

THE FRENCH BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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2022 IN FIGURES

FRANCE'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

A record current account deficit...

EUR **53.9** bn

a deficit driven by the energy bill and, to a lesser extent, the decline in the income surplus



EUR **85.3** bn EUR **67.6** bn EUR **46.6** bn

trade deficit

rise in France's energy bill

investment income balance

... but an improving net external position

23.8% of GDP

2022 IN FIGURES

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



EUR 57.7 bn EUR 11.0 bn 50%

total net capital inflows

net direct investment outflows

proportion of government debt securities held by foreign investors, up versus 2021 due to purchases by non-residents in 2022

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Supplementary statistical tables are available on the Banque de France website at the following address:
<https://www.banque-france.fr/en>

Please note: 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 2022

› **EUR 53.9 bn**
Current account deficit

› **EUR 52.0 bn**
Trade in services surplus

› **EUR 143.4 bn**
Improvement in the net international investment position

In 2022, the current account balance deteriorated sharply, showing a **historic deficit of EUR 53.9 billion** (2% of GDP), after a slight surplus in the previous year. Following the post-Covid rebound in 2021, the global economy experienced international tensions linked to the war in Ukraine, the effects of which were directly reflected in the balance of payments. The balance of trade in goods bore the brunt of the decline in current account transactions, directly linked to the sharp rise in energy prices that began in 2021. Conversely, the surplus in trade in services reached a historic high, but the increase, at a rate comparable to that seen in 2021, was too small to offset the widening of the deficit in trade in goods. The income surplus fell in 2022, but remained at a high level.

The financial account recorded **net capital inflows of EUR 57.7 billion**. The current account was mainly financed by portfolio investment inflows, which amounted to EUR 119.3 billion, whereas loans and deposits from French and foreign banks generated net capital outflows.

Despite the increased borrowing requirements, **France's net international investment position improved by EUR 143.4 billion**, with the deficit narrowing to EUR 629.3 billion, or 23.8% of GDP, compared with 30.9% in 2021. The increase in net liabilities due to debt securities purchased by non-residents was more than offset by strongly negative valuation effects on liabilities, attributable to the fall in the market value of French debt securities following the sharp rise in interest rates.

1. The current account deficit reached an all-time high

The current account deficit in 2022 reached an all-time high of EUR 53.9 billion, or 2% of GDP. In light of this, the two recent years of current account surpluses (EUR 12.5 billion in 2019 and EUR 9 billion in 2021) appear to be short-lived upturns within the context of a structural deficit.

The trade balance in goods has been at the root of this structural deficit since 2004. Before the rise in energy prices, the trade in goods deficit had already weighed steadily on the current account, particularly since 2016, with an increased intensity over the last three years. The energy bill rose significantly in 2022, and the historically elevated trade in services surplus merely limited the size of the current account deficit. Despite rising in recent years, the surplus in the income balance was not high enough to reduce the deficit.

1.1 The trade deficit was exceptionally large, due to the energy bill

The trade deficit (including both goods and services) widened sharply in 2022 to EUR 85.3 billion, or 3.2% of GDP (compared with EUR 32.4 billion in 2021), against a backdrop of strong growth in trade flows. Imports grew much more than exports (respectively by 28.5% and 23%).

T1 Main current account components (EUR billions)

	2021	2022	2022/2021 change
Current account	9.0	-53.9	-62.9
(as a % of GDP)	0.4	-2.0	-2.4
Goods^{a)}	-67.4	-137.3	-69.9
Goods excl. energy	-24.8	-27.1	-2.3
Energy	-42.6	-110.2	-67.6
Services	35.0	52.0	17.1
Travel	4.0	17.4	13.4
Other services	30.9	34.6	3.6
Income^{b)}	41.4	31.4	-10.0
Primary income	82.6	76.7	-5.8
Secondary income	-41.2	-45.3	-4.2

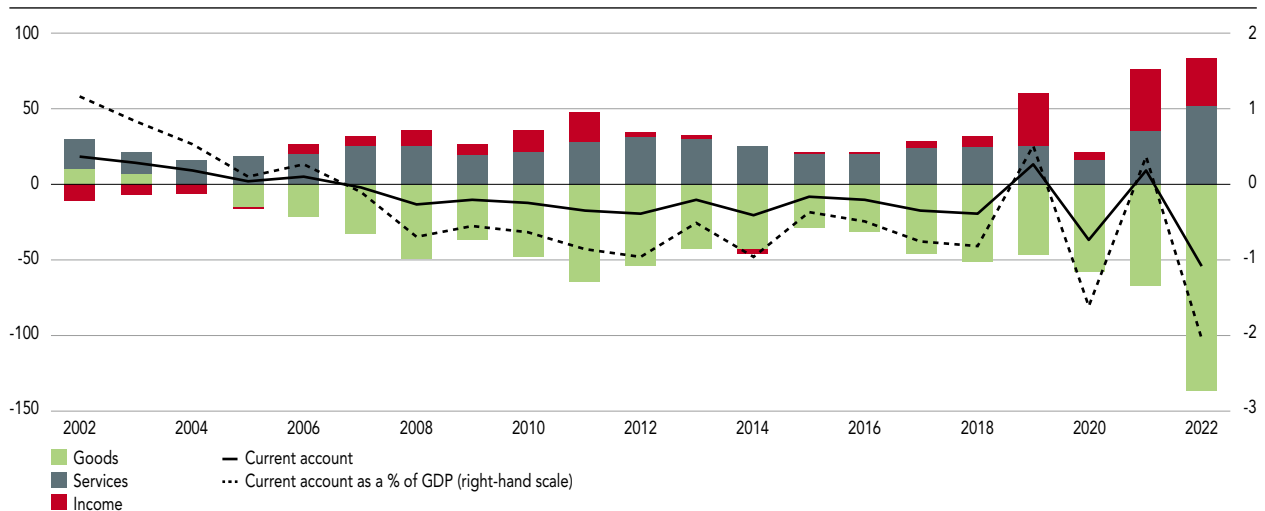
Source: Banque de France.

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 participation in 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 increased, again due to the increase in the energy bill

The trade in goods deficit reached EUR 137.3 billion euros or 5.2% of GDP, compared to EUR 67.4 billion in 2021 (2.7% of GDP). Customs trade alone showed an FOB-FOB¹ deficit of EUR 163.6 billion, more than double that of 2021. The deficit was mainly driven by energy products (EUR 115.3 billion), as well as by “Mechanical, electrical and computer equipment” (EUR 43.5 billion) and “Other industrial products” (EUR 44.3 billion). Between 2021 and 2022, only the balances of agricultural products and transport equipment improved.

Customs data corrections contributed positively to the customs trade balance, curtailing the deficit somewhat, albeit slightly less in 2022 than in 2021 (EUR 7.6 billion and EUR 9.4 billion respectively). These corrections derived from goods that are not tracked directly in customs data, or from the removal from customs data of trade that does not give rise to payment or a change in economic ownership.²

The deficit in purchases of goods – generally energy goods – in ports and airports abroad by resident carriers, and in France by non-resident carriers, increased sharply in 2022, to EUR 6.2 billion, from just EUR 3.2 billion in 2021, mainly due to the rise in fuel prices.

The merchanting surplus rose sharply to EUR 24.8 billion, from EUR 11.9 billion in 2021. This increase was mainly due to the trading activity of energy products and a sharp rise in gas prices.

1.3 Conversely, trade in services showed a historic surplus

The trade in services surplus reached an all-time high of EUR 52 billion, or 2% of GDP, driven by a strong rise in exports compared with pre-crisis levels (23.7%), while imports increased more moderately (15.2%). The surplus was almost double its pre-crisis level (EUR 25.6 billion in 2019, or 1.1% of GDP).

Two main factors explain this result, the effects of which were already apparent in 2021:

- First, the surplus in travel services rose sharply to EUR 17.4 billion (up from EUR 4.0 billion), a level not reached since 2014. The upturn in international tourism in France brought receipts back to their pre-crisis levels, mainly due to the dynamism of tourism from the euro area, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States,

and despite the weakness of tourism from Asia. The trend was reinforced by the relatively sharp rise in prices during the year in the tourism sector (accommodation and catering). With regard to French tourists abroad, despite a significant recovery in the second half of the year, the average level of spending in 2022 remained below its pre-crisis levels;

- Second, transport services. 2021 was marked by a surge in international maritime freight rates, which enabled France to rake in a surplus of EUR 21.9 billion thanks to the presence in the country of a major international operator. In 2022, this momentum continued despite the fall in international prices during the year, due to a delay in the adjustment between these prices and the prices invoiced in the transport contracts. The surplus in maritime transport services therefore reached EUR 29.4 billion in 2022. In the other transport sectors, the trade deficit changed very little compared to its average over the last ten years (at nearly EUR 7 billion), but improved somewhat compared to its pre-crisis levels, in the context of a vigorous recovery in trade, with an increase of 36.4% for exports and 25% for imports.

Excluding travel and transport, trade in services was robust both on the export and import side, with year-on-year increases of 14.6% and 18.8%, respectively. However, the surplus in 2022 fell to EUR 13 billion from EUR 16.7 billion in 2021. The EUR 3.7 billion reduction was mainly due to three items:

- (i) telecommunication and computer services (in deficit since 2013) posted a deficit of EUR 6.1 billion in 2022, compared with a deficit of EUR 5.1 billion in 2021, against a backdrop of strong growth in exports and imports;

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

	2021	2022
Goods		
Exports	526.4	636.6
Growth in %	19.0	20.9
Imports	593.8	773.9
Growth in %	18.6	30.3
Services		
Exports	257.1	326.9
Growth in %	19.5	27.1
Imports	222.2	274.9
Growth in %	11.6	23.7

Source: Banque de France.

T3 Balance of trade in goods (EUR billions)

	2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
Goods	526.4	593.8	-67.4	636.6	773.9	-137.3
Merchandise	514.5	593.8	-79.3	611.7	773.9	-162.1
Customs data	501.8	587.3	-85.5	594.5	758.1	-163.6
Corrections and adjustments	12.0	2.5	9.4	15.2	7.6	7.6
Goods procured in ports by carriers	0.8	4.0	-3.2	2.0	8.2	-6.2
Merchanting	11.9		11.9	24.8		24.8
Merchanting (goods acquired – negative exports)	-60.5		-60.5	-91.5		-91.5
Merchanting (goods sold – exports)	72.4		72.4	116.3		116.3

Sources: Direction générale des Douanes et des 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 2022	Change 2022/2021 (%)	Amount In 2022	Change 2022/2021 (%)	Amount In 2022	Change 2022/2021 (EUR billions)
Trade in merchandise FOB-FOB	594.5	18.5	758.1	29.1	-163.6	-78.1
Trade in merchandise CIF-FOB^{a)}	583.5	19.1	772.6	29.4	-189.1	-81.8
of which:						
<i>Agriculture and agri-food sectors</i>	83.6	19.3	73.3	18.3	10.3	2.2
<i>Energy products</i>	38.9	73.1	154.2	129.2	-115.3	-70.5
<i>Mechanical, electrical and computer equipment</i>	105.0	13.3	148.5	12.7	-43.5	-4.4
<i>Transport equipment</i>	101.1	17.1	97.5	13.3	3.6	3.3
<i>Other industrial products</i>	250.9	16.9	295.2	19.8	-44.3	-12.4

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

a) Excluding military equipment.

T5 Balance of trade in services (EUR billions)

	2021	2022
Services	35.0	52.0
Transport services	14.2	21.6
Travel	4.0	17.4
Other services ^{a)}	16.7	13.0

Source: Banque de France.

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

(ii) the structural deficit in research and development services deteriorated slightly, reaching an average of EUR 1.3 billion per year over the last ten years; and

(iii) the surplus in commercial services fell by EUR 1.3 billion to EUR 4.6 billion.

In contrast to these developments, the surplus in maintenance and repair services increased to EUR 4 billion.

The surplus in trade in financial services continued to grow (up to EUR 10.4 billion in 2022 from EUR 8.8 billion in 2021), partly due to the strengthening of the Paris financial centre following the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union (EU).³

1 See Fact sheet No. 1, "From goods at France's borders to foreign trade in goods". For customs data, trade is valued at the French border. In the case of imports, their valuation takes into account transport and insurance costs from the exporting country to France, and is referred to as CIF (cost, insurance, freight). This is not the case for exports, which are valued as FOB (free on board). CIF costs are estimated at 3.3% of total imports (i.e. almost EUR 25 billion in 2022). They are deducted from imports for the balance of payments according to the methodology recommended by the IMF's *Balance of Payments and International Investment*

Position Manual (BPM6). A distinction can therefore be made between FOB-FOB and CIF-FOB customs balances. For analysis at the level of partner country or product, the adjustment for imports is not available and the data is therefore CIF.

2 For more details on the various processing operations, see Fact sheet No. 1 "From goods at France's borders to foreign trade in goods".

3 See Fact sheet No. 4 "The financial services surplus has grown since Brexit" in the *2021 Annual Balance of Payments Report*.

1.4 The intra-European Union deficit narrowed slightly

The deterioration in the overall goods and services deficit between 2021 and 2022 (from EUR 32.4 billion to EUR 85.3 billion) came solely from trade with countries outside the EU.

The balance of trade with countries outside the EU fell from a surplus of EUR 16.9 billion in 2021 to a deficit of EUR 41.2 billion in 2022. The rise in gas and oil prices accounted for most of this decline, affecting the bilateral balances with countries producing these raw materials. In addition, France's trade deficit with China fell to EUR 37 billion in 2022, from EUR 23.7 billion in 2021. China has accounted for France's biggest trade deficit since 2020, when it overtook Germany. The balance of trade with India also declined year-on-year, but to a lesser extent.

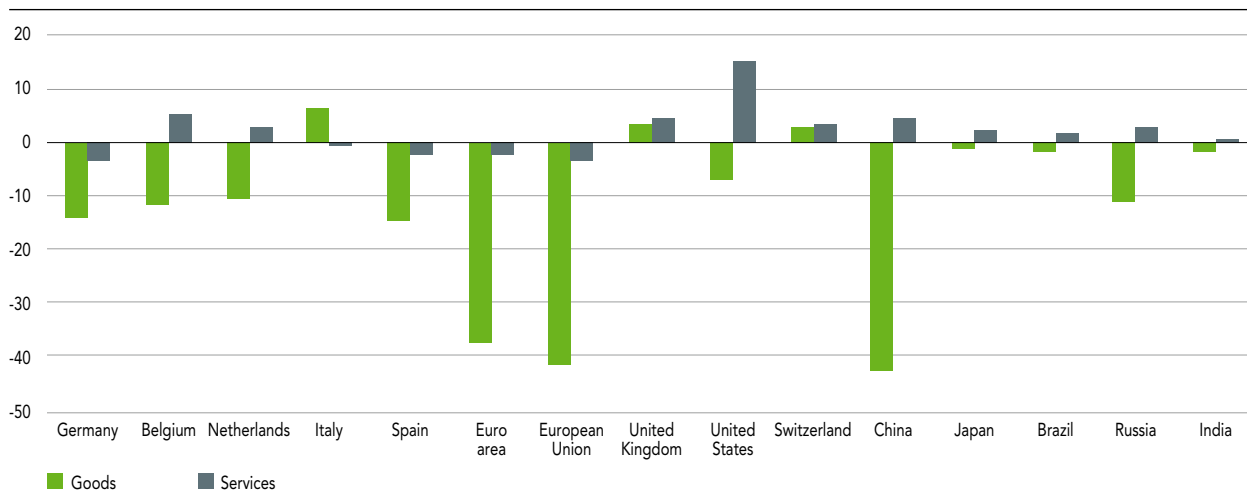
Although the balance of trade with the EU remained in deficit, it recovered slightly in 2022 (to a deficit of EUR 44.1 billion, from a deficit of EUR 49.3 billion in 2021). There were major disparities within the EU: the trade balance rose significantly with Ireland (EUR +3.6 billion), but especially with Italy (EUR +11.3 billion), whereas it declined with Belgium (EUR -6.2 billion) and Spain (EUR -5.2 billion). The EU accounted for 51.8% of France's global supplies in 2022. This percentage was lower than in previous years partly due to the rise in raw material prices. The EU also accounted for 51.8% of France's exports. This figure has been increasing steadily over the past few years and has gained 3.6 percentage points since 2019.

T6 Geographical structure of trade in goods and services in 2022 (according to source, EUR billions)

	Exports	Imports	Balance
Germany	116.0	133.2	-17.2
Belgium	76.0	81.9	-6.0
Netherlands	46.2	53.0	-6.8
Italy	71.8	65.7	6.1
Spain	55.0	71.4	-16.4
Euro area	442.1	481.6	-39.4
European Union	499.2	543.3	-44.1
United Kingdom	70.8	62.1	8.8
United States	97.0	87.8	9.2
Switzerland	37.0	30.0	7.1
China	42.6	79.5	-37.0
Japan	11.6	10.0	1.6
Brazil	6.2	5.3	0.9
Russia	8.0	15.8	-7.8
India	10.7	11.4	-0.7
World	963.5	1,048.8	-85.3

Source: Banque de France.

C2 Geographical breakdown of trade in goods and services in 2022 (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

1.5 The primary income surplus remained high

The primary income surplus reached EUR 76.7 billion, or 2.9% of GDP. Although down slightly from 2021, the income balance remained elevated compared with the past.

The balance of cross-border employee compensation reached EUR 30.5 billion, from EUR 26.1 billion in 2021, continuing its upward trend. As a proportion of GDP, it has more than doubled since the early 2000s. In 2022, the increase was driven by the rise in the number of cross-border workers, particularly to Switzerland, and by the normalisation of mobility following the health crisis.⁴

Investment income showed a surplus of EUR 46.6 billion, down EUR 7.9 billion from 2021. France's stock of direct investment abroad is significantly larger than the stock of foreign direct investment in France (EUR 1,397 billion and EUR 841 billion respectively), which partly explains the surplus in investment income. France also benefited from higher apparent rates of return on its direct investment assets than on its liabilities (6.3% and 3.8% respectively), which were relatively stable compared with 2021.⁵

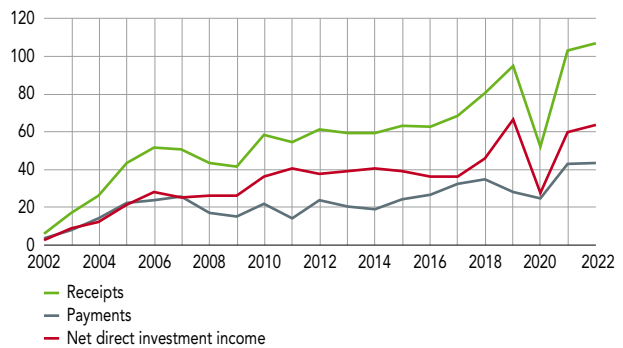
Income from direct investment posted a surplus of EUR 63.5 billion, up EUR 3.5 billion from 2021. Portfolio investment income remained in deficit at EUR 22.1 billion, compared with a deficit of EUR 10.9 billion in 2021. The deficit in income from equity securities and mutual funds remained broadly stable year-on-year at EUR 5 billion. On the other hand, the net interest deficit increased sharply, reaching EUR 17 billion in 2022, against EUR 6 billion in 2021. While revenues only increased by 4%, the increase in interest paid was particularly strong in 2022 (+36%). This increase was largely due to higher payments on inflation-indexed securities, mainly on sovereign debt (nearly EUR 5 billion), but also to the general rise in interest rates (nearly EUR 5 billion).⁶

T7 Primary income balance (EUR billions)

	2021	2022
Compensation of employee	26.1	30.5
Investment income	54.5	46.6
Direct investment income	60.0	63.5
Portfolio investment income	-10.9	-22.1
Other investment income (loans and deposits)	4.4	3.4
Reserve asset income	0.9	1.8
Other primary income	2.0	-0.3
Total	82.6	76.7

Source: Banque de France.

C3 Change in direct investment income (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

Surplus income from loans and deposits by French and foreign banks totalled EUR 3.4 billion. Year-on-year changes were small, in a context of sharp rises in both interest received and interest paid caused by changes in market rates. Income from reserve assets rose thanks to higher yields on debt securities.

The balance of other primary income (general government income such as taxes and subsidies on imports, exports or production) posted a deficit of EUR 0.3 billion in 2022, down from a surplus of EUR 2.0 billion in 2021. This fall was mainly due to the increase in France's contribution to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF).⁷

⁴ According to the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, 208,600 French cross-border workers commuted to Switzerland in 2022 (198,300 in 2021). Switzerland is the preferred destination for French cross-border workers.

⁵ The apparent rate is calculated as the ratio between income in year N and outstanding investments from year N-1.

⁶ See Fact sheet No. 4 of this report, "In 2022, the portfolio investment income deficit increased under the combined effect of rising interest rates and indexation to inflation".

⁷ EUR 4.7 billion in 2022, after EUR 3.3 billion in 2021. For more details on the Fund, see <https://www.srb.europa.eu/>

1.6 The secondary income deficit widened slightly

The secondary income deficit widened slightly to EUR 45.3 billion in 2022, from EUR 41.2 billion the previous year.⁸ The general government deficit in secondary income remained relatively stable at EUR 30.2 billion, compared with EUR 29.0 billion in 2021. However, some counterbalancing effects were observed. Income stemming from international cooperation showed a deficit of EUR 4.4 billion, after a near-equilibrium in 2021. This change was mainly due to the accounting of transactions linked to the European recovery plan. The funds allocated by the EU as part of the recovery plan are accounted for in accordance with international recommendations, under “International cooperation” or “Investment grants in the capital account”. By 2021, France had received almost EUR 6 billion in cooperation funds and EUR 7.6 billion in grants. In 2022, international cooperation decreased (to EUR 2.5 billion), while grants increased slightly (to EUR 8.7 billion). Net payments to European institutions fell from EUR 26.8 billion to EUR 24.9 billion, mainly as a result of the decline in the special contribution based on gross national income.

The deficit in secondary income from other sectors widened from EUR 12.2 billion to EUR 15.2 billion. Net non-life insurance premiums fell due to the increase in technical reserves, while the surplus on social benefits fell back slightly.

T8 Secondary income balance (EUR billions)

	2021	2022
Secondary income of general government	-29.0	-30.2
Social benefits	-6.9	-7.0
International cooperation	-0.5	-4.4
Own resources of European Union institutions	-26.8	-24.9
Other general government transfers	5.2	6.1
Secondary income of other sectors	-12.2	-15.2
of which is workers' remittances	-12.5	-12.8
Total	-41.2	-45.3

Source: Banque de France.

T9 Financial account (EUR billions)

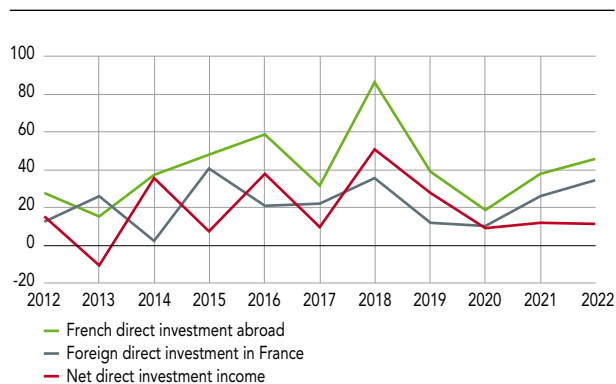
	2021	2022
Financial account	4.6	-57.7
Assets	442.5	520.1
Liabilities	437.8	577.8
Direct investment	11.7	11.0
Abroad	37.8	45.6
In France	26.1	34.6
Portfolio investment	12.6	-119.3
Assets	115.1	28.4
Liabilities	102.6	147.8
Financial derivatives	17.8	-40.9
Assets	129.7	237.4
Liabilities	112.0	278.2
Other investments	-60.2	89.6
Assets	137.0	206.8
Liabilities	197.2	117.2
Reserve assets	22.8	1.9

Source: Banque de France.

1.7 The capital account surplus increased slightly

In 2022, the surplus increased slightly to EUR 10.7 billion from EUR 9.6 billion in 2021.⁹ Sales of patents in the healthcare sector contributed to a surplus of EUR 0.9 billion (compared with EUR 0.1 billion in 2021) on transactions involving non-produced assets. Grants showed a net surplus of EUR 1.1 billion, due to the increase in funds received as part of the European recovery plan (see above).

C4 Direct investment flows (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

2. Current account borrowing requirements were covered by portfolio investments

The financial account recorded net capital inflows of EUR 57.7 billion, in line with the sharp rise in France's borrowing requirements following a near-equilibrium in 2021. Liabilities in 2022 increased by EUR 140 billion compared to the flow observed in 2021. The flow of assets, on the other hand, grew more slowly year-on-year (by EUR 77.6 billion).

2.1 Foreign direct investment remained buoyant

In 2022, both inward and outward foreign direct investment flows rose overall, despite a lacklustre international environment. This resulted in a net capital outflow for the ninth year in a row, of EUR 11 billion, almost the same amount as in 2021.

According to the extended directional principle,¹⁰ French investment abroad reached EUR 45.6 billion, slightly higher than the average for the last ten years. The most notable change was the surge in equity investment, which reached EUR 33.8 billion in 2022, up from EUR 5.3 billion in 2021. Debt flows, still according to the extended directional principle, were negative in 2022, due to increased loans from resident parent companies to their affiliates that reflected specific cash management choices.¹¹ Reinvested earnings, left as reserves with foreign subsidiaries, remained high, at EUR 29.5 billion, after EUR 33.3 billion in 2021.¹²

When it comes to foreign direct investment in France, the overall picture was somewhat similar. Inward direct investment flows amounted to EUR 34.6 billion, up from EUR 26.1 billion in 2021, broadly in line with pre-Covid levels. Investment inflows were primarily linked to equity transactions, including several large-scale deals, some of which consolidated Paris's central financial position in continental Europe. Reinvested earnings were largely in line with their long-term average (EUR 6 billion for the year).

Regarding the geographical breakdown according to the extended directional principle, almost half of French outward foreign investments were directed towards other EU countries, with two main destinations: Ireland (EUR 9.5 billion) and Germany (EUR 6.7 billion). Outside the EU, the United States accounted for the largest share of French outward investment (EUR 14.8 billion in 2022, up from a net disinvestment of almost EUR 5 billion in 2021), followed by Singapore (EUR 10.3 billion) and Bermuda (EUR 9 billion). Similarly, investment inflows

mainly came from other European countries. Over the last three years, European investment in France has increased by EUR 81 billion, while investment from countries outside Europe has fallen by EUR 10 billion.

2.2 Net portfolio investment inflows covered France's borrowing requirements

Net inflows of portfolio investment reached EUR 119.3 billion in 2022, representing the main counterpart to France's borrowing requirements in 2022. Net inflows of this magnitude had not been observed since 2009-11.

Inward investment flows grew rapidly, reaching EUR 147.8 billion in 2022. This was the fourth consecutive year where investment have exceeded EUR 100 billion. Non-resident investment consisted of purchases of long-term debt securities issued by general government (EUR 129 billion) and monetary financial institutions (EUR 59.2 billion). The proportion of government debt securities held by foreign investors increased to 50%, while in equities, a slight disinvestment was observed, amounting to EUR 14.5 billion.¹³

8 Secondary income covers transactions on income tax, contributions, insurance premiums and pay-outs, and the fourth own resource contribution to the European budget.

9 The capital account includes transactions relating to non-produced non-financial assets and capital transfers between residents and non-residents.

10 Here we use the resulting data after applying the extended directional principle, which consists in consolidating part of the intercompany loans. See Box 7 of the *Balance of payments and international investment position methodology* (banque-france.fr).

11 See Fact sheet No. 2 of this report, "Resident non-financial corporations, net lenders since 2020 vis-à-vis their foreign affiliates".

12 Reinvested earnings correspond to the net current earnings of a direct investment enterprise that are not distributed as dividends to the shareholders. They are recorded as investment income. As this is an imputed transaction, a counterpart imputation (of equal value but opposite direction) is registered in the financial account, representing the reinvestment of funds back into the subsidiary. See Box 4 of the *Balance of payments and international investment position methodology* (banque-france.fr).

13 The increase in net purchases of government securities by non-residents offset not only the slowdown in quantitative easing by the central bank, but also the disinvestment of resident insurance companies.

Outward investment flows grew slightly to EUR 28.4 billion, following three buoyant years. Investments in long-term debt securities were still substantial, amounting to EUR 66.8 billion in 2022. Insurance companies, investment funds and non-financial corporations contributed to the growth in holdings of long-term debt securities, which mainly involve securities issued by foreign governments. In contrast, equity holdings and short-term debt securities contracted by EUR 31.7 billion and EUR 5 billion respectively, after two years of sustained growth. The fall in equity holdings corresponded to the disinvestment by banks mainly from securities issued by non-financial corporations.

An analysis of residents' holdings by counterparty country shows that the majority of net acquisitions of securities were of securities issued in EU countries, amounting to EUR 31.9 billion. This was despite a slight disinvestment of EUR 3.5 billion from securities issued by other countries.¹⁴ Within the euro area, the Netherlands, Spain and Luxembourg recorded significant investment flows from France (EUR 16.9 billion, EUR 15.6 billion and EUR 11.3 billion respectively). Outside the EU, the increase in holdings of Japanese securities (almost EUR 16 billion), was more than offset by the fall in holdings of securities issued in the United Kingdom (almost EUR 20 billion).

Out of a net total of EUR 28.4 billion invested, almost EUR 30 billion was invested in euro-denominated securities. On average over the last ten years, resident investors have favoured the euro for their investments abroad. This was the case for almost all securities issued by residents outside France in the Monetary Union, compared with almost one in two for securities issued outside the euro area (93% and 55% respectively).

2.3 Loans and deposits showed net capital outflows partially offset by derivatives

Most of the derivatives transactions between France and the rest of the world are conducted by a small number of financial players. In 2022, higher volatility in the interest rate, foreign exchange and commodities markets stimulated trading. Transaction flows reached a level close to EUR 250 billion in 2022 (EUR 237.4 billion in assets and EUR 278.2 billion in liabilities), almost double those seen the previous year (EUR 130 billion and EUR 112 billion respectively). Overall, the balance of derivatives transactions resulted in a net inflow of capital of EUR 40.9 billion, after a net outflow of almost EUR 18 billion in 2021.

The largest outflows and inflows (EUR 242 billion and EUR 216 billion respectively)¹⁵ were in foreign exchange swaps, particularly between the euro and the dollar.

Loans generated net capital outflows of EUR 89.6 billion, after net inflows of EUR 60.2 billion in 2022. The flow of assets increased to EUR 206.8 billion euros. At EUR 117.2 billion, liabilities were down from the sustained levels seen from 2016 to 2021 (when they averaged almost EUR 210 billion a year).

In the banking sector, flows appeared to be broadly balanced. On the one hand, flows from banks, in the strict sense of the term, rose sharply, particularly vis-à-vis other affiliated non-resident credit institutions, and liabilities increased by EUR 211 billion, against EUR 170 billion for assets, leading to net capital inflows of EUR 41 billion. On the other hand, the liabilities of investment firms, which are accounted as part of "Other sectors", fell by EUR 36 billion due to the repayment of part of their debt to their parent company, while their assets rose by EUR 11 billion, resulting in net capital outflows of EUR 47 billion.

At the same time, central bank liabilities fell by EUR 65.7 billion. Assets contracted by EUR 54 billion euros, even though they had already been reduced somewhat in 2021.

3. The net international position recovered strongly

France's net international investment position showed a deficit of EUR 629.3 billion in 2022, or 23.8% of GDP. It narrowed by EUR 143.4 billion over the year, even though the current and capital accounts showed historic borrowing requirements of 1.6% of GDP. Valuation effects therefore accounted for more than the entire reduction in the net international investment position deficit.

As a result of the rise in market rates, the market value of portfolio investment, both assets and liabilities, fell sharply. With liabilities well in excess of assets, the net international investment position improved by almost EUR 110 billion. The rise in the price of derivative financial instruments also contributed over EUR 50 billion to the improvement in France's net international investment position. Lastly, the fall in the share prices of some major French groups reduced the value of foreign direct investment by more than EUR 20 billion.

Conversely, changes in the euro exchange rate increased France's net debt by 16.5 billion, mainly on both assets and liabilities of loans and deposits.¹⁶

The rise in nominal GDP automatically reduced the net debt as a percentage of GDP by 1.7 percentage points.

Taking into account the various sources of fluctuation (net investment flows, valuation effect, exchange rate effect), the improvement in the net international investment position concerned all investment vehicles, although the improvement was greater for direct investment and loans and deposits.¹⁷ At the end of 2022, the total net asset position for direct investments represented 21% of GDP, while portfolio investments, loans and deposits, and financial derivatives recorded net deficits of 39%, 11%, and 4% of GDP respectively. Finally, reserve assets, which are by definition positive, represented 9% of GDP.

A breakdown of the net position by institutional sector shows particularly high levels of external debt for general government, even if the latter fell in 2022 as a result of valuation effects. The deficit position of banks increased slightly to EUR 581 billion at the end of 2022. "Other sectors", which include non-financial and insurance companies, posted a net asset position of EUR 900 billion.

Net foreign debt reached EUR 1,150.8 billion, down EUR 128 billion from 2021.¹⁸ A breakdown by currency shows a fall in dollar-denominated debt (of EUR 100 billion year-on-year), and to a lesser extent in euro-denominated debt (of EUR 47 billion). France was still a net creditor in yen, whereas it had a net debt in the other major currencies.

T10 Change in France's international investment position between end-2021 and end-2022 (EUR billions and as a % of GDP)

	Amount	As a % of GDP
Net position at end-2021	-772.8	-30.9
Changes attributable to the current and capital accounts	-43.2	-1.6
Changes in exchange rates	-16.5	-0.6
Changes in asset prices	200.5	7.6
Other changes	2.5	0.1
Change attributable to the change in GDP		1.7
Net position at end-2022	-629.3	-23.8

Source: Banque de France.

T11 France's international investment position at end-2022 (EUR billions and as a % of GDP)

Direct investment (mixed value)^{a)}	556.0
Abroad	1,396.8
In France	840.8
Portfolio investment	-1,018.6
Assets (residents' transactions in securities issued by non-residents)	2,577.8
Liabilities (non-residents' transactions in securities issued by residents)	3,596.5
Financial derivatives	-98.1
Loans and deposits	-296.8
Reserve assets	228.1
Net international investment position	-629.3
As a % of GDP	-23.8
Net external debt excluding reserve assets	-1,150.8
As a % of GDP	-43.5

Source: Banque de France.

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

14 Unlike assets, liabilities cannot be subject to such a detailed analysis because of the way the data are constructed: liabilities are compiled as the difference between securities issued by French residents and securities held by these same residents. See *Balance of payments and international investment position methodology* (banque-france.fr).

15 See Fact sheet No. 3 of this report, "Financial derivatives and other investments: the impact of volatility in interest rate and foreign exchange markets in 2022".

16 Overall, the effect of exchange rate movements on the net international investment position has fluctuated widely in recent years. However, the

cumulative effect over ten years is unfavourable to France, contributing almost EUR 60 billion to the worsening of the net position.

17 The fall in the market value of the portfolio's debt securities in 2022 was offset by the increase in the net flow of liabilities, so that the net debt securities position was virtually stable compared with 2021.

18 Compared with the international investment position, external debt is limited to debt instruments and excludes positions in derivative financial instruments, equity securities, equity and reinvested earnings from direct investments. See *Balance of payments and international investment position methodology* (banque-france.fr).

T12 Net international investment position in 2022 by sector (EUR billions)

Net international investment position	-629.3
Banque de France	215
General government	-1,163
Banks	-581
Other sectors	900

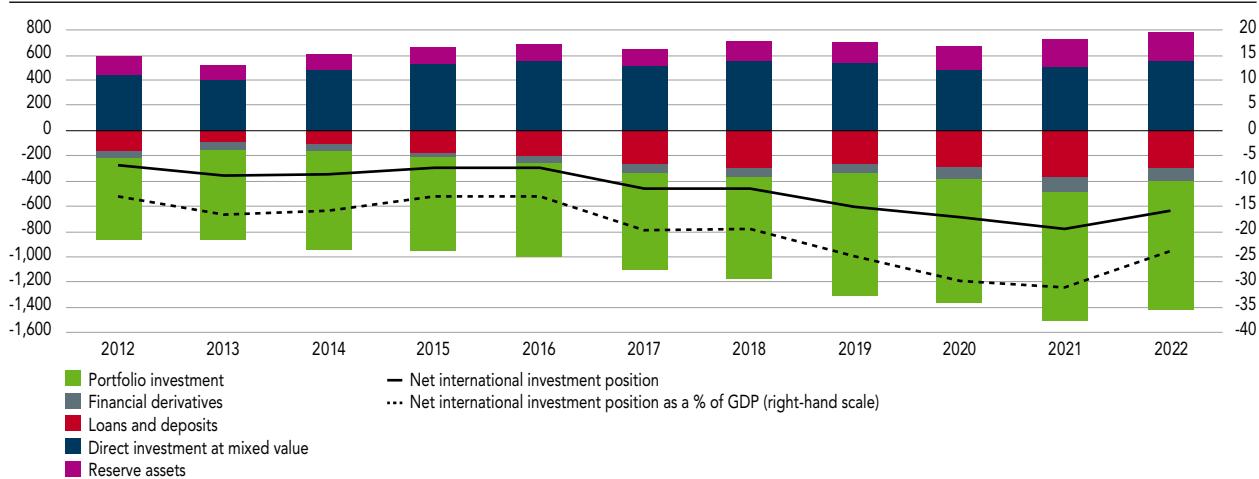
Source: Banque de France.

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

	2021	2022
Net external debt excluding reserve assets	1,278.4	1,150.8
Euro	965.3	918.8
US dollar	367.3	267.3
Yen	-129.9	-134.3
Pound sterling	86.5	82.0
Yuan	4.8	5.5
Other currencies	-15.6	11.5

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.

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FACT SHEET No. 1

FROM GOODS AT FRANCE'S BORDERS TO FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS

In 2022, the deficit in foreign trade in goods reached around 5% of GDP according to the balance of payments, in contrast with the deficit of close to 6% according to data from the *direction générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects* (DGDDI – Directorate General of Customs and Indirect Taxes) – a difference of almost 1 GDP point. This difference widened in 2022, so that the deterioration in the trade in goods balance as measured by the balance of payments was smaller than that recorded by customs. The rise in energy prices, which increased net exports in foreign trade, and the development of exports from plants located abroad, accentuated the impact of different coverage and registration conventions.

1. Measurement of foreign trade in goods: what are the differences between data from customs and data from the balance of payments?

Information from customs exchanges is readily available in many countries, and is therefore subject to particular attention in publications. In many countries, these statistics belong to a long tradition. They have existed for a long time and historically correspond to a need to control territorial borders – even if they are used for other purposes today (such as health control, taxation, etc.).¹ They are guided by the

principle of goods crossing borders, as set out in the United Nations manual *International merchandise trade statistics*.²

The balance of payments is a more recent statistical product, developed after the Second World War under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as part of the monitoring of exchange rate systems introduced by the Bretton Woods agreements.³ As a statistic, it is much more comprehensive, since it covers all economic exchanges between a country and the rest of the world (goods, services, income, transfers), as well as the financing of these exchanges.

The balance of payments therefore reflects many aspects of the globalisation of economies, over and above physical trade in goods. It is essentially based on changes in ownership between residents and non-residents (*see box on methodology*). The latest versions of the reference manuals for national accounts (which measure GDP) and the balance of payments – SNA 2013 and BPM6 – are consistent with this notion.

The balance of payments is compiled using, as far as possible, pre-existing information. In the case of trade in goods, this is customs data. Nonetheless, to meet the standards required for the balance of payments, accounting adjustments are needed. All accounting differences are shown in Table 3 of this report⁴ (*see Overview, page 9*).

2. The positive contribution of the international activity of French companies to the trade in goods item of the balance of payments rose sharply in 2022

The difference between the trade in goods balance obtained from customs data and that obtained from the balance of payments mainly reflects the activity of French companies abroad. For example, some of France's major industrial sectors (notably energy, aerospace, automotive, etc.) buy, sell and process their products from manufacturing sites located abroad – which they own – without the products passing through France. Other large French companies, particularly those providing transport services (air, sea, etc.), buy fuel for their planes or boats in foreign ports or airports, a practice known as “bunkering”.

These transactions do not all appear in the customs balance, but constitute credits and debits in the balance of payments.

The balance of these transactions was positive over the period studied and has steadily increased in recent years (see chart). It averaged EUR 13 billion over the period 2011-19, rising to EUR 18.1 billion in 2021 and EUR 26.3 billion in 2022. The significant increase in 2022 came mainly from the energy

business line, whose international trade grew in line with the sharp rise in the price of gas.

The trade balance for the aeronautical industry also improved over the last two years, although to a lesser extent, due to an increase in net exports from foreign plants.

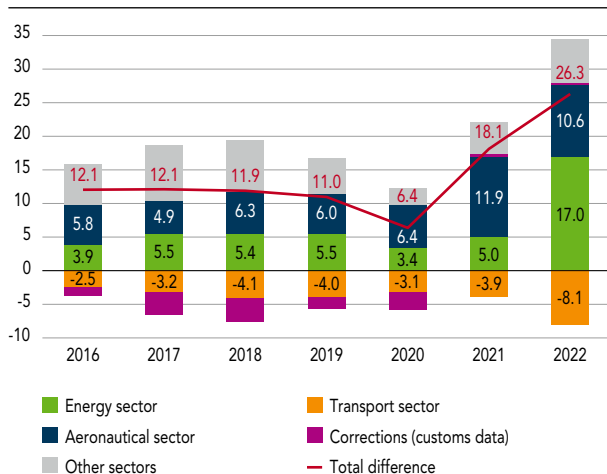
Lastly, the energy bill for bunkering and food provision in the transport sector rose to EUR 8.1 billion in 2022, from EUR 3.9 billion in 2021, due to the surge in oil prices.

3. Further adjustments to customs data are required, although their impact is small

Some exchanges of goods must also be deducted from customs data, such as when no payment is attached, or when the exchange does not give rise to a transfer of ownership (in which case it is outside the scope of the balance of payments). These movements averaged EUR 16 billion and EUR 14 billion for imports and exports respectively over the period 2016-22, resulting in a negative balance of around EUR 2 billion.

These exchanges of goods cover returned goods, and certain transactions that should be excluded due to their nature, mainly those relating to processing work carried out in France, i.e. the improvement or perfecting of a product belonging to a non-resident. They account for the largest share of total corrections, with a negative balance of around EUR 1.5 billion, as they affect exports more than imports. However, the balance of these transactions varies significantly from year to year. In 2021 and 2022, for instance, it was close to zero.

Differences between customs and balance of payments balances (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France, balance of payments.

Note: The proposed categories take into account the economic activity of companies and combine balance of payments items to facilitate analysis. The energy sector works mainly in international trade; the transport sector covers mostly bunkering and the provision of food; the aeronautics sector includes the industrial activity of plants located abroad; other sectors reflect primarily the international trading activity of the automotive, pharmaceuticals, telecoms, food and fashion sectors.

1 See *Histoire de la douane française*, DGDDI.

2 <https://www.unstats.un.org>

3 Le Gallo (2021), “Compiling the balance of payments: a statistical mission at the Banque de France since 1945”, *Banque de France Bulletin*, No. 238/5, November-December.

4 All customs and balance of payments data are valued at the customs border of the initial exporting economy (“Free on Board” – FOB), whether for imports or exports (FOB-FOB).

Box on methodology

Statistics for the trade of goods in the balance of payments are primarily obtained using customs data, yet they must also meet the methodological requirements set out in the sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6) published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).¹ Here, the concept of border-crossing, characteristic of customs data, is replaced by two other fundamental principles, specific to BPM6: change of economic ownership and place of residence.

The adjustments commonly made are set out in paragraphs 10.55 and 10.56 of BPM6, and in the case of France relate to the following elements:

- First, goods that do not cross borders, but are to be accounted for in the balance of payments. This category includes:
 - Bunkering and the provision of food (for example, the purchase of fuels at ports and airports);²
 - Merchanting, which refers to transactions in goods carried out abroad (without crossing French borders or undergoing any significant transformation), i.e. goods bought and resold to non-residents with a mark-up. For example, the purchase by a French company of raw materials bought in another country and resold as such abroad. Only the balance of these trades is included in the balance of payments;³

- Goods traded internationally, but that do not cross borders yet undergo significant physical transformation, which distinguishes them from the above-mentioned merchanting (for example, the purchase abroad by a French company of a product that is also transformed abroad, while remaining in the property of that company, and that is then resold in other countries).

- Second, transactions that do not entail payment or transfer of ownership. This item covers the movement of goods for processing or repair,⁴ donated goods,⁵ and returned goods (when the parties have subsequently agreed to cancel the transfer of ownership of an item);
- Lastly, goods crossing borders, with a change of ownership, but that are accounted for through other sources. These are mainly illegal economic activities that are not officially registered (for example, the contraband tobacco and drug trades).

1 <https://www.imf.org/>

2 For more detail, see paragraphs 10.44, 10.66 and 10.17 of BPM6.

3 See paragraph 10.41 of BPM6.

4 See paragraphs 10.65b and 10.66b of BPM6. The margin generated by

contract work or repairs is recorded under trade in services (paragraphs 10.62 to 10.71 of BPM6).

5 See paragraphs 10.17 and 10.22i of BPM6. The financial compensation for these donations is recorded in secondary income.

Finally, customs data do not include certain illegal trades such as smuggled tobacco or drug imports. A complementary entry has been added to the “Corrections to customs data” item of the balance of payments, based on INSEE estimates,⁵ in order to take account of these flows, amounting to an average of EUR 0.7 billion in net annual imports over the period 2016-22.

*
**

Overall, however, customs statistics remain one of the main sources of data for tracking foreign trade in goods.

The balance of payments then complements customs measurements, particularly regarding imports and exports of goods abroad, presenting this trade balance within the coherent framework of national accounts.

5 <https://www.insee.fr>

FACT SHEET No. 2

RESIDENT NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS, NET LENDERS SINCE 2020 VIS-À-VIS THEIR FOREIGN AFFILIATES

Debt between a non-financial resident corporation and a foreign counterparty is recorded in the financial account of the balance of payments. When loans involve companies within the same international group, they contribute to the “Direct investment” item. When non-affiliated companies are involved, they contribute to the “Other investments” item, under the classification “Loans” or “Trade credits and advances”. The Banque de France tracks these amounts by means of sample surveys, to which more than 6,000 companies respond each year.

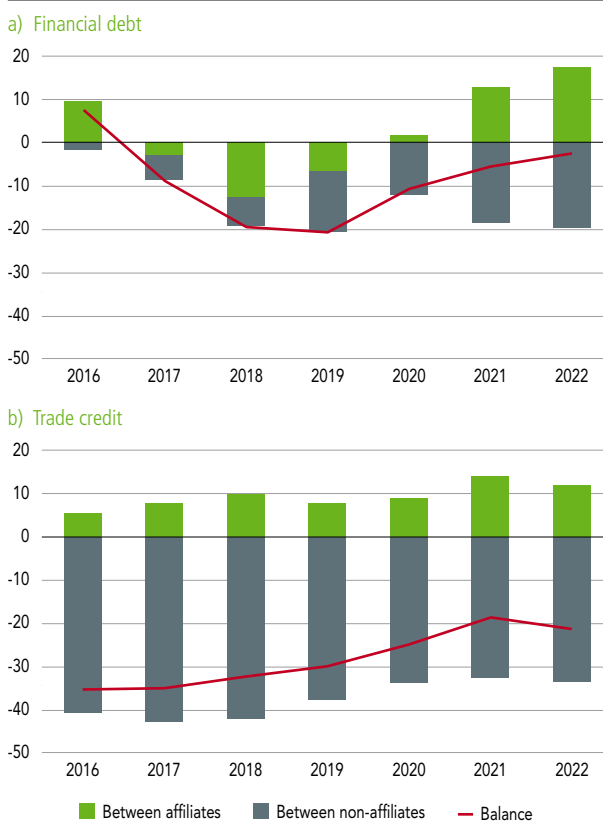
There are two categories of debt instruments: on the one hand, a financial claim can either be a financial loan granted by a resident company to a non-resident company, or deposits placed in a non-resident bank (conversely, a loan contracted by a resident company is a liability). On the other hand, trade credit is a debt instrument related to goods sent abroad or services rendered, awaiting payment, or advances paid pending delivery.¹

Altogether, cross-border intercompany debt has been rising: between 2019 and 2022, the total outstanding amount (assets and liabilities combined) rose by 14% for trade credit and 28% for other financial debt.

This fact sheet looks at trends in cross-border debt contracted by resident non-financial corporations. It reveals discrepancies between companies belonging to the same group on the one hand and non-affiliated companies on the other, reflecting differing business models.

1. French companies fund their foreign affiliates, but are in debt vis-à-vis non-affiliates

C1 Assets and liabilities net position between resident and non-resident corporations by degree of affiliation (in EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

Since 2019, the net financial debt position (i.e. assets minus liabilities) of resident companies has sharply recovered, from EUR –20.7 billion to EUR –2.4 billion (an increase of EUR 18.3 billion). The net position in trade credit has also narrowed, from EUR –30.1 billion to EUR –21.5 billion (see Chart 1). A negative net position means that, overall, resident companies borrow abroad.

However, this picture changes depending on whether or not the contracting companies belong to the same group. Since 2020, the balance of assets and liabilities has been positive between affiliated companies, but negative between non-affiliated companies, whatever the debt instrument (see Chart 1). In other words, resident companies tend to grant loans or trade credit to their group partners abroad, but tend to be in debt vis-à-vis companies or banks to which they are not linked. This means that resident companies tend to either borrow from or receive funds from non-resident unaffiliated companies or banks, and take advantage of the payment facilities these can provide.²

2. Large multinational companies bear most of trade liabilities

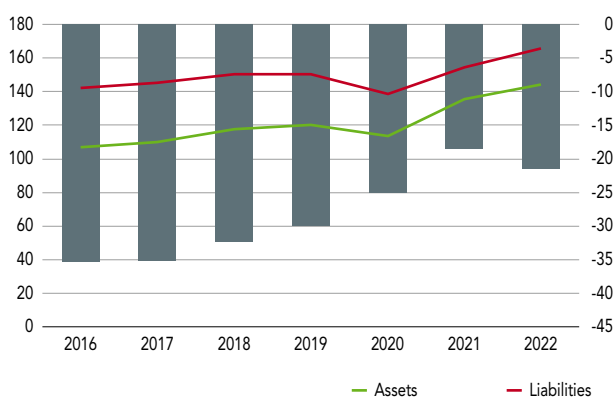
France being a major importer of goods, French companies have a commercial debt abroad. This outstanding amount, which reached EUR –21.5 billion in 2022 (EUR –18.6 billion in 2021), is mainly explained by the largest companies (EUR –31.1 billion in 2022 for firms subject to the direct general reporting system) (see Chart 2). These large companies also had a net financial debt position of EUR –7.0 billion at the end of 2022, which explains the overall aggregate position of EUR –2.4 billion (see Chart 3 below). In contrast to trade credit, this latter position has not always been negative, but fell sharply between 2016 (EUR 44.9 billion) and 2019 (EUR –3.1 billion).

¹ More details of the accounting items for trade finance and financial loans are specified in the ECO and EFI methodological notes on the Banque de France website.

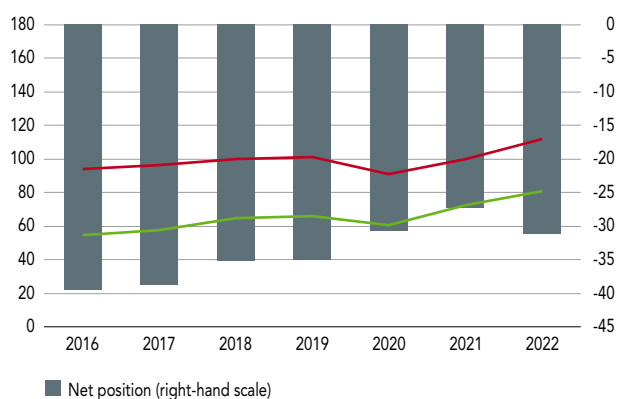
² Chart 1, like all charts in this factsheet, shows end-of-year financial positions. Hence cash-pooling operations of large multinational companies may bias the picture (see box below).

C2 Trade credit (EUR billions)

a) Overall debt



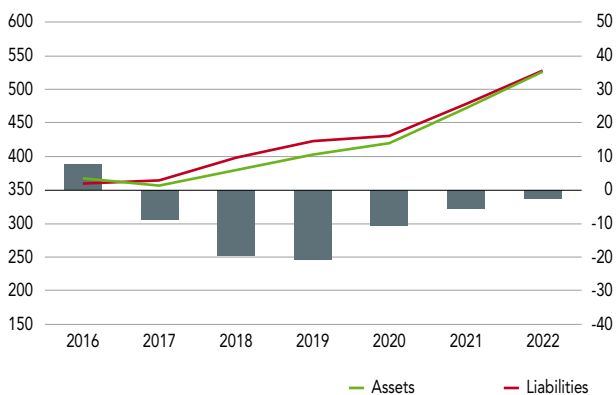
b) Large corporations



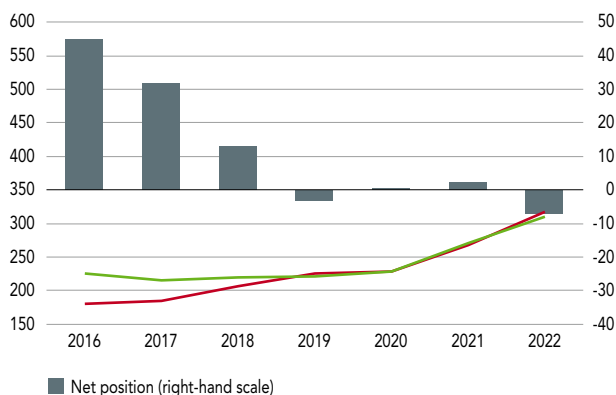
Source: Banque de France.

C3 Other debt (EUR billions)

a) Overall debt



b) Large corporations



Source: Banque de France.

Note: "Large corporations" are French industrial and commercial companies, including insurance and reinsurance companies governed by the French Insurance Code, that reach a EUR 30 million threshold in transactions with foreign countries in the course of a calendar year.

Debt between affiliates: asset-liability versus the extended directional principle

In this fact sheet, debt flows within the same group are recorded according to the **asset-liability principle**, namely, following the direction of the financial flow, to or from France. However, the proliferation of intra-group cross-financial debt within a multinational group creates complex financing structures at a European or even global scale.

Foreign direct investment statistics, which include intra-group financial debt, may also be published according to the **extended directional**

principle, i.e. netting out the back-and-forth flows within the same group (e.g. cash-pooling transactions). This principle examines flows to and from the economic decision-making centre: flows between companies in the same group are classified according to their country of origin, which depends on the ultimate investor's country. Applying this principle drastically reduces cross-border debt flows, which then account for 2% to 4% of total foreign direct investment outstanding amounts, and allow for a better description of control and dependence links between companies.

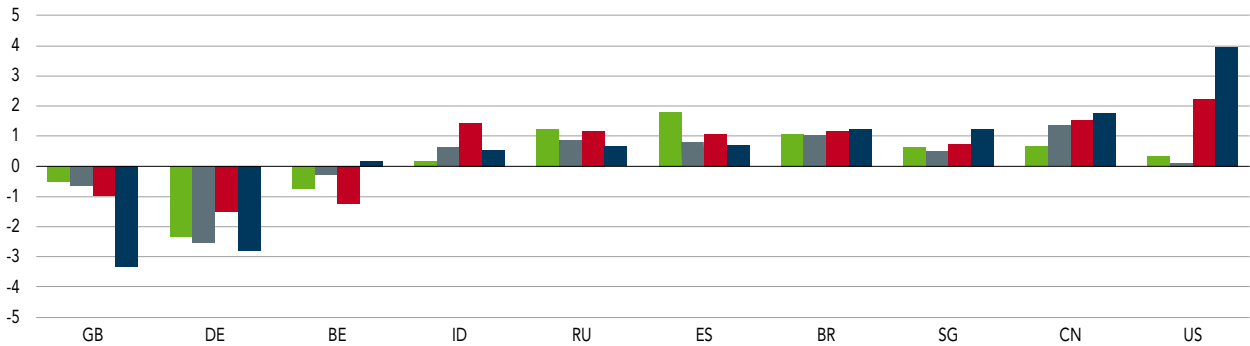
3. A stable country breakdown

Since 2019, the geographical breakdown of net debt positions has remained broadly stable. Except in the case of the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium, French companies tend to grant trade credit to their affiliates based abroad (see Chart 4a), as illustrated by the net positive position vis-à-vis affiliates. When it comes to trade credit with non-affiliates, French companies tend to take advantage of payment facilities: China and the United States accounted for a large proportion of this debt (EUR 14.5 billion in 2022), as did oil-exporting countries (Qatar, United Arab Emirates) and Singapore, a regional re-export hub (see Chart 4b).

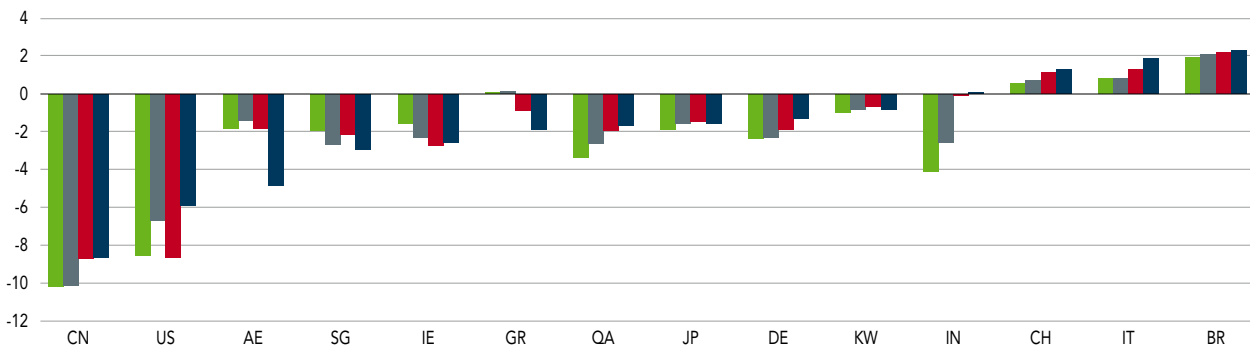
In the case of intercompany financial loans, French companies mainly financed their US affiliates or transferred cash to them at the end of the year, resulting in a net position of EUR 27.4 billion in 2022 (up EUR 13.9 billion since 2020) (see Chart 5). This increase took place against a backdrop of a 13% dollar appreciation and an earlier rise in interest rates in the United States than in the euro area. Conversely, French companies were generally net borrowers from companies within the same group based in Belgium, Switzerland or Luxembourg. Indeed, close affiliates of major resident multinational groups (such as central corporate treasuries or holdings) are often based in these countries (see box).

C4 Resident companies' net trade finance position by country (EUR billions)

a) Affiliates



b) Non-affiliated counterparties



■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022

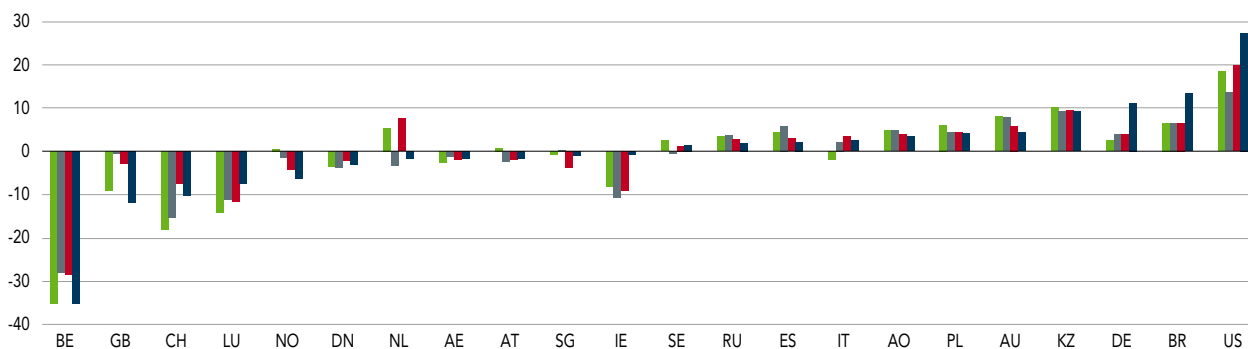
AE United Arab Emirates	CN China	GR Greece	IT Italy	RU Russia
BE Belgium	DE Germany	ID Indonesia	JP Japan	SG Singapore
BR Brazil	ES Spain	IE Ireland	KW Kuwait	US United States
CH Switzerland	GB United Kingdom	IN India	QA Qatar	

Source: Banque de France.

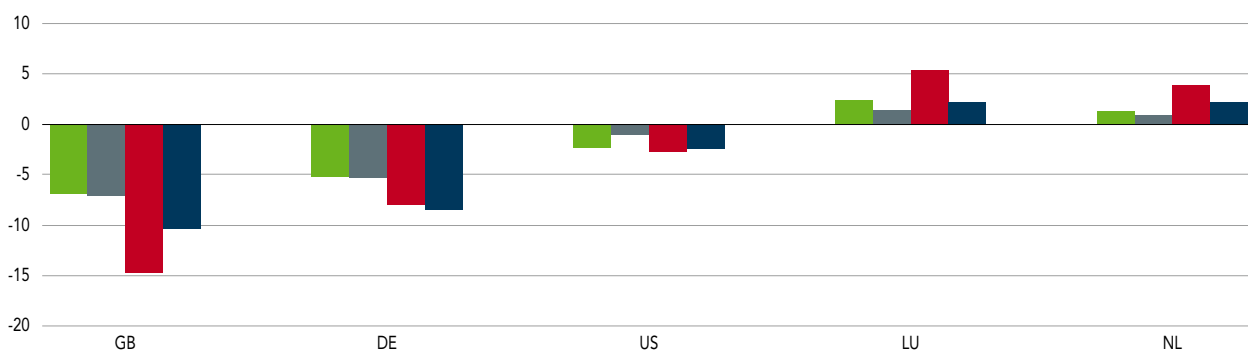
Note: Only countries with at least one net position above EUR 1 billion in absolute terms over the period are represented.

C5 Resident companies' net financial debt position by country (EUR billions)

a) Affiliates



b) Non-affiliated counterparties



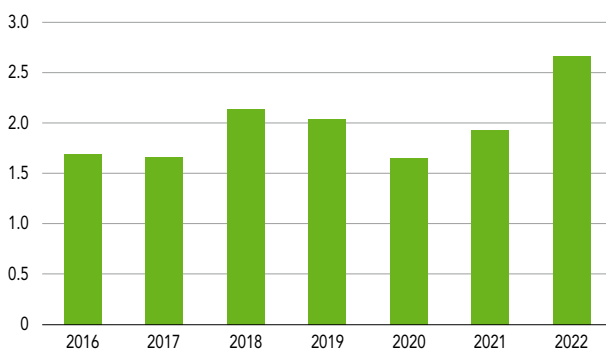
■ 2019	■ 2020	■ 2021	■ 2022		
AE United Arab Emirates	BR Brazil	ES Spain	IN India	LU Luxembourg	RU Russia
AO Angola	CH Switzerland	GB United Kingdom	IT Italy	NL Netherlands	SE Sweden
AT Austria	CN China	GR Greece	JP Japan	NO Norway	SG Singapore
AU Australia	DE Germany	ID Indonesia	KW Kuwait	PL Poland	US United States
BE Belgium	DN Denmark	IE Ireland	KZ Kazakhstan	QA Qatar	

Source: Banque de France.

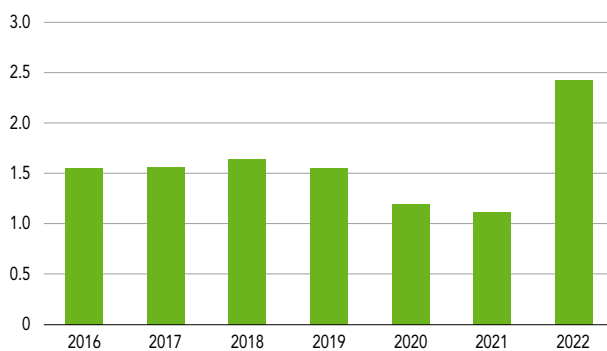
Note: Only countries with at least one net position above EUR 2 billion in absolute terms over the period are shown.

C6 Interest income and expenses from non-resident affiliates (EUR billions)

a) Interest income



b) Interest expenses



Source: Banque de France.

4. An increase in interest income and expenses between affiliates in 2022

Between July and December 2022, the European Central Bank raised its key interest rates four times, bringing the average main refinancing rate to 2.50%. These monetary policy decisions in turn influenced the lending rates set by financial intermediaries.³ This led to a rise in interest income and expenses (respectively +38% and +117% from 2021 to 2022) on debt instruments between affiliates, compounding the effect of the overall increase in outstanding amounts (see *Chart 6*).⁴

5. Predominance of the euro in trade credit denominations

At the end of 2022, most trade finance was denominated in euro: up to 88% of the assets (+5.7% versus 2021) and 70% of the liabilities (+7.9% year-on-year) of resident companies. However, the amount of dollar-denominated liabilities was far greater than dollar-denominated assets, making the dollar the largest contributor to the net position, with a contribution of EUR –26.9 billion at the end of 2022, followed by the euro which contributed EUR +885 million. Trade credit in dollars largely stems from transactions with the United States and China.

³ See "Monetary policy transmission", *L'éco en bref*, ABC de l'économie, Banque de France, June 2020.

⁴ Unlike debt instruments, interest income and expenses are accounted for in the current account of the balance of payments.

FACT SHEET No. 3

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS: THE IMPACT OF VOLATILITY IN INTEREST RATE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS IN 2022

The Paris financial centre's activity on financial derivatives markets increased in 2022. The greater volatility in interest rate, foreign exchange and commodities markets had a visible impact on transaction flows of financial derivatives (FDs) and of other investments (OIs): transaction flows in FDs reached levels close to EUR 250 billion, with a total negative balance of EUR 40 billion. The total outstanding amount of FDs exceeded EUR 1 trillion at the end of 2022. Initial margins, recorded under OIs, almost reached EUR 250 billion during the year.

FDs are used to initiate a position on a market or to hedge specific financial risks linked to another financial asset. Among FDs, only options reduce the net transaction flows in the French balance of payments and the net international investment position, as outstanding and flows of other FDs are overall balanced.

1. The outstanding amount of derivatives contracts exceeded EUR 1 trillion at year-end 2022

The outstanding amount of FDs is recorded as an asset or a liability, depending on whether they have a positive or negative mark-to-market value in the books of the French-resident entity. There were more than EUR 1 trillion of outstanding assets and liabilities respectively at the end of 2022, and the amount of assets was around EUR 100 billion

higher than the amount of liabilities (EUR 1.089 trillion of FD assets in France, compared with EUR 1.187 trillion of FD liabilities).

Outstanding amounts of term contracts (forwards and futures) and swap contracts were broadly balanced (see table):

- Swaps made the biggest contribution to France's external position, amounting to more than EUR 780 billion euros, including EUR 600 billion in interest rate swaps. This outstanding amount is recorded on a gross basis in the balance of payments (i.e. before any netting or offsetting) which explains its massive weight. Outstanding currency swaps amounted to EUR 105 billion, and outstanding equity swaps to just under EUR 30 billion. Credit and commodity swaps amounted to EUR 10 billion.
- Term contracts, whether cleared (futures) or traded over-the-counter (forwards), totalled EUR 100 billion; 82% of this consisted of foreign exchange futures contracts, while commodity, interest rate and equity contracts accounted for a smaller proportion.

The value of options contracts on the liabilities side (EUR 308 billion) is roughly one and a half time higher than that on the assets side (EUR 207 billion). This structural imbalance, down to EUR 101 billion at year-end 2022, is due to the specialisation of resident entities within the major

Definition and methodology

A financial derivative contract is a financial instrument that is linked to another specific financial instrument, indicator or commodity and through which specific financial risks (interest rate, exchange rate, credit, equity or commodity price, etc.) can be traded in financial markets.

The sixth edition of *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6) published by the International Monetary Fund recognises two main categories of financial derivatives: on the one hand, option and futures contracts, and, on the other hand, swaps.

- In an **option** contract, the buyer acquires from the option seller the right to buy or sell (depending on whether the option is a call or a put) a specified underlying asset at an agreed strike price on or before a specified date. The buyer pays a premium to the writer of the option. In return, the buyer acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call option) or sell (put option) a specified underlying asset – physical or financial – at an agreed contract price (the strike price) on or before a specified date.
- In forward, **futures**¹ or swap contracts, two parties agree to exchange a specified quantity of an underlying asset – physical or financial – at an agreed contract price (the strike price) and on a specified date. At the inception of a forward-type contract, risk exposures of equal market value are exchanged, so a contract

typically has zero value at that time. As the price of the underlying item changes, the market value of the contract will change, but it can be reduced to zero by periodic settlements over the life of the contract.

BPM6 also specifies that exchanges of rights and obligations at the inception of a derivative financial contract are recorded as financial transactions that create financial asset and liability positions, the original value of which is in principle zero if the instrument is a forward contract, or equal to the total premium due if the instrument is an option. Changes in the value of a derivatives contract due to changes in the underlying instrument are recorded as revaluations.

In some cases, transactions may be carried out on derivative contracts whose value is not zero at inception: the payment or receipt of the balance is recorded under FD transaction flows in the balance of payments, as are debt servicing payments (interest payments in the case of interest rate swaps, for example) and margin calls.

¹ Futures are derivatives traded on organised markets. Markets facilitate trading by determining the standard terms and conditions of contracts, acting as the counterparty for all transactions and requiring the payment of a deposit margin to mitigate risk.

Outstanding amounts and transactions flows in financial derivative instruments by financial intermediaries at year-end 2022

Reconciliation of flows and stocks
(EUR billions)

	Outstanding amount December 2021			Transactions 2022			Valuation 2022			Outstanding amount December 2022		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Futures contracts	61	59	3	-30	-22	-8	69	63	6	100	99	1
Options	218	326	-108	25	84	-59	-36	-102	66	207	308	-101
Swaps	590	598	-8	242	216	26	-49	-33	-16	783	781	2
Total	869	982	-113	237	278	-41	-17	-73	56	1,089	1,187	-98

Source: Banque de France.

French banking groups, especially in Europe. However, in the balance of payments and international investment position it is counterbalanced by other items, such as securities.

By way of comparison, the stock of FDs held by resident financial intermediaries vis-à-vis resident entities was lower, at EUR 260 billion at the end of 2022. This reflected the strong international exposure of the Paris financial centre, as shown by the results of the Triennial Central Bank Survey of

foreign exchange and over-the-counter derivatives markets conducted by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in 2022.¹

¹ "Paris maintains its rankings in FX and rate derivatives markets", *Eco Notepad*, Post No. 289, Banque de France, November 2022.

2. The volatility of exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices explains these trends

Exchange rate swaps accounted for most of the growth in outstanding FDs in 2022 (see Chart 1). While the euro reached its lowest level against the dollar at USD 0.9748 at the end of September 2022, the outstanding amount of exchange rate swaps stood at EUR 318 billion in September (compared with only EUR 136 billion at the end of 2021). This amount fell back to EUR 210 billion at the end of 2022 due to the appreciation of the euro, which then reached USD 1.07.

Commodity derivatives also contributed to the overall increase in FDs in the international investment position (IIP), albeit to a lesser extent. The outstanding amount reached almost EUR 60 billion at the end of September 2022 (compared with less than EUR 30 billion at the end of 2021), and fell back to EUR 34 billion at the end of 2022.

The change in market value of FDs in the IIP was therefore largely explained by valuation effects: the market value increased because of growing volatility in prices, but also due to particularly strong activity by financial intermediaries on these markets, as measured by the increase in notional outstandings.² Transaction flows recorded in the balance of payments were also affected by this dual trend.

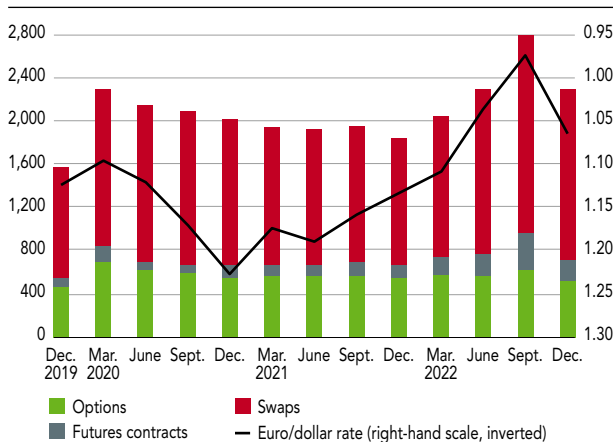
3. An impact on both the “Financial derivatives” and “Other investments” items of the balance of payments

Transaction flows in FDs averaged EUR 10 billion each month in 2021. From March 2022 onwards, they rose sharply to over EUR 30 billion, against a backdrop of heightened market volatility at the start of the war in Ukraine (see Chart 2). The following three quarters of the year were then marked by volatile commodity prices, the rise in the dollar (until the third quarter), and the rapid rise in interest rates. These market factors gave rise to hedging needs and margin calls on the financial markets, which fuelled FD transactions flows in the balance of payments.³

Unlike margin calls during the life of an FD, initial margin deposits are cash payments that cover actual or potential cash flows that may arise from financial derivatives – more specifically, from futures or options traded on an organised market. These initial guarantee deposits are recorded in “Other investments”.

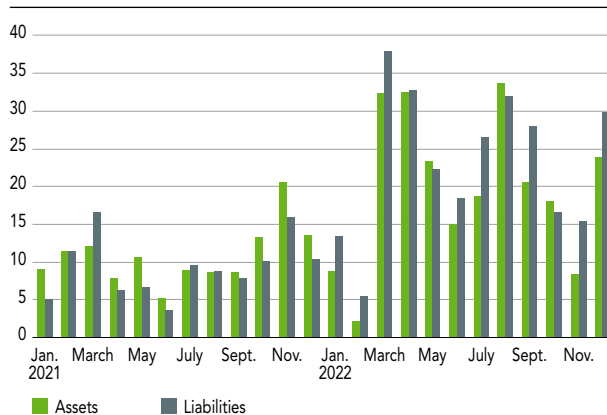
Activity on the FD market therefore also contributed to movements recorded in the “Other investments” item of the balance of payments and international investment position for financial intermediaries: their outstanding guarantee deposits reached EUR 273 billion at the end of

C1 Cumulative assets and liabilities of financial derivatives by type of instrument (EUR billions)



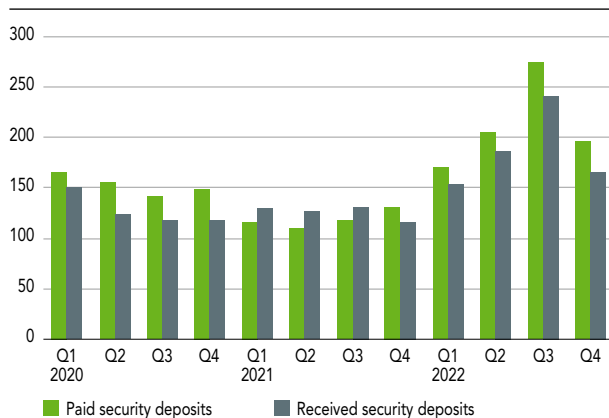
Source: Banque de France.

C2 Monthly transactions in balance of payments financial derivatives (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

C3 Outstanding guarantee deposits recorded as assets and liabilities in the “Other investments” item of the international investment position (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

September 2022 (compared with only EUR 130 billion at year-end 2021), before falling back to EUR 195 billion at year-end 2022 (see Chart 3).

Two-thirds of these deposits were made with counterparties resident in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. 64% were denominated in euro, 23% in US dollars and 5% in pounds sterling.

2 https://www.bis.org/publ/otc_hy2305.htm

3 For more details on year-end movements, see the December 2022 SESFOD survey <https://www.ecb.europa.eu> and the report *TRV Risk Monitor* of ESMA February 2023 (page 24) <https://esma.europa.eu>

FACT SHEET No. 4

IN 2022, THE PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT INCOME DEFICIT INCREASED UNDER THE COMBINED EFFECT OF RISING INTEREST RATES AND INDEXATION TO INFLATION

The deficit in portfolio investment income widened sharply in 2022: the rise in interest rates and the increase of income paid on inflation-indexed securities reduced the balance of income from long-term debt securities. The deficit in income from equity and investment fund shares, on the other hand, stabilised compared with 2021.

1. The deficit in portfolio investment income, particularly for long-term debt securities, deteriorated sharply in 2022

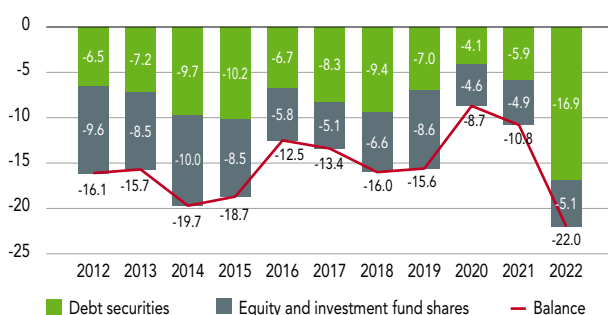
In 2022, the deficit in portfolio investment income widened by more than EUR 11 billion to EUR 22 billion, the largest negative balance since the last surplus in 2009.

The deficit in income from equity and investment fund shares remained stable at around EUR 5 billion in 2021 and 2022: the increase in dividends received by international investors (EUR +2.6 billion) in 2022 was comparable to the increase in dividends received by French residents (EUR +2.9 billion).

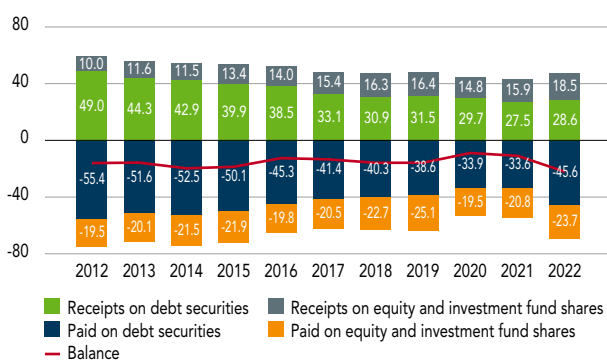
The deterioration in the balance of portfolio investment income was attributable to debt securities (EUR –16.9 billion in 2022, after EUR –5.9 billion in 2021). The increase in income paid abroad, almost exclusively on long-term debt securities (EUR –45.6 billion in 2022, from EUR –33.6 billion in 2021) was only partially offset by the rise in income received from abroad, from EUR 27.5 billion in 2021 to EUR 28.6 billion in 2022 (see Chart 1).

C1 Breakdown of annual portfolio investment income for France (EUR billions)

a) By instrument



b) By instrument income



Source: Banque de France.

The net position¹ in long-term debt securities, which serves as the basis for calculating their income, was stable (at EUR –802 billion in 2022, compared with EUR –803 billion in 2021). The increase in net liabilities due to purchases by non-residents (EUR +121 billion) was offset by strongly negative valuation effects (EUR –164 billion).

On the other hand, the spread between the cost of liabilities (the rate paid to non-residents on French debt securities) and the return on assets (the rate received by residents holding foreign long-term debt securities in their portfolios) widened. The cost of liabilities rose from 1.42% in the fourth quarter of 2021 to 1.96% in the fourth quarter of 2022, while the return on assets increased less rapidly, from 1.71% in the fourth quarter of 2021 to 1.86% in the fourth quarter of 2022. The yield spread between assets and liabilities, which had been positive for over ten years, thus became negative from the third quarter of 2022 onwards.

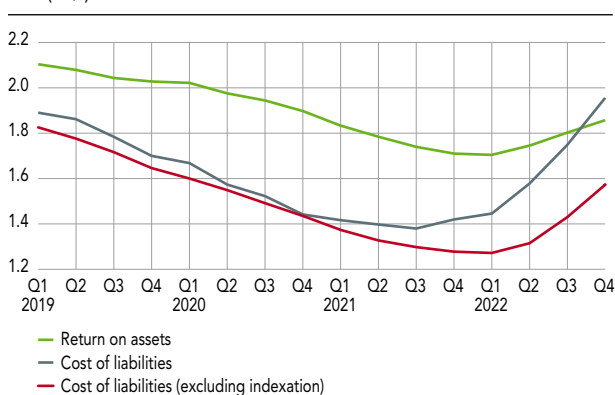
This increase in net costs is part of the current cycle of monetary policy tightening which is having an impact on long-term rates. The rise in rates was a little more marked on the liabilities side than for assets, and was amplified by the resurgence of inflationary pressures observed since the first quarter of 2021, which translated into an automatic increase in the income on inflation-indexed securities (see *Charts 2 and 3*). This last factor explains the reversal of the gap between returns on assets and liabilities.

2. Inflation indexation has little impact on revenues, but accounted for 20% of interest paid on long-term securities in 2022

In France, indexed securities are issued by public administrations. They mainly consist of fungible treasury bonds (OATs) indexed to the French consumer price index (OATi) and the euro area price index (OAT€i). The purpose of these securities is to protect the investor's purchasing power by adjusting their value (and therefore their nominal yield) to trends in prices.

In 2022, 11.2% of the average annual outstanding general government debt was indexed to inflation (EUR 284.7 billion). Non-residents hold more than a third (EUR 98.1 billion), of which 80% was indexed to inflation in the euro area. Two-thirds of indexed liabilities are held by investors outside the euro area and one-third by investors within the euro area, representing 4.2% of liabilities in long-term debt securities (see *table*).

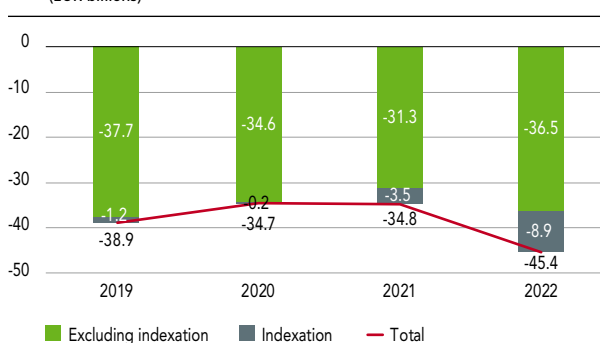
C2 Apparent annualised rate of return on debt securities (in %)



Source: Banque de France.

Note: A rate is said to be "apparent" when it is obtained by dividing the amount of accumulated interest (both accrued and unaccrued) by the corresponding average outstanding amount. All the apparent rates set out below are therefore calculated by comparing the total income over the four periods with the average net international investment position for the category of instruments and portfolio investments in question. For details on indexation, see footnote to Chart 3.

C3 Breakdown of income paid on long-term debt securities (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

Note: Income paid on inflation-indexed securities derives from the interest rate in the strict sense, plus the indexation (i.e. the variation in the redemption value that must be anticipated to guarantee the investor's purchasing power – in excess of the initial amount in the event of accelerating inflation, less otherwise).

Outstanding amounts and income from portfolio investment debt securities and the proportion of inflation-indexed securities in 2022 (EUR billions)

	Assets	Revenue	Liabilities	Expenditure
Debt securities	1,788	28.6	-2,614	-45.6
Long-term debt securities	1,518	28.2	-2,320	-45.4
<i>of which indexed securities</i>	51	5.3	-98	-8.9
As a % of long-term debt securities	3.4	18.4	4.2	19.6

Source: Banque de France estimates.

1 Difference between the average annual outstanding stocks of assets and liabilities, used as the basis for calculating income by applying the rates of return. The outstanding stocks

presented below are all expressed as an annual average. They differ from the outstanding stocks shown in the rest of the annual report, which are taken at 31 December of each year.

Origin of the change in income paid for long-term debt securities in 2022

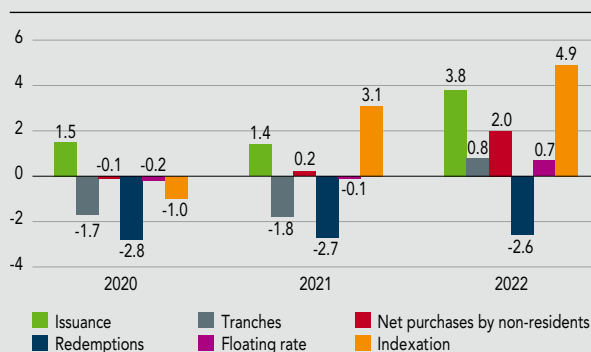
Compared with 2021, income paid abroad on long-term debt securities, excluding indexation, increased by EUR 5.2 billion (to EUR 36.5 billion in 2022 from EUR 31.3 billion in 2021). This increase can be explained by net acquisitions of debt securities by non-residents and by higher interest rates on these acquisitions as well as on floating-rate holdings.

Subscriptions to new issues and tranches (top-up of existing securities) increased income paid out by EUR 3.8 billion and EUR 0.8 billion respectively. These expenses included the increase in issue rates in 2022. Renewal will be gradual, however, as the residual maturity of long-term debt held by non-residents was 7.3 years at the end of 2022. Finally, purchases by non-residents of existing bond lines resulted in an increase in revenues paid of EUR 3 billion (instead of EUR 0.6 in 2021), all other things being equal.

Conversely, redemptions reduced expenditure by EUR 2.6 billion in 2022, after a reduction of EUR 2.7 billion in 2021, a level equivalent to that of the last two years.

The rise in interest rates also led to an increase in the interest expense on floating-rate securities (EUR +0.7 billion), for the first time since 2019. In fact, 18% of liabilities on long-term debt securities are at floating rates or have a residual maturity of less than three months.

Origin of changes in income paid on long-term debt securities (EUR billions)



Source: Banque de France.

Notes: Tranches correspond to additions of existing splits. For more details on indexation, see note under Chart 3.

In 2022, 50% of French long-term debt securities held by non-residents were issued by the general government, 30% by credit institutions, and 15% by non-financial companies.¹

¹ For more information, see "Securities issues by French residents", *Stat Info*, Banque de France, 14 April 2023.

Against a backdrop of accelerating inflation from 2021, in both France and the euro area (+3.8 percentage points and +5.8 percentage points respectively in 2022), the cost of indexed bonds has mechanically risen. Expenditure resulting solely from inflation therefore tripled in 2022 compared with 2021 (rising from EUR 2.9 billion in 2021 to EUR 8.9 billion in 2022). This expenditure accounted for almost 20% of income paid on long-term debt securities in 2022 (compared to 10% in 2021 and 0.4% in 2020).

While foreign investors bought more French inflation-protected securities, French residents bought fewer. Revenues from indexation were around EUR 5.3 billion in 2022, a slight increase of 2.4% compared to 2021. Foreign

indexed securities accounted for only 3.4% of residents' long-term debt holdings, amounting to EUR 50.8 billion in 2022 (compared with EUR 38 billion in 2021). The majority of these were US debt securities (44%), Italian securities (27%) and Spanish securities (13%).²

² In the euro area, and according to average outstanding stocks over 2022, Italy and France are the main issuers of inflation-indexed securities

(39% and 36% of the total respectively), ahead of Germany and Spain (12% of the total for each country).

2021 AND 2022
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
DETAILED PRESENTATION

2021 AND 2022 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS – DETAILED PRESENTATION

Balance of payments – 2021 (EUR millions)

	Receipts	Payments	Balance
1. CURRENT ACCOUNT	1,027,849	1,018,842	9,007
1.1. Goods	526,417	593,791	-67,374
1.1.1. General merchandise	514,485	593,791	-79,306
1.1.2. Merchanting	11,932		11,932
1.2. Services	257,120	222,157	34,962
1.2.1. Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	11,477	9,401	2,076
1.2.2. Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	9,251	6,469	2,782
1.2.3. Transport services	58,759	44,555	14,204
Sea transport	34,917	13,049	21,868
Air transport	5,991	7,485	-1,494
Other transport	17,851	24,021	-6,170
1.2.4. Travel	34,498	30,473	4,025
1.2.5. Construction services	1,292	1,938	-646
1.2.6. Insurance and pension services	10,285	13,125	-2,841
1.2.7. Financial services	15,439	6,590	8,849
Explicitly charged and other financial services	10,449	5,836	4,613
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	4,990	754	4,236
1.2.8. Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	13,095	11,599	1,496
1.2.9. Telecommunications, computer and information services	20,471	25,559	-5,088
1.2.10. Other business services	78,544	69,577	8,967
Research and development services	11,599	11,601	-2
Professional and management consulting services	28,299	25,207	3,092
Technical, trade-related and other business services	38,646	32,769	5,877
1.2.11. Personal, cultural and recreational services	3,272	2,856	416
1.2.12. General government services n.i.e.	737	16	721
1.3. Primary income	198,180	115,611	82,570
1.3.1. Compensation of employees	27,526	1,381	26,144
1.3.2. Investment income	163,037	108,575	54,462
Direct investment	102,865	42,835	60,030
Portfolio investment	43,460	54,378	-10,918
Other investment	15,788	11,362	4,426
Reserve assets	925	0	925
1.3.3. Other primary income	7,617	5,654	1,963
1.4. Secondary income	46,132	87,282	-41,150
1.4.1. General government	14,252	43,225	-28,972
1.4.2. Other sectors	31,879	44,058	-12,178
<i>of which miscellaneous current transfers</i>	5,698	20,635	-14,937
<i>of which workers' remittances</i>	222	12,719	-12,497
2. CAPITAL ACCOUNT	10,007	416	9,590
2.1. Acquisitions and disposals of non-produced, non-financial assets	157	19	138
2.2. Capital transfers	9,850	398	9,452

Balance of payments – 2021 (continued) (EUR millions)

	Assets	Liabilities	Net
3. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	442,458	437,820	4,638
3.1. Direct investment	37,770	26,113	11,657
3.1.1. Equity capital	5,329	30,046	-24,716
3.1.2. Reinvested earnings	33,304	10,235	23,069
3.1.3. Other transactions (intercompany lending)	-863	-14,168	13,304
3.2. Portfolio investment	115,120	102,554	12,567
3.2.1. Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	47,471	51,278	-3,807
Banque de France	192		192
General government	-2,196		-2,196
Monetary financial institutions	10,942	22,277	-11,336
Other sectors	38,534	29,001	9,532
3.2.2. Long-term debt securities	46,185	69,862	-23,678
Banque de France	31,679	0	31,679
General government	1,052	41,820	-40,768
Monetary financial institutions	-20,403	32,374	-52,776
Other sectors	33,856	-4,332	38,188
3.2.3. Short-term debt securities	21,465	-18,587	40,052
Banque de France	-2,377	0	-2,377
General government	-133	-11,356	11,223
Monetary financial institutions	19,796	-9,341	29,137
Other sectors	4,179	2,110	2,069
3.3. Financial derivatives	129,728	111,968	17,760
Banque de France	0	0	0
General government	0	0	0
Monetary financial institutions	141,287	95,399	45,888
Other sectors	-11,560	16,569	-28,128
3.4. Other investment	137,002	197,185	-60,183
3.4.1. Other equity	-1,406	0	-1,406
Banque de France	125	0	125
General government	-1,530	0	-1,530
3.4.2. Currency and deposits	-16,478	118,220	-134,698
Banque de France	-17,661	20,877	-38,538
General government	-137	-2,889	2,752
Monetary financial institutions	-16,901	100,232	-117,133
Other sectors	18,221	0	18,221
3.4.3. Loans	71,014	33,864	37,150
Banque de France	3,076	0	3,076
General government	4	9,682	-9,677
Monetary financial institutions	61,757	-1,617	63,374
Other sectors	6,177	25,799	-19,622
3.4.4. Trade credits and advances	8,168	4,433	3,735
3.4.5. Other accounts payable/receivable	75,703	15,907	59,796
General government	8,590	0	8,590
Monetary financial institutions	-3,482	-2,152	-1,331
Other sectors	70,595	18,059	52,537
3.4.6. Special drawing rights		23,229	-23,229
3.4.7. Insurance technical reserves	0	1,532	-1,532
3.5. Reserve assets	22,838	0	22,838
Gold	14	0	14
Special drawing rights	23,648	0	23,648
Reserve position in the IMF	39	0	39
Other reserve assets	-862	0	-862
4. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS			-13,959

Source: Banque de France.

Note: Direct investment is recorded in accordance with 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 – 2022 (EUR millions)

		Receipts	Payments	Balance
1.	CURRENT ACCOUNT	1,235,973	1,289,841	-53,868
1.1.	Goods	636,582	773,878	-137,297
1.1.1.	General merchandise	611,748	773,878	-162,130
1.1.2.	Merchandising	24,834		24,834
1.2.	Services	326,908	274,884	52,024
1.2.1.	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	13,016	11,787	1,229
1.2.2.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	12,532	8,556	3,976
1.2.3.	Transport services	82,523	60,937	21,586
	Sea transport	45,898	16,479	29,418
	Air transport	11,612	13,571	-1,959
	Other transport	25,013	30,887	-5,873
1.2.4.	Travel	56,670	39,221	17,449
1.2.5.	Construction services	1,246	2,484	-1,238
1.2.6.	Insurance and pension services	9,437	12,589	-3,153
1.2.7.	Financial services	18,804	8,429	10,375
	Explicitly charged and other financial services	13,498	7,718	5,780
	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	5,306	711	4,595
1.2.8.	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	13,429	12,736	693
1.2.9.	Telecommunications, computer and information services	24,293	30,437	-6,144
1.2.10.	Other business services	90,532	84,258	6,274
	Research and development services	12,381	13,741	-1,360
	Professional and management consulting services	32,874	29,857	3,018
	Technical, trade-related and other business services	45,277	40,661	4,616
1.2.11.	Personal, cultural and recreational services	3,453	3,433	20
1.2.12.	General government services n.i.e.	973	17	956
1.3.	Primary income	228,158	151,412	76,746
1.3.1.	Compensation of employees	31,977	1,499	30,478
1.3.2.	Investment income	188,734	142,164	46,569
	Direct investment	106,789	43,263	63,527
	Portfolio investment	47,150	69,290	-22,140
	Other investment	33,002	29,612	3,390
	Reserve assets	1,792	0	1,792
1.3.3.	Other primary income	7,448	7,749	-301
1.4.	Secondary income	44,326	89,666	-45,341
1.4.1.	General government	11,477	41,656	-30,179
1.4.2.	Other sectors	32,848	48,010	-15,162
	<i>of which miscellaneous current transfers</i>	5,362	19,864	-14,502
	<i>of which workers' remittances</i>	231	12,996	-12,765
2.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT	11,839	1,126	10,714
2.1.	Acquisitions and disposals of non-produced, non-financial assets	913	7	905
2.2.	Capital transfers	10,927	1,118	9,808

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

	Assets	Liabilities	Net
3. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	520,096	577,773	-57,678
3.1. Direct investment	45,607	34,579	11,028
3.1.1. Equity capital	33,812	43,730	-9,918
3.1.2. Reinvested earnings	29,500	6,600	22,900
3.1.3. Other transactions (intercompany lending)	-17,705	-15,750	-1,955
3.2. Portfolio investment	28,412	147,760	-119,348
3.2.1. Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	-33,398	-15,427	-17,971
Banque de France	338		338
General government	609		609
Monetary financial institutions	-43,537	-258	-43,279
Other sectors	9,193	-15,169	24,362
3.2.2. Long-term debt securities	66,782	190,355	-123,573
Banque de France	12,894	0	12,894
General government	-2,819	128,775	-131,594
Monetary financial institutions	11,390	59,156	-47,766
Other sectors	45,317	2,423	42,893
3.2.3. Short-term debt securities	-4,971	-27,167	22,196
Banque de France	-7,922	0	-7,922
General government	260	-27,636	27,896
Monetary financial institutions	1,541	98	1,443
Other sectors	1,150	371	779
3.3. Financial derivatives	237,376	278,227	-40,851
Banque de France	0	0	0
General government	0	0	0
Monetary financial institutions	254,942	247,521	7,421
Other sectors	-17,567	30,705	-48,272
3.4. Other investment	206,781	117,207	89,574
3.4.1. Other equity	-6	0	-6
Banque de France	0	0	0
General government	-6	0	-6
3.4.2. Currency and deposits	105,827	137,727	-31,900
Banque de France	-50,401	-65,719	15,318
General government	9	-1,720	1,729
Monetary financial institutions	148,566	205,167	-56,601
Other sectors	7,654	0	7,654
3.4.3. Loans	16,813	-1,186	17,999
Banque de France	-3,649	0	-3,649
General government	-1,343	-1,021	-323
Monetary financial institutions	19,599	-1,409	21,008
Other sectors	2,206	1,244	962
3.4.4. Trade credits and advances	3,131	1,862	1,269
3.4.5. Other accounts payable/receivable	81,016	-23,357	104,373
General government	3,800	0	3,800
Monetary financial institutions	1,886	7,150	-5,264
Other sectors	75,330	-30,507	105,837
3.4.6. Special drawing rights		0	0
3.4.7. Insurance technical reserves	0	2,161	-2,161
3.5. Reserve assets	1,920	0	1,920
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
4. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS			-14,524

Source : Banque de France.

Note: Direct investment is recorded in accordance with 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 subject to specific treatment through the use of a double accounting entry. 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 (ERDF¹ and EAFRD²).

■ 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*.

¹ European Regional Development Fund.

² 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 property 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”.

A2

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES

EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER COUNTRIES (AT 1 JANUARY 2022)

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 2022, the Economic and Monetary Union had 19 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 2020 AND 2021 DATA

With the publication of the annual report, certain data from previous years have been updated, with most of the revisions concerning the previous two years. These revisions result from the inclusion of late declarations or corrections to declarations, as well as the integration of data which was not yet available at the time of publication of an annual report and which was therefore estimated.¹ These include the supplementary survey on trade in services, the results of which are available with a one-year time lag, and data on direct investment and its income, which are only available following a detailed analysis of the accounting data submitted by companies.

In 2020, the current account deficit was slightly reduced due to the upward revision of the surplus on investment income, partially offset

by a smaller surplus on trade in services. The current account balance for 2021 has not been significantly revised.

The financial account shows moderate revisions for 2020, but larger revisions for 2021. Overall, the direct investment and portfolio investment balances have been revised upwards for each year. Conversely, the balance of “Other investments” has been revised downwards.

¹ Banque de France (2015), *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Methodology*.

Revisions of 2020 and 2021 balance of payments data
Net amounts of the principal balance of payments components (EUR billions)

	2020			2021		
	Annual report 2021	Annual report 2022	Revisions	Annual report 2021	Annual report 2022	Revisions
Current account	-41.5	-37.5	4.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
Goods	-59.1	-58.2	0.9	-67.4	-67.4	0.0
Services	18.7	16.1	-2.6	36.4	35.0	-1.4
<i>of which: transport services</i>	-0.7	-1.2	-0.5	16.5	14.2	-2.3
<i>travel</i>	4.2	3.4	-0.8	5.1	4.0	-1.1
Primary income	42.1	48.2	6.1	81.7	82.6	0.9
Compensation of employees	23.7	23.6	-0.1	25.5	26.1	0.6
Investment income	15.9	21.5	5.6	54.5	54.5	0.0
Direct investment	23.9	27.7	3.8	59.5	60.0	0.5
Portfolio investment	-10.6	-8.9	1.7	-11.8	-10.9	0.9
Other investment	1.6	1.9	0.3	5.9	4.4	-1.5
Reserve assets	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0
Other primary income	2.5	3.1	0.6	1.7	2.0	0.3
Secondary income	-43.2	-43.6	-0.4	-41.7	-41.2	0.5
Capital account	2.1	2.1	0.0	11.7	9.6	-2.1
Financial account	-54.3	-49.5	4.8	3.0	4.6	1.6
Direct investment	5.5	9.0	3.5	-9.7	11.7	21.4
Abroad	7.4	18.9	11.5	13.1	37.8	24.7
Equity capital	10.9	11.8	0.9	-3.6	5.3	8.9
Reinvested earnings	-13.3	-8.8	4.5	24.2	33.3	9.1
Other transactions (intercompany lending)	9.8	16.0	6.2	-7.5	-0.9	6.6
In France	1.9	10.0	8.1	22.8	26.1	3.3
Equity capital	11.1	11.3	0.2	32.9	30.1	-2.8
Reinvested earnings	-1.8	-2.7	-0.9	6.5	10.2	3.7
Other transactions (intercompany lending)	-7.3	1.4	8.7	-16.6	-14.2	2.4
Portfolio investment	-33.1	-26.0	7.1	-5.3	12.6	17.9
Assets (residents' transactions in securities issued by non-residents)	141.2	140.9	-0.3	98.8	115.1	16.3
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	47.4	44.4	-3.0	40.3	47.5	7.2
Long-term debt securities	59.7	62.1	2.4	37.6	46.2	8.6
Short-term debt securities	34.2	34.4	0.2	20.8	21.5	0.7
Liabilities (non-residents' transactions in securities issued by residents)	174.3	166.9	-7.4	104.1	102.6	-1.5
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	5.5	2.9	-2.6	49.2	51.3	2.1
Long-term debt securities	98.6	93.8	-4.8	73.0	69.9	-3.1
Short-term debt securities	70.3	70.2	-0.1	-18.2	-18.6	-0.4
Financial derivatives	-23.9	-23.9	0.0	17.8	17.8	0.0
Other investment	-6.8	-12.6	-5.8	-22.6	-60.2	-37.6
Assets	241.0	238.8	-2.2	167.6	137.0	-30.6
<i>of which monetary financial institutions</i>	114.4	107.0	-7.4	48.1	41.4	-6.7
Liabilities	247.9	251.4	3.5	190.1	197.2	7.1
<i>of which monetary financial institutions</i>	163.8	155.5	-8.3	105.6	96.5	-9.1
Reserve assets	4.0	4.0	0.0	22.8	22.8	0.0
Net errors and omissions	-14.8	-14.1	0.7	-17.7	-14.0	3.7

Source: Banque de France.

Note: Direct investment is recorded in accordance with the extended directional principle. The sign convention used is that from the sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* (BPM6).

A4

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION – REVISIONS OF 2020 AND 2021 DATA

As with the balance of payments, several items from the international investment position have been revised in this annual report (see table below). Such revisions are part of the usual data updating process.

They mainly reflect the adjustments made to the flows of the financial account of the balance of payments, and translate into a slightly less negative net external position over the two years.

Revisions of 2020 and 2021 international investment position data Principle components of the international investment position (EUR billions)

	2020			2021		
	Annual report 2021	Annual report 2022	Revisions	Annual report 2021	Annual report 2022	Revisions
Direct investment at mixed value	450.5	492.2	41.7	437.0	513.0	76.0
Abroad ^{a)}	1,230.0	1,268.8	38.8	1,282.9	1,347.2	64.3
In France ^{a)}	779.5	776.6	-2.9	845.9	834.2	-11.7
Portfolio investment	-980.8	-976.4	4.4	-1,035.2	-1,025.0	10.2
Foreign securities	2,688.6	2,685.7	-2.9	2,909.3	2,915.0	5.7
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	852.9	851.2	-1.7	1,038.5	1,044.2	5.7
Long-term debt securities	1,600.7	1,597.5	-3.2	1,616.9	1,613.7	-3.2
Short-term debt securities	235.1	237.0	1.9	253.9	257.2	3.3
Domestic securities	3,669.5	3,662.1	-7.4	3,944.4	3,940.1	-4.3
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	912.5	907.3	-5.2	1,172.1	1,170.4	-1.7
Long-term debt securities	2,444.3	2,442.2	-2.1	2,470.8	2,467.8	-3.0
Short-term debt securities	312.6	312.6	0.0	301.5	301.9	0.4
Financial derivatives	-98.7	-98.7	0.0	-113.1	-113.1	0.0
Loan-deposit position (excluding reserve assets)	-263.4	-282.7	-19.3	-306.5	-363.6	-57.1
Trade credits and advances	-26.7	-26.6	0.1	-19.6	-25.3	-5.7
Other Banque de France investment	-117.8	-117.8	0.0	-166.5	-160.7	5.8
Other general government investment	33.9	33.8	-0.1	47.8	35.7	-12.1
MFI's loan-deposit position	-214.2	-231.3	-17.1	-282.7	-297.7	-15.0
Loan-deposit position of other sectors ^{b)}	73.3	71.1	-2.2	150.7	120.9	-29.8
Special drawing rights	-11.9	-11.9	0.0	-36.4	-36.4	0.0
Reserve assets	183.0	183.0	0.0	215.9	215.9	0.0
Net position at mixed value	-709.4	-682.5	26.9	-801.9	-772.8	29.1

Source: Banque de France.

a) 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 households.

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The website also provides supplementary statistical tables.

0. THE FRENCH BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

0.1 Balance of Payments (EUR billions)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current account	-20.2	-10.8	-20.6	-8.1	-10.9	-17.6	-19.6	12.5	-37.5	9.0	-53.9
Total goods and services	-23.2	-12.9	-17.2	-8.8	-12.0	-21.7	-26.6	-21.4	-42.1	-32.4	-85.3
Goods	-54.5	-43.0	-42.7	-28.9	-32.3	-46.1	-51.0	-47.0	-58.2	-67.4	-137.3
Receipts	436.4	438.5	437.2	470.6	471.1	495.2	519.7	532.7	442.4	526.4	636.6
Payments	490.9	481.5	479.9	499.4	503.4	541.4	570.7	579.7	500.6	593.8	773.9
Services	31.3	30.1	25.5	20.1	20.2	24.4	24.3	25.6	16.1	35.0	52.0
Receipts	190.0	201.9	215.9	230.5	234.1	242.9	256.3	264.2	215.1	257.1	326.9
Payments	158.7	171.8	190.4	210.4	213.9	218.5	232.0	238.6	199.0	222.2	274.9
Travel	20.8	21.3	17.3	17.0	13.4	13.1	13.5	11.6	3.4	4.0	17.4
Receipts	51.9	53.1	54.0	52.6	49.8	52.1	55.5	56.7	28.5	34.5	56.7
Payments	31.1	31.8	36.7	35.6	36.5	38.9	42.0	45.1	25.2	30.5	39.2
Transport services	-2.2	-3.5	-3.0	-2.8	-4.9	-2.9	-6.1	-4.7	-1.2	14.2	21.6
Receipts	33.3	34.6	36.1	37.7	36.4	40.7	39.6	41.4	37.0	58.8	82.5
Payments	35.5	38.1	39.1	40.6	41.3	43.6	45.7	46.1	38.2	44.6	60.9
Other services	12.7	12.3	11.1	6.0	11.7	14.2	16.9	18.8	14.0	16.7	13.0
Receipts	104.8	114.3	125.8	140.1	147.9	150.1	161.2	166.1	149.6	163.9	187.7
Payments	92.1	101.9	114.6	134.2	136.2	135.9	144.3	147.3	135.6	147.1	174.7
Primary income	45.1	47.1	45.0	45.7	48.5	47.5	54.3	77.3	48.2	82.6	76.7
Compensation of employees	16.1	16.8	17.5	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.4	25.0	23.6	26.1	30.5
Investment income	22.3	23.9	21.3	19.7	23.9	23.1	30.3	48.7	21.5	54.5	46.6
Direct investment income	37.6	39.0	40.5	39.1	36.1	36.2	45.9	66.7	27.7	60.0	63.5
Portfolio investment income	-16.0	-15.7	-19.7	-18.7	-12.5	-13.4	-15.9	-15.7	-8.9	-10.9	-22.1
Other investment income	0.3	0.2	0.1	-1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-3.5	1.9	4.4	3.4
Reserve asset income	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.8
Other primary income	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.0	-0.3
Secondary income	-42.1	-45.0	-48.4	-45.0	-47.3	-43.4	-47.3	-43.4	-43.6	-41.2	-45.3
Receipts	15.4	14.7	23.0	26.7	25.5	27.3	29.7	30.2	35.2	46.1	44.3
Payments	57.6	59.7	71.4	71.7	72.7	70.7	77.0	73.6	78.9	87.3	89.7
Capital account	-3.4	0.1	-1.2	-1.0	1.1	0.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	9.6	10.7
Receipts	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.4	1.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	10.0	11.8
Payments	4.5	1.2	2.3	3.2	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.1
Financial account	-37.3	-14.5	-7.8	-0.7	-16.8	-32.0	-24.1	-0.1	-49.5	4.6	-57.7
Assets	-144.4	-162.2	204.4	176.0	250.6	235.8	332.0	460.5	539.6	442.5	520.1
Liabilities	-107.1	-147.8	212.2	176.7	267.4	267.8	356.0	460.6	589.1	437.8	577.8
Direct investment	15.1	-10.5	35.5	7.1	37.7	9.9	51.0	27.4	9.0	11.7	11.0
Abroad	27.6	15.3	37.5	48.0	58.6	31.9	86.4	39.1	18.9	37.8	45.6
In France	12.5	25.8	2.0	40.9	20.8	22.0	35.4	11.7	9.9	26.1	34.6
Portfolio investment	-39.4	-59.7	-17.9	38.9	0.2	26.8	16.4	-62.9	-26.0	12.6	-119.3
Assets	-18.3	43.6	69.7	43.5	36.4	55.4	30.8	68.2	140.9	115.1	28.4
Liabilities	21.0	103.2	87.7	4.6	36.3	28.6	14.5	131.1	166.9	102.6	147.8
Financial derivatives	-14.3	-16.8	-23.9	13.0	-15.9	-1.2	-25.9	3.7	-23.8	17.8	-40.9
Assets	-108.8	-216.1	12.0	131.5	-18.3	6.5	73.6	137.6	137.0	129.7	237.4
Liabilities	-94.5	-199.3	35.9	118.4	-2.4	7.8	99.5	133.9	160.8	112.0	278.2
Other investment	-2.8	73.9	-2.2	-66.9	-41.1	-64.4	-76.0	28.8	-12.6	-60.2	89.6
Assets	-48.9	-3.6	84.5	-54.1	171.6	145.0	130.7	212.7	238.8	137.0	206.8
Liabilities	-46.2	-77.5	86.6	12.8	212.7	209.4	206.6	183.9	251.4	197.2	117.2
Reserve assets	4.0	-1.5	0.7	7.2	2.2	-3.0	10.4	2.8	4.0	22.8	1.9
Net errors and omissions	-13.8	-3.7	14.0	8.4	-7.1	-14.6	-6.5	-14.6	-14.1	-14.0	-14.5

0.2 International investment position

0.2a International investment position time series from 2012 to 2022 at mixed value (EUR billions)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Direct investment at mixed value	448.7	409.0	489.4	533.5	559.7	517.9	564.4	539.4	492.2	513.0	556.0
Abroad	964.4	961.1	1,066.0	1,164.9	1,218.9	1,201.0	1,271.5	1,279.3	1,268.8	1,347.2	1,396.8
In France	515.7	552.1	576.6	631.4	659.2	683.2	707.2	739.9	776.6	834.2	840.8
Portfolio investment	-648.3	-717.3	-785.3	-743.7	-736.5	-763.9	-796.6	-967.6	-976.4	-1,025.0	-1,018.6
Foreign securities	1,990.9	2,083.2	2,267.4	2,341.8	2,392.8	2,410.4	2,330.0	2,547.8	2,685.7	2,915.0	2,577.8
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	494.7	589.0	634.8	687.1	715.1	795.7	686.8	812.2	851.2	1,044.2	868.7
Long-term debt securities	1,271.8	1,306.4	1,435.4	1,472.4	1,496.0	1,419.2	1,435.6	1,532.4	1,597.5	1,613.7	1,461.8
Short-term debt securities	224.5	187.8	197.2	182.3	181.7	195.5	207.6	203.1	312.0	257.2	247.4
Domestic securities	2,639.3	2,800.5	3,052.7	3,085.5	3,129.3	3,174.3	3,126.6	3,515.4	3,662.1	3,940.1	3,596.5
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	614.7	731.8	743.1	783.9	823.3	914.1	804.1	953.9	907.3	1,170.4	1,048.1
Long-term debt securities	1,821.6	1,836.2	2,067.4	2,082.8	2,087.5	2,037.4	2,073.8	2,315.4	2,442.2	2,467.8	2,272.3
Short-term debt securities	203.0	232.6	242.2	218.7	218.5	222.7	248.7	246.1	312.6	301.9	276.0
<i>Memorandum item: Treasury securities</i>	<i>978.3</i>	<i>1,017.3</i>	<i>1,138.7</i>	<i>1,133.0</i>	<i>1,115.8</i>	<i>1,070.1</i>	<i>1,059.6</i>	<i>1,152.8</i>	<i>1,207.0</i>	<i>1,178.9</i>	<i>1,070.4</i>
Financial derivatives	-45.2	-62.1	-59.6	-35.2	-46.5	-69.2	-72.5	-72.8	-98.7	-113.1	-98.1
Assets	1,080.2	809.7	1,043.7	802.8	794.7	608.2	612.8	742.9	962.1	869.2	1,089.4
Liabilities	1,125.4	871.8	1,103.3	838.0	841.1	677.4	685.4	815.6	1,060.7	982.3	1,187.4
Other investment (excluding reserve assets)	-162.8	-85.2	-98.3	-165.7	-206.6	-267.3	-296.2	-267.2	-282.7	-363.5	-296.8
Assets	1,610.1	1,575.5	1,712.1	1,741.6	1,824.5	1,896.5	2,214.4	2,451.4	2,674.9	2,867.1	3,100.6
Liabilities	1,773.0	1,660.7	1,810.4	1,907.2	2,031.1	2,163.8	2,510.6	2,718.6	2,957.5	3,230.6	3,397.4
Banque de France	-206.2	-163.1	-171.5	-163.5	-161.3	-168.2	-185.6	-141.2	-129.7	-197.1	-191.7
Other equity	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
Currency and deposits	-75.2	-74.4	-80.1	-68.9	-79.7	-79.0	-96.4	-49.7	-129.8	-176.2	-166.3
Loans	-120.8	-78.9	-80.9	-83.3	-70.1	-78.7	-78.4	-80.7	10.3	13.7	9.7
Special drawing rights	-11.8	-11.3	-12.1	-12.9	-12.9	-12.0	-12.3	-12.5	-11.9	-36.4	-36.9
General government	29.7	42.3	44.7	49.3	50.1	46.4	42.5	40.5	40.9	43.2	49.5
Other equity	24.9	32.9	38.2	41.6	42.4	44.4	44.4	46.3	46.8	47.0	48.2
Currency and deposits	-14.8	-11.5	-12.3	-11.5	-9.3	-12.5	-14.0	-18.1	-16.9	-14.2	-12.4
Loans	13.9	15.7	13.6	10.8	9.5	7.1	4.9	5.0	3.9	-5.8	-6.1
Trade credits and advances	5.7	5.2	5.2	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4
Other accounts payable/receivable										8.6	12.4
Monetary financial institutions	37.1	66.1	44.2	-56.8	-82.8	-98.6	-122.7	-170.5	-231.3	-297.7	-353.9
Currency and deposits	-332.8	-294.5	-353.6	-471.1	-552.7	-592.2	-898.8	-997.0	-1,098.6	-1,248.1	-1,326.4
Loans	370.0	359.2	401.1	414.1	457.7	481.6	723.4	769.9	847.1	931.2	958.2
Other accounts payable/receivable	-0.1	1.5	-3.4	0.3	12.3	12.0	52.8	56.6	20.1	19.2	14.3
Other sectors^{a)}	-23.4	-30.4	-15.6	5.3	-12.7	-46.9	-30.4	4.0	37.4	88.1	199.3
Currency and deposits	261.2	227.0	250.6	324.6	337.2	352.6	135.3	176.1	181.1	202.3	212.1
Loans	-266.0	-238.5	-238.8	-284.3	-306.9	-347.7	-117.2	-123.1	-126.6	-148.9	-151.4
Trade credits and advances	-18.6	-18.8	-26.1	-32.8	-40.8	-42.8	-42.1	-37.6	-33.7	-32.8	-33.4
Other accounts payable/receivable	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	2.8	0.5	37.1	89.5	195.2
Insurance technical reserves	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-2.1	-2.1	-9.3	-9.2	-11.9	-20.6	-22.0	-23.2
Reserve assets	139.9	105.1	118.2	126.9	139.2	130.4	145.6	168.2	183.0	215.9	228.1
Total assets	5,785.6	5,534.6	6,207.4	6,177.9	6,370.2	6,246.5	6,574.4	7,189.5	7,774.5	8,214.3	8,392.7
Total liabilities	6,053.4	5,885.1	6,543.1	6,462.1	6,660.7	6,698.6	7,029.7	7,789.5	8,457.0	8,987.1	9,022.1
International investment position	-267.8	-350.5	-335.7	-284.2	-290.6	-452.1	-455.4	-600.1	-682.5	-772.8	-629.3

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

a) 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)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Total	4,912	6,148	-1,236	5,207	6,486	-1,278	5,335	6,486	-1,151
Euro	3,495	4,456	-961	3,665	4,630	-965	3,751	4,670	-919
US dollar	828	1,224	-395	973	1,340	-367	1,007	1,275	-267
Yen	236	83	154	220	90	130	229	95	134
Pound sterling	143	218	-75	131	217	-87	142	224	-82
Yuan	7	9	-2	8	13	-5	7	13	-5
Other currencies	202	159	43	210	195	16	198	210	-11
Monetary financial institutions and monetary authorities	2,929	3,381	-452	3,030	3,623	-593	3,120	3,805	-685
Euro	1,854	2,123	-269	1,893	2,259	-365	1,973	2,455	-481
US dollar	585	919	-334	681	987	-305	688	950	-262
Yen	235	74	161	212	81	131	216	85	131
Pound sterling	116	144	-28	103	148	-45	115	158	-43
Yuan	4	5	-1	5	5	0	4	7	-3
Other currencies	135	116	19	136	144	-8	125	152	-27
General government	85	1,496	-1,410	95	1,488	-1,393	92	1,335	-1,243
Euro	81	1,411	-1,331	90	1,395	-1,304	89	1,268	-1,179
US dollar	5	59	-54	4	75	-70	3	54	-51
Yen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pound sterling	0	19	-19	0	11	-11	0	8	-8
Yuan	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	1	-1
Other currencies	0	6	-6	0	4	-4	0	4	-4
Other sectors	1,446	835	611	1,564	889	675	1,547	805	742
Euro	1,279	608	671	1,374	639	735	1,337	585	752
US dollar	116	161	-45	128	183	-56	141	162	-20
Yen	-1	6	-7	6	7	-1	12	9	4
Pound sterling	14	40	-26	14	40	-26	12	26	-14
Yuan	0	1	-1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Other currencies	38	19	19	42	20	22	44	23	21
Intercompany lending^{a)}	451	436	16	518	485	33	576	540	35
Euro	282	314	-32	308	338	-31	351	362	-10
US dollar	123	84	39	159	96	64	175	109	66
Yen	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Pound sterling	12	15	-3	14	19	-4	15	33	-17
Yuan	2	3	0	3	4	-1	3	5	-2
Other currencies	30	18	12	32	27	5	29	31	-2

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 US dollars and pound sterling in 2021) and, conversely, a net asset position means that France is a net lender (for example, in yen in 2021).

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)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Total	962	1,061	-99	869	982	-113	1,089	1,187	-98
Euro	597	640	-43	554	613	-59	704	744	-40
US dollar	228	255	-26	207	232	-26	246	280	-35
Yen	28	38	-10	20	29	-9	30	39	-9
Pound sterling	38	49	-11	29	38	-9	31	34	-4
Other currencies	70	79	-9	60	69	-9	80	90	-10

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)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Assets: net acquisitions of financial assets (A = B + C + D)	40.3	13.3	39.8	45.9	67.5	42.4	117.1	75.0	24.7	92.2	111.7
Equity capital (B)	40.5	3.3	21.0	18.0	34.6	13.7	74.7	18.8	11.8	5.3	33.8
Reinvested earnings (C)	10.8	8.5	7.6	4.9	13.4	19.3	25.3	27.5	-8.8	33.3	29.5
Intercompany lending (D)	-10.9	1.5	11.2	23.0	19.5	9.5	17.2	28.8	21.8	53.6	48.4
Liabilities: net increase in financial liabilities (E = F + G + H)	25.3	23.8	4.3	38.8	29.8	32.5	66.1	47.6	15.7	80.6	100.7
Equity capital (F)	10.7	20.0	9.4	27.8	18.9	22.0	28.8	21.6	11.2	30.0	43.7
Reinvested earnings (G)	6.2	6.6	5.1	7.1	7.6	6.7	9.2	0.4	-2.7	10.2	6.6
Intercompany lending (H)	8.3	-2.8	-10.1	3.9	3.3	3.8	28.1	25.6	7.2	40.3	50.4
Assets/liabilities: net direct investment (I = A – E)	15.1	-10.5	35.5	7.1	37.7	9.9	51.0	27.4	9.0	11.7	11.0
Directional principle: direct investment abroad (J)	27.6	15.3	37.5	48.0	58.6	31.9	86.4	39.1	18.9	37.8	45.6
Directional principle: direct investment in France (K)	12.5	25.8	2.0	40.9	20.8	22.0	35.4	11.7	9.9	26.1	34.6
Directional principle: net direct investment (L = I = J – K)	15.1	-10.5	35.5	7.1	37.7	9.9	51.0	27.4	9.0	11.7	11.0

0.2e France's international direct investment position

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Assets: direct investment abroad (A = B + C)	1,295.3	1,284.2	1,393.4	1,499.2	1,557.7	1,537.1	1,619.5	1,673.6	1,658.7	1,795.9	1,917.0
Equity capital (B)	948.5	940.2	1,012.7	1,079.8	1,111.9	1,097.2	1,208.8	1,230.5	1,207.6	1,277.7	1,341.4
Intercompany lending (C)	346.8	343.9	380.6	419.4	445.7	439.9	410.6	443.1	451.1	518.2	575.6
Liabilities: direct investment in France (D = E + F)	846.5	875.2	904.0	965.7	998.0	1,019.2	1,055.1	1,134.3	1,166.5	1,282.9	1,361.1
Equity capital (E)	470.4	501.9	528.8	576.1	604.0	625.3	646.1	697.1	730.9	797.4	820.6
Intercompany lending (F)	376.1	373.2	375.2	389.5	393.9	393.9	409.0	437.2	435.5	485.5	540.5
Assets/liabilities: net direct investment position (G = A – D)	448.7	409.0	489.4	533.5	559.7	517.9	564.4	539.4	492.2	513.0	556.0
Directional principle: direct investment abroad (H)	964.4	961.1	1,066.0	1,164.9	1,218.9	1,201.0	1,271.5	1,279.3	1,268.8	1,347.2	1,396.8
Directional principle: direct investment in France (I)	515.7	552.1	576.6	631.4	659.2	683.2	707.2	739.9	776.6	834.2	840.8
Directional principle: net direct investment position (J = G = H – I)	448.7	409.0	489.4	533.5	559.7	517.9	564.4	539.4	492.2	513.0	556.0

1. CURRENT ACCOUNT

1.1 Goods (EUR billions)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
Goods	442.4	500.6	-58.2	526.4	593.8	-67.4	636.6	773.9	-137.3
Merchandise	435.1	500.6	-65.6	514.5	593.8	-79.3	611.7	773.9	-162.1
Customs data	428.5	493.1	-64.6	501.8	587.3	-85.5	594.5	758.1	-163.6
Corrections and adjustments	5.9	4.3	1.6	12.0	2.5	9.4	15.2	7.6	7.6
Goods procured in ports by carriers	0.6	3.2	-2.6	0.8	4.0	-3.2	2.0	8.2	-6.2
Merchanting	7.4	7.4	11.9	11.9	11.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
Merchanting (goods acquired – negative exports)	-48.1		-48.1	-60.5		-60.5	-91.5		-91.5
Merchanting (goods sold – exports)	55.5		55.5	72.4		72.4	116.3		116.3

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 2022	Change 2022/2021 (%)	Amount 2022	Change 2022/2021 (%)	Amount 2022	Change 2022/2021 (EUR billions)
Euro area	283.0	22.3	339.3	21.1	-56.3	-7.5
<i>of which: Germany</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<i>Spain</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>-8.6</i>	<i>-3.6</i>
New European Union Member States^{a)}	38.5	16.2	46.9	14.4	-8.4	-0.6
United Kingdom	34.4	18.1	28.9	33.0	5.5	-1.9
Americas	65.9	28.4	78.5	64.0	-12.5	-16.1
<i>of which: United States</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>-13.5</i>	<i>-15.6</i>
Asia	71.9	7.3	142.5	24.3	-70.6	-23.0
<i>of which: Japan</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
<i>China and Hong Kong</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>-48.8</i>	<i>-13.7</i>
<i>Middle East</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>114.3</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-6.6</i>

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)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
European Union (27 members)	99.7	107.2	-7.5	117.5	124.3	-6.8	148.3	151.3	-3.0
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	89.9	95.8	-5.9	105.6	111.1	-5.5	133.9	136.0	-2.0
of which: Austria	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.3
Belgium	14.6	10.9	3.8	15.5	11.8	3.7	20.4	15.0	5.4
Finland	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Germany	21.3	28.1	-6.8	26.3	30.7	-4.3	32.6	36.0	-3.4
Greece	0.4	1.0	-0.7	0.5	1.4	-0.9	0.8	1.8	-1.0
Ireland	8.9	12.3	-3.5	10.6	14.5	-3.9	12.5	17.1	-4.7
Italy	9.4	9.4	0.0	11.0	11.6	-0.6	14.0	14.4	-0.4
Luxembourg	8.7	6.6	2.1	9.3	7.1	2.2	13.5	9.1	4.4
Netherlands	12.5	9.2	3.3	15.2	12.1	3.1	18.7	15.4	3.3
Portugal	1.3	3.3	-2.0	1.3	3.9	-2.6	1.6	4.8	-3.2
Spain	9.7	11.1	-1.4	12.1	13.7	-1.7	15.4	17.5	-2.1
Other European Union countries	9.8	11.4	-1.5	11.9	13.2	-1.3	14.4	15.3	-0.9
of which: Czech Republic	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.0
Denmark	1.4	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.5	1.9	0.6
Hungary	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.7	0.9	-0.2	0.9	1.1	-0.2
Poland	2.0	3.3	-1.3	2.2	4.0	-1.8	2.6	4.6	-2.1
Romania	1.0	1.6	-0.7	1.2	1.9	-0.7	1.4	2.2	-0.9
Sweden	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.2	2.8	0.4	3.9	3.0	0.9
Rest of the world	115.4	91.8	23.6	139.6	97.8	41.8	178.6	123.6	55.0
of which: Algeria	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Angola	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.9
Australia	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.9	1.6
Bahrain	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Brazil	1.8	0.9	0.8	2.3	1.0	1.3	3.2	1.1	2.1
Canada	2.0	2.8	-0.8	2.6	2.7	0.0	4.3	3.3	1.0
China	7.4	4.7	2.6	10.9	5.7	5.2	12.1	7.0	5.2
Egypt	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.2	-0.2
Hong Kong	1.3	1.5	-0.1	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.3	1.5	0.8
India	1.9	2.3	-0.4	3.9	2.3	1.6	3.7	2.9	0.8
Japan	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.2	1.8	3.7	1.3	2.4
Mexico	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	2.1	1.0	1.1
Morocco	1.5	2.1	-0.5	1.4	2.4	-0.9	2.0	3.0	-1.0
Nigeria	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Norway	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.3
Qatar	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6
Russia	3.6	0.9	2.7	3.4	0.8	2.7	3.7	0.6	3.1
Saudi Arabia	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.9
Singapore	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.7	3.4	0.3	4.3	4.6	-0.3
South Africa	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6
South Korea	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.7	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.0
Switzerland	12.3	9.3	3.0	13.2	10.0	3.2	16.7	12.7	4.0
Tunisia	0.7	1.2	-0.5	0.7	1.5	-0.8	0.8	1.8	-1.0
Turkey	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.6
United Arab Emirates	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.2	1.4	0.8	2.9	1.8	1.1
United Kingdom	22.2	21.3	0.8	25.7	21.4	4.3	32.5	27.8	4.7
United States	24.5	20.1	4.3	30.5	21.3	9.2	42.5	26.8	15.7
Total	215.1	199.0	16.1	257.1	222.2	35.0	326.9	274.9	52.0

Note: See Part II of the appendices to this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

1.4 Transport services (EUR billions)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
Sea transport	16.0	10.7	5.3	34.9	13.0	21.9	45.9	16.5	29.4
Freight	15.3	4.4	11.0	34.0	5.7	28.3	44.7	8.4	36.4
<i>of which FOB^{a)}</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-1.5</i>
Passengers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
Other expenses^{b)}	0.5	6.3	-5.8	0.6	7.3	-6.7	0.6	8.1	-7.5
Air transport	5.1	6.5	-1.5	6.0	7.5	-1.5	11.6	13.6	-2.0
Freight	0.6	2.3	-1.8	1.1	3.2	-2.1	1.3	3.9	-2.6
<i>of which FOB^{a)}</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
Passengers	2.4	2.2	0.2	2.8	2.4	0.4	6.9	6.1	0.8
Other expenses^{b)}	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.1	2.0	0.1	3.4	3.6	-0.2
Other transport	15.9	21.0	-5.1	17.9	24.0	-6.2	25.0	30.9	-5.9
Space transport	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
Rail transport	1.3	1.5	-0.3	1.0	1.7	-0.6	1.1	2.2	-1.0
Freight	0.8	1.4	-0.6	0.7	1.6	-0.9	0.7	1.8	-1.1
<i>of which FOB^{a)}</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	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other expenses ^{b)}	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Road transport	7.5	13.9	-6.4	8.9	15.5	-6.6	10.5	18.3	-7.8
Freight	5.6	12.6	-7.0	6.6	14.2	-7.6	7.7	16.7	-9.0
<i>of which FOB^{a)}</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>-5.2</i>
Passengers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Other expenses ^{b)}	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.8	1.4	1.4
Other	6.7	5.2	1.5	7.3	6.8	0.5	12.9	10.4	2.4
<i>of which FOB^{a), c)}</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Total	37.0	38.2	-1.2	58.8	44.6	14.2	82.5	60.9	21.6

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)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
European Union (27 members)	15.3	13.9	1.3	19.3	18.4	0.9	28.0	23.2	4.8
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	14.2	13.1	1.1	18.0	17.2	0.8	26.1	21.8	4.3
of which: Austria	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Belgium	4.1	1.8	2.4	4.9	2.2	2.7	7.2	2.6	4.6
Germany	3.5	2.7	0.8	4.7	2.7	2.1	6.4	3.5	2.9
Greece	0.0	0.6	-0.5	0.1	1.1	-1.0	0.1	1.2	-1.1
Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Italy	1.5	1.8	-0.3	2.0	2.8	-0.8	3.5	3.7	-0.2
Luxembourg	0.6	1.2	-0.6	0.5	1.2	-0.7	0.6	1.4	-0.8
Netherlands	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.6
Portugal	0.4	1.1	-0.7	0.4	1.5	-1.0	0.5	1.8	-1.3
Spain	2.4	2.9	-0.5	3.1	4.5	-1.5	4.4	5.8	-1.4
Other European Union countries	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.9	1.4	0.5
of which: Croatia	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.4	-0.4
Denmark	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Romania	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sweden	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Rest of the world	13.3	11.2	2.1	15.2	12.1	3.1	28.7	16.0	12.7
of which: Algeria	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
Australia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
Brazil	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5
China	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.9
Dominican Republic	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.3
Egypt	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2
India	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Japan	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Mexico	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Morocco	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Russia	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Switzerland	3.5	2.1	1.4	4.1	2.4	1.7	6.0	3.1	2.9
Thailand	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Tunisia	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.6	-0.3
Turkey	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1
United Kingdom	3.3	1.4	1.9	3.5	0.7	2.8	6.1	1.0	5.1
United States	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.9	1.2	5.5	1.3	4.2
Vietnam	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	28.5	25.2	3.4	34.5	30.5	4.0	56.7	39.2	17.4

Notes: See Part II of the appendices to 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)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
European Union (27 members)	68.2	71.3	-3.2	76.9	80.5	-3.6	88.5	94.0	-5.5
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	60.4	64.7	-4.3	68.0	73.2	-5.2	78.3	85.6	-7.3
of which: Austria	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.3
Belgium	8.4	6.7	1.7	7.9	6.9	1.0	9.4	8.0	1.4
Finland	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
Germany	14.3	21.3	-7.0	16.9	23.2	-6.3	18.9	26.6	-7.6
Greece	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Ireland	8.2	11.8	-3.7	10.1	13.9	-3.8	11.7	15.7	-4.0
Italy	6.4	6.0	0.5	7.1	6.6	0.6	8.2	8.2	0.0
Luxembourg	5.7	4.2	1.5	5.3	4.2	1.1	6.3	4.7	1.6
Netherlands	8.3	6.1	2.3	9.8	8.7	1.1	10.8	10.6	0.2
Portugal	0.8	1.5	-0.7	0.7	1.8	-1.1	0.9	2.2	-1.3
Spain	5.8	5.1	0.7	7.2	5.8	1.4	8.7	7.4	1.2
Other European Union countries	7.8	6.6	1.1	8.9	7.3	1.6	10.2	8.4	1.8
of which: Czech Republic	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.4
Denmark	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.5
Hungary	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1
Poland	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.8	-0.3	1.7	2.1	-0.4
Romania	0.7	1.0	-0.3	0.8	1.1	-0.3	0.9	1.2	-0.4
Sweden	2.3	2.4	-0.1	2.5	2.4	0.1	2.8	2.4	0.3
Rest of the world	81.4	64.3	17.1	86.9	66.6	20.3	99.2	80.7	18.5
of which: Algeria	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Angola	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.0
Australia	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7
Bahrain	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Brazil	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.7
Canada	1.3	1.6	-0.2	1.5	1.4	0.2	1.8	1.5	0.3
China	3.6	2.9	0.7	2.1	3.4	-1.3	2.6	4.2	-1.6
Egypt	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Hong Kong	0.9	1.1	-0.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.2
India	1.4	2.0	-0.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.4	-0.5
Japan	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.6	1.0	1.6
Mexico	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4
Morocco	0.9	1.4	-0.5	0.8	1.6	-0.8	1.1	2.0	-0.9
Nigeria	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
Norway	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3
Qatar	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.7
Russia	3.1	0.4	2.8	2.9	0.5	2.4	3.4	0.4	3.0
Saudi Arabia	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
Singapore	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.2	2.0	1.2
South Africa	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4
South Korea	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0
Switzerland	7.6	6.6	1.0	8.1	6.9	1.1	9.4	8.6	0.9
Tunisia	0.2	0.6	-0.4	0.2	0.9	-0.6	0.3	1.0	-0.7
Turkey	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5
United Arab Emirates	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.7
United Kingdom	16.6	18.2	-1.6	18.9	18.5	0.4	21.4	23.4	-2.0
United States	18.0	16.8	1.2	18.9	16.9	2.0	23.2	21.0	2.2
Total	149.6	135.6	14.0	163.9	147.1	16.7	187.7	174.7	13.0

Notes: See Part II of the appendices to 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)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	10.0	8.0	2.0	11.5	9.4	2.1	13.0	11.8	1.2
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	9.3	6.7	2.7	9.3	6.5	2.8	12.5	8.6	4.0
Construction	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.3	1.9	-0.6	1.2	2.5	-1.2
Insurance and pension services	8.9	9.4	-0.5	10.3	13.1	-2.8	9.4	12.6	-3.2
Financial services	13.0	6.8	6.2	15.4	6.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	10.4
Services giving rise to explicit charges and other financial services	9.2	5.8	3.4	10.4	5.8	4.6	13.5	7.7	5.8
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	3.8	1.0	2.8	5.0	0.8	4.2	5.3	0.7	4.6
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	12.4	11.3	1.1	13.1	11.6	1.5	13.4	12.7	0.7
Telecommunications, computer and information services	18.2	23.9	-5.7	20.5	25.6	-5.1	24.3	30.4	-6.1
Other business services	72.3	65.1	7.2	78.5	69.6	9.0	90.5	84.3	6.3
Research and development services	9.7	11.5	-1.8	11.6	11.6	0.0	12.4	13.7	-1.4
Professional and management consulting services	26.5	21.8	4.7	28.3	25.2	3.1	32.9	29.9	3.0
Technical, trade-related and other business services	36.1	31.8	4.3	38.6	32.8	5.9	45.3	40.7	4.6
Personal, cultural and recreational services	2.7	2.5	0.2	3.3	2.9	0.4	3.5	3.4	0.0
General government goods and services n.i.e.	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0

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)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
Compensation of employees	24.9	1.3	23.6	27.5	1.4	26.1	32.0	1.5	30.5
Investment income	116.5	94.9	21.5	163.0	108.6	54.5	188.7	142.2	46.6
Direct investment income	52.3	24.6	27.7	102.9	42.8	60.0	106.8	43.3	63.5
Dividends	56.9	25.4	31.5	65.9	30.9	34.9	74.0	35.5	38.5
Reinvested earnings	-8.8	-2.7	-6.1	33.3	10.2	23.1	29.5	6.6	22.9
Interest on intercompany lending	4.2	1.8	2.4	3.7	1.7	2.0	3.3	1.2	2.1
Portfolio investment income	44.5	53.4	-8.9	43.5	54.4	-10.9	47.2	69.3	-22.1
<i>of which income from equity securities and investment fund shares/units</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>-4.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>-5.2</i>
Other investment income	18.9	17.0	1.9	15.8	11.4	4.4	33.0	29.6	3.4
Income from equity securities and investment fund shares/units	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest	18.2	16.5	1.7	15.3	10.2	5.1	32.6	28.4	4.2
Income attributable to policyholders	0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.4	1.2	-0.8	0.4	1.2	-0.8
Reserve asset income	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.8
Other primary income	8.3	5.2	3.1	7.6	5.7	2.0	7.4	7.7	-0.3
Total	149.7	101.5	48.2	198.2	115.6	82.6	228.2	151.4	76.7

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

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				
	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^{a)}	2022 (%)	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^{a)}	2022 (%)
European Union (27 members)	51.2	27.4	46.2	55.8	52.2	20.9	17.8	31.9	28.3	65.4
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	47.1	24.3	42.3	52.4	49.1	20.0	17.3	30.8	27.6	63.9
of which: Belgium	14.1	4.7	8.9	13.2	12.4	2.7	1.0	2.3	2.2	5.2
Germany	4.5	2.5	5.3	3.8	3.6	3.9	2.9	4.3	5.6	13.0
Ireland	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6
Italy	4.4	4.2	5.8	6.2	5.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	2.1
Luxembourg	3.7	1.8	3.1	4.2	3.9	4.7	5.8	9.4	10.2	23.7
Netherlands	11.7	6.3	11.4	17.0	15.9	5.8	6.6	11.3	6.4	14.8
Portugal	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Spain	3.9	1.7	4.3	4.1	3.8	1.4	0.0	2.2	1.6	3.6
Other European Union countries	4.1	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.5
of which: Czech Republic	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Poland	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Romania	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6
Rest of the world	43.8	24.9	56.7	51.0	47.8	7.4	6.8	10.9	15.0	34.6
of which: Brazil	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	0.2	-0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.5	1.2
China	1.5	2.7	3.9	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Hong Kong	1.3	2.1	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5
India	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Japan	-1.3	-0.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.5
Morocco	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Russia	3.1	-0.1	3.0	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Singapore	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Switzerland	5.1	4.1	4.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.5	5.5	12.7
Turkey	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	7.2	2.8	7.6	10.3	9.7	1.8	1.9	4.4	4.3	9.9
United States	11.8	6.8	9.1	16.4	15.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	3.0	6.8
Total	95.0	52.3	102.9	106.8	100.0	28.3	24.6	42.8	43.3	100.0

Notes: See Part II of the appendices to 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 2022 are derived from data collected from enterprises, whereas dividends and reinvested earnings are estimated.

1.10 Secondary income (EUR billions)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance	Receipts	Payments	Balance
Secondary income of general government	8.1	39.9	-31.8	14.3	43.2	-29.0	11.5	41.7	-30.2
Social benefits		7.3	-7.3		6.9	-6.9		7.0	-7.0
International cooperation	2.4	8.5	-6.1	8.6	9.1	-0.5	4.9	9.3	-4.4
<i>of which operating expenses for international organisations</i>		<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.9</i>		<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.0</i>		<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.0</i>
Own resources of European Union institutions		23.7	-23.7		26.8	-26.8		24.9	-24.9
Other general government transfers	5.7	0.4	5.3	5.6	0.4	5.2	6.6	0.4	6.1
Secondary income of other sectors	27.1	39.0	-11.8	31.9	44.1	-12.2	32.8	48.0	-15.2
<i>of which miscellaneous current transfers</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>-16.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>-14.9</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>-14.5</i>
<i>of which workers' remittances</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>-11.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>-12.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>-12.8</i>
Total	35.2	78.9	-43.6	46.1	87.3	-41.2	44.3	89.7	-45.3

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^{a)} 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) ^{b)}
2012	15.1	27.6	40.5	10.8	-23.7
2013	-10.5	15.3	3.3	8.5	3.5
2014	35.5	37.5	21.0	7.6	8.9
2015	7.1	48.0	18.0	4.9	25.1
2016	37.7	58.6	34.6	13.4	10.6
2017	9.9	31.9	13.7	19.3	-1.1
2018	51.0	86.4	74.7	25.3	-13.6
2019	27.4	39.1	18.8	27.5	-7.1
2020	9.0	18.9	11.8	-8.8	16.0
2021	11.7	37.8	5.3	33.3	-0.9
2022	11.0	45.6	33.8	29.5	-17.7

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^{a)} 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) ^{b)}
2012	15.1	12.5	10.7	6.2	-4.5
2013	-10.5	25.8	20.0	6.6	-0.8
2014	35.5	2.0	9.4	5.1	-12.4
2015	7.1	40.9	27.8	7.1	6.0
2016	37.7	20.8	18.9	7.6	-5.6
2017	9.9	22.0	22.0	6.7	-6.8
2018	51.0	35.4	28.8	9.2	-2.6
2019	27.4	11.7	21.6	0.4	-10.3
2020	9.0	9.9	11.2	-2.7	1.4
2021	11.7	26.1	30.0	10.2	-14.2
2022	11.0	34.6	43.7	6.6	-15.8

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^{a)} (EUR billions)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
European Union (27 members)	41.3	11.2	16.3	20.4
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	47.2	12.7	13.7	20.5
of which:				
Belgium	8.7	6.5	1.4	-0.1
Germany	-1.6	2.9	7.0	6.7
Ireland	-8.1	1.7	-0.1	9.5
Italy	2.1	4.6	4.8	2.8
Luxembourg	8.4	3.2	1.4	4.3
Netherlands	38.4	-1.7	-9.1	-3.7
Spain	-2.4	-5.8	8.0	0.5
Other European Union countries	-6.0	-1.5	2.6	-0.1
of which:				
Czech Republic	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.4
Denmark	-4.7	0.0	1.1	-0.8
Hungary	0.2	0.5	-0.6	0.9
Poland	-1.0	-1.1	0.3	0.0
Romania	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
Sweden	-0.5	-1.9	0.8	-0.3
Rest of the world	-2.1	7.7	21.4	25.2
of which:				
Angola	-0.5	0.1	-1.4	-0.5
Australia	-1.7	-0.2	-2.3	-1.1
Bermuda	3.0	-0.6	1.4	9.0
Brazil	3.8	0.0	0.8	7.0
British Virgin Islands	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.0
Canada	0.2	-0.6	1.4	1.1
China	-2.6	1.8	1.2	1.4
Egypt	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2
Hong Kong	-1.2	-0.4	1.5	-7.0
India	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Japan	-2.6	-0.8	0.8	0.5
Kazakhstan	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7
Mauritius	3.9	0.6	5.2	0.2
Mexico	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Morocco	-0.7	0.0	0.2	-0.7
Nigeria	0.3	-0.5	1.4	-0.2
Norway	0.4	-2.2	-2.9	-1.9
Qatar	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Russia	3.7	1.4	1.2	-0.7
Singapore	2.8	2.9	-5.7	10.3
Switzerland	-0.2	-2.6	10.7	-7.6
Turkey	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
United Arab Emirates	0.1	1.5	0.7	-0.3
United Kingdom	2.4	3.7	7.1	-0.3
United States	-16.5	0.5	-4.7	14.8
Total	39.1	18.9	37.8	45.6

Note: See Part II of the appendices to 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^{a)} (EUR billions)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
European Union (27 members)	-4.6	19.0	29.6	32.4
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	-5.5	16.4	31.2	31.5
of which:				
Belgium	-0.5	-0.7	0.2	2.6
Finland	0.7	-0.7	0.1	-0.3
Germany	-1.1	3.3	4.9	11.9
Ireland	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
Italy	1.6	-1.3	-2.5	1.1
Luxembourg	-4.9	4.2	8.5	10.9
Netherlands	-9.1	9.8	16.5	3.6
Spain	4.7	-2.0	5.0	1.7
Other European Union countries	0.9	2.6	-1.6	0.9
of which:				
Czech Republic	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
Denmark	0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.1
Poland	0.8	1.8	0.1	-0.1
Romania	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	-0.3	0.7	-1.0	1.1
Rest of the world	16.3	-9.0	-3.5	2.2
of which:				
Australia	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
Bermuda	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
Brazil	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.5
British Virgin Islands	0.0	-2.2	0.0	0.0
Canada	-0.5	-0.4	3.1	1.0
China	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.3
Hong Kong	0.7	0.3	-1.0	0.2
Indonesia	0.1	-0.5	-0.9	1.1
Japan	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.6
Jersey	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lebanon	-0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Mexico	-0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.2
Norway	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1
Qatar	0.9	0.1	0.0	-1.1
Russia	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Singapore	0.8	-0.6	0.0	0.3
Switzerland	7.0	0.9	-7.2	-5.4
Turkey	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1
United Arab Emirates	-0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.7
United Kingdom	-0.6	-4.3	-3.4	5.2
United States	6.6	-5.5	3.5	1.0
Total	11.7	9.9	26.1	34.6

Note: See Part II of the appendices to 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^{a)} (EUR billions)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.3
Mining and quarrying	5.7	0.6	-0.8	-3.7
of which: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	3.1	0.3	-1.0	-3.8
Manufacturing	1.0	-6.3	33.3	-2.1
of which: Food products and beverages	1.5	-4.9	0.2	1.4
Textiles and wearing apparel	0.2	17.6	-1.7	-5.9
Wood, paper, printing and reproduction	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.2
Coke and refined petroleum products	-1.5	-1.3	0.2	0.8
Chemicals and chemical products	-0.8	-1.6	-0.3	0.2
Pharmaceutical products	0.7	-14.5	2.1	0.9
Rubber and plastic products	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.1
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	1.8	-0.9	0.4	1.0
Computer, electronic and optical products	4.5	0.5	-0.8	0.9
Machinery and equipment	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.3
Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	-1.4	-1.4	3.1	1.6
Other transport equipment	-0.5	-1.6	1.6	-1.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	3.5	6.6	4.7	4.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.8	2.9	1.1	-2.1
of which: Water collection, treatment and supply	-0.8	3.1	0.8	-2.3
Construction	5.7	-1.6	4.7	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-7.0	-4.8	4.7	1.5
of which: Wholesale trade	-1.9	-2.0	4.2	1.4
Retail trade	-6.3	-2.5	1.7	0.3
Transportation and storage	2.2	6.4	1.7	1.7
of which: Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.8
Water transport	1.4	5.1	0.5	-1.1
Air transport	0.3	-1.6	0.0	0.0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0.1	1.9	0.3	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	-3.4	-1.1	-0.3
Information and communication	8.0	1.8	-31.1	4.4
of which: Motion pictures, video and television programme activities	-0.4	-0.2	-30.2	3.0
Telecommunications	-0.7	0.5	-2.1	1.4
Financial and insurance activities	14.2	13.0	8.0	10.9
of which: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	1.5	9.7	-1.9	-8.5
Holding company activities	7.4	3.0	2.1	4.9
Insurance	1.4	-0.1	4.3	9.1
Real estate activities^{b)}	0.5	2.0	3.8	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8	1.6	3.3	-0.4
of which: Legal and accounting activities	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	2.9	2.0	1.8	0.2
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	-0.5	-1.5	1.3	0.4
Scientific research and development	0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2
Advertising and market research	0.2	-0.6	0.3	-0.8
Administrative and support service activities	0.6	-1.0	1.3	2.1
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Human health and social work activities	0.1	1.3	3.8	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Other service activities	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Amounts not allocated	-0.1	0.5	0.0	28.9
Total	39.1	18.9	37.8	45.6

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^{a)} (EUR billions)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mining and quarrying	1.0	-1.4	0.1	0.0
of which: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Manufacturing	-8.5	-1.5	2.0	-4.6
of which: Food products and beverages	-5.6	-2.6	-3.8	1.8
Textiles and wearing apparel	0.8	0.7	1.3	-0.5
Wood, paper, printing and reproduction	1.6	0.5	-0.4	0.8
Coke and refined petroleum products	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.4
Chemicals and chemical products	2.6	0.6	-9.3	-0.9
Pharmaceutical products	-2.2	-7.7	-1.1	-0.5
Rubber and plastic products	0.0	0.6	-0.4	-0.8
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-0.1	-1.8	2.8	0.5
Computer, electronic and optical products	-0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Machinery and equipment	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.2
Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	0.5	3.0	11.8	-1.1
Other transport equipment	-7.1	6.3	-0.6	-4.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-1.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
of which: Water collection, treatment and supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Construction	-0.7	-0.5	3.5	-1.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.4	1.1	-0.6	1.1
of which: Wholesale trade	1.9	2.5	0.3	0.1
Retail trade	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	0.0
Transportation and storage	0.1	1.2	-1.0	7.1
of which: Land transport and transport via pipelines	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
Water transport	-0.1	1.7	-1.3	1.0
Air transport	0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	-0.2	0.1	0.5	5.7
Accommodation and food service activities	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0
Information and communication	4.3	1.9	7.8	6.0
of which: Motion pictures, video and television programme activities	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.8
Telecommunications	3.1	0.5	2.4	2.5
Financial and insurance activities	8.9	7.3	7.0	15.7
of which: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	1.0	-0.1	3.3	14.2
Holding company activities	4.2	5.1	5.7	5.4
Insurance	0.4	-0.4	-2.7	0.5
Real estate activities^{b)}	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.6	2.4	5.0	2.4
of which: Legal and accounting activities	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	4.7	1.8	2.9	1.6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.2
Scientific research and development	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0
Advertising and market research	-0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.4
Education	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	0.2
Human health and social work activities	1.0	-0.7	-2.8	-0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3
Other service activities	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Amounts not allocated	-0.1	-1.1	0.3	7.4
Total	11.7	9.9	26.1	34.6

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 2022 classified by resident enterprise in alphabetical order

1. New investments			
Resident investor group	Investment enterprise	Country of residence of target	Comments
Ardian	Biofarma Group	Italy	Acquisition of the Italian pharmaceutical group, Biofarma Group to strengthen its position in the dietary supplements market
Axa Im Alts/ Crédit Agricole Assurances	Hornsea	United Kingdom	Acquisition by the consortium of a 50% stake in Hornsea Two Holdings Ltd, owner of the Hornsea wind farm, from Danish firm Ørsted A/S
Ceva Logistics	Ingram Micro CLS	United Kingdom	Acquisition by Ceva Logistics (subsidiary of CMA CGM) of Ingram Micro's Commerce & Lifecycle Services (CLS) activity
Clarins	Ilia	United States	Acquisition of Ilia, a US clean beauty make-up specialist brand by Famille C, Clarins' holding company
CMA Terminals	Fenix Marine Services	United States	Purchase of 90% of Fenix Marine Services terminal, port of Los Angeles, from Swedish fund EQT
Covea	PartnerRe	Bermuda	Acquisition of global reinsurer, PartnerRe
EDF	Norlys	Denmark	Acquisition of a minority stake by EDF Invest in Norlys Fiber, subsidiary of Danish energy and telecommunications group Norlys
Engie and Crédit Agricole Assurances	Eolia	Spain	Acquisition from Canadian fund Alberta Investment Management Corporation of 97.3% of Eolia Renvables, one of Europe's largest renewable energy producers
Faurecia	Hella	Germany	Acquisition by public tender offer of Hella, a major player in automotive lighting and electronics, by Faurecia
Financière Lov	FL Entertainment	Netherlands	Acquisition of 47% of FL Entertainment
Saint-Gobain	GCP Applied Technologies	United States	Acquisition of US chemical and construction group GCP Applied Technologies
Suez	Suez R&R UK	United Kingdom	Acquisition from Veolia of its former UK waste treatment subsidiary
Vivendi	FL Entertainment	Netherlands	Acquisition of 19.3% of FL Entertainment
Worldline	ANZ	Australia	Acquisition of a controlling interest in ANZ's merchant services business resulting in the creation of a 51%-49% joint venture with one of Asia-Pacific's largest banks
2. Disposals			
Seller group	Enterprise sold	Country of residence of target	Comments
Accor	Ennismore	United Kingdom	Sale of 10.8% of Ennismore's capital to a Qatari investment consortium
Ardian	SCHWIND eye-tech-solutions	Germany	Sale of SCHWIND eye-tech-solutions, a world leaders in eye laser surgery systems to Adagia Partners
Covea	Bipiemme Vita	Italy	Sale of shares in Bipiemme Vita and Bipiemme Assicurazioni to Banco BPM
Crédit Agricole	Crédit Agricole Srbija	Serbia	Sale of its Serbian activities to Raiffeisen Bank
Crédit Agricole	Crédit du Maroc	Morocco	Sale of the Moroccan subsidiary to the industrial group, Holmarcom
EDF	Thyssengas	Germany	Sale of entire stake in Thyssengas (a German gas network) to Macquarie Asset Management
Financière DSBG	Desmet	Belgium	Sale of Desmet to Alfa Lava, a Swedish group specialised in heat exchange, separation and fluid transfer
Infravia	Aurora	Finland	Sale of the Finnish Finnish electricity distribution network business Aurora Infrastructure to UK investment fund Equitix

2.8 Foreign direct investment in France

Main deals announced in the press and carried out in 2022 classified by resident enterprise in alphabetical order

1. New investments			
Foreign investor group	Resident investment enterprise	Country of residence of investor	Comments
CDPQ	Akiem	Canada	Acquisition of 50% of Akiem (rolling stock leasing and locomotive maintenance) by Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (counterparty below)
Embracer Group	Asmodee	Sweden	Acquisition by Swedish company Embracer of French board game publisher Asmodee from French fund PAI Partners
Mediterranean Shipping Company	Bolloré Africa Logistics	Switzerland	Acquisition by MSC group of Bolloré Africa Logistics, the Bolloré group's transport and logistics business in Africa
Nippon Paints	Cromology	Japan	Acquisition of 100% of the capital of Cromology, a company specialised in decorative paints and products by Australian DuluxGroup, a subsidiary of Nippon Paints
Parts Holding Europe	D'Ieteren Group	Belgium	Acquisition of Parts Holding Europe, a leading independent distributor of spare parts for light and heavy-goods vehicles by Belgian group D'Ieteren
Cinven	Euro Techno Com	United Kingdom	Purchase of a majority stake in ETC, distributor of equipment for the maintenance and management of telecommunications infrastructures by the Cinven fund from Carlyle (American divestment in France as a counterparty)
Volkswagen AG	Europcar Mobility Group	Germany	Acquisition of Europcar Mobility Group by the Green Mobility Holdings consortium led by Volkswagen
Gorillas	Frichti	Germany	Acquisition of Frichti, specialist in fast home delivery of groceries, by German company, Gorillas
BC Partners	Havea Groupe	United Kingdom	Acquisition of French natural healthcare group Havea from 3i Group by UK private equity firm, BC Partners
Perrigo Company	HRA Pharma	United States	Acquisition of HRA Pharma from investment firms Astorg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management by Perrigo Company Plc to expand its consumer healthcare offering
Bain Capital	Inetum	United States	Acquisition of digital services provider Inetum by US private equity firm Bain Capital Investors LLC (counterparty below)
Eagle Football	Olympique lyonnais	United States	Acquisition of 78% of the capital of Olympique lyonnais by Eagle Football
Macquarie Group	Reden Solar	Australia	Acquisition of Reden Solar (development, financing, construction and operation of solar photovoltaic power plants in Europe and Latin America) by a Macquarie-led consortium
2. Disposals			
Foreign seller group	Resident enterprise sold	Country of residence of seller	Comments
DWS	Akiem	Germany	Sale of 50% of Akiem by SNCF/DWS (counterparty above)
Qatar Investment & Projects Development Holding Company	Inetum	Qatar	Sale of Inetum by Qatar Investment & Projects Development Holding Company (counterparty above)
Silver Point Capital and Black Rock	Novasep	United States	Sale of Novasep as part of the merger with Germany's PharmaZell and Italy's Farmabios, regrouped under the name Aexplora, a new player in fine chemicals
TA Associates	Odealim	United States	Sale of 53% of insurance and real estate financing broker Odealim (stake acquired in return by Ardian alongside Usfund TA Associates)

3. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT FLOWS

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

	2021				2022			
	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
European Union (27 members)	30.1	35.6	11.2	76.9	-10.9	44.0	-1.2	31.9
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	28.7	12.5	5.0	46.2	-8.7	22.2	2.4	15.9
of which: Austria	-0.2	-4.8	0.2	-4.7	2.1	-2.7	-0.3	-0.9
Belgium	2.9	4.1	-1.6	5.5	-2.8	-10.5	5.1	-8.2
Finland	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.1	-2.8	-1.5	-4.2
Germany	-6.0	-6.4	5.7	-6.7	-5.3	4.9	-3.3	-3.7
Greece	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Ireland	1.3	2.7	0.1	4.2	-6.3	4.4	-0.9	-2.9
Italy	-3.1	-9.4	-4.5	-17.0	-1.1	-6.5	0.0	-7.6
Luxembourg	22.8	5.0	2.6	30.5	8.0	2.5	0.8	11.3
Netherlands	10.1	11.7	-0.3	21.4	-5.0	15.1	6.7	16.9
Portugal	0.5	2.3	-0.5	2.2	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	0.9
Spain	0.3	6.2	-1.7	4.8	1.8	16.3	-2.4	15.6
Other European Union countries	1.4	23.1	6.2	30.7	-2.3	21.8	-3.6	16.0
of which: Sweden	1.3	-2.2	-0.5	-1.4	-2.4	1.8	0.9	0.4
Rest of the world	17.4	10.6	10.3	38.3	-22.5	22.8	-3.8	-3.5
of which: Bermuda	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Brazil	-0.9	0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6
Cayman Islands	1.5	0.0	-0.1	1.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-1.4
China	2.4	1.3	0.0	3.7	0.8	-1.4	-0.3	-0.9
India	-1.4	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-1.9	0.2	0.0	-1.8
Japan	3.3	14.1	-1.7	15.7	1.5	13.1	1.5	16.1
Jersey	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.2
Russia	2.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	-2.3	-0.4	0.0	-2.7
South Korea	-0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	1.7	0.2	1.4
Switzerland	2.5	2.8	1.6	6.9	-2.1	0.1	-2.3	-4.4
Turkey	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
United Kingdom	0.8	-8.7	11.4	3.5	-5.2	1.8	-17.1	-20.6
United States	8.3	3.8	-0.1	12.0	-7.8	0.7	2.1	-4.9
Total	47.5	46.2	21.5	115.1	-33.4	66.8	-5.0	28.4

Note: See Part II of the appendices to this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

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

	2020			2021			2022		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
Euro area issuers	47.7	-5.1	42.5	47.4	-1.3	46.2	10.8	5.1	15.9
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	5.4	-2.3	3.0	26.7	1.9	28.7	-5.5	-3.1	-8.7
Equity securities	-2.1	-0.2	-2.2	4.5	0.1	4.6	-10.0	0.6	-9.4
Investment fund shares/units	7.4	-2.2	5.3	22.3	1.8	24.1	4.5	-3.7	0.7
Long-term debt securities	39.1	-3.7	35.5	11.8	0.7	12.5	17.7	4.5	22.2
Short-term debt securities	3.2	0.9	4.1	8.9	-3.9	5.0	-1.3	3.7	2.4
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	15.0	-0.1	14.9	-5.1	0.0	-5.1	-13.4	0.0	-13.4
Other short-term debt securities	-11.8	0.9	-10.9	14.0	-3.9	10.1	12.1	3.7	15.8
Non-euro area issuers	23.0	75.4	98.4	51.5	17.5	68.9	19.5	-7.0	12.5
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	-1.4	42.7	41.3	1.2	17.6	18.8	5.4	-30.1	-24.7
Equity securities	-1.3	41.6	40.3	1.2	15.3	16.6	0.1	-22.3	-22.3
Investment fund shares/units	-0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.3	2.2	5.3	-7.8	-2.5
Long-term debt securities	5.6	21.1	26.7	32.1	1.5	33.7	27.0	17.5	44.6
Short-term debt securities	18.8	11.6	30.4	18.1	-1.6	16.5	-12.9	5.6	-7.4
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	-0.1	13.4	13.3	6.0	-2.0	4.0	-4.6	3.2	-1.4
Other short-term debt securities	18.9	-1.8	17.1	12.1	0.4	12.5	-8.3	2.4	-5.9
All issuers	70.7	70.2	140.9	98.9	16.2	115.1	30.3	-1.9	28.4
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	4.0	40.4	44.4	27.9	19.5	47.5	-0.2	-33.2	-33.4
Equity securities	-3.4	41.4	38.0	5.7	15.5	21.2	-9.9	-21.7	-31.7
Investment fund shares/units	7.3	-1.0	6.3	22.2	4.1	26.3	9.8	-11.5	-1.7
Long-term debt securities	44.7	17.4	62.1	44.0	2.2	46.2	44.7	22.1	66.8
Short-term debt securities	22.0	12.4	34.4	27.0	-5.5	21.5	-14.2	9.3	-5.0
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	14.9	13.3	28.2	0.9	-2.1	-1.1	-18.1	3.2	-14.9
Other short-term debt securities	7.1	-0.9	6.2	26.1	-3.5	22.6	3.8	6.1	9.9

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Liabilities	28.6	14.5	131.1	166.9	102.6	147.8
General government	-16.0	-12.7	57.1	84.7	30.5	101.1
OATs ^{a)}	13.6	27.3	66.1	-1.5	11.0	112.0
BTANs ^{b)}	-29.0	0.0	0.0			
Other long-term debt securities	0.7	-7.8	-2.8	20.7	30.8	16.7
BTFs ^{c)}	-4.1	-13.4	-10.6	16.5	3.6	2.2
Other short-term debt securities	2.9	-18.9	4.5	49.0	-15.0	-29.9
Monetary financial institutions	26.8	48.3	57.3	48.8	45.3	59.0
Equity securities	2.1	-1.8	0.8	-1.6	1.4	-4.1
Money market fund shares/units	4.8	12.9	4.9	10.2	20.8	3.9
Long-term debt securities	13.3	41.5	50.5	33.5	32.4	59.2
Short-term debt securities	6.5	-4.3	1.1	6.6	-9.3	0.1
Other sectors	17.8	-21.1	16.7	33.5	26.8	-12.4
Equity securities	1.0	-14.1	-1.9	-0.1	23.0	-10.4
Non-money market investment fund shares/units	16.7	-23.2	-12.3	-5.6	6.0	-4.8
Long-term debt securities	-0.8	16.2	31.8	41.0	-4.3	2.4
Short-term debt securities	0.9	0.0	-1.0	-1.8	2.1	0.4

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 investment

Loan and deposit 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		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
MFI assets	107.0	41.4	170.1	111.8	-17.3	-3.9
Long term	0.9	17.1	24.8	11.8	8.8	19.4
Euro	-9.8	13.3	20.3	-0.9	7.2	13.6
Foreign currencies	10.7	3.8	4.5	12.6	1.7	5.8
Short term	106.2	24.3	145.2	100.0	-26.1	-23.3
Euro	38.0	15.5	147.7	32.7	-34.8	-18.9
Foreign currencies	68.2	8.8	-2.4	67.3	8.7	-4.5
MFI liabilities	155.5	96.5	210.9	121.2	48.0	59.7
Long term	3.1	-12.6	-12.8	-20.5	-8.8	9.4
Euro	8.8	-4.0	-20.8	-9.5	-6.6	3.3
Foreign currencies	-5.7	-8.6	8.1	-11.0	-2.2	6.1
Short term	152.4	109.1	223.7	141.7	56.9	50.3
Euro	66.9	104.8	241.7	67.0	51.7	84.3
Foreign currencies	85.6	4.3	-18.0	74.8	5.2	-33.9
Net flows	-48.5	-55.1	-40.9	-9.4	-65.3	-63.6
Euro	-47.5	-72.0	-52.8	-25.6	-72.7	-92.8
Foreign currencies	-1.0	16.9	12.0	16.2	7.4	29.1
Long term	-2.3	29.7	37.6	32.3	17.7	10.0
Short term	-46.3	-84.8	-78.5	-41.7	-83.0	-73.7

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-2021 to end-2022 (direct investment estimated at mixed value) (EUR billions)

	Stocks at end-2021	Balance of payment flows 2022 ^{a)}	Changes attributable to change in exchange rate, market prices and other adjustments ^{b)}				Total variations between the two positions ^{a)}	Stocks at end-2022
			Total	Exchange rate change	Change in market prices	Other adjustments		
	1	2	3				4 = (2 + 3)	5 = (1 + 4)
Direct investment at mixed value^{a)}	513.0	11.0	31.9	6.3	25.1	0.6	43.0	556.0
Abroad	1,347.2	45.6	4.0	5.6	-1.5	-0.1	49.6	1,396.8
Equity capital	1,277.7	63.3	0.4	1.9	-1.5	0.0	63.7	1,341.4
Other transactions (intercompany lending)	69.4	-17.7	3.6	3.7	0.0	-0.1	-14.1	55.4
In France	834.2	34.6	-27.9	-0.7	-26.5	-0.7	6.7	840.8
Equity capital	797.4	50.3	-27.1	0.0	-26.5	-0.6	23.2	820.6
Other transactions (intercompany lending)	36.7	-15.8	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	-16.5	20.2
Portfolio investment	-1,025.0	-119.3	125.7	-2.1	112.3	15.6	6.4	-1,018.6
Foreign securities	2,915.0	28.4	-365.6	13.8	-392.5	13.1	-337.2	2,577.8
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	1,044.2	-33.4	-142.1	11.5	-158.7	5.1	-175.5	868.7
Bonds and notes	1,613.7	66.8	-218.7	7.7	-233.2	6.8	-151.9	1,461.8
Short-term debt securities	257.2	-5.0	-4.8	-5.4	-0.7	1.2	-9.8	247.4
Domestic securities	3,940.1	147.8	-491.4	15.9	-504.8	-2.5	-343.6	3,596.5
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	1,170.4	-15.4	-106.8	-0.1	-106.6	-0.1	-122.2	1,048.1
Bonds and notes	2,467.8	190.4	-385.8	13.7	-397.2	-2.4	-195.5	2,272.3
Short-term debt securities	301.9	-27.2	1.3	2.3	-1.0	0.0	-25.9	276.0
<i>Memorandum item: Treasury securities</i>	<i>1,178.9</i>	<i>114.3</i>	<i>-222.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-222.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-108.5</i>	<i>1,070.4</i>
Financial derivatives^{b)}	-113.1	-40.9	55.9	0.3	55.6	0.0	15.0	-98.1
Assets	869.2	237.4	-17.2	2.4	-19.6	0.0	220.2	1,089.4
Liabilities	982.3	278.2	-73.0	2.2	-75.2	0.0	205.2	1,187.4
Other investment (excluding reserve assets)	-363.5	89.6	-22.8	-23.7	0.0	0.9	66.8	-296.8
Other equity	48.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	50.0
Banque de France	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
General government	47.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	48.2
Currency and deposits	-1,236.1	-31.9	-25.0	-24.9	0.0	-0.1	-56.9	-1,293.0
Banque de France	-176.2	15.3	-5.4	-5.3	0.0	-0.1	9.9	-166.3
General government	-14.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	-12.4
Monetary financial institutions	-1,248.1	-56.6	-21.7	-21.7	0.0	0.0	-78.3	-1,326.4
Other sectors	202.3	7.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	212.1
Loans	790.2	18.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	20.2	810.4
Banque de France	13.7	-3.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-4.0	9.7
General government	-5.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-6.1
Monetary financial institutions	931.2	21.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	958.2
Other sectors	-148.9	1.0	-3.5	-3.5	0.0	0.0	-2.5	-151.4
Trade credits and advances	-25.3	1.3	-1.9	-1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-26.0
Other accounts payable/receivable	117.3	104.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	104.6	221.9
General government	8.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	12.4
Monetary financial institutions	19.2	-5.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-5.0	14.3
Other sectors	89.5	105.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	105.7	195.2
Special drawing rights	-36.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-36.9
Insurance technical reserves	-22.0	-2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-1.2	-23.2
Reserve assets	215.9	1.9	10.3	2.8	7.6	0.0	12.3	228.1
Balance	-772.8	-57.7	201.1	-16.5	200.5	17.1	143.4	-629.3
(% of GDP)	-30.9							-23.8

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^{a)} (Stocks at end of year in EUR billions)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^{b)}	2021 ^{b)}	2022
French direct investment abroad	964.4	961.1	1,066.0	1,164.9	1,218.9	1,201.0	1,271.5	1,279.3	1,268.8	1,347.2	1,396.8
Equity capital	948.5	940.2	1,012.7	1,079.8	1,111.9	1,097.2	1,208.8	1,230.5	1,207.6	1,277.7	1,341.4
Listed companies	55.9	60.0	62.3	76.4	76.0	76.9	106.9	78.1	66.4	93.8	93.9
Unlisted companies and real estate	892.6	880.2	950.4	1,003.4	1,036.0	1,020.3	1,102.0	1,152.5	1,141.2	1,183.9	1,247.5
Other transactions (loans)	16.0	20.8	53.2	85.1	107.0	103.9	62.7	48.8	61.2	69.4	55.4
Foreign direct investment in France	515.7	552.1	576.6	631.4	659.2	683.2	707.2	739.9	776.6	834.2	840.8
Equity capital	470.4	501.9	528.8	576.1	604.0	625.3	646.1	697.1	730.9	797.4	820.6
Listed companies	62.3	80.6	90.4	98.0	104.4	83.7	91.7	116.8	129.0	154.1	128.6
Unlisted companies and real estate	408.1	421.3	438.4	478.2	499.6	541.6	554.4	580.3	601.9	643.3	692.0
Other transactions (deposits)	45.3	50.1	47.8	55.2	55.2	57.8	61.0	42.8	45.6	36.7	20.2
Net direct investment balance	448.7	409.0	489.4	533.5	559.7	517.9	564.4	539.4	492.2	513.0	556.0
Equity capital	478.1	438.3	484.0	503.7	507.9	471.8	562.7	533.4	476.6	480.3	520.8
Listed companies	-6.4	-20.7	-28.1	-21.5	-28.4	-6.9	15.2	-38.7	-62.7	-60.3	-34.8
Unlisted companies and real estate	484.5	459.0	512.0	525.2	536.3	478.7	547.6	572.1	539.3	540.6	555.6
Other transactions (loans-deposits)	-29.3	-29.3	5.4	29.8	51.8	46.1	1.6	6.0	15.6	32.7	35.2

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-2021 were estimated on the basis of stocks at end-2021, direct investment flows in 2022 and exchange rate variations for positions in foreign currencies.

b) Revised data.

5.3 Direct investment from end-2020 to end-2021 at mixed value (EUR billions)

	Stocks at end-2020 ^{a)}	Balance of payment flows 2021 ^{b)}	Changes attributable to change in exchange rate, market prices and other adjustments ^{b)}				Total variations between the two positions ^{b)}	Stocks at end-2021 ^{a)}
			Total	Exchange rate change ^{b)}	Change in market prices ^{b)}	Other adjustments ^{b)}		
French direct investment abroad	1,268.8	37.8	40.6	35.7	15.8	-10.8	78.4	1,347.2
Equity capital	1,207.6	38.6	31.5	32.6	15.8	-16.8	70.1	1,277.7
Listed companies	66.4	-17.3	44.7	1.8	15.8	27.1	27.4	93.8
Unlisted companies and real estate	1,141.2	55.9	-13.2	30.7	0.0	-43.9	42.7	1,183.9
Other transactions (intercompany lending)^{d)}	61.2	-0.9	9.1	3.1	0.0	6.0	8.2	69.4
Foreign direct investment in France	776.6	26.1	31.5	-0.7	44.3	-12.1	57.6	834.2
Equity capital	730.9	40.3	26.2	0.0	44.3	-18.1	66.5	797.4
Listed companies	129.0	5.6	19.5	0.0	37.2	-17.7	25.1	154.1
Unlisted companies and real estate	601.9	34.7	6.7	0.0	7.1	-0.3	41.4	643.3
Other transactions (intercompany borrowing)^{d)}	45.6	-14.2	5.3	-0.7	0.0	6.0	-8.9	36.7
Net position	492.2	11.7	9.1	36.4	-28.5	1.3	20.8	513.0
Equity capital	476.6	-1.6	5.3	32.6	-28.5	1.2	3.7	480.3
Listed companies	-62.7	-22.9	25.2	1.8	-21.4	44.8	2.3	-60.3
Unlisted companies and real estate	539.3	21.2	-19.9	30.7	-7.1	-43.6	1.3	540.6
Other transactions (intercompany lending borrowing)^{d)}	15.6	13.3	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	17.1	32.7

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^{a)} (EUR billions)

	2019	2020 ^{b)}	2021 ^{b)}	2022 ^{c)}	2022 (%)
European Union (27 members)	651.9	647.4	672.5	685.8	49.1
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	605.7	607.1	627.5	643.6	46.1
of which: Belgium	143.6	141.6	139.2	138.7	9.9
Germany	54.1	53.9	57.1	63.5	4.5
Ireland	21.1	22.4	22.3	31.7	2.3
Italy	65.2	71.3	78.3	80.2	5.7
Luxembourg	51.8	54.8	57.6	61.9	4.4
Netherlands	198.9	195.5	201.5	195.0	14.0
Spain	55.9	50.3	55.0	55.5	4.0
Other European Union countries	46.1	40.3	45.0	42.2	3.0
of which: Czech Republic	8.7	8.3	9.9	8.5	0.6
Denmark	5.2	2.3	3.7	2.8	0.2
Poland	17.4	15.6	16.1	15.6	1.1
Romania	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.5	0.4
Sweden	6.2	5.1	6.6	5.9	0.4
Rest of the world	627.4	621.4	674.6	710.9	50.9
of which: Algeria	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.2
Argentina	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.1
Australia	14.4	13.8	11.6	10.8	0.8
Bermuda	14.0	22.4	23.1	35.3	2.5
Brazil	30.9	23.2	25.5	35.0	2.5
Canada	10.4	3.1	5.9	7.0	0.5
China	27.5	29.0	30.7	30.7	2.2
Congo	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.5	0.3
Egypt	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.1	0.2
Hong Kong	8.8	9.2	11.0	5.0	0.4
India	6.1	8.8	16.4	25.0	1.8
Indonesia	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.1
Israel	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	0.3
Japan	18.9	20.0	19.8	16.9	1.2
Jersey	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Kazakhstan	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.1	0.6
Mexico	5.2	5.0	5.4	6.2	0.4
Morocco	10.1	9.4	9.0	8.1	0.6
Nigeria	8.5	7.3	9.1	9.1	0.7
Qatar	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.2
Russia	23.2	18.2	25.3	15.5	1.1
Saudi Arabia	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.2
Singapore	12.0	15.2	10.5	21.6	1.5
South Africa	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	0.2
South Korea	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.1	0.4
Switzerland	40.7	40.6	45.3	39.0	2.8
Thailand	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.5	0.2
Turkey	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.2	0.2
Ukraine	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.1
United Arab Emirates	3.7	5.2	5.5	5.8	0.4
United Kingdom	115.2	117.0	126.5	120.2	8.6
United States	188.5	189.7	205.5	233.0	16.7
Total	1,279.3	1,268.8	1,347.2	1,396.8	100.0

Notes: See Part II of the appendices to 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-2021 and direct investment flows in 2022.

5.5 Stocks of foreign direct investment in France at mixed value by country of residence of the first counterparty^{a)} (EUR billions)

	2019	2020 ^{b)}	2021 ^{b)}	2022 ^{c)}	2022 (%)
European Union (27 members)	431.9	457.6	508.8	524.6	62.4
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	417.8	441.8	494.1	509.0	60.5
of which: Belgium	54.4	51.2	55.0	57.6	6.8
Finland	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.1
Germany	68.9	83.8	101.6	100.8	12.0
Ireland	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.1	0.5
Italy	25.5	23.2	22.5	23.7	2.8
Luxembourg	148.1	147.3	172.4	179.4	21.3
Netherlands	83.5	97.5	97.4	100.5	12.0
Spain	25.8	23.9	30.5	32.5	3.9
Other European Union countries	14.1	15.8	14.7	15.6	1.9
of which: Czech Republic	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1
Denmark	6.5	6.5	5.8	5.8	0.7
Poland	0.3	1.4	2.0	1.9	0.2
Romania	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Sweden	5.7	6.5	5.6	6.7	0.8
Rest of the world	308.0	318.9	325.4	316.2	37.6
of which: Algeria	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
Australia	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.2
Bermuda	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.1
Brazil	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0
British Virgin Islands	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	7.0	6.7	10.3	9.8	1.2
China	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.3
Egypt	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Gabon	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1
Hong Kong	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.3	0.6
Isle of Man	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
India	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Israel	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.2
Japan	11.0	10.8	10.1	10.8	1.3
Jersey	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
Lebanon	3.6	5.9	1.3	1.3	0.2
Mexico	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.1
Morocco	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.2
Qatar	4.2	4.0	3.9	2.6	0.3
Russia	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Singapore	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.2
South Africa	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1
South Korea	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.1
Switzerland	94.0	102.6	113.4	98.4	11.7
Thailand	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
Turkey	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
United Arab Emirates	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	0.3
United Kingdom	91.7	100.9	98.3	103.1	12.3
United States	62.3	54.2	55.0	55.5	6.6
Total	739.9	776.6	834.2	840.8	100.0

Notes: See Part II of the appendices to 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-2021 and direct investment flows in 2022.

5.6 Stocks of French direct investment abroad at mixed value by sector^{a)} (EUR billions)

	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^{b)}	2022 (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0
Mining and quarrying	105.9	92.0	106.3	109.1	7.8
of which: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	94.0	82.3	93.3	102.7	7.4
Manufacturing	380.0	383.8	399.4	397.4	28.5
of which: Food products and beverages	78.4	75.7	80.3	82.1	5.9
Textiles and wearing apparel	10.0	27.8	27.0	22.4	1.6
Wood, paper, printing and reproduction	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.6	0.2
Coke and refined petroleum products	14.9	14.0	14.6	15.5	1.1
Chemicals and chemical products	45.4	43.3	46.6	48.8	3.5
Pharmaceutical products	68.0	57.0	57.7	58.2	4.2
Rubber and plastic products	23.4	18.7	7.1	8.2	0.6
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	17.0	15.7	15.0	14.7	1.1
Computer, electronic and optical products	8.3	11.1	7.6	8.6	0.6
Machinery and equipment	6.5	6.9	8.0	7.9	0.6
Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	36.4	35.6	36.9	35.4	2.5
Other transport equipment	19.8	13.9	16.1	15.3	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	78.3	76.5	84.9	88.5	6.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	9.1	11.3	12.4	10.4	0.7
of which: Water collection, treatment and supply	5.3	8.1	9.1	6.7	0.5
Construction	23.0	22.7	22.7	22.9	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	81.8	77.5	96.1	96.7	6.9
of which: Wholesale trade	36.6	34.4	41.8	42.8	3.1
Retail trade	36.4	35.1	36.7	36.0	2.6
Transportation and storage	13.9	18.7	20.0	22.1	1.6
of which: Land transport and transport via pipelines	2.1	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.1
Water transport	1.2	5.9	6.7	5.9	0.4
Air transport	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	7.5	8.6	9.1	10.7	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	14.0	10.2	9.7	9.4	0.7
Information and communication	85.6	84.3	83.3	86.0	6.2
of which: Motion pictures, video and television programme activities	13.7	14.5	14.9	15.8	1.1
Telecommunications	30.8	28.7	22.6	23.5	1.7
Financial and insurance activities	307.1	315.2	322.8	335.7	24.0
of which: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	172.7	176.2	176.8	166.9	11.9
Holding company activities	46.9	42.1	42.4	47.5	3.4
Insurance	64.6	73.5	76.3	88.8	6.4
Real estate activities^{c)}	93.7	92.0	95.8	95.7	6.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	59.6	66.9	69.4	68.0	4.9
of which: Legal and accounting activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	26.1	30.8	33.0	32.0	2.3
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	16.0	14.7	15.5	16.1	1.2
Scientific research and development	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.1
Advertising and market research	18.5	19.0	19.2	18.6	1.3
Administrative and support service activities	8.8	3.2	6.1	8.3	0.6
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Human health and social work activities	2.9	2.8	6.2	6.0	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other service activities	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Amounts not allocated^{d)}	13.9	11.0	11.0	40.4	2.9
Total	1,279.3	1,268.8	1,347.2	1,396.8	100.0

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) Estimates based on mixed value of stocks at end-2021 and direct investment flows in 2022.

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^{a)} (EUR billions)

	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^{b)}	2022 (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.1
Mining and quarrying	3.6	2.4	4.3	4.7	0.6
of which: Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	211.1	225.2	254.0	221.2	26.3
of which: Food products and beverages	31.2	28.4	23.4	25.2	3.0
Textiles and wearing apparel	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.1	0.5
Wood, paper, printing and reproduction	6.6	7.3	4.5	5.3	0.6
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.2
Chemicals and chemical products	54.4	59.7	66.5	56.3	6.7
Pharmaceutical products	31.2	23.7	23.6	24.0	2.9
Rubber and plastic products	13.8	24.7	38.5	24.5	2.9
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	9.0	9.7	11.3	11.5	1.4
Computer, electronic and optical products	9.3	9.7	11.0	11.1	1.3
Machinery and equipment	3.7	5.6	6.7	6.7	0.8
Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	8.4	11.0	12.7	9.6	1.1
Other transport equipment	-0.7	5.4	4.9	-0.4	0.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.0	0.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1
of which: Water collection, treatment and supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	13.9	15.3	18.3	17.2	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	58.6	60.4	58.5	59.8	7.1
of which: Wholesale trade	36.9	40.4	40.6	41.2	4.9
Retail trade	19.8	18.4	18.2	17.9	2.1
Transportation and storage	11.6	15.4	8.3	14.7	1.7
of which: Land transport and transport via pipelines	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.1
Water transport	2.9	6.7	0.5	1.2	0.1
Air transport	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	5.8	6.5	6.5	12.2	1.5
Accommodation and food service activities	9.8	10.6	11.0	10.7	1.3
Information and communication	27.0	27.7	31.2	35.7	4.2
of which: Motion pictures, video and television programme activities	2.6	3.0	4.0	6.3	0.7
Telecommunications	5.4	4.2	7.0	9.5	1.1
Financial and insurance activities	175.0	183.8	191.5	209.0	24.9
of which: Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	36.2	42.6	43.9	60.3	7.2
Holding company activities	85.3	82.9	85.0	90.0	10.7
Insurance	28.0	28.9	25.4	25.9	3.1
Real estate activities^{c)}	156.1	159.0	171.2	173.4	20.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35.6	34.8	38.7	41.1	4.9
of which: Legal and accounting activities	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.1
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	28.2	27.6	28.1	29.8	3.5
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.9	0.5
Scientific research and development	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.7	0.4
Advertising and market research	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	11.0	13.7	15.6	16.7	2.0
Education	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.2
Human health and social work activities	6.5	7.1	9.6	8.2	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.3	0.5
Other service activities	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1
Amounts not allocated^{d)}	7.9	8.7	7.8	15.1	1.8
Total	739.9	776.6	834.2	840.8	100.0

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

b) Estimates based on mixed value of stocks at end-2021 and direct investment flows in 2022.

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 main groups at mixed value

The top 25 French outward direct investment and investors at end-2022 by investment amount at mixed value

Resident investor groups (in alphabetical order)	Investor group's business activities
AIR LIQUIDE	Chemicals industry
ALSTOM	Transportation
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
CARREFOUR	Agriculture and manufacture of food products
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE	Financial services
DANONE	Agriculture and manufacture of food products
EDF	Electricity and gas production
ENGIE	Electricity and gas production
GROUPE DASSAULT	Aeronautical industry
LVMH	Luxury goods
ORANGE	Telecommunications
PERNOD RICARD	Agriculture and manufacture of food products
RENAULT	Automotive industry
SAINT-GOBAIN	Construction industry
SANOFI	Pharmaceutical industry
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC	Manufacture of electrical equipment
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE	Financial services
SUEZ	Water collection, treatment and supply
TOTALENERGIES	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
UNIBAIL-RODAMCO-WESTFIELD	Commercial real estate
VINCI	Concessions, energy and construction

5.9 Stocks of foreign direct investment in France at mixed value

The top 25 foreign investors at end-2022 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 industry
ALLIANZ	Germany	Insurance
ARCELORMITTAL	Luxembourg	Basic metal production
BANK OF AMERICA	United States	Bank
CELLNEX TELECOM	Spain	Telecommunications
DANAHER	United States	Manufacturing and medical technologies
DEL VECCHIO LEONARDO	Italy	Holding company activities
GENERAL ELECTRIC	United States	Industry
GENERALI	Italy	Insurance
HEIDELBERG CEMENT	Germany	Cement
HSBC	United Kingdom	Financial services
IMMOBILIARIA COLONIAL	Spain	Commercial real estate
JP MORGAN	United States	Financial services
KINGFISHER	United Kingdom	Retail trade
LAFARGEHOLCIM	Switzerland	Cement
MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING COMPANY	Switzerland	Transportation and logistics
MERCEDES-BENZ GROUP	Germany	Automotive industry
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 industry
STELLANTIS	Netherlands	Automotive industry
VOLKSWAGEN AG	Germany	Automotive industry

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

	2020			2021			2022		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
Assets (resident holdings of non-resident securities)	2,062.2	623.6	2,685.7	2,191.0	724.0	2,915.0	1,934.1	643.7	2,577.8
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	525.4	325.8	851.2	624.9	419.3	1,044.2	537.5	331.2	868.7
Equity securities	239.0	259.1	498.1	288.7	336.8	625.5	242.1	269.8	511.9
Investment fund shares/units	286.4	66.7	353.1	336.2	82.5	418.7	295.4	61.4	356.8
Long-term debt securities	1,369.6	227.9	1,597.5	1,372.2	241.4	1,613.7	1,216.4	245.4	1,461.8
Short-term debt securities	167.1	69.9	237.0	193.8	63.3	257.2	180.2	67.1	247.4
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	37.3	60.4	97.7	38.3	56.6	94.8	19.9	54.0	73.9
Other short-term debt securities	129.8	9.5	139.3	155.5	6.8	162.3	160.3	13.1	173.4
Liabilities (non-resident holdings of resident securities)	3,099.2	562.9	3,662.1	3,339.4	600.7	3,940.1	3,059.8	536.6	3,596.5
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	893.5	13.8	907.3	1,157.0	13.4	1,170.4	1,033.4	14.7	1,048.1
Equity securities	702.2	0.0	702.2	928.2	0.0	928.2	816.2	0.0	816.2
Investment fund shares/units	191.3	13.8	205.1	228.8	13.4	242.2	217.2	14.7	231.9
Long-term debt securities	2,033.5	408.7	2,442.2	2,011.8	456.0	2,467.8	1,843.1	429.2	2,272.3
OATs (Treasury bonds)	1,096.9		1,096.9	1,064.1		1,064.1	953.9		953.9
BTANs (annual interest Treasury notes)									
Other notes (BMTNs, ^a EMTNs, ^b , etc.)	936.6	408.7	1,345.3	947.7	456.0	1,403.7	889.2	429.2	1,318.4
Short-term debt securities	172.2	140.4	312.6	170.5	131.3	301.9	183.3	92.7	276.0
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	110.1		110.1	114.8		114.8	116.4		116.4
Other short-term debt securities	62.1	140.4	202.5	55.8	131.3	187.1	66.8	92.7	159.6
Net position	-1,037.1	60.7	-976.4	-1,148.4	123.4	-1,025.0	-1,125.7	107.1	-1,018.6

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)

	2020			2021			2022		
	MFI	Non-MFI	Total	MFI	Non-MFI	Total	MFI	Non-MFI	Total
Euro area issuers	331.2	1,333.5	1,664.6	325.6	1,437.4	1,762.9	292.1	1,253.8	1,546.0
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	53.6	514.0	567.6	59.6	616.3	675.9	38.6	530.7	569.3
Long-term debt securities	190.4	790.6	981.0	177.6	789.1	966.7	157.6	696.1	853.7
Short-term debt securities	87.1	28.9	116.0	88.4	32.0	120.3	95.9	27.1	123.0
Non-euro area issuers	344.1	677.0	1,021.1	389.2	762.9	1,152.1	339.6	692.3	1,031.9
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	96.7	186.9	283.6	127.7	240.6	368.3	89.8	209.6	299.4
Long-term debt securities	187.1	429.5	616.5	182.0	465.0	647.0	178.0	430.1	608.1
Short-term debt securities	60.3	60.7	121.0	79.6	57.2	136.8	71.8	52.5	124.3
All issuers	675.3	2,010.5	2,685.7	714.8	2,200.2	2,915.0	631.7	1,946.1	2,577.8
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	150.3	700.9	851.2	187.3	856.9	1,044.2	128.4	740.3	868.7
Long-term debt securities	377.5	1,220.1	1,597.5	359.5	1,254.1	1,613.7	335.6	1,126.2	1,461.8
Short-term debt securities	147.5	89.5	237.0	168.0	89.2	257.2	167.8	79.6	247.4

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

	2020			2021			2022		
	Euro	Foreign currencies		Euro	Foreign currencies		Euro	Foreign currencies	
		Total	Total		Total	Total			
Stocks	3,099.2	562.9	3,662.1	3,339.4	600.7	3,940.1	3,059.8	536.6	3,596.5
General government	1,339.7	84.2	1,424.0	1,316.1	93.4	1,409.5	1,192.3	66.9	1,259.2
OATs (Treasury bonds)	1,096.9		1,096.9	1,064.1		1,064.1	953.9		953.9
Other long-term debt securities	112.9	29.3	142.2	126.9	42.9	169.9	113.4	44.8	158.1
Treasury notes and bills (BTANs and BTFs)	110.1		110.1	114.8		114.8	116.4		116.4
Other short-term debt securities	19.8	55.0	74.7	10.3	50.4	60.7	8.6	22.1	30.7
Monetary financial institutions	581.9	322.5	904.4	626.2	351.7	977.9	612.0	345.9	957.9
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	111.6	0.2	111.8	152.5	0.2	152.7	139.4	0.2	139.6
Long-term debt securities	433.1	239.2	672.3	434.9	273.7	708.6	422.5	277.1	699.7
Short-term debt securities	37.2	83.1	120.3	38.7	77.8	116.5	50.1	68.5	118.6
Other sectors	1,177.6	156.2	1,333.8	1,397.1	155.6	1,552.7	1,255.6	123.8	1,379.4
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	781.9	13.6	795.5	1,004.5	13.2	1,017.6	894.1	14.5	908.5
Long-term debt securities	390.6	140.2	530.8	385.9	139.4	525.2	353.3	107.3	460.6
Short-term debt securities	5.1	2.4	7.5	6.8	3.1	9.9	8.2	2.0	10.3

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

	2021					2022				
	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	%
European Union (27 members)	698.0	1,074.6	143.7	1,916.2	65.7	586.1	962.4	143.0	1,691.5	65.6
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	675.9	966.7	120.3	1,762.9	60.5	569.3	853.7	123.0	1,546.0	60.0
of which: Austria	2.8	26.9	1.2	30.9	1.1	4.5	19.9	0.9	25.3	1.0
Belgium	18.6	71.6	5.9	96.1	3.3	14.2	49.4	11.0	74.6	2.9
Finland	10.4	20.7	7.6	38.8	1.3	9.1	16.1	6.1	31.3	1.2
Germany	80.4	104.2	18.0	202.7	7.0	59.5	91.0	14.5	165.0	6.4
Greece	0.2	1.4	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.1
Ireland	83.3	46.1	8.8	138.3	4.7	67.0	46.4	7.9	121.3	4.7
Italy	29.0	126.6	22.8	178.3	6.1	24.3	105.4	22.7	152.4	5.9
Luxembourg	341.3	122.7	18.9	482.9	16.6	299.6	116.2	20.1	436.0	16.9
Netherlands	83.5	193.5	15.7	292.7	10.0	63.5	185.5	22.4	271.4	10.5
Portugal	3.6	18.5	0.2	22.2	0.8	3.4	16.5	0.0	19.8	0.8
Spain	22.5	131.5	18.5	172.5	5.9	23.7	122.3	16.1	162.0	6.3
Other European Union countries	22.1	107.9	23.3	153.3	5.3	16.8	108.7	19.9	145.5	5.6
of which: Czech Republic	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
Poland	2.4	4.7	0.0	7.1	0.2	2.4	3.9	0.0	6.3	0.2
Romania	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0
Sweden	10.7	20.6	14.7	46.0	1.6	5.4	20.0	15.8	41.3	1.6
Rest of the world	346.3	539.1	113.5	998.8	34.3	282.6	499.4	104.4	886.3	34.4
of which: Bermuda	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.1
Brazil	2.8	2.3	0.0	5.0	0.2	2.8	2.8	0.0	5.5	0.2
Cayman Islands	11.6	4.5	0.2	16.3	0.6	9.0	3.3	0.0	12.4	0.5
China	12.2	4.1	0.0	16.3	0.6	10.8	2.5	0.1	13.4	0.5
India	13.2	0.4	0.0	13.6	0.5	11.3	0.6	0.0	11.8	0.5
Japan	18.1	30.8	54.9	103.7	3.6	16.8	39.2	50.1	106.0	4.1
Jersey	3.3	5.3	0.2	8.8	0.3	4.1	5.0	0.3	9.4	0.4
Russia	2.9	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
South Korea	5.0	6.6	0.0	11.6	0.4	3.6	10.7	0.3	14.6	0.6
Switzerland	30.9	10.3	2.3	43.5	1.5	24.8	8.9	0.0	33.7	1.3
Turkey	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0
United Kingdom	57.7	115.7	46.3	219.6	7.5	51.5	100.2	29.2	180.9	7.0
United States	159.1	246.0	5.1	410.3	14.1	125.0	213.8	7.9	346.7	13.4
Total	1,044.2	1,613.7	257.2	2,915.0	100.0	868.7	1,461.8	247.4	2,577.8	100.0

Note: See Part II of the appendices to this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

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

	2020			2021			2022		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
Euro area issuers	1,568.0	96.7	1,664.6	1,656.5	106.4	1,762.9	1,444.0	102.0	1,546.0
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	515.5	52.2	567.6	612.7	63.2	675.9	517.0	52.3	569.3
Equity securities	235.0	4.3	239.3	282.3	5.5	287.8	231.8	5.3	237.2
Investment fund shares/units	280.5	47.9	328.4	330.4	57.7	388.1	285.2	47.0	332.1
Long-term debt securities	941.9	39.1	981.0	925.2	41.5	966.7	809.4	44.2	853.7
Short-term debt securities	110.6	5.4	116.0	118.7	1.7	120.3	117.6	5.5	123.0
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	37.3	0.0	37.3	32.2		32.2	18.6	0.0	18.6
Other short-term debt securities	73.3	5.3	78.7	86.4	1.7	88.1	99.0	5.5	104.5
Non-euro area issuers	494.2	526.9	1,021.1	534.5	617.6	1,152.1	490.2	541.7	1,031.9
Equity securities and investment fund shares/units	9.9	273.6	283.6	12.3	356.1	368.3	20.5	278.9	299.4
Equity securities	4.0	254.8	258.9	6.4	331.3	337.7	10.3	264.5	274.7
Investment fund shares/units	5.9	18.8	24.7	5.8	24.8	30.6	10.3	14.4	24.7
Long-term debt securities	427.8	188.8	616.5	447.1	199.9	647.0	406.9	201.2	608.1
Short-term debt securities	56.5	64.5	121.0	75.2	61.7	136.8	62.7	61.7	124.3
Treasury notes maturing in less than 1 year	0.0	60.3	60.4	6.0	56.6	62.6	1.4	54.0	55.4
Other short-term debt securities	56.5	4.2	60.6	69.1	5.1	74.2	61.3	7.6	68.9

5.15 Resident MFIs' loan-deposit positions in euro and foreign currencies, excluding the central bank (EUR billions)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Euro	1,190.5	1,441.6	-251.1	1,219.3	1,542.5	-323.1	1,387.4	1,763.4	-376.0
Vis-à-vis the euro area	634.1	656.4	-22.3	690.5	712.1	-21.7	863.8	845.5	18.3
Vis-à-vis countries outside the euro area	556.4	785.2	-228.8	528.8	830.3	-301.5	523.6	917.9	-394.3
Foreign currencies	823.5	803.6	19.9	883.3	857.8	25.4	907.4	885.4	22.0
Vis-à-vis the euro area	74.0	168.5	-94.5	81.6	172.2	-90.6	85.5	195.0	-109.5
Vis-à-vis countries outside the euro area	749.4	635.1	114.4	801.7	685.7	116.0	821.9	690.4	131.5
Total	2,014.0	2,245.2	-231.3	2,102.6	2,400.3	-297.7	2,294.8	2,648.7	-353.9

5.16 Resident MFIs' loan-deposit positions by counterparty sector, excluding the central bank

(EUR billions)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Interbank	1,125.1	1,270.8	-145.7	1,118.3	1,337.8	-219.5	1,302.8	1,570.4	-267.7
Euro	713.3	875.7	-162.5	694.2	935.7	-241.5	821.2	1,109.5	-288.3
Foreign currencies	411.8	395.1	16.7	424.1	402.1	22.0	481.6	460.9	20.7
Financial and non-financial customers	888.9	974.4	-85.6	984.4	1,062.5	-78.1	992.0	1,078.3	-86.3
Euro	477.2	565.9	-88.7	525.2	606.8	-81.6	566.2	653.8	-87.6
Foreign currencies	411.6	408.5	3.1	459.2	455.7	3.5	425.8	424.5	1.3
Total	2,014.0	2,245.2	-231.3	2,102.6	2,400.3	-297.7	2,294.8	2,648.7	-353.9

5.17 Geographical structure of resident MFIs' loan-deposit positions, excluding the central bank

(EUR billions)

	2020			2021			2022		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
European Union (27 members)	737.7	867.2	-129.5	812.9	930.3	-117.3	991.8	1,098.0	-106.2
Economic and Monetary Union (19 members)	708.1	824.9	-116.8	772.1	884.3	-112.3	949.3	1,040.5	-91.2
of which: Belgium	60.3	49.8	10.5	66.3	49.9	16.3	67.9	46.5	21.4
Germany	137.5	233.9	-96.4	153.9	244.5	-90.6	205.6	265.5	-59.9
Ireland	32.7	51.0	-18.3	47.9	64.6	-16.7	60.0	89.3	-29.3
Italy	187.0	96.3	90.8	203.3	106.2	97.1	255.1	134.6	120.5
Luxembourg	94.9	205.2	-110.3	95.7	211.5	-115.8	130.7	244.7	-114.0
Netherlands	95.4	105.9	-10.5	102.9	117.8	-14.9	105.8	145.5	-39.7
Spain	77.0	54.3	22.7	77.7	59.2	18.5	99.0	83.4	15.5
Other European Union countries	29.6	42.3	-12.6	40.9	46.0	-5.1	42.5	57.5	-15.0
of which: Czech Republic	4.5	1.0	3.5	10.2	2.2	7.9	7.6	1.9	5.6
Poland	7.5	2.0	5.6	8.8	3.5	5.3	11.8	12.8	-1.0
Romania	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	2.1	1.6	0.5
Sweden	2.5	7.6	-5.1	4.7	9.4	-4.7	5.3	11.0	-5.7
Rest of the world	1,276.2	1,378.0	-101.8	1,289.7	1,470.0	-180.3	1,303.0	1,550.7	-247.7
of which: Brazil	7.8	1.0	6.8	8.5	0.7	7.9	9.3	0.6	8.7
China	16.4	27.2	-10.7	14.6	50.4	-35.9	19.6	30.8	-11.2
India	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.9	2.9	-0.1	4.0	3.5	0.5
Japan	226.5	36.2	190.3	194.0	34.0	160.0	191.5	34.7	156.7
Russia	4.6	18.7	-14.2	4.9	18.5	-13.6	4.5	21.4	-16.9
Switzerland	63.8	56.5	7.3	76.3	75.9	0.4	78.9	103.9	-25.0
Turkey	7.5	1.2	6.4	6.8	0.9	5.9	6.5	0.9	5.6
United Kingdom	450.9	659.9	-209.0	398.1	671.6	-273.5	411.3	731.3	-320.0
United States	216.5	331.1	-114.6	288.8	335.1	-46.3	271.2	302.1	-30.9
Offshore financial centres	148.0	140.7	7.2	150.7	169.3	-18.6	135.4	182.6	-47.2
Total	2,014.0	2,245.2	-231.3	2,102.6	2,400.3	-297.7	2,294.8	2,648.7	-353.9

Note: See Part II of the appendices to this report, "Definition of geographical zones".

5.18 Resident MFIs' loan-deposit positions by type of instrument (EUR billions)

	Vis-à-vis the rest of the world			Vis-à-vis countries outside the euro area		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Assets	2,014.0	2,102.6	2,294.8	1,305.9	1,330.6	1,345.5
Deposits	1,050.6	1,058.2	1,222.4	611.0	602.6	677.1
Loans	855.6	938.1	963.8	632.2	665.5	615.7
Other accounts receivable/payable	107.8	106.4	108.6	62.6	62.5	52.7
Liabilities	2,245.2	2,400.3	2,648.7	1,420.3	1,516.0	1,608.3
Deposits	2,149.1	2,306.2	2,548.8	1,385.5	1,474.6	1,549.2
Borrowing	8.4	6.9	5.6	7.7	6.6	5.1
Other accounts receivable/payable	87.7	87.1	94.3	27.1	34.8	54.0
Net position	-231.3	-297.7	-353.9	-114.4	-185.4	-262.8
Deposits	-1,098.6	-1,248.1	-1,326.4	-774.5	-871.9	-872.1
Lending-borrowing	847.1	931.2	958.2	624.5	658.9	610.5
Other accounts receivable/payable	20.1	19.2	14.3	35.5	27.6	-1.2

5.19 The Banque de France's international investment position vis-à-vis non-residents, excluding banknotes and coins (EUR billions)

	Stocks at end of year			Change 2022
	2020	2021	2022	
Assets	575.9	619.3	553.9	-65.4
Proprietary portfolio of the Banque de France^{a)}	179.4	202.9	178.8	-24.1
Securities issued by euro area residents outside France	111.4	107.3	88.1	-19.3
Euro	111.3	107.1	87.6	-19.5
Foreign currencies	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Securities issued by non-euro area residents	68.0	95.6	90.7	-4.9
Euro	8.8	37.4	34.2	-3.2
Foreign currencies	59.2	58.2	56.5	-1.6
Claims on the Eurosystem (TARGET2)	58.3	25.8	0.0	-25.8
Other claims	53.4	68.9	49.8	-19.1
Other claims on euro area residents outside France	0.4	4.7	7.1	2.4
Euro	0.4	4.6	7.1	2.5
Foreign currencies	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Other claims on non-euro area residents outside France	43.2	54.2	32.5	-21.6
Euro	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Foreign currencies	43.1	54.0	32.4	-21.6
Claim on the ECB for transferred reserve assets	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0
Equity in the ECB	1.6	1.8	1.9	0.2
Banknotes	101.8	105.8	97.2	-8.5
Reserve assets	183.0	215.9	228.1	12.3
Liabilities	330.4	385.1	330.6	-54.5
Liabilities toward the ESCB (TARGET2)	0.0	0.0	14.5	14.5
Allocation of special drawing rights^{b)}	11.9	36.4	36.9	0.5
Deposits of foreign institutional customers	170.9	194.9	132.2	-62.7
Euro	50.8	76.4	49.3	-27.1
Foreign currencies	120.1	118.5	83.0	-35.5
Banknotes	147.5	153.7	147.0	-6.8
Net position	245.5	234.2	223.3	-10.9
<i>of which: International investment position excluding reserve assets</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>-23.2</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 BPM6.

5.20 General government sector assets and liabilities (excluding credit insurance) vis-à-vis non-residents (EUR billions)

	Position at end of year		
	2020	2021	2022
Assets	105.3	114.0	117.6
Euro	82.1	90.4	93.0
Foreign currencies	23.3	23.5	24.7
<i>of which equity in international organisations</i>	46.9	47.0	48.2
Long-term assets	105.0	113.7	117.3
Short-term assets	0.4	0.3	0.3
Liabilities	71.5	78.3	75.5
Euro	71.5	78.3	75.5
Foreign currencies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term liabilities	54.0	58.4	58.5
Short-term liabilities	17.5	19.9	17.0
Net position	33.8	35.7	42.1
Euro	10.6	12.1	17.4
Foreign currencies	23.3	23.5	24.7

5.21 Loan-deposit positions (excluding trade credits) of other sectors (EUR billions)

	Stocks at end of year								
	2020			2021			2022		
	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total	Euro	Foreign currencies	Total
Assets	213.9	68.3	282.2	309.6	71.3	380.9	379.7	88.7	468.3
Financial sector ^{a)}	39.0	36.0	75.0	64.6	42.2	106.8	61.1	56.1	117.1
Non-financial sector ^{b)}	175.0	32.3	207.2	245.0	29.1	274.1	318.6	32.6	351.2
Liabilities	170.0	41.1	211.1	201.6	58.4	260.0	173.2	62.4	235.6
Financial sector ^{a)}	74.5	26.1	100.6	104.6	45.4	150.0	70.2	48.7	118.9
Non-financial sector ^{b)}	95.5	15.0	110.5	97.0	13.0	110.0	103.0	13.6	116.6
Net position	43.9	27.2	71.1	108.0	12.9	120.9	206.4	26.3	232.7

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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