

## Balance of payments – France • March and first quarter 2019

### Slight deterioration of the current account in the first quarter

In the first quarter, the current account balance stood at -1.3 billion euros (seasonally and working-day adjusted data), following -0.3 billion in the previous quarter. The balance of goods and services deteriorated (-4.6 billion, after -1.4 billion), while the surplus of primary and secondary incomes increased (3.3 billion, after 1.2 billion).

On a year-on-year basis, the current account deficit was significantly lower than that observed in 2017 (-9.8 billion, compared to -13.1 billion).

In March, the current account balance deteriorated slightly (-1.3 billion, after -0.6 billion in February). This evolution resulted from a widening of the deficit in goods, while the surplus in services balance improved.

#### Current account and GDP

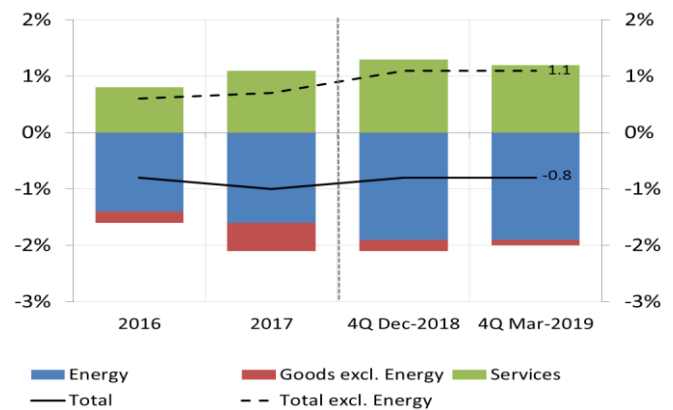
(in EUR billions and in % of GDP, cumulated figures for the four-quarter period  
sources : Banque de France – DGSEI ; ECB for external data)

	2018-Q4		2019-Q1 (*)	
	Amount	% GDP	Amount	% GDP
<b>France</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Germany	246.2	7.3		
Spain	11.3	0.9		
Italy	43.2	2.5		
United Kingdom	-80.3	-3.4		

(\*) Cumulated figures for the four-quarter period

#### Goods and services

(Cumulated figures for the four-quarter period, Percentage of GDP)



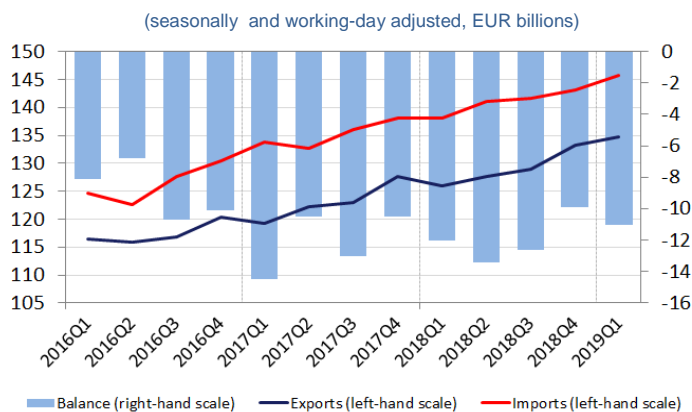
#### Current account

(EUR billions)	Mar-19 (a)	2018-Q4 (a)	2019-Q1 (a)	Cum. Fig. 4 quarter period (a)	2017 (b)	Cum. Fig. 4 quarter period / 2017
<b>Current account (seasonally and working-day adjusted)</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	↑
Goods (1)	-4.5	-9.9	-11.0	-46.8	-48.2	↑
Energy	-4.2	-10.5	-10.9	-44.6	-37.1	↓
Goods excl. Energy	-0.3	0.6	0.0	-2.3	-11.0	↑
Services	2.1	8.4	6.3	27.6	26.4	↑
Travel	0.8	3.3	3.1	14.2	17.0	↓
Transport services	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-2.7	-2.0	↓
Professional and management consulting services, Research and development and Technical services, trade- related and other business services	0.5	2.3	1.5	7.8	3.4	↑
Other services (2)	0.9	3.1	2.5	8.3	8.0	→
Primary and secondary income (3)	1.1	1.2	3.3	9.4	8.6	↑

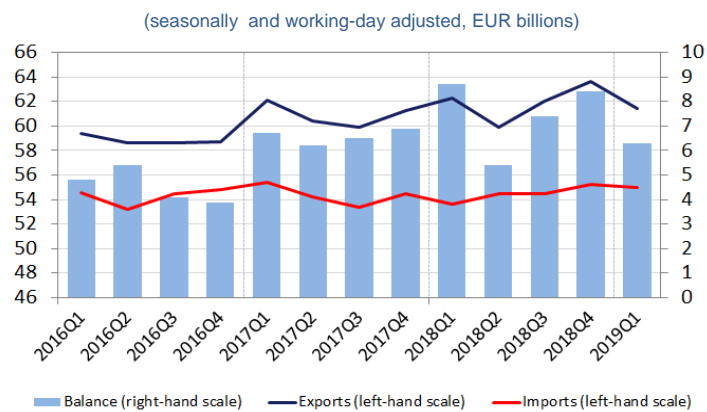
(a) Provisional data (b) Annual report 2017 data  
(1) to (3) See methodological notes on page 2.

Source and production : BANQUE DE FRANCE – DGSEI

## Goods



## Services



## Capital account and financial account

(EUR billions)	Mar-19 (a)	2018-Q4 (a)	2019-Q1 (a)	Cum. Fig. 4 quarter period (a)	2017 (b)
<b>Capital Account (brut)</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Financial account (not adjusted)</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-40.7</b>	<b>-66.3</b>	<b>-31.9</b>
Direct investment	-1.0	1.7	-3.6	0.2	7.4
- Abroad	3.1	39.4	8.4	70.7	49.8
- In France	4.1	37.7	12.0	70.5	42.4
Portfolio investment	-22.2	18.3	22.8	11.3	19.9
- Assets	-16.5	-28.1	49.3	26.6	47.9
- Liabilities	5.6	-46.4	26.5	15.4	28.0
Financial derivatives	-5.4	-5.8	-9.7	-24.0	-1.2
Loans and deposits (4)	11.4	-12.8	-49.5	-59.8	-54.9
Reserve assets	-0.2	1.5	-0.8	6.1	-3.0

(a) Provisional data (b) Annual report 2017 data  
(4) See methodological notes on page 2

## Methodological notes relating to page 1 and page 2 tables

(1) Data on trade in goods are FOB-FOB values, which means without cost, insurance and freight. The latter expenditure is recorded in the services item. Exchanges of goods include general merchandise as published by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DGDDI) on one side, merchanting and methodological adjustments calculated by the Banque de France, on the other side. It ensures the comparability of French balance of payments with those of other countries and its conformity with the international standards set by International Monetary Fund. The key underlying concept in balance of payments is the economic ownership (as for the national accounts).

(2) Services other than travel (tourism and professional travels), transport services, professional and management consulting services, R&D and development and technical services, trade-related and other business services include manufacturing, maintenance and repair, construction, insurance and pension services, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunication, computer and information services, personal, cultural and recreational services and government goods and services.

(3) Income includes primary and secondary incomes. Primary income refers to the flows received by economic agents for their participation in the production process ("compensation of employees") or for the provision of financial assets ("investment income") or for the rental of natural resources ("rent"). Taxes and subsidies on products and production are also included in primary 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 another non-produced asset without receiving something of economic value in exchange.

(4) The "other investment" (loans and deposits) 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.

On the Banque de France website a detailed [methodological note on balance of payments and international investment position](#) can be found. Highlights on specific topics are also available:

- [foreign direct investments \(English and French\)](#),
- [remittances \(French\)](#),
- [international tourism in France \(French\)](#),
- [international banking activity \(English and French\)](#),
- [banks foreign establishment \(French\)](#),
- [net foreign assets \(English and French\)](#).

