (MFIs), excluding the central bank (EUR billions)

	Vis-à-vis the rest of the world			Vis-à-vis countries outside the euro area		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
<b>MFI assets</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>219.7</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>98.3</b>
<b>Long term</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>
Euro	10.1	19.4	78.1	6.3	14.4	16.9
Foreign currencies	1.9	1.2	16.1	0.5	2.9	9.6
<b>Short term</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>71.8</b>
Euro	12.4	144.9	29.1	-25.0	-29.5	-19.3
Foreign currencies	9.0	-5.5	96.4	6.8	-3.6	91.1
<b>MFI liabilities</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>210.6</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>29.3</b>
<b>Long term</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>35.1</b>
Euro	-6.0	-20.2	75.3	-7.7	4.3	16.5
Foreign currencies	-8.3	8.9	14.2	-1.6	6.4	18.6
<b>Short term</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>221.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
Euro	103.8	245.7	-49.3	53.2	85.5	-113.0
Foreign currencies	2.4	-23.8	101.2	0.0	-35.6	107.2
<b>Net flows</b>	<b>-58.3</b>	<b>-50.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>-55.2</b>	<b>-76.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>
Euro	-75.3	-61.1	81.2	-64.2	-104.9	94.1
Foreign currencies	16.9	10.5	-2.9	9.0	28.5	-25.1
<b>Long term</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-8.5</b>
<b>Short term</b>	<b>-84.7</b>	<b>-82.5</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>-71.3</b>	<b>-82.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.



# 5. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

## 5.1 France's international investment position from end-2022 to end-2023 (direct investment estimated at mixed value) (EUR billions)

	Stocks at end-2022	Balance of payment flows 2023 <sup>a)</sup>	Changes attributable to change in exchange rates, market prices and other adjustments <sup>b)</sup>				Total variations between the two positions <sup>a)</sup>	Stocks at end-2023
			Total	Change in exchange rates	Changes in market prices	Other adjustments		
	1	2	3				4 = (2 + 3)	5 = (1 + 4)
<b>Direct investment at mixed value<sup>a)</sup></b>	<b>560.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>-24.3</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>563.8</b>
<b>Outward</b>	<b>1,450.5</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>-34.9</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>-28.3</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>1,482.8</b>
Equity capital	1,401.0	50.5	-39.7	-16.3	10.9	-34.3	10.8	1,411.8
Other transactions (intercompany lending)	49.5	16.6	4.8	-1.1	-0.1	6.0	21.4	70.9
<b>Inward</b>	<b>890.5</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-18.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>919.0</b>
Equity capital	847.2	44.1	-11.0	0.0	7.3	-18.2	33.1	880.3
Other transactions (intercompany lending)	43.3	-5.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.1	-4.6	38.6
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-1,041.5</b>	<b>-138.9</b>	<b>-66.5</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-57.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-205.4</b>	<b>-1,246.8</b>
<b>Foreign securities</b>	<b>2,735.6</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>-20.8</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>314.2</b>	<b>3,049.8</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	928.8	4.2	106.5	-8.3	115.6	-0.8	110.7	1,039.6
Bonds and notes	1,559.1	146.7	48.0	-6.1	57.1	-3.0	194.7	1,753.8
Short-term debt securities	247.7	17.3	-8.5	-6.4	-2.9	0.8	8.7	256.4
<b>Domestic securities</b>	<b>3,777.1</b>	<b>307.1</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>519.5</b>	<b>4,296.6</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	1,241.2	-11.0	138.5	-0.8	139.3	0.0	127.5	1,368.8
Bonds and notes	2,259.9	264.2	80.5	-12.4	93.4	-0.6	344.6	2,604.5
Short-term debt securities	276.0	53.9	-6.5	-1.5	-5.0	0.0	47.4	323.3
Memorandum item: Treasury securities	1,059.2	148.3	42.5	0.0	42.5	0.0	190.7	1,249.9
<b>Financial derivatives<sup>b)</sup></b>	<b>-98.6</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>-20.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-22.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-37.0</b>	<b>-135.5</b>
Assets	1,695.4	327.5	-484.7	-17.0	-475.7	8.0	-157.2	1,538.2
Liabilities	1,794.0	344.1	-464.4	-18.9	-452.7	7.2	-120.3	1,673.7
<b>Other investment (excluding reserve assets)</b>	<b>-307.6</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>-192.7</b>
<b>Other equity</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Banque de France	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9
General government	22.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8
<b>Currency and deposits</b>	<b>-1,356.6</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>-1,303.6</b>
Banque de France	-166.3	-1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-166.5
General government	-10.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-10.0
Monetary financial institutions	-1,333.0	63.8	13.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	77.2	-1,255.7
Other sectors	152.9	-23.9	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-24.2	128.7
<b>Loans</b>	<b>823.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>-19.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>813.5</b>
Banque de France	9.7	-3.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.1	6.6
General government	5.6	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	4.6
Monetary financial institutions	942.9	18.1	-19.3	-19.3	0.0	0.0	-1.2	941.7
Other sectors	-134.3	-10.6	5.5	-0.4	0.0	5.9	-5.1	-139.4
<b>Trade credits and advances</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-31.3</b>
<b>Other accounts payable/receivable</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>361.2</b>
General government	12.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	17.8
Monetary financial institutions	23.6	-3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.6	20.0
Other sectors	258.1	65.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	65.3	323.4
<b>Special drawing rights</b>	<b>-36.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-35.8</b>
<b>Insurance technical reserves</b>	<b>-23.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-21.4</b>
<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>218.4</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>-659.4</b>	<b>-35.7</b>	<b>-97.8</b>	<b>-27.6</b>	<b>-64.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-133.5</b>	<b>-792.9</b>
<b>(% of GDP)</b>	<b>-24.8</b>							<b>-28.1</b>

a) Direct investment presented in accordance with the extended directional principle.

b) Non-financial corporations, insurance companies, other financial intermediaries, investment funds other than money market funds and clearing houses.

## 5.2 Stocks of direct investment at mixed value<sup>a)</sup> (Stocks at end of year in EUR billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>b)</sup>	2022 <sup>b)</sup>	2023
<b>French direct investment abroad</b>	<b>961.1</b>	<b>1,043.0</b>	<b>1,165.0</b>	<b>1,210.9</b>	<b>1,194.7</b>	<b>1,280.1</b>	<b>1,322.9</b>	<b>1,303.1</b>	<b>1,382.4</b>	<b>1,450.5</b>	<b>1,482.8</b>
<b>Equity capital</b>	<b>957.6</b>	<b>1,031.0</b>	<b>1,099.8</b>	<b>1,136.6</b>	<b>1,117.1</b>	<b>1,231.4</b>	<b>1,275.3</b>	<b>1,242.7</b>	<b>1,314.9</b>	<b>1,401.0</b>	<b>1,411.8</b>
Listed companies	62.8	66.3	81.1	84.5	82.8	113.4	99.1	87.0	142.5	129.0	137.9
Unlisted companies and real estate	894.8	964.7	1,018.7	1,052.1	1,034.4	1,118.1	1,176.3	1,155.7	1,172.5	1,272.0	1,273.9
<b>Other transactions (loans)</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>
<b>Foreign direct investment in France</b>	<b>583.5</b>	<b>589.4</b>	<b>643.9</b>	<b>666.3</b>	<b>706.1</b>	<b>700.2</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>781.9</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>890.5</b>	<b>919.0</b>
<b>Equity capital</b>	<b>503.1</b>	<b>530.1</b>	<b>578.6</b>	<b>607.5</b>	<b>633.5</b>	<b>648.8</b>	<b>698.2</b>	<b>732.8</b>	<b>800.7</b>	<b>847.2</b>	<b>880.3</b>
Listed companies	83.1	92.2	100.8	108.2	92.5	95.3	118.6	131.6	158.9	131.0	145.2
Unlisted companies and real estate	420.0	437.9	477.7	499.2	541.0	553.5	579.6	601.2	641.8	716.2	735.2
<b>Other transactions (deposits)</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>
<b>Net direct investment balance</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>453.6</b>	<b>521.1</b>	<b>544.6</b>	<b>488.6</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>578.8</b>	<b>521.2</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>560.0</b>	<b>563.8</b>
<b>Equity capital</b>	<b>454.5</b>	<b>500.8</b>	<b>521.2</b>	<b>529.1</b>	<b>483.6</b>	<b>582.6</b>	<b>577.1</b>	<b>509.9</b>	<b>514.2</b>	<b>553.8</b>	<b>531.5</b>
Listed companies	-20.3	-25.9	-19.7	-23.7	-9.8	18.0	-19.6	-44.6	-16.4	-2.1	-7.3
Unlisted companies and real estate	474.8	526.8	541.0	552.8	493.4	564.6	596.7	554.4	530.6	555.9	538.7
<b>Other transactions (loans-deposits)</b>	<b>-76.9</b>	<b>-47.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>

Note: The amount of intercompany loans-deposits is calculated after restating the loans in accordance with the extended directional principle. They have included intercompany trade credits since the end of 2011. Listed company stocks are valued on the basis of the evolution of their stock market capitalisation.

a) Stocks of direct investment at mixed value at end-2023 were estimated on the basis of stocks at end-2022, direct investment flows in 2023 and exchange rate variations for positions in foreign currencies.

b) Revised data.

### 5.3 Direct investment from end-2021 to end-2022 at mixed value (EUR billions)

	Stocks at end-2021 <sup>a)</sup>	Balance of payment flows 2022 <sup>b)</sup>	Changes attributable to change in exchange rate, market prices and other adjustments <sup>b)</sup>				Total variations between the two positions <sup>b)</sup>	Stocks at end-2022 <sup>a)</sup>
			Total	Monetary or exchange rate movements <sup>b)</sup>	Stock price movements <sup>b)</sup>	Other adjustments <sup>b)</sup>		
<b>French direct investment abroad</b>	<b>1,382.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>1,450.5</b>
<b>Equity capital</b>	<b>1,314.9</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>1,401.0</b>
Listed companies	142.5	-0.8	-12.7	-6.2	-8.3	1.7	-13.5	129.0
Unlisted companies and real estate	1,172.5	81.0	18.6	8.0	2.0	8.5	99.6	1,272.0
<b>Other transactions (intercompany lending)<sup>c)</sup></b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>-29.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>49.5</b>
<b>Foreign direct investment in France</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>-17.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>890.5</b>
<b>Equity capital</b>	<b>800.7</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>847.2</b>
Listed companies	158.9	1.1	-28.9	0.0	-28.8	-0.1	-27.8	131.0
Unlisted companies and real estate	641.8	63.6	10.7	0.0	5.5	5.2	74.3	716.2
<b>Other transactions (intercompany borrowing)<sup>c)</sup></b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>
<b>Net position</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>560.0</b>
<b>Equity capital</b>	<b>514.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>553.8</b>
Listed companies	-16.4	-1.8	16.2	-6.2	20.5	1.8	14.3	-2.1
Unlisted companies and real estate	530.6	17.4	7.8	8.0	-3.5	3.3	25.2	555.9
<b>Other transactions (intercompany lending borrowing)<sup>c)</sup></b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>-37.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-26.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>

a) Revised data.

b) New balance of payments methodology sign conventions:

no sign indicates an increase in assets and in liabilities;

(-) sign indicates a decrease in assets and in liabilities.

c) After restating intercompany lending and borrowing in accordance with the extended directional principle.

#### 5.4 Stocks of French direct investment abroad at mixed value by country of residence of the first counterparty<sup>a)</sup> (EUR billions)

	2020	2021 <sup>b)</sup>	2022 <sup>b)</sup>	2023 <sup>c)</sup>	2023 (%)
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>681.4</b>	<b>699.4</b>	<b>727.1</b>	<b>773.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>641.6</b>	<b>655.2</b>	<b>683.5</b>	<b>726.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>
of which: Belgium	141.5	132.7	135.3	142.6	9.6
Germany	53.0	53.4	61.3	61.5	4.1
Ireland	22.4	23.4	28.0	26.2	1.8
Italy	71.3	77.0	81.5	86.2	5.8
Luxembourg	55.2	56.8	68.9	78.6	5.3
Netherlands	208.5	218.7	210.9	228.8	15.4
Spain	72.0	74.6	76.0	81.4	5.5
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
of which: Czech Republic	8.3	10.2	9.0	10.0	0.7
Denmark	2.3	3.9	2.9	2.6	0.2
Poland	15.6	15.9	16.6	18.9	1.3
Romania	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.2	0.4
Sweden	5.1	6.1	5.7	5.3	0.4
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>621.7</b>	<b>683.0</b>	<b>723.4</b>	<b>709.4</b>	<b>47.8</b>
of which: Algeria	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	0.2
Argentina	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.1
Australia	13.8	12.4	14.5	15.3	1.0
Bermuda	22.4	22.7	30.0	28.9	2.0
Brazil	23.2	28.2	34.2	34.2	2.3
Canada	3.1	7.7	10.6	15.6	1.1
China	29.0	30.7	31.3	28.9	2.0
Congo	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.4	0.2
Egypt	1.7	2.6	1.6	1.8	0.1
Hong Kong	9.2	11.4	11.2	11.0	0.7
India	8.9	16.8	25.8	12.9	0.9
Indonesia	1.5	4.9	2.9	3.8	0.3
Israel	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	0.2
Japan	20.0	19.8	16.8	17.2	1.2
Jersey	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Kazakhstan	7.6	8.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.1
Mexico	5.0	4.2	5.0	3.7	0.2
Morocco	9.4	10.1	8.0	8.4	0.6
Nigeria	7.3	7.9	8.0	3.6	0.2
Qatar	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.1
Russia	18.2	23.9	18.5	19.6	1.3
Saudi Arabia	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	0.1
Singapore	13.6	10.8	20.3	19.1	1.3
South Africa	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.2	0.2
South Korea	5.1	5.6	6.1	5.6	0.4
Switzerland	41.6	45.9	24.8	22.5	1.5
Thailand	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.2
Turkey	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.9	0.1
Ukraine	1.0	3.2	2.4	2.3	0.2
United Arab Emirates	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.0	0.4
United Kingdom	117.8	122.7	135.8	158.9	10.7
United States	189.7	208.9	239.9	224.8	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,303.1</b>	<b>1,382.4</b>	<b>1,450.5</b>	<b>1,482.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

As of the end of 2011, stocks include intercompany trade credits, which were formerly included in "other investment".

a) Intercompany lending and trade credits included in these statistics were calculated in accordance with the extended directional principle.

b) Revised data.

c) Estimates based on mixed value of stocks at end-2022 and direct investment flows in 2023.

## 5.5 Stocks of foreign direct investment in France at mixed value by country of residence of the first counterparty<sup>a)</sup> (EUR billions)

	2020	2021 <sup>b)</sup>	2022 <sup>b)</sup>	2023 <sup>c)</sup>	2023 (%)
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>459.6</b>	<b>513.3</b>	<b>559.2</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>62.2</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>443.5</b>	<b>499.0</b>	<b>543.2</b>	<b>555.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>
of which: Belgium	51.2	53.9	69.8	73.2	8.0
Finland	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.1
Germany	82.8	100.8	103.3	102.9	11.2
Ireland	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.2	0.2
Italy	23.7	22.4	24.8	23.4	2.5
Luxembourg	148.3	179.1	187.8	190.9	20.8
Netherlands	98.1	98.8	109.9	119.0	13.0
Spain	23.9	29.1	31.6	31.3	3.4
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
of which: Czech Republic	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1
Denmark	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.2	0.7
Poland	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.1
Romania	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Sweden	6.6	5.6	7.3	7.4	0.8
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>331.3</b>	<b>347.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>
of which: Algeria	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Australia	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.2
Bermuda	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1
Brazil	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0
Canada	6.7	9.9	8.8	8.5	0.9
China	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.3
Egypt	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Hong Kong	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.3	0.7
India	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Indonesia	-0.1	-0.9	1.3	1.7	0.2
Israel	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.1
Japan	10.8	9.7	11.1	11.4	1.2
Jersey	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1
Lebanon	5.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.2
Mexico	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.1
Morocco	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.2
Qatar	4.5	3.9	3.0	3.5	0.4
Russia	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.1
Saudi Arabia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Singapore	1.6	1.6	2.0	4.4	0.5
South Africa	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1
South Korea	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.1
Switzerland	102.8	110.3	105.0	117.8	12.8
Thailand	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1
Turkey	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
United Arab Emirates	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.3	0.2
United Kingdom	102.1	93.7	100.3	98.9	10.8
United States	54.6	58.0	62.4	62.7	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>781.9</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>890.5</b>	<b>919.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

As of the end of 2011, stocks include intercompany trade credits, which were formerly included in "other investment".

a) Intercompany borrowing and trade credits included in these statistics were calculated in accordance with the extended directional principle.

b) Revised data.

c) Estimates based on mixed value of stocks at end-2022 and direct investment flows in 2023.

## 5.6 Stocks of French direct investment abroad at mixed value by sector<sup>a)</sup> (EUR billions)

	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>b)</sup>	2023 (%)
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	92.4	107.4	113.6	100.8	6.8
of which: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	82.7	94.0	103.3	89.9	6.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	409.9	424.9	448.8	466.4	31.5
of which: Food products and beverages	78.5	85.7	91.6	95.8	6.5
Textiles and wearing apparel	29.0	27.6	26.5	35.5	2.4
Wood, paper, printing and reproduction	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.0	0.1
Coke and refined petroleum products	13.8	14.5	15.3	14.0	0.9
Chemicals and chemical products	51.1	55.8	67.8	68.1	4.6
Pharmaceutical products	62.1	59.3	63.2	63.0	4.2
Rubber and plastic products	21.3	13.8	13.3	13.3	0.9
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	20.2	19.1	20.1	19.8	1.3
Computer, electronic and optical products	9.0	7.9	10.0	9.1	0.6
Machinery and equipment	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	0.5
Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	36.3	36.5	35.5	36.5	2.5
Other transport equipment	9.4	13.6	13.2	14.5	1.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	72.0	71.0	74.6	71.7	4.8
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	19.2	21.9	18.2	19.7	1.3
of which: Water collection, treatment and supply	8.1	9.1	6.6	6.3	0.4
<b>Construction</b>	23.4	23.5	26.2	25.2	1.7
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	96.7	116.0	127.8	119.2	8.0
of which: Wholesale trade	51.2	57.8	66.8	58.0	3.9
Retail trade	36.9	40.1	43.9	44.2	3.0
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	23.9	29.5	36.8	37.2	2.5
of which: Land transport and transport via pipelines	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.6	0.1
Water transport	5.2	8.8	12.1	12.7	0.9
Air transport	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	15.1	16.1	19.1	19.5	1.3
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	11.1	9.0	10.6	12.1	0.8
<b>Information and communication</b>	95.4	90.7	96.3	101.9	6.9
of which: Motion pictures, video and television programme activities	15.2	17.1	17.5	19.3	1.3
Telecommunications	36.0	31.6	34.8	37.8	2.5
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	277.8	293.2	295.3	317.7	21.4
of which: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	179.2	184.8	187.0	203.6	13.7
Holding company activities	9.6	10.7	11.4	15.2	1.0
Insurance	73.5	75.8	79.7	80.7	5.4
<b>Real estate activities<sup>c)</sup></b>	114.1	120.2	118.9	118.2	8.0
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	40.7	39.6	40.5	46.1	3.1
of which: Legal and accounting activities	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	9.7	10.1	9.3	11.9	0.8
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	8.8	9.2	10.9	10.0	0.7
Scientific research and development	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1
Advertising and market research	19.1	18.5	18.9	23.0	1.6
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	10.6	13.5	20.8	24.1	1.6
<b>Education</b>	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	4.3	10.0	10.9	10.6	0.7
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
<b>Other service activities</b>	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
<b>Amounts not allocated<sup>d)</sup></b>	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,303.1</b>	<b>1,382.4</b>	<b>1,450.5</b>	<b>1,482.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Head offices and holding companies belonging to listed groups have been reclassified according to the main activity of their group. With effect from the 2017 data, statistical analyses have amplified these reclassifications, which had previously only been performed for listed groups.

a) The structure of direct investment stocks and flows by sector is determined according to the "NAF rév. 2" classification of activities. Intercompany lending included in these statistics was calculated in accordance with the extended directional principle.

b) Estimates based on mixed value of stocks at end-2022 and direct investment flows in 2023.

c) This item includes the stocks of foreign investment of resident enterprises belonging to the real estate sector, as well as residents' real estate assets in the strictest sense owned abroad.

d) Since 2011, part of intercompany lending and borrowing has been based on extrapolated data and as a result is not broken down by sector.

**5.7 Stocks of Foreign direct investment in France at mixed value by sector<sup>a)</sup>** (EUR billions)

	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>b)</sup>	2023 (%)
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	0.3
of which: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	270.9	306.3	293.8	314.7	34.2
of which: Food products and beverages	35.9	31.8	33.1	34.6	3.8
Textiles and wearing apparel	4.5	2.8	10.5	10.5	1.1
Wood, paper, printing and reproduction	10.8	8.4	9.8	10.1	1.1
Coke and refined petroleum products	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.1
Chemicals and chemical products	65.6	72.0	63.1	78.7	8.6
Pharmaceutical products	28.2	29.1	32.5	33.5	3.6
Rubber and plastic products	28.7	42.7	30.3	26.3	2.9
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	15.2	17.8	18.2	18.1	2.0
Computer, electronic and optical products	11.2	13.8	14.9	14.6	1.6
Machinery and equipment	10.6	13.1	12.3	12.7	1.4
Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	1.3
Other transport equipment	0.9	1.8	-2.6	2.3	0.3
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</b>	5.2	6.3	6.5	4.6	0.5
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.1
of which: Water collection, treatment and supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Construction</b>	20.1	22.8	21.5	21.3	2.3
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	82.2	81.1	93.9	89.9	9.8
of which: Wholesale trade	58.4	58.2	62.6	58.2	6.3
Retail trade	21.7	21.8	28.0	30.6	3.3
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	20.0	14.6	22.4	22.0	2.4
of which: Land transport and transport via pipelines	4.1	3.2	2.0	2.1	0.2
Water transport	6.8	0.6	6.8	7.1	0.8
Air transport	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	8.7	9.9	12.5	11.5	1.3
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	15.8	17.1	20.0	21.1	2.3
<b>Information and communication</b>	41.9	40.1	48.6	49.8	5.4
of which: Motion pictures, video and television programme activities	3.6	4.5	7.1	6.8	0.7
Telecommunications	13.3	12.5	15.3	16.7	1.8
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	96.7	94.2	118.3	125.3	13.6
of which: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	45.1	43.4	61.3	65.2	7.1
Holding company activities	6.1	7.0	9.5	11.8	1.3
Insurance	28.9	24.2	22.3	22.6	2.5
<b>Real estate activities<sup>c)</sup></b>	160.9	174.0	178.4	175.4	19.1
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	21.8	23.9	26.6	31.9	3.5
of which: Legal and accounting activities	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	11.2	11.4	13.7	18.1	2.0
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.4	0.5
Scientific research and development	4.9	4.9	5.1	6.2	0.7
Advertising and market research	0.6	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.2
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	16.6	20.4	25.6	28.2	3.1
<b>Education</b>	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	7.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	1.1
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	4.0	5.0	5.6	5.3	0.6
<b>Other service activities</b>	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.1
<b>Amounts not allocated<sup>d)</sup></b>	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.3	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>781.9</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>890.5</b>	<b>919.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Head offices and holding companies belonging to listed groups have been reclassified according to the main activity of their group. With effect from the 2017 data, statistical analyses have amplified these reclassifications, which had previously only been performed for listed groups.

a) The structure of direct investment stocks and flows by sector is determined according to the "NAF rév. 2" classification of activities. Intercompany borrowing included in these statistics was calculated in accordance with the extended directional principle.

b) Estimates based on mixed value of stocks at end-2022 and direct investment flows in 2023.

c) This item includes the stocks of French investment of non-resident enterprises belonging to the real estate sector, as well as non-residents' real estate assets in the strictest sense located in France.

d) Since 2011, part of intercompany lending and borrowing has been based on extrapolated data and as a result is not broken down by sector.

## 5.8 Stocks of outward direct investment at mixed value

The top 25 French outward direct investors at end-2023 by investment amount at mixed value

Resident investor groups (in alphabetical order)	Investor group's business activities
AIR LIQUIDE	Chemicals and chemical products
AXA	Insurance
B.S.A - GROUPE LACTALIS	Agriculture and manufacture of food products
BNP PARIBAS	Financial services
BOLLORÉ	Transportation, logistics and communications
BPCE	Financial services
BPIFRANCE	Financial services
CARREFOUR	Hypermarkets
CMA CGM	Transportation and logistics
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE	Financial services
DANONE	Agriculture and manufacture of food products
EDF	Electricity and gas production
ENGIE	Electricity and gas production
L'Oréal	Cosmetics
LVMH	Luxury goods
MICHELIN	Tyre manufacturing
ORANGE	Telecommunications
PERNOD RICARD	Agriculture and manufacture of food products
RENAULT	Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers
SANOFI	Pharmaceutical products
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC	Manufacture of electrical equipment
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE	Financial services
TOTALENERGIES	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
UNIBAIL-RODAMCO-WESTFIELD	Commercial real estate
VINCI	Concessions, energy and construction



## 5.9 Stocks of inward direct investment at mixed value

The top 25 foreign investors at end-2023 by investment amount at mixed value

Foreign enterprise or groups (in alphabetical order)	Country of origin	Foreign investor group's business activities
ABBVIE	United States	Pharmaceutical products
ALDI	Germany	Supermarkets
ALLIANZ	Germany	Insurance
ARCELORMITTAL	Luxembourg	Metal and metal products
BANK OF AMERICA	United States	Bank
CELLNEX TELECOM	Spain	Telecommunications
DANAHER	United States	Manufacturing and medical technologies
DEL VECCHIO LEONARDO	Italy	Holding company activities
GENERALI	Italy	Insurance
HEIDELBERGCEMENT	Germany	Cement
HSBC	United Kingdom	Financial services
JP MORGAN	United States	Financial services
KINGFISHER	United Kingdom	Retail trade
LAFARGE HOLCIM	Switzerland	Cement
MCDONALDS CORPORATION	United States	Fast food restaurants
MERCEDES-BENZ GROUP	Germany	Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers
MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL	United States	Agriculture and manufacture of food products
NESTLÉ	Switzerland	Agriculture and manufacture of food products
OTIS WORLDWIDE	United States	Manufacture of lifting equipment
S.A.P.	Germany	Software
SARTORIUS	Germany	Manufacturing and medical technologies
SOLVAY	Belgium	Chemicals and chemical products
STELLANTIS	Netherlands	Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers
VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers
YILDRIM GROUP	Turkey	Mining and maritime transport

### 5.10 Stocks of portfolio investment assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents by instrument and by currency (euro/foreign currencies) (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
<b>Assets (resident holdings of non-resident securities)</b>	<b>2,192.7</b>	<b>858.6</b>	<b>3,051.3</b>	<b>1,931.8</b>	<b>803.8</b>	<b>2,735.6</b>	<b>2,147.1</b>	<b>902.7</b>	<b>3,049.8</b>
<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>626.7</b>	<b>474.5</b>	<b>1,101.2</b>	<b>535.2</b>	<b>393.6</b>	<b>928.8</b>	<b>585.7</b>	<b>453.9</b>	<b>1,039.6</b>
Equity securities	290.3	352.7	643.0	242.4	288.9	531.3	271.8	337.8	609.6
Investment fund shares/units	336.4	121.7	458.1	292.8	104.7	397.6	313.9	116.1	429.9
<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>1,371.9</b>	<b>320.8</b>	<b>1,692.8</b>	<b>1,216.1</b>	<b>343.1</b>	<b>1,559.1</b>	<b>1,373.6</b>	<b>380.3</b>	<b>1,753.8</b>
<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>256.4</b>
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	38.3	56.5	94.8	20.0	54.1	74.0	7.8	56.8	64.6
Other short-term debt securities	155.8	6.8	162.6	160.5	13.1	173.7	180.0	11.8	191.8
<b>Liabilities (non-resident holdings of resident securities)</b>	<b>3,549.5</b>	<b>600.7</b>	<b>4,150.2</b>	<b>3,240.8</b>	<b>536.3</b>	<b>3,777.1</b>	<b>3,696.4</b>	<b>600.2</b>	<b>4,296.6</b>
<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>1,375.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1,389.0</b>	<b>1,226.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1,241.2</b>	<b>1,354.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>1,368.8</b>
Equity securities	1,147.3	0.0	1,147.3	1,008.8	0.0	1,008.8	1,135.6	0.0	1,135.6
Investment fund shares/units	228.3	13.3	241.7	217.7	14.7	232.4	218.8	14.4	233.2
<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>2,003.3</b>	<b>456.0</b>	<b>2,459.3</b>	<b>1,831.0</b>	<b>428.9</b>	<b>2,259.9</b>	<b>2,133.4</b>	<b>471.2</b>	<b>2,604.5</b>
OATs (Treasury bonds)	1,055.9		1,055.9	942.8		942.8	1,112.7		1,112.7
BTANs (annual interest Treasury notes)									
Other notes (BMTNs, <sup>a)</sup> EMTNs, <sup>b)</sup> , etc.)	947.4	456.0	1,403.4	888.3	428.9	1,317.1	1,020.7	471.2	1,491.9
<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>301.9</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>276.0</b>	<b>208.7</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>323.3</b>
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	114.8		114.8	116.4		116.4	137.3		137.3
Other short-term debt securities	55.8	131.3	187.1	66.8	92.7	159.5	71.4	114.6	186.0
<b>Net position</b>	<b>-1,356.8</b>	<b>258.0</b>	<b>-1,098.9</b>	<b>-1,309.0</b>	<b>267.6</b>	<b>-1,041.5</b>	<b>-1,549.4</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>-1,246.8</b>

a) Bons à moyen terme négociables (BMTN – medium-term negotiable notes).

b) Euro medium term notes.

### 5.11 Portfolio investment assets by issuing zone, by type of instrument and by resident investor's sector (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	MFIs	Non-MFIs	Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs	Total	MFIs	Non-MFIs	Total
<b>Euro area issuers</b>	<b>326.6</b>	<b>1,438.2</b>	<b>1,764.8</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>1,249.2</b>	<b>1,543.1</b>	<b>359.9</b>	<b>1,361.4</b>	<b>1,721.2</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	60.7	617.1	677.8	40.4	525.9	566.4	57.6	563.9	621.5
Long-term debt securities	177.4	789.1	966.5	157.5	695.8	853.3	190.4	779.3	969.6
Short-term debt securities	88.6	32.0	120.6	95.9	27.5	123.4	111.8	18.2	130.0
<b>Non-euro area issuers</b>	<b>389.7</b>	<b>896.8</b>	<b>1,286.5</b>	<b>340.1</b>	<b>852.5</b>	<b>1,192.6</b>	<b>376.4</b>	<b>952.1</b>	<b>1,328.6</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	128.3	295.1	423.4	90.3	272.1	362.5	96.8	321.3	418.0
Long-term debt securities	181.8	544.5	726.3	177.9	527.9	705.8	205.4	578.8	784.2
Short-term debt securities	79.6	57.2	136.8	71.8	52.4	124.3	74.2	52.1	126.4
<b>All issuers</b>	<b>716.3</b>	<b>2,335.0</b>	<b>3,051.3</b>	<b>633.9</b>	<b>2,101.7</b>	<b>2,735.6</b>	<b>736.3</b>	<b>2,313.5</b>	<b>3,049.8</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	188.9	912.2	1,101.2	130.8	798.1	928.8	154.4	885.2	1,039.6
Long-term debt securities	359.2	1,333.6	1,692.8	335.4	1,223.7	1,559.1	395.8	1,358.0	1,753.8
Short-term debt securities	168.2	89.2	257.4	167.7	79.9	247.7	186.1	70.3	256.4

### 5.12 Portfolio investment liabilities by issuing sector and by currency (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
<b>Stocks</b>	<b>3,549.5</b>	<b>600.7</b>	<b>4,150.2</b>	<b>3,240.8</b>	<b>536.3</b>	<b>3,777.1</b>	<b>3,696.4</b>	<b>600.2</b>	<b>4,296.6</b>
<b>General government</b>	<b>1,307.9</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>1,401.3</b>	<b>1,181.3</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>1,248.2</b>	<b>1,377.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>1,447.3</b>
OATs (Treasury bonds)	1,055.9		1,055.9	942.8		942.8	1,112.7		1,112.7
Other long-term debt securities	126.9	42.9	169.9	113.5	44.8	158.3	119.9	50.3	170.1
Treasury notes and bills (BTANs and BTFs)	114.8		114.8	116.4		116.4	137.3		137.3
Other short-term debt securities	10.3	50.4	60.7	8.6	22.1	30.7	7.3	19.9	27.2
<b>Monetary financial institutions</b>	<b>648.5</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>1,000.2</b>	<b>629.4</b>	<b>345.7</b>	<b>975.1</b>	<b>720.6</b>	<b>405.9</b>	<b>1,126.5</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	174.9	0.2	175.1	158.3	0.2	158.6	167.4	0.3	167.7
Long-term debt securities	434.9	273.7	708.6	421.0	276.9	697.9	496.4	313.4	809.7
Short-term debt securities	38.7	77.8	116.5	50.0	68.5	118.5	56.8	92.3	149.1
<b>Other sectors</b>	<b>1,593.1</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>1,748.7</b>	<b>1,430.2</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>1,553.8</b>	<b>1,598.7</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>1,722.7</b>
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	1,200.8	13.1	1,213.9	1,068.2	14.4	1,082.7	1,186.9	14.1	1,201.1
Long-term debt securities	385.6	139.4	524.9	353.7	107.2	460.9	404.5	107.5	512.0
Short-term debt securities	6.8	3.1	9.9	8.2	2.0	10.3	7.3	2.4	9.7

### 5.13 Portfolio investment assets by issuer's country of residence and by type of security (EUR billions)

	2022					2023				
	Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	Long-term debt securities	Short-term debt securities	Total	%	Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	Long-term debt securities	Short-term debt securities	Total	%
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>583.1</b>	<b>961.9</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>1,688.4</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>641.1</b>	<b>1,112.9</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>1,908.1</b>	<b>62.6</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>566.4</b>	<b>853.3</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>1,543.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>621.5</b>	<b>969.6</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>1,721.2</b>	<b>56.4</b>
of which: Austria	4.5	19.9	0.9	25.2	0.9	2.6	24.8	0.6	27.9	0.9
Belgium	14.1	49.2	11.0	74.4	2.7	12.0	65.1	10.4	87.5	2.9
Finland	9.0	16.1	6.1	31.2	1.1	7.6	18.9	9.0	35.5	1.2
Germany	59.9	90.8	14.5	165.2	6.0	75.7	97.5	18.2	191.4	6.3
Greece	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.3	3.2	0.1
Ireland	66.7	45.6	7.9	120.2	4.4	82.2	48.7	8.8	139.8	4.6
Italy	24.7	105.2	22.8	152.8	5.6	32.9	132.2	15.5	180.6	5.9
Luxembourg	297.3	116.0	20.5	433.8	15.9	304.0	132.5	17.2	453.8	14.9
Netherlands	62.6	186.4	22.2	271.2	9.9	74.8	209.8	31.7	316.3	10.4
Portugal	3.4	16.4	0.0	19.8	0.7	3.4	17.1	0.6	21.0	0.7
Spain	23.7	122.3	16.1	162.0	5.9	25.4	137.7	16.3	179.4	5.9
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>
of which: Czech Republic	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
Poland	2.4	3.9	0.0	6.3	0.2	2.9	4.1	0.0	7.0	0.2
Romania	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0
Sweden	5.4	20.0	15.8	41.2	1.5	6.5	22.0	16.1	44.5	1.5
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>345.7</b>	<b>597.2</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>1,047.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>398.5</b>	<b>640.9</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>1,141.7</b>	<b>37.4</b>
of which: Bermuda	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.1
Brazil	2.8	2.7	0.0	5.5	0.2	3.3	2.1	0.0	5.4	0.2
Cayman Islands	8.9	3.3	0.0	12.2	0.4	5.6	3.4	0.1	9.1	0.3
China	10.8	2.5	0.1	13.4	0.5	10.5	2.1	0.0	12.6	0.4
India	11.3	0.5	0.0	11.9	0.4	19.0	0.8	0.0	19.8	0.6
Japan	16.8	38.8	50.1	105.7	3.9	19.9	37.9	51.4	109.3	3.6
Jersey	4.1	4.8	0.3	9.2	0.3	2.8	8.2	0.1	11.2	0.4
Russia	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
South Korea	3.6	10.9	0.3	14.7	0.5	3.9	14.6	0.0	18.6	0.6
Switzerland	24.1	8.9	0.0	33.0	1.2	30.6	8.9	0.8	40.4	1.3
Turkey	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0
United Kingdom	60.5	115.4	29.2	205.1	7.5	61.2	109.0	29.7	199.8	6.6
United States	179.9	297.4	7.5	484.8	17.7	216.3	331.8	8.4	556.5	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>928.8</b>	<b>1,559.1</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>2,735.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,039.6</b>	<b>1,753.8</b>	<b>256.4</b>	<b>3,049.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

#### 5.14 Portfolio investment assets by issuing zone, by type of instrument and by currency (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
<b>Euro area issuers</b>	<b>1,658.4</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>1,764.8</b>	<b>1,441.9</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>1,543.1</b>	<b>1,612.1</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>1,721.2</b>
<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>614.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>677.8</b>	<b>514.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>566.4</b>	<b>566.5</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>621.5</b>
Equity securities	283.9	5.6	289.5	232.1	5.4	237.4	263.0	5.1	268.1
Investment fund shares/units	330.6	57.8	388.3	282.7	46.3	329.0	303.5	49.9	353.5
<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>925.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>966.5</b>	<b>809.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>853.3</b>	<b>921.4</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>969.6</b>
<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>130.0</b>
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	32.2	0.0	32.2	18.6	0.0	18.6	7.8	0.0	7.8
Other short-term debt securities	86.7	1.7	88.3	99.3	5.5	104.8	116.5	5.8	122.3
<b>Non-euro area issuers</b>	<b>534.3</b>	<b>752.2</b>	<b>1,286.5</b>	<b>489.9</b>	<b>702.7</b>	<b>1,192.6</b>	<b>534.9</b>	<b>793.6</b>	<b>1,328.6</b>
<b>Equity securities and investment fund shares/units</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>411.1</b>	<b>423.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>342.0</b>	<b>362.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>398.8</b>	<b>418.0</b>
Equity securities	6.4	347.2	353.6	10.3	283.5	293.8	8.8	332.7	341.6
Investment fund shares/units	5.8	64.0	69.8	10.2	58.5	68.6	10.4	66.1	76.5
<b>Long-term debt securities</b>	<b>446.9</b>	<b>279.4</b>	<b>726.3</b>	<b>406.8</b>	<b>299.0</b>	<b>705.8</b>	<b>452.2</b>	<b>332.0</b>	<b>784.2</b>
<b>Short-term debt securities</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>126.4</b>
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	6.0	56.5	62.6	1.4	54.1	55.4	0.1	56.8	56.9
Other short-term debt securities	69.1	5.1	74.2	61.2	7.6	68.8	63.5	6.0	69.5

#### 5.15 Resident MFIs' other investment positions in euro and foreign currencies, excluding the central bank (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<b>Euro</b>	<b>1,209.4</b>	<b>1,534.0</b>	<b>-324.6</b>	<b>1,373.5</b>	<b>1,759.4</b>	<b>-385.9</b>	<b>1,480.7</b>	<b>1,785.4</b>	<b>-304.7</b>
Vis-à-vis the euro area	670.6	703.3	-32.8	849.8	839.0	10.9	959.4	961.4	-2.1
Vis-à-vis countries outside the euro area	538.8	830.6	-291.8	523.7	920.4	-396.7	521.3	823.9	-302.6
<b>Foreign currencies</b>	<b>885.4</b>	<b>861.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>903.9</b>	<b>884.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>978.7</b>	<b>968.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Vis-à-vis the euro area	80.3	170.7	-90.5	80.1	190.2	-110.1	89.7	175.1	-85.4
Vis-à-vis countries outside the euro area	805.1	690.6	114.5	823.8	694.3	129.5	889.0	792.9	96.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,094.8</b>	<b>2,395.3</b>	<b>-300.5</b>	<b>2,277.4</b>	<b>2,643.9</b>	<b>-366.5</b>	<b>2,459.4</b>	<b>2,753.4</b>	<b>-294.0</b>

### 5.16 Resident MFIs' other investment positions by counterparty sector, excluding the central bank (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<b>Interbank</b>	<b>1,120.7</b>	<b>1,338.8</b>	<b>-218.1</b>	<b>1,296.9</b>	<b>1,567.5</b>	<b>-270.6</b>	<b>1,470.8</b>	<b>1,659.4</b>	<b>-188.6</b>
Euro	692.6	933.0	-240.4	816.7	1,107.1	-290.4	943.3	1,165.7	-222.3
Foreign currencies	428.1	405.8	22.3	480.3	460.4	19.9	527.5	493.7	33.8
<b>Financial and non-financial customers</b>	<b>974.1</b>	<b>1,056.5</b>	<b>-82.4</b>	<b>980.5</b>	<b>1,076.4</b>	<b>-95.9</b>	<b>988.6</b>	<b>1,094.0</b>	<b>-105.4</b>
Euro	516.8	601.0	-82.4	556.8	652.3	-95.5	537.4	619.7	-82.4
Foreign currencies	457.3	455.5	1.8	423.6	424.1	-0.5	451.2	474.3	-23.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,094.8</b>	<b>2,395.3</b>	<b>-300.5</b>	<b>2,277.4</b>	<b>2,643.9</b>	<b>-366.5</b>	<b>2,459.4</b>	<b>2,753.4</b>	<b>-294.0</b>

### 5.17 Geographical structure of resident MFIs' other investment positions, excluding the central bank (EUR billions)

	2021			2022			2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<b>European Union (27 members)</b>	<b>790.5</b>	<b>919.7</b>	<b>-129.2</b>	<b>971.3</b>	<b>1,086.4</b>	<b>-115.0</b>	<b>1,092.0</b>	<b>1,203.3</b>	<b>-111.3</b>
<b>Economic and Monetary Union (20 members)</b>	<b>750.8</b>	<b>874.1</b>	<b>-123.2</b>	<b>929.9</b>	<b>1,029.2</b>	<b>-99.3</b>	<b>1,049.1</b>	<b>1,136.5</b>	<b>-87.4</b>
of which: Belgium	65.7	49.6	16.1	67.3	45.9	21.4	82.9	71.8	11.1
Germany	138.9	241.9	-103.1	203.0	262.3	-59.3	218.5	329.4	-110.9
Ireland	48.9	65.4	-16.5	58.4	88.2	-29.7	63.8	89.7	-25.9
Italy	202.8	105.8	97.0	253.9	134.7	119.2	289.8	124.5	165.3
Luxembourg	92.2	207.0	-114.8	121.1	241.8	-120.6	118.1	234.8	-116.7
Netherlands	101.9	115.8	-13.9	103.8	142.3	-38.5	110.2	160.2	-49.9
Spain	77.0	58.8	18.2	97.4	83.0	14.4	128.0	88.5	39.5
<b>Other European Union countries</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>-23.8</b>
of which: Czech Republic	10.0	2.2	7.8	7.2	1.9	5.2	8.3	2.7	5.6
Poland	8.5	3.5	5.1	11.6	12.8	-1.2	12.6	10.0	2.6
Romania	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.6	0.4	2.1	1.7	0.4
Sweden	4.7	9.5	-4.8	5.5	11.3	-5.8	7.3	9.4	-2.1
<b>Rest of the world</b>	<b>1,304.3</b>	<b>1,475.6</b>	<b>-171.3</b>	<b>1,306.1</b>	<b>1,557.5</b>	<b>-251.5</b>	<b>1,367.3</b>	<b>1,550.1</b>	<b>-182.7</b>
of which: Brazil	8.5	0.7	7.9	9.3	0.6	8.7	8.8	0.8	8.0
China	14.5	50.5	-35.9	19.6	30.8	-11.2	19.5	22.5	-3.0
India	2.8	2.9	-0.1	3.9	3.5	0.4	4.1	4.8	-0.7
Japan	195.5	35.1	160.5	192.5	36.9	155.6	224.5	54.3	170.2
Russia	4.9	18.5	-13.6	4.5	21.5	-17.0	2.0	19.3	-17.3
Switzerland	76.5	76.3	0.2	79.4	104.4	-25.0	88.3	109.6	-21.3
Turkey	6.7	0.9	5.9	6.4	0.9	5.5	5.7	0.6	5.1
United Kingdom	408.4	669.7	-261.4	413.0	730.5	-317.5	378.0	606.4	-228.4
United States	292.2	339.7	-47.6	272.1	305.5	-33.4	302.8	382.9	-80.1
Offshore financial centres	150.4	169.3	-18.9	136.7	182.8	-46.1	158.8	178.0	-19.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,094.8</b>	<b>2,395.3</b>	<b>-300.5</b>	<b>2,277.4</b>	<b>2,643.9</b>	<b>-366.5</b>	<b>2,459.4</b>	<b>2,753.4</b>	<b>-294.0</b>

Note: See Appendix 2 of this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

### 5.18 Resident MFIs' other investment positions by type of instrument, excluding the central bank (EUR billions)

	Vis-à-vis the rest of the world			Vis-à-vis countries outside the euro area		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
<b>Assets</b>	<b>2,094.8</b>	<b>2,277.4</b>	<b>2,459.4</b>	<b>1,343.9</b>	<b>1,347.5</b>	<b>1,410.3</b>
Deposits	1,055.9	1,219.2	1,395.6	622.1	676.0	732.1
Loans	950.3	948.5	949.6	668.3	606.8	609.2
Other accounts receivable/payable	88.5	109.7	114.1	53.6	64.7	69.0
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>2,395.3</b>	<b>2,643.9</b>	<b>2,753.4</b>	<b>1,521.2</b>	<b>1,614.7</b>	<b>1,616.9</b>
Deposits	2,323.0	2,552.2	2,651.4	1,472.8	1,552.5	1,549.6
Borrowing	6.9	5.6	7.9	6.6	5.1	7.5
Other accounts receivable/payable	65.3	86.1	94.1	41.9	57.1	59.8
<b>Net position</b>	<b>-300.5</b>	<b>-366.5</b>	<b>-294.0</b>	<b>-177.3</b>	<b>-267.2</b>	<b>-206.6</b>
Deposits	-1,267.1	-1,333.0	-1,255.7	-850.7	-876.4	-817.5
Lending-borrowing	943.4	942.9	941.7	661.7	601.7	601.7
Other accounts receivable/payable	23.1	23.6	20.0	11.7	7.6	9.3

### 5.19 The Banque de France's international investment position vis-à-vis non-residents (EUR billions)

	Stocks at end of year			Change 2023/2022
	2021	2022	2023	
<b>Assets</b>	<b>619.3</b>	<b>553.9</b>	<b>532.1</b>	<b>-21.8</b>
<b>Proprietary portfolio of the Banque de France<sup>a)</sup></b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Securities issued by euro area residents outside France	107.3	88.1	90.8	2.8
Euro	107.1	87.6	90.5	2.9
Foreign currencies	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Securities issued by non-euro area residents	95.6	90.7	94.8	4.1
Euro	37.4	34.2	42.3	8.1
Foreign currencies	58.2	56.5	52.5	-4.0
<b>Claims on the Eurosystem (TARGET2)</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other claims</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Other claims on euro area residents outside France	4.7	7.1	4.6	-2.5
Euro	4.6	7.1	4.0	-3.1
Foreign currencies	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7
Other claims on non-euro area residents outside France	54.2	32.5	29.4	-3.1
Euro	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Foreign currencies	54.0	32.4	29.4	-3.1
Claim on the ECB for transferred reserve assets	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0
Equity in the ECB	1.8	1.9	3.0	1.0
<b>Banknotes</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>-14.4</b>
<b>Reserve assets</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>218.4</b>	<b>-9.8</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>385.1</b>	<b>330.6</b>	<b>315.7</b>	<b>-14.9</b>
<b>Liabilities with the ESCB (TARGET2)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>
<b>Allocation of special drawing rights<sup>b)</sup></b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<b>Deposits of foreign institutional customers</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>-12.6</b>
Euro	76.4	49.3	45.4	-3.9
Foreign currencies	118.5	83.0	74.2	-8.7
<b>Banknotes</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>-14.2</b>
<b>Net position</b>	<b>234.2</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
<i>of which International investment position excluding reserve assets</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>

a) Including securities backed by institutional customers' deposits.

b) Allocations of special drawing rights are a component of France's international investment position, according to the sixth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6).

## 5.20 General government sector other investment positions (excluding trade credits) (EUR billions)

	Position at end of year		
	2021	2022	2023
<b>Assets</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>100.7</b>
Euro	88.9	94.8	98.6
Foreign currencies	2.1	2.1	2.1
<i>of which equity in international organisations</i>	22.8	22.8	22.8
Long-term assets	90.7	94.6	99.6
Short-term assets	0.3	2.4	1.1
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>65.5</b>
Euro	67.4	66.6	65.5
Foreign currencies	–	–	–
Long-term liabilities	52.7	53.6	54.1
Short-term liabilities	14.7	13.0	11.4
<b>Net position</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Euro	21.5	28.2	33.1
Foreign currencies	2.1	2.1	2.1

## 5.21 Other investment positions of other sectors (excluding trade credits) (EUR billions)

	Stocks at end of year								
	2021			2022			2023		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
<b>Assets</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>359.0</b>	<b>394.2</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>479.2</b>	<b>436.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>525.9</b>
Financial sector <sup>a)</sup>	66.1	40.3	106.4	60.9	56.5	117.4	39.3	59.5	98.8
Non-financial sector <sup>b)</sup>	223.5	29.1	252.6	333.3	28.5	361.8	397.4	29.7	427.1
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>252.1</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>225.7</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>234.7</b>
Financial sector <sup>a)</sup>	105.9	44.2	150.1	71.1	49.0	120.0	70.5	50.7	121.2
Non-financial sector <sup>b)</sup>	89.1	13.0	102.1	93.0	12.7	105.6	100.8	12.6	113.5
<b>Net position</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>265.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>291.3</b>

Note: Rounding differences mean that aggregate totals may not come out exactly equal to the sum of their components.

a) Non-monetary financial intermediaries: other financial intermediaries, investment funds other than money market funds, insurance companies, captive financial institutions and pension funds.

b) Non-financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households.







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