

National accounts switch to 2020 benchmark revision

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Table of contents

1	GDP revised slightly downwards, while GNI revised upwards.....	5
1.1	The main benchmark revision factors.....	7
1.1.1	Recalibration on structural corporations data.....	7
1.1.2	Recalibration on the balance of payments.....	7
1.1.3	Inclusion of the latest two housing surveys.....	8
1.1.4	A new estimation of research and development.....	8
1.1.5	Benchmark revision of the production activities that are hidden.....	8
1.1.6	Reestimation of social action.....	8
1.1.7	Integration of certain activities in the general government sector.....	9
1.1.8	Change in scope for the financial sector and the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH).....	9
1.1.9	Reclassification of certain subsidies.....	9
1.2	The benchmark revision of the gross value added.....	10
1.2.1	The gross value added of non-financial corporations is significantly revised downwards by €43.5 billion.....	10
1.2.2	The gross value added of financial enterprises is revised downwards by €1.6 billion.....	10
1.2.3	The gross value added of general government is revised upwards by €13.8 billion.....	11
1.2.4	The gross value added of pure households is revised upwards of €10.6 billion.....	11
1.2.5	The gross value added of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) is revised upwards by €2.3 billion.....	11
1.3	The benchmark revision of the balance of taxes and subsidies on products.....	12
2	The table of input-output.....	12
2.1	The balancing of supply and use of the national economy.....	12
2.2	The consumption expenditure.....	13
2.2.1	The household consumption expenditure.....	13
2.2.2	General government consumption expenditure.....	14
2.2.3	NPISH consumption expenditure.....	15
2.3	The investment.....	16
2.4	The international trade.....	18
2.5	The production account of homogeneous branches.....	20
2.5.1	The update of the Intermediate Input Table (IIT).....	20
2.5.2	The production account of homogeneous branches.....	23
3	The institutional sector accounts.....	24
3.1	The non-financial corporations account.....	24

3.2	The financial enterprises account	29
3.3	The general government account	30
3.4	The households account.....	33
3.4.1	The household savings rate is slightly revised downwards.....	33
3.4.2	The purchasing power of households is similar between the two benchmarks.....	37
3.5	The rest of the world account	38
3.6	The Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households account (NPISH)	40
4	The employment account, hours worked, and productivity.....	40
4.1	The structure employment by institutional sectors slightly revised.....	41
4.2	Revision of employees downwards in market services and upwards in non-market services.	42
4.3	Upward revision of total employment in full-time equivalents.....	42
4.4	Low downward revision of hours worked in the 2020 benchmark	44
5	Annexes	46
5.1	Links.....	46
5.2	List of abbreviations and acronyms.....	46

2020 benchmark revision of the national accounts

Each year, at the end of May, Insee disseminates updated macroeconomic data from the national accounts for the past three years (2021, 2022, and 2023) to account for new information received since the previous year. In May 2024, the national accounts will change their "benchmark" year to 2020. This benchmark revision allows for the recalibration of the entire series of national accounts using better sources and the modification of certain methods to better describe the functioning of the economy. In 2024, the vast majority of European Union countries will change their benchmark in accordance with the recommendations of Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Commission. Member countries coordinate to change the benchmark revision in the same year on a five-year cycle; most European countries will publish their benchmark revision accounts in September.

While the concepts remain unchanged compared to the 2014 benchmark, this new benchmark includes a nearly systematic review of the methods and sources used. The transition to the 2020 benchmark also provided an opportunity to enhance European comparability, particularly through methodological changes aimed at improving the measurement of research and development activities and software production. Additionally, modifications were made in the recording of certain taxes, tax credits, and subsidies. Finally, the scope of the different institutional sectors has also been adjusted to better reflect the split between market and non-market activities, as well as the developments in the financial sector.

This document provides a detailed account of the contributions of the 2020 benchmark and show their impact on the accounts by comparing the data from this new benchmark with those from the previous one (2014 benchmark). The analyses conducted to incorporate new sources and methods were performed for the years 2019 and 2020, allowing for the avoidance of excessive dependence on the particularities of the year 2020 due to the health crisis. Comparisons for the year 2019 are favored in this document. Hereafter, the term "revision" refers to the difference between the 2020 and 2014 benchmark. As with each annual accounts publication, the most recent years are revised by integrating new data sources; these revisions are presented in a specific revision note [► [Révisions des évolutions sur la période 2020-2023](#)]..

Each benchmark revision in France results in a back-calculation of the national accounts from 1949 onwards. A comparison of long-term series in both the old and new benchmark will be presented for some major aggregates and economic ratios.

This methodological note is structured as follows:

- The first part presents the main benchmark revisions affecting the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- The second part details the benchmark revisions introduced in the input-output table, which describes the production processes and the uses of goods and services.
- The third part discusses the benchmark revisions made in the sector accounts, which describe the transactions between major categories of economic agents.

1 GDP revised slightly downwards, while GNI revised upwards

The GDP, which measures economic activity within the national territory, amounts to €2,432.2 billion (2019, in value) compared to €2,437.6 billion in the 2014 benchmark, representing a slight decrease of 0.2%. In France, GDP is estimated from the sum of the gross value added generated by each institutional sector, to which product taxes (including value-added tax) are added, and from which product subsidies are subtracted. The downward benchmark revision of GDP is primarily due to a decrease in value added (€-18.6 billion), mainly driven by non-financial corporations, while the balance of taxes and subsidies on products is revised upward (€+13.2 billion) [► [Table 1-1](#)].

Gross National Income (GNI) in 2019 is increased by €14.9 billion compared to the 2014 benchmark. This increase mainly results from the upward benchmark revision of primary income received from the rest of the world, net of payments (€+20.3 billion compared to the 2014 benchmark), partially offset by the downward revision of GDP.

Table 1-1 : From value added to GNI via GDP - 2019, in euros (billion)

	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Revision
Gross value added	2 169.3	2 150.7	-18.6
Taxes on products	291.9	294.3	2.4
Subsidies on products	-23.5	-12.8	10.8
GDP : Gross Domestic Product	2 437.6	2 432.2	-5.4
Balance of the primary incomes with the rest of the world	52.3	72.6	20.3
GNI : Gross national income	2 489.9	2 504.8	14.9

Source : Insee, national accounts

The slight downward benchmark revision of GDP is reflected in the various components of demand [► [Table 1-2](#)]. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and changes in inventories are decreased by €27.1 billion and €6.8 billion, respectively. In contrast, final consumption expenditures are revised upward by €20.9 billion, mainly due to increased public administration spending (€+11.8 billion). Finally, the external trade deficit is reduced: the balance stands at €-15.8 billion, representing a benchmark revision of €+7.5 billion.

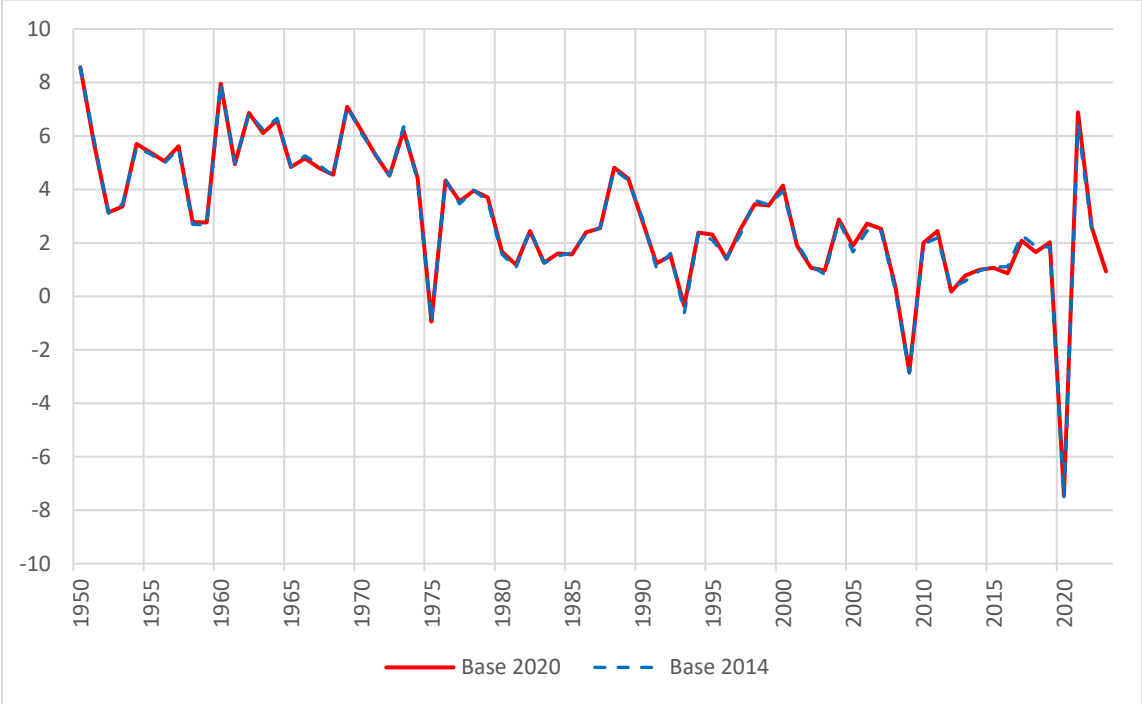
Table 1-2 : The final expenditure – 2019, in euros (billion)

	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Revision
GDP : Gross Domestic Product	2 437.6	2 432.2	-5.4
Final consumption expenditure of private households	1 256.7	1 262.5	5.8
Final consumption expenditure of the government	560.3	572.0	11.8
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	50.1	53.4	3.4
Gross capital formation (GFCF)	572.3	545.2	-27.1
Change in inventories s	21.6	14.8	-6.8
Balance of exports and imports	-23.3	-15.8	+7.5

Source : Insee, national accounts

The changes in GDP volume are only slightly revised between the 2014 and 2020 benchmark. The most significant modifications concern a few years towards the end of the period [► [Figure 1-1](#)] : the methodological note [► [Fiche 17](#)] provides details on the impacts of the back-calculation process on the revisions.

Figure 1-1 : Evolution of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in volume (in %)



Source : Insee, national accounts

1.1 The main benchmark revision factors

The revisions of the main aggregates of the national accounts between the 2014 benchmark and the 2020 benchmark result from numerous improvements in sources and methods. The main factors for the revisions of GDP are briefly explained below, with references to more detailed methodological notes [[► Table 1-3](#)]. Other improvements, although neutral on GDP, can have significant consequences on other macroeconomic aggregates. These are presented in the following two sections

Table 1-3 : Breakdown of revisions to value added, GDP and GNI between benchmark 2020 and benchmark 2014 - 2019, in euros (billion)

	Gross value added	Taxes - Subsidies on products	GDP	Balance of the primary incomes with the rest of the world	GNI
Revision	-18.6	13.2	-5.4	20.3	14.9
Recalibration on Esane data	-11.1		-11.1		-11.1
Recalibration on the balance of payments				20.3	20.3
Inclusion of the 2020 housing survey	15.9		15.9		15.9
New estimation of research and development	-8.6		-8.6		-8.6
New estimation of illegal activities	-7.7		-7.7		-7.7
Reestimation of social action	-3.3		-3.3		-3.3
Perimeter of the general government	1.6	3.0	4.6		4.6
Inclusion of the 2018 survey on associations	4.6		4.6		4.6
Reclassification of certain subsidies (CSPE)	-8.1	8.1	0.0		0.0
Other	-1.9	2.1	0.2		0.2

Source : Insee, national accounts

1.1.1 Recalibration on structural corporations data

The switch to the 2020 benchmark provided an opportunity to recalibrate the level of structural corporations data supplied by the Esane system (Élaboration des statistiques annuelles d'entreprises). During the benchmark period, to avoid any break in the series, national accounts use the changes in Esane data. While this method has the advantage of accurately measuring changes, it can also lead to a discrepancy between the level of source data and that of the national accounts. This is particularly true since the last level recalibration on structural company statistics data was done on the 2010 benchmark, as the 2014 benchmark did not address this issue. Since 2010, Esane has incorporated numerous methodological changes, as well as changes in scope, notably a better coverage of the field of foreign corporations. This recalibration on Esane results in a benchmark revision of the gross value added of non-financial enterprises by €-11.1 billion [[► Fiche2](#)], and it also affects the gross value added of financial corporations, but to a lesser extent.

1.1.2 Recalibration on the balance of payments

During the switch to the 2014 benchmark, significant work was done to enable the reconciliation of the estimates of the current account balance in national accounts and in the balance of payments. For the 2020 benchmark, this work was further deepened by seeking convergence on each aggregate of the balance of payments, i.e., the detailed components of exports and imports, as well as property income [[► Fiche 11](#)]. These modifications do not affect the level of GDP, but they result in a

benchmark revision of the external trade balance (€+7.5 billion), a rebalancing of resources and uses for all products, and a benchmark revision of property income received and paid to the rest of the world. The balance of primary income received (net of those paid) from the rest of the world is revised by €+20.3 billion between the two benchmarks to align with the balance of payments.

However, convergence cannot be assured outside the benchmarks years as, for a given year, the final version of the balance of payments is prepared after the final accounting of the national accounts. This timing discrepancy is likely to cause differences during the benchmark period, as the national accounts only revise their final account at the time of a benchmark change to avoid breaking series continuity.

1.1.3 Inclusion of the latest two housing surveys

Household consumption expenditures are re-evaluated in level by utilizing several data sources. The main benchmark revision is related to the inclusion of the latest two housing surveys (2013 and 2020), which allow for the re-evaluation of actual and imputed rents. In the 2014 benchmark, the rent levels were based on data from the 2006 housing survey. Indeed, the 2013 housing survey data, which had significant revisions, were released too late to be included in the 2014 benchmark. Thus, the 2020 benchmark introduces a benchmark revision based on both the 2013 and 2020 housing surveys. In total, household consumption expenditure on actual and imputed rents is revised by €+15.9 billion [[► informations du SDES](#)].

1.1.4 A new estimation of research and development

Although the switch to the 2020 benchmark does not involve any conceptual innovations, with the national accounts remaining in compliance with the European regulation ESA 2010, certain estimation methods have nonetheless been revised to take into account the latest European recommendations aimed at improving comparability between countries. The methodological change with the greatest impact on the national accounts concerns the estimates of production and investment in research and development (R&D). A better distinction between R&D activities and those related to software development leads to a downward benchmark revision of the production for own final use in R&D, resulting in a GDP benchmark revision of €-8.6 billion [[► Fiche 14](#)].

1.1.5 Benchmark revision of the production activities that are hidden

The improvement of national accounts also involves the use of estimation methods to better describe certain economic phenomena. Thus, the exploitation by Insee of a detailed database from the General Directorate of Public Finance (DGFIP) on tax adjustments and the implementation of innovative estimation tools have made it possible to improve the understanding of the production activities of businesses (declared) that are hidden. This analysis, published in detail by Insee, leads to a lower contribution of hidden activity to GDP in the 2020 benchmark (€-7.7 billion) [[► Fiche 1](#)].

1.1.6 Reestimation of social action

The estimation method for social action, including childcare and home help, has also been revised. This leads to a better distribution of home help services by activity, distinguishing between those that fall under social action and those that fall under cleaning services or household employment activities. This new method reduces the gross value added of home help services for vulnerable people in the 2020 benchmark and results in a decrease in GDP of €3.3 billion.

Furthermore, the allocation between institutional sectors has been revised to account for the development of private nurseries and private providers for home help. This reallocation between

institutional sectors leads to an increase of €5.0 billion in the gross value added of social action services provided by non-financial corporations, alongside a decrease of €2.0 billion in the gross value added by public administrations and a decrease of €6.3 billion in the gross value added by households' own final use.

1.1.7 Integration of certain activities in the general government sector

The benchmark changes are also an opportunity to update the scope of various institutional sectors to better reflect economic developments and to follow European recommendations, particularly regarding the scope of general government. Thus, the revenues and expenditures of general government are modified with the complete integration of public broadcasting activities and SNCF Réseau into public administrations, with no effects on public debt and deficit, as these were already accounted for in the 2014 benchmark. The additional public service retirement establishment (Etablissement de retraite additionnelle de la fonction publique, ERAFP) was considered part of social security administrations in the 2014 benchmark, but after analysis in collaboration with the Bank of France, Insee considers that ERAFP is engaged in a pension fund activity operating on a capitalization principle (the assets accumulated by ERAFP correspond to pension liabilities towards contributors), rather than redistribution. Furthermore, ERAFP has decision-making autonomy in the exercise of this activity, so it has been reclassified among financial enterprises [► [Fiche 6](#)].

1.1.8 Change in scope for the financial sector and the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)

Other changes in scope and field coverage were also implemented during the 2020 benchmark. In particular, Insee, in collaboration with the Bank of France, adopted new criteria to define holding corporations that are part of the financial sector [► [Fiche 3](#)]. Finally, the use of the 2018 survey on associations has helped improve the coverage of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH), with an impact of €+4.6 billion on GDP PIB [► [Fiche 12](#)].

1.1.9 Reclassification of certain subsidies

The switch to the 2020 benchmark has allowed for the reclassification of certain subsidies to comply with the latest European recommendations on recording certain public energy policies. In particular, subsidies granted under the public energy service charge scheme have been reclassified as production subsidies (€+8.1 billion) rather than product subsidies. These subsidies do not concern all electricity producers. They are not a measure to generally lower prices but aim to reduce production costs for specific producers.

1.2 The benchmark revision of the gross value added

The gross value added of the entire economy decreases by €18.6 billion. This decline is largely driven by non-financial corporations (€-30.9 billion), partially offset by an increase in the gross value added of other institutional sectors, particularly general government (€+13.8 billion) [► [Table 1-4](#)]. Part of these movements can be explained by the reclassification of SNCF Réseau and public broadcasting into the general government sector.

Table 1-4 : Benchmark revision of gross value added in institutional sectors - 2019, in euros (billion)

Institutional sector	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Revision In level	Revision In %
Non-financial corporation	1 274.0	1 243.1	-30.9	-2.4
Financial enterprises	91.6	90.0	-1.6	-1.7
General government	387.3	401.0	13.8	3.6
Households	376.8	374.8	-2.0	-0.5
<i>Of which unincorporated enterprises</i>	<i>136.2</i>	<i>123.6</i>	<i>-12.6</i>	<i>-9.3</i>
<i>Of which households excluding unincorporated enterprises</i>	<i>240.6</i>	<i>251.2</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>
NPISH	37.7	40.0	2.3	6.1
Total of institutionnal sectors	2 169.3	2 150.7	-18.6	-0.9
Taxes -Subsidies on products	268.4	281.5	13.2	4.9
GDP	2 437.6	2 432.2	-5.4	-0.2

Source : Insee, national accounts

1.2.1 The gross value added of non-financial corporations is significantly revised downwards by €43.5 billion

For non-financial corporations and unincorporated enterprises (SNFEI), the downward benchmark revision of gross value added (€-43.5 billion, or -2.9%) is mainly due to four factors. Firstly, the adjustment of structural business statistics at the source (Esane system, Development of annual business statistics) implies a decrease in gross value added of €11.1 billion [► [Fiche 2](#)]. Secondly, the estimation of production in research and development has been revised to take into account European recommendations [► [Fiche 14](#)], primarily to avoid double counting between R&D activities outside software development and those related to software development. A better allocation of R&D among institutional sectors has also been implemented. This results in a downward benchmark revision of gross value added for non-financial enterprises by €12.6 billion. A new estimation of the production activities of declared enterprises that are hidden results in a decrease in gross value added of SNFEI by €7.7 billion [► [Fiche 1](#)]. Finally, SNCF Réseau and public broadcasting are leaving the SNFEI scope to join the general government sector: this scope change leads to a downward benchmark revision of gross value added by €8.0 billion. Other source updates in the transition to non-financial enterprise accounts explain the rest of the revisions.

1.2.2 The gross value added of financial enterprises is revised downwards by €1.6 billion

The gross value added of financial enterprises is slightly revised downwards by €1.6 billion in the 2020 benchmark. This small-scale benchmark revision results from multiple changes that almost cancel each other out. On the one hand, following European recommendations, the method of estimating financial intermediation services (FISIM) has been revised [► [Fiche 5](#)], leading to a decrease in gross value added of €6.3 billion.

Conversely, several adjustments based on source data have an upward impact on gross value added. The gross value added of financial auxiliaries is revised by €+0.3 billion; the gross value added of insurance is revised by €+1.2 billion, mainly due to the calculation of life insurers' production [► [Fiche 4](#)]. Finally, the margins realized during the trading of financial assets are taken into account in the 2020 benchmark, whereas they were not evaluated in the 2014 benchmark, resulting in an increase of €1.4 billion in the gross value added of financial enterprises. Other revisions have smaller impacts on the gross value added of financial enterprises, such as the benchmark revision of the R&D estimate [► [Fiche 14](#)], adjustments based on data from the Banque de France for the estimation of leasing, as well as a new classification algorithm to identify holding corporations (financial enterprises) and head offices within groups [► [Fiche 3](#)].

1.2.3 The gross value added of general government is revised upwards by €13.8 billion

The gross value added of general government is revised upwards by €13.8 billion, mainly due to a change in the scope of general government, which now includes SNCF Réseau (€+7.1 billion) and public broadcasting (€+3.1 billion) [► [Fiche 6](#)]. The benchmark revision of the R&D estimate leads to an upward benchmark revision (€+3.8 billion) of the gross value added of general government, mainly due to a better allocation of R&D activities between general government and non-financial corporations [► [Fiche 14](#)].

Another modification in the scope of general government is worth noting, although it has little impact on the gross value added of general government: the ERAFP (Public Service Additional Pension Establishment) leaves the scope of general government to be classified within pension funds, an institutional sub-sector of financial enterprises that will be introduced for the first time in France in the 2020 benchmark [► [Fiche 3](#)].

1.2.4 The gross value added of pure households is revised upwards of €10.6 billion

The upward benchmark revision of the gross value added of pure households (€+10.6 billion), meaning excluding owners of individual enterprises, mainly results from the new estimate of household housing service production – actual and imputed rents (€+15.9 billion) – derived from the new housing survey 2020, in line with the housing satellite account [► [informations du SDES](#)].

This increase is partly offset by a re-estimation of household production related to domestic employment: domestic services (€+1.5 billion) and home care for vulnerable people (€-6.3 billion), particularly due to the distinction between service provision and domestic employment.

1.2.5 The gross value added of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) is revised upwards by €2.3 billion

The gross value added of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) is revised upwards by €2.3 billion due to better coverage of its scope through the use of the Associations survey [► [Fiche 12](#)]. This survey has allowed for a better definition of the institutional sector of certain associations at the boundary between NPISH and non-financial corporations. Thus, some associations in the recreational or leisure fields, interest groups, and socio-cultural associations (community centers, etc.) have been added to the NPISH.

1.3 The benchmark revision of the balance of taxes and subsidies on products

Taxes less subsidies on products are revised upwards by €13.2 billion, mainly due to the downward benchmark revision of subsidies on products. The contribution to the public energy service (CSPE) is reclassified as a production subsidy (€-8.1 billion). This change in the treatment of the CSPE does not affect the gross operating surplus (GOS) of non-financial corporations, but it lowers the gross value added at basic prices. Consequently, this has a denominator effect, increasing the profit margin rate of non-financial corporations compared to the 2014 benchmark.

The reclassification of SNCF Réseau as a public administration results in the reclassification of subsidies on products received by SNCF Réseau as current transfers (€-3.0 billion). At the same time, taxes on products are revised upwards by €2 billion due to various reclassifications, including the CSG and CRDS on games and bets, and taxes on pharmaceutical products; as well as the inclusion of the Social Rental Housing Guarantee Fund (CGLLS) within the scope of general government.

2 The table of input-output

2.1 The balancing of supply and use of the national economy

The benchmark revision of sources and methods is reflected in the three approaches to GDP: production, demand, and income. Indeed, GDP can be approached from three perspectives:

- The sum of value added of the different branches of economic activity: what they have produced, reduced by what they have consumed to produce;
- The sum of activity incomes;
- The final demand for goods and services (final consumption, investment, exports).

The data sources used to estimate final uses have been updated. In particular, an almost systematic review of data sources on household consumption expenditures was conducted at a detailed level for about four hundred products [[► Fiche 9](#) et [notes consommation ménages](#)]. While household consumption expenditures were revised by only €+5.8 billion, larger discrepancies were observed for certain products: an increase in household consumption in real estate and construction services, but a decrease in agri-food products and trade. However, the overall structure of household consumption expenditures is little revised. General government consumption expenditures are significantly revised upwards (€+11.8 billion), driven by collective consumption, mainly due to the integration of public broadcasting and SNCF Réseau into general government, which translates into increased public administration expenditures on programming and broadcasting, warehousing services, and auxiliary transport services [[► Table 2-1](#)].

At the same time, following the alignment of national accounting data with the Balance of Payments, exports and imports of many products have been modified, sometimes significantly, such as in transport equipment. External trade becomes less deficit: the balance is €-15.8 billion, a benchmark revision of €+7.5 billion [[► Fiche 11](#)].

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is reduced by €27.1 billion, mainly due to a decrease in investment by non-financial corporations (€-35.5 billion), partly offset by an increase in general government investment (€+12.1 billion). These revisions are related to the reclassification of SNCF Réseau, public broadcasting, and part of R&D activities. The change in the division between investment and

intermediate consumption in software expenditures contributes to lowering the GFCF of non-financial corporations (€-19.5 billion) [► [Fiche 15](#)].

Table 2-1 : Supply and use balancing of the economy - 2019, in euros (billion)

	Level		Benchmark revision	
	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Billion €	In %
GDP : Gross Domestic Product	2 437.6	2 432.2	-5.4	-0.2
Imports	793.4	815.7	22.3	2.8
Final consumption expenditure	1 867.1	1 888.0	20.9	1.1
- of which private households	1 256.7	1 262.5	5.8	0.5
- of which general government	560.3	572.0	11.8	2.1
- of which NPISH	50.1	53.4	3.4	6.7
Gross capital formation (GFCF)	572.3	545.2	-27.1	-4.7
- of which private households	131.8	130.0	-1.8	-1.3
- of which non-financial corporations	319.0	283.5	-35.5	-11.1
- of which general government	89.0	101.1	12.1	13.5
- of which other	32.5	30.7	-1.9	-5.7
Exports	770.1	799.9	29.8	3.9
Change in inventories	21.6	14.8	-6.8	-31.5
Balance of exports and imports	-23.3	-15.8	7.5	-32.3

Source : Insee, national accounts

2.2 The consumption expenditure

2.2.1 The household consumption expenditure

In the 2020 benchmark, the detailed levels of household consumption expenditure by product have been updated by comparing the various available data sources: data from private panels, data from specialized professional organizations, structural business data (Esane), and data from the 2017 Household Budget Survey (HBS). In total, household consumption expenditure has been revised upwards by €5.8 billion to reach €1,262.5 billion, representing an increase of 0.5% compared to the 2014 benchmark. The largest revisions in levels concern a few products [► [Table 2-2](#)].

- Household consumption expenditure on real estate services have been revised upwards by €17.9 billion (+7.3%) by taking into account the two most recent housing surveys (2013 and 2020). In particular, actual rentals for housing have been revised upwards by €+3.3 billion and imputed rentals for housing by €+14.5 billion [► [informations du SDES](#)].
- Household consumption expenditure on administrative and support services have been revised upwards by €6.3 billion (+23.8%) following the utilization of data from the annual sectoral survey (ESA).
- The territorial balance, corresponding to the expenditures of French people abroad net of the expenditure of foreigners in France, has been revised upwards by €6.6 billion following the recalibration on the Balance of Payments data.
- Household consumption expenditure on repair services of motor vehicles have been revised downwards by €10.9 billion (-67.7%) based on the turnover of corporations in the relevant industry sector (Esane). This significant downward benchmark revision is further confirmed by the latest Household Budget Survey (HBS).

- Household consumption expenditure on agri-food industry products and agricultural products have been revised downwards by €10.3 billion (-5.5%) and €6.2 billion (-16.2%), respectively. The consumption expenditure on various products within these two groups have been re-estimated using panelist data and also leveraging data from the Esane source for meat, fish, and fruits and vegetables.

Despite these significant revisions, the structure of household consumption expenditure at an aggregate level has not drastically changed. The share of housing increases (from 19.5% in the 2014 benchmark to 20.8% in the 2020 benchmark), largely driven by the benchmark revision of the weight of imputed rentals for housing. More broadly, the consumption structure shifts very slightly in the 2020 benchmark in favor of a greater weight given to services (housing, financial and insurance services, information and communication, administrative services) to the detriment of goods (agriculture, agri-food industry, transport equipment).

Table 2-2 : Benchmark revision of household consumption expenditure - 2019, in euros (billion)

	Consumption expenditure in level				Structure of household consumption in %		
	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Revision in level	Revision in %	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Revision
Total	1 256.7	1 262.5	5.8	0.5	100.0	100.0	
Agricultural products	38.0	31.8	-6.2	-16.2	3.0	2.5	-0.5
Energy, water, waste	58.1	55.9	-2.1	-3.7	4.6	4.4	-0.2
Agri-food industry	186.1	175.8	-10.3	-5.5	14.8	13.9	-0.9
Coke and refined petroleum products	49.9	52.6	2.8	5.5	4.0	4.2	0.2
Machinery and equipment	31.9	35.9	4.0	12.5	2.5	2.8	0.3
Vehicles and other transport equipment	75.3	70.2	-5.2	-6.9	6.0	5.6	-0.4
Other industrial products	156.1	150.1	-6.1	-3.9	12.4	11.9	-0.5
Constructions	19.9	23.0	3.1	15.3	1.6	1.8	0.2
Repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16.1	5.2	-10.9	-67.7	1.3	0.4	-0.9
Transportation	44.6	41.7	-2.9	-6.5	3.6	3.3	-0.2
Accommodation and food services	96.9	95.8	-1.1	-1.1	7.7	7.6	-0.1
Information and communication services	43.0	46.7	3.7	8.6	3.4	3.7	0.3
Financial and insurance services	69.7	75.0	5.3	7.5	5.5	5.9	0.4
Real estate services	244.5	262.4	17.9	7.3	19.5	20.8	1.3
Administrative and support services	26.7	33.0	6.3	23.8	2.1	2.6	0.5
Non-market services	66.3	66.0	-0.2	-0.3	5.3	5.2	0.0
Household services	48.6	49.7	1.1	2.2	3.9	3.9	0.1
Territorial balance	-15.1	-8.5	6.6	-43.7	-1.2	-0.7	0.5

Source : Insee, national accounts

2.2.2 General government consumption expenditure

General government consumption expenditure is revised upward on 2020 benchmark to €11.8 billion in 2019, a +2.1% increase, mainly due to the rise in collective consumption (€+10.1 billion, or +5.2%) [▶ [Table 2-3](#)]. This increase is attributed to the reclassification within the scope of general government

of SNCF Réseau and public broadcasting, leading to the inclusion of expenses in programming and broadcasting (€+3.6 billion) and expenses in storage and auxiliary transport services (€+4.0 billion).

Individual consumption by general government is slightly revised upward by €1.6 billion: €+8.6 billion in consumption of market goods and €-7.0 billion in consumption of non-market goods.

The upward revision in market goods consumption is partly explained (€+3.8 billion) by the reclassification of many private daycare centers from non-market activities (2014 benchmark) to market activities (2020 benchmark). In the 2020 benchmark, part of the tax credit (€+2.5 billion) for the employment of domestic workers is recorded as a social benefit in kind rather than a subsidy as it was in the 2014 benchmark [► [Fiche 8](#)]. Expenditure on market education also contributes to the upward revision of market goods consumption (€+2.8 billion): expenditures for the Personal Training Account (CPF), as well as those of the regions and Pôle emploi for professional training, are now recorded as general government consumption expenditures, specifically as social transfers in kind, whereas they were considered as current transfers in the 2014 benchmark. The decrease in non-market services consumption expenditure, aside from the reclassification effect of daycare centers, results from the decrease in healthcare spending (€-2.6 billion) due to the recognition of non-market research and development activity in hospitals and cancer centers, now recorded in the 2020 benchmark as gross fixed capital formation [► [Fiche 14](#)], whereas it was implicitly recorded as healthcare expenditure in the 2014 benchmark.

Table 2-3 : Benchmark revision of general government consumption expenditure by product - 2019, in euros (billion)

	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Revision	
			In level	In %
Individual consumption	364.9	366.5	1.6	0.5%
Market products	131.5	140.2	8.6	6.6%
<i>Healthcare</i>	59.7	60.0	0.3	0.5%
<i>Pharmaceutical industry</i>	27.2	26.6	-0.7	-2.4%
<i>Other</i>	44.6	53.6	9.0	20.2%
Non-market products	233.3	226.3	-7.0	-3.0%
<i>Healthcare</i>	73.2	70.6	-2.6	-3.5%
<i>Education</i>	102.4	100.9	-1.4	-1.4%
<i>General government</i>	17.4	17.9	0.4	2.5%
<i>Other</i>	40.3	36.9	-3.4	-8.5%
Collective consumption	195.4	205.5	10.1	5.2%
<i>General government</i>	182.1	182.2	0.1	0.0%
<i>Other</i>	13.3	23.4	10.0	75.4%
Total Consumption	560.3	572.0	11.8	2.1%

Source : Insee, national accounts

2.2.3 NPISH consumption expenditure

In the 2020 benchmark, the consumption expenditure of NPISHs (Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households) is increased by €3.4 billion due to better coverage of the NPISH field following the exploitation of the Associations survey [► [Fiche 12](#)]. This survey has refined the scope of NPISHs for certain associations on the border between NPISHs and non-financial corporations. Thus, associations

in recreational or leisure domains, interest groups, and socio-cultural fields (neighborhood centers, etc.) have been added to NPISHs.

The impact on production from the extension of the NPISH field is fully reflected in the final individualizable consumption expenditure of NPISHs in services to households.

2.3 The investment

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is revised downward by €27.1 billion in the 2020 benchmark [► [Table 2-4](#)]. This decrease is mainly driven by non-financial corporations (€-35.5 billion), while general government investment is revised upward (€+12.1 billion). The revisions in GFCF for households and financial corporations are less significant, at €-1.8 billion and €-2.0 billion, respectively.

Table 2-4 : La révision de la FBCF en valeur - 2019, en euros (milliards)

	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Benchmark revision
Non-financial corporations	319.0	283.5	-35.5
<i>General government</i>	89.0	101.1	12.1
Financial enterprises	27.5	25.5	-2.0
<i>Of which financial institutions</i>	24.8	19.0	-5.8
<i>Of which insurance corporations</i>	2.7	6.5	3.9
Pure households	131.8	130.0	-1.8
NPISH	5.0	5.1	0.1
Total	572.3	545.2	-27.1

Source : Insee, national accounts

The downward revision of GFCF for non-financial corporations by €35.5 billion mainly concerns two products [► [Table 2-5](#)]:

- GFCF in R&D is revised downward (€-12.6 billion) due to a change in the method of estimating R&D [► [Fiche 14](#)] ;
- GFCF in software and databases is also revised downward (€-19.5 billion) following the revision of the split between investment and intermediate consumption: the purchase of software intended to be incorporated into other software is now recorded as intermediate consumption [► [Fiche 15](#)].

The increase in gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of general government is mainly related to a change in scope. Thus, two products primarily contribute to this increase: civil engineering (€+4.7 billion in 2019) corresponding to production activities for SNCF Réseau's own final use (maintenance of railway infrastructure) and film production (€+1.1 billion) related to production for the own final use of public broadcasting. Additionally, the recognition of research and development activities in hospitals and cancer centers results in a €2.6 billion increase in R&D GFCF.

The GFCF of financial corporations is revised downward by €2.0 billion. The GFCF of non-monetary investment funds is revised downward by €5.8 billion, now directly based on the investments made by real estate investment funds (OPCIs) according to survey data, whereas the 2014 benchmark estimated these same investments indirectly through fund collection. Conversely, the GFCF of insurance corporations is revised upward by €3.8 billion, which is explained by an improvement in the accounting of balance sheet components related to tangible investments.

Table 2-5 : Revision of GFCF by value - 2019, in euros (billion)

Branches	Benchmark 2014	Benchmark 2020	Benchmark revision	Breakdown of revision by institutional sector			
				Non-financial corporations	General government	Financial corporations	Other
Total	572.3	545.2	-27.1	-35.5	12.1	-1.9	-1.7
Agricultural products	1.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.2			
Machinery and equipment	44.2	41.1	-3.1	-2.2		-1.0	
Vehicles and other transport equipment	41.6	41.7	0.1	-0.6	0.3	0.4	
Other industrial products	39.0	41.2	2.2	2.3	0.2	-0.2	
Constructions	243.3	250.3	7.0	1.8	4.7	0.5	
Information and communication services	86	66.9	-19.1	-19.5	2.4	-2.0	
<i>Of which softwares and databases</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>-19.1</i>				
Real estate services	7.2	7.8	0.6	0.6		0.0	
Administrative and support services	107.5	93.0	-14.5	-17.6	4.3	0.2	-1.5
<i>Of which R&D</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>-12.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	
Household services	2.5	2.4	-0.1			0	

Source : Insee, national accounts

2.4 The international trade

In the 2020 benchmark, the external balance is revised upwards by €7.5 billion in 2019 to reach €-15.8 billion: imports have been revised upward by €22.3 billion and exports by €29.8 billion [► [Table 2-6](#)]. These revisions result from extensive work carried out in collaboration with the Banque de France to align the Balance of Payments and National Accounts. The revisions will be explained in detail, particularly those concerning aircraft manufacturing activities, in a document shared with the Balance of Payments at the time of the release of the "[The French balance of payments and international investment](#) position – Annual Report 2023.

It is the service flows that contribute (€+18.9 billion) to the increase in this balance, partly offset by the downward revision of the "territorial correction" (€-6.6 billion), also known as the "tourism balance." Indeed, exports of services have been revised upwards by €17.4 billion between the 2014 benchmark and the 2020 benchmark, while imports of services remained nearly stable, despite significant revisions by type of service: in particular, imports of transport services have been revised downwards (€-6.4 billion), as well as trade services (€-2.2 billion), while imports of financial services have been revised upwards (€+9.5 billion).

Exports of financial services have been revised upwards (€+9.5 billion) due to the introduction of financial asset trading services and the inclusion of insurance auxiliary services as well as standard pension and guarantee services. Exports of transport services have also been revised upwards (€+3.2 billion), and exports of business services have increased by €2.6 billion, following the alignment with detailed Balance of Payments data [► [Fiche 11](#)].

Finally, in collaboration with the Banque de France, Insee has decided to record flows related to construction activities appearing in the Balance of Payments as trade in services, whereas in the 2014 benchmark they were recorded as "withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations." The introduction of construction services in the 2020 benchmark contributes to the increase in exports of services by €2.0 billion.

Flows of goods have been significantly revised upwards: €+20.3 billion for imports and €+15.6 billion for exports. These revisions mainly concern the exports and imports of transportation equipment following an in-depth analysis of the production activity in the aerospace sector, in compliance with the economic ownership criterion as defined in international manuals (ESA2010 and BPM6).

Moreover, the method for evaluating imports of goods at the "Free on Board" (FOB) price, meaning at the border of the exporting country (for consistency with exports of goods), has been updated. The costs of transporting goods from the border of the exporting country to the French border (mainly transportation costs and, secondarily, insurance costs) are now estimated using a new methodology and more recent data from the General Directorate of Customs. This modification explains the majority of the revision in the goods balance (€-4.8 billion).

Table 2-6 : The external trade of goods and services - 2019, in euros (billion)

	Benchmark 2014			Benchmark 2020			Revision		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
Trade in goods (FOB-CIF) (1)	536.7	590.4	-53.8	552.2	606.8	-54.6	15.6	16.4	-0.8
Agricultural products	16.1	14.7	1.4	16.1	14.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Products of mining, energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industries	10.1	39.4	-29.3	12.8	39.8	-27.1	2.7	0.4	2.2
Manufactured products	510.5	536.4	-25.9	523.3	552.3	-29.0	12.8	16.0	-3.1
<i>Of which Food, drinks and tobacco</i>	49.8	43.1	6.7	49.9	43.0	6.9	0.2	-0.1	0.2
<i>Of which Coke and refined petroleum products</i>	12.6	25.9	-13.3	12.9	29.1	-16.2	0.3	3.3	-2.9
<i>Of which Electrical and electronic equipments, computers, machines</i>	93.3	126.4	-33.1	94.0	126.7	-32.6	0.7	0.3	0.4
<i>Of which Transport equipment</i>	137.5	108.7	28.8	146.7	118.2	28.5	9.2	9.6	-0.3
<i>Of which Other manufactured goods</i>	217.3	232.4	-15.1	219.7	235.3	-15.6	2.5	2.9	-0.5
CIF-FOB Correction (2)		-18.8	18.8		-14.9	14.9		3.9	-3.9
Trade in goods (FOB-FOB) (1)+(2)=(3)	536.7	571.6	-34.9	552.2	591.9	-39.7	15.6	20.3	-4.8
Trade in services (4)+(5)=(6)	173.6	177.1	-3.4	191.0	175.6	15.4	17.4	-1.5	18.9
Market services (4)	172.7	176.2	-3.5	189.7	174.7	15.0	17.0	-1.5	18.4
<i>Of which Construction</i>	---	---	---	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.5	0.5
<i>Of which Commerce</i>	7.0	9.7	-2.7	6.7	7.5	-0.8	-0.2	-2.2	2.0
<i>Of which Transport and Courier</i>	35.3	50.5	-15.1	38.5	44.0	-5.5	3.2	-6.4	9.6
<i>Of which Information-communication services</i>	22.2	23.8	-1.6	22.8	25.2	-2.4	0.6	1.4	-0.8
<i>Of which Financial services</i>	16.6	7.7	9.0	26.1	17.2	9.0	9.5	9.5	0.0
<i>Of which Administrative and support services</i>	86.3	80.7	5.6	88.9	76.7	12.2	2.6	-4.0	6.7
<i>Of which Household services</i>	5.3	3.8	1.5	4.7	2.6	2.0	-0.7	-1.2	0.6
Non-market services (5)	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5
Territorial correction (7)	59.8	44.7	15.1	56.7	48.3	8.5	-3.1	3.5	-6.6
Trade balance (3)+(6)+(7)	770.1	793.4	-23.3	799.9	815.7	-15.8	29.8	22.3	7.5

Source : Insee, national accounts

2.5 The production account of homogeneous branches

2.5.1 The update of the Intermediate Input Table (IIT)

The Intermediate Input Table (IIT), which describes the intermediate consumption of various products by branch of activity, has been reassessed in terms of level and structure with the transition to the 2020 benchmark. This evaluation was conducted primarily using data from the [Business Purchases Survey](#) specifically designed to improve the estimation of the IIT, as well as other statistical surveys for specific products such as electricity [[Fiche 13](#)].

The total intermediate consumption in the 2020 benchmark for 2019 amounts to €2,200.9 billion, an increase of €55.2 billion compared to the 2014 benchmark [[Table 2-7](#)]. Differences between the IITs of the 2014 and 2020 benchmark appear more in the levels of intermediate consumption by homogeneous branches for a given product and to a lesser extent in the distribution of intermediate consumption by products within a given branch.

These changes are pronounced in the industry [[Table 2-8](#)]: for the year 2019, industrial homogeneous branches consume €41.8 billion more in the 2020 benchmark than in the 2014 benchmark, while total intermediate consumption of industrial products increased by €46.5 billion compared to the previous benchmark. Indeed, the flows of goods and services within multinationals are better accounted for in the 2020 benchmark. However, the update of the IIT has not significantly altered the composition by product of the intermediate consumption of the industrial homogeneous branches [[Table 2-9](#)].

Following the modification of the allocation between investment and intermediate consumption in the use of software by businesses [[Fiche 15](#)], the intermediate consumption of the "Information - Communication" product has been revised upwards by €19.8 billion, without significantly impacting the distribution of the product's intermediate consumption across all homogeneous branches.

Table 2-7 : IIT for 2019 in 2020 benchmark in euros (billion)

Homogeneous branches	AZ	BE	FZ	GI	JZ	KZ	LZ	MN	OQ	RU	TOTAL
Products											
AZ Agriculture	17.6	43.4	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	65.0
BE Industry	29.9	528.5	95.3	122.8	22.7	5.0	7.5	40.7	62.8	16.9	932.1
FZ Construction	0.5	3.1	60.2	3.0	0.9	1.8	9.2	2.3	7.6	1.5	90.0
GI Trade, transportation, accomodation and food services	0.5	33.5	7.0	107.2	6.8	4.0	1.8	18.0	15.9	4.3	198.9
JZ Information and communication services	0.2	11.9	2.0	20.5	37.9	18.0	1.8	23.1	9.6	3.8	128.8
KZ Financial services	2.1	9.9	7.0	21.3	4.7	88.1	16.2	13.4	6.9	1.9	171.5
LZ Real estate services	0.0	6.5	3.7	28.7	4.8	7.8	10.0	15.1	5.2	2.3	84.1

Homogeneous branches	AZ	BE	FZ	GI	JZ	KZ	LZ	MN	OQ	RU	TOTAL
Products											
MN Administrative and support services	2.8	76.5	32.0	92.7	29.0	30.0	13.0	150.9	40.3	10.7	477.8
OQ Non-market services	0.1	3.2	0.7	4.0	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.7	16.2	0.4	30.4
RU Household services	0.1	2.8	0.3	4.6	2.2	0.8	0.5	5.0	1.4	4.5	22.2
TOTAL	53.9	719.4	208.3	408.4	110.4	156.8	60.1	271.1	166.0	46.4	2 200.9
Production of homogeneous branches	77.0	1 032.0	332.1	775.7	228.9	235.2	366.1	594.1	599.9	110.6	4 351.5
Intermediate Consumption of homogeneous branches	53.9	719.4	208.3	408.4	110.4	156.8	60.1	271.1	166.0	46.4	2 200.9
Gross value added of homogeneous branches	23.1	312.7	123.8	367.3	118.5	78.4	305.9	322.9	433.9	64.1	2 150.7

Source : Insee, national accounts

Table 2-8 : IIT: Discrepancies in level (2020 Benchmark –2014 Benchmark) – 2019, in euros (billion)

Homogeneous branches	AZ	BE	FZ	GI	JZ	KZ	LZ	MN	OQ	RU	TOTAL
Products											
AZ Agriculture	-0.6	1.3	-0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3
BE Industry	0.4	30.5	7.9	5.1	-3.9	-0.2	1.8	-0.1	2.8	2.1	46.5
FZ Construction	0.1	-0.6	7.8	1.8	-0.2	0.0	4.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	12.4
GI Trade, transportation, accomodation and food services	0.0	8.1	2.5	-14.5	-2.0	-0.1	-0.4	-3.5	1.0	0.5	-8.3
JZ Information and communication services	0.0	5.2	0.3	6.3	3.7	-1.1	0.3	3.0	1.4	0.6	19.8
KZ Financial services	0.0	-2.9	1.3	-4.7	-0.4	7.3	-0.3	-5.6	-0.1	-0.6	-6.0
LZ Real estate services	0.0	2.6	2.9	4.5	0.5	-0.2	-1.6	-2.2	-0.4	0.7	6.7
MN Administrative and support services	0.1	0.6	-1.7	-2.8	5.2	-0.7	-1.4	-15.9	0.9	-0.8	-16.4
OQ Non-market services	0.0	-2.4	-0.3	-2.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-1.3	4.5	0.0	-3.0

RU Household services	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	2.1
TOTAL	0.0	41.8	20.2	-6.4	3.3	4.9	3.0	-24.5	10.0	2.9	55.2

Source : Insee, national accounts

Table 2-9 : IIT : Revision of technical coefficients between 2020 benchmark and 2014 benchmark in year 2019

Homogeneous branches	AZ	BE	FZ	GI	JZ	KZ	LZ	MN	OQ	RU	TOTAL
Products											
AZ Agriculture	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
BE Industry	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	-1.9	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.9
FZ Construction	0.2	-0.1	1.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3
GI Trade, transportation, accomodation and food services	0.1	0.7	0.7	-1.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.2
JZ Information and communication services	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.4	-0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
KZ Financial services	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	3.1	-0.4	-0.9	0.0	-0.6	-0.2
LZ Real estate services	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.1
MN Administrative and support services	0.2	-0.2	-1.1	0.1	2.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.8	0.1	-1.2	-0.5
OQ Non-market services	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.1
RU Household services	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.1	0.5	2.1	-0.4	-2.6	1.4	0.6	0.8

Source : Insee, national accounts

2.5.2 The production account of homogeneous branches

In 2019, the revision of the gross value added (€-18.6 billion) impacted numerous sectors [► [Table 2-10](#)]. Some homogeneous branches experienced a significant decrease in their gross value added, such as the homogeneous branches related to trade, transportation, accommodation, and food services (€22.4 billion in total), as well as industrial activities (€12.5 billion). These downward revisions are explained by the alignment of levels with business statistics data (Esane). Conversely, the gross value added of the "real estate services" branch was revised upwards by €22.6 billion to account for the two most recent housing surveys (2013 and 2020).

Following these revisions, the structure of gross value added by branch for the 2020 benchmark is slightly modified compared to the 2014 benchmark: the share of real estate services increased (14.0% compared to 12.8% in the 2014 benchmark), while the share of trade, transportation, accommodation, and food services decreased (17.0% compared to 17.9% in the 2014 benchmark), as did that of the industry sector (13.4% compared to 13.9% in the 2014 benchmark).

Table 2-10 The gross value added by homogeneous branches - 2019, in euros (billion)

Homogeneous branches	2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	Revision		Structure of homogeneous branches		
			In level	In %	2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	Revision
AZ Agriculture	37.1	34.3	-2.9	-7.7%	1.7%	1.6%	-0.1%
BE Industry	300.6	288.1	-12.5	-4.2%	13.9%	13.4%	-0.5%
FZ Construction	124.1	123.1	-1.0	-0.8%	5.7%	5.7%	0.0%
GI Trade, transportation, accommodation and food services	387.4	364.9	-22.4	-5.8%	17.9%	17.0%	-0.9%
JZ Information and communication services	116.2	117.2	0.9	0.8%	5.4%	5.4%	0.1%
KZ Financial services	83.2	78.4	-4.8	-5.8%	3.8%	3.6%	-0.2%
LZ Real estate services	278.0	300.5	22.6	8.1%	12.8%	14.0%	1.2%
MN Administrative and support services	305.7	311.4	5.7	1.9%	14.1%	14.5%	0.4%
OQ Non-market services	474.2	467.7	-6.5	-1.4%	21.9%	21.7%	-0.1%
RU Household services	62.7	65.1	2.4	3.8%	2.9%	3.0%	0.1%
Total	2 169.3	2 150.7	-18.6	-0.9%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source : Insee, national accounts

3 The institutional sector accounts

The revisions of the gross value added of the institutional sectors were described in section [1.2](#). This section revisits the main features for reference, but here the aim is to describe the rest of the sector accounts sequence, from the production account to the capital account.

3.1 The non-financial corporations account

In the 2020 benchmark, the accounts of non-financial corporations have been revised in several respects [► [Table 3-1](#)]. Firstly, the gross value added has been significantly revised downward (€- 30.9 billion) due to alignment with business statistics data (Esane), the revision of R&D estimation methods (€- 12.6 billion) and hidden activities (€-6.5 billion), as well as the reclassification of certain units to the scope of general government, mainly SNCF-Réseau and France Télévisions (€-8.0 billion). Additionally, the reclassification of the contribution to the public energy service (CSPE) from product subsidies (2014 benchmark) to production subsidies (2020 benchmark) contributes to a decrease in gross value added (€-8.1 billion) but does not affect the gross operating surplus (GOS) of non-financial corporations.

This revision of gross value added contributes to a decrease in **GOS** by €22.8 billion. Other revisions affect the GOS without impacting the gross value added, notably the change in the timing of the recording of the CICE [► [Fiche 8](#)], which particularly concerns the year 2019, the year of the CICE's abolition: €-19.0 billion in 2019. The upward revision of total employee compensation (€+3.4 billion) also contributes to a reduction in GOS. Other minor revisions in taxes and subsidies work in the opposite direction. Overall, the GOS has been significantly revised downward between the two benchmarks: €-42.4 billion, of which €-23.4 billion is due to rather structural revisions and €-19.0 billion is exceptional for 2019 related to the one-year shift in the CICE series between the two benchmarks.

The compensation of employees has been slightly revised in the 2020 benchmark (€+3.4 billion) despite several changes: alignment with business statistics data (Esane) contributes to an upward revision of compensation (€+3.0 billion); at the same time, the scope of non-financial corporations has been revised with some entities removed (such as SNCF Réseau and public broadcasting [► [Fiche 6](#)]) and others added, notably private providers for home care services and private nurseries.

However, the composition of employee compensation has been significantly altered: gross wages and salaries have been revised downward by €15.3 billion, while employer contributions have been revised upward by €18.6 billion. This revision is linked to better accounting in the 2020 benchmark of employer contributions paid to insurance organizations due to the widespread adoption of company supplemental health insurance. This change does not affect the (total) compensation of employees as defined in national accounting, but it modifies the distribution between gross wages and salaries and employer contributions.

Table 3-1 : The non-financial corporations account - 2019; in euros (billion)

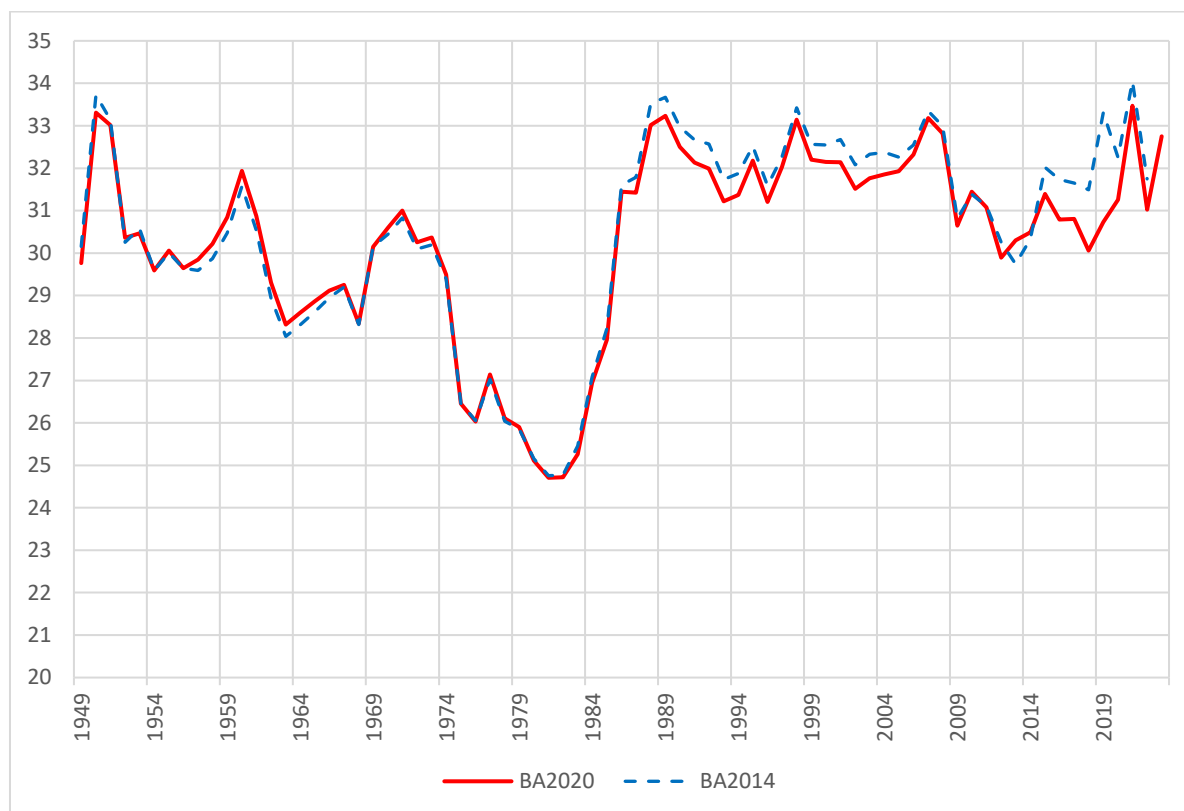
		2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	Revision in level	Revision in %
Gross value added		1 274.0	1 243.1	-30.9	-2.4
Compensation of employees	-	813.9	817.2	3.4	0.4
<i>Of which : wages and salaries</i>	-	<i>634.4</i>	<i>619.1</i>	<i>-15.3</i>	<i>-2.4</i>
Taxes on products	-	74.0	73.0	-1.0	-1.4
Subsidies on products	+	38.3	29.1	-9.1	-23.9
Gross operating surplus	=	424.4	382.0	-42.4	-10.0
Property income receivable less property income payable	+	-54.1	-53.9	0.2	-0.3
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	-	47.6	48.0	0.5	1.0
Other current transfers (receivable less payable)	+	-23.2	-18.6	4.6	-19.7
Gross national saving	=	299.6	261.5	-38.1	-12.9
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	-	308.4	268.5	-39.9	-12.6
Changes in inventories	-	20.0	13.0	-7.0	-34.8
Investment grants	+	14.8	18.6	3.7	25.3
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	=	-8.2	0.5	8.7	
Margin rate (GOS / gross value added, %, rev. In points)		33.3	30.7	-2.6	
Investment rate (% rev. In points)		24.2	21.7	-2.5	
Self-financing rate (% rev. In points)		97.1	97.0	-0.1	

Source : Insee, national accounts

The margin rate (GOS/gross value added) has been revised downward in 2019: it decreased from 33.3% to 30.7%, a revision of -2.6 points, of which -1.5 points are due to the CICE. The revisions in the timing of recording the CICE explain the profile of the margin rate revisions between 2013 and 2019 [

► [Figure 3-1](#)].

Figure 3-1 : Margin rate of non-financial corporations (in percent)



Source : Insee, national accounts

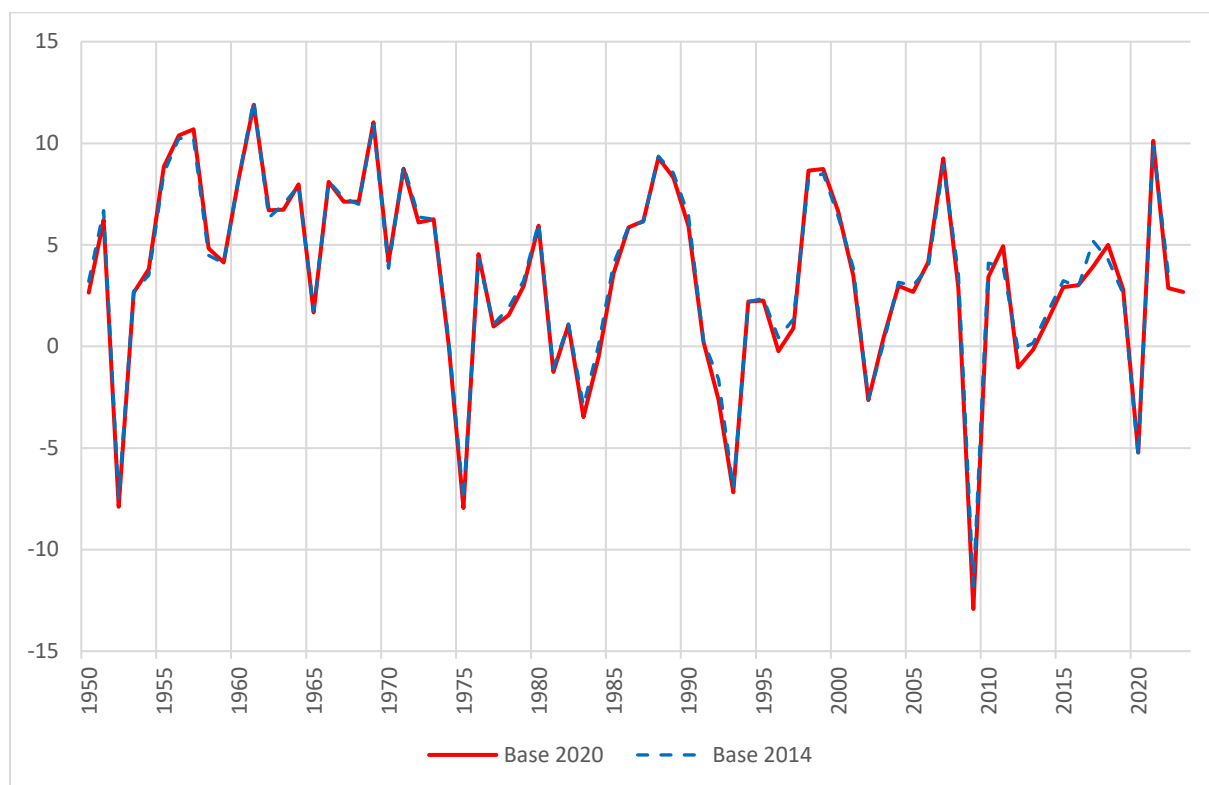
The balance of property income is barely revised, with the received and paid flows being increased by very similar amounts. These revisions result from the integration of new corporate data (financial products received) and the consideration of new Balance of Payments estimates on property income flows between resident sectors and the rest of the world.

Other current transfers are revised upward by €4.6 billion, mainly due to the downward revision of the hidden activities of non-financial corporations. This portion of the hidden activity corresponds to the GOS generated by these activities, which is transferred to households in the form of a current transfer, thus contributing to their gross disposable income

The GFCF of non-financial corporations has been significantly revised downward by €39.9 billion. Indeed, the shift to the 2020 benchmark leads to a better separation between R&D activities and those related to software development (€-12.7 billion in R&D GFCF). Additionally, the revision of the distinction between investment and intermediate consumption in the use of software by corporations results in a decrease in investment in software and databases (€-18.1 billion in GFCF for software and databases). Finally, the reclassification within the scope of general government of SNCF Réseau and public broadcasting also contributes to the decline in non-financial corporations investment [► The investment].

The evolutions in the volume of GFCF for non-financial corporations and owners of individual enterprises are generally minimally revised. In 2017, the discrepancy mainly stems from new data for commercial research and development [► [Figure 3-2](#)] et [► [Fiche 14](#)].

Figure 3-2 : Evolution in the volume of GFCF for non-financial corporations and owners of individual enterprises (in percent)



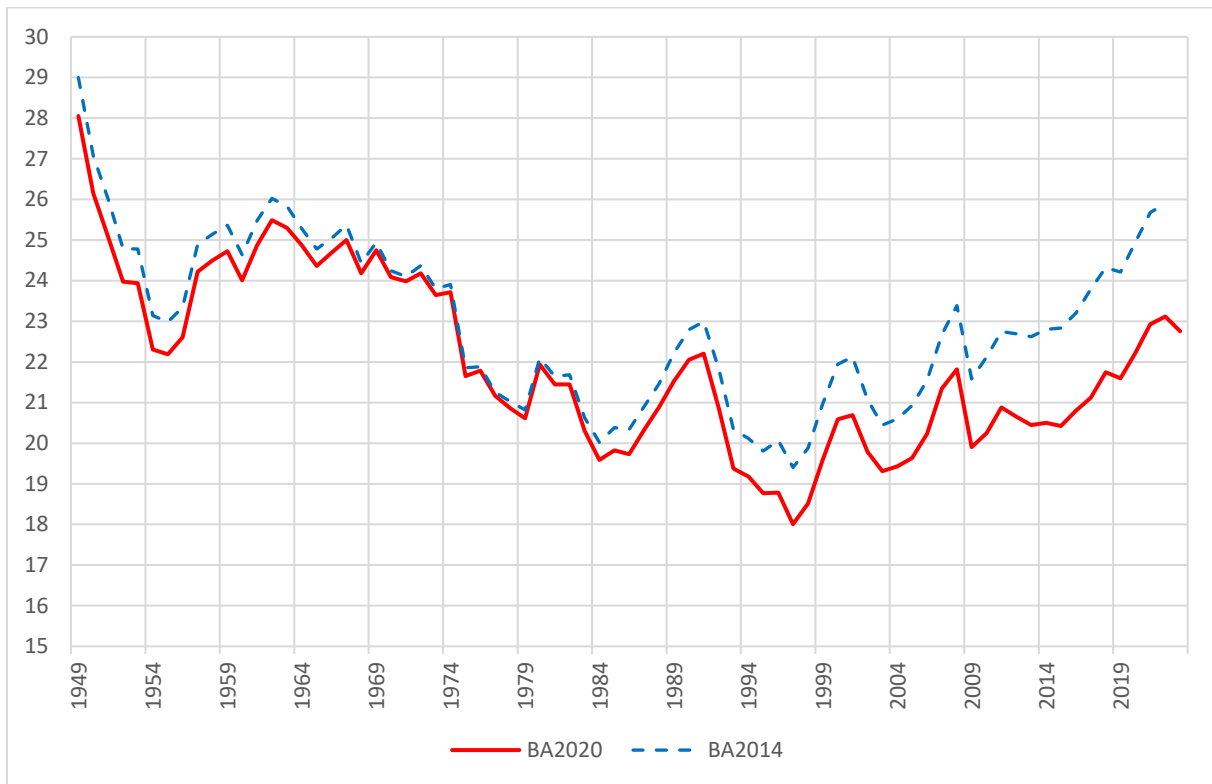
Note : The evolution of GFCF in volume is only published for non-financial corporations and owners of individual enterprises

Source : Insee, national accounts

The cumulative downward revision of other net current transfers paid, GFCF, and changes in inventories exceeds the downward revision of GOS. Thus, the financing capacity of non-financial corporations becomes positive in the 2020 benchmark, whereas it was negative in the 2014 benchmark.

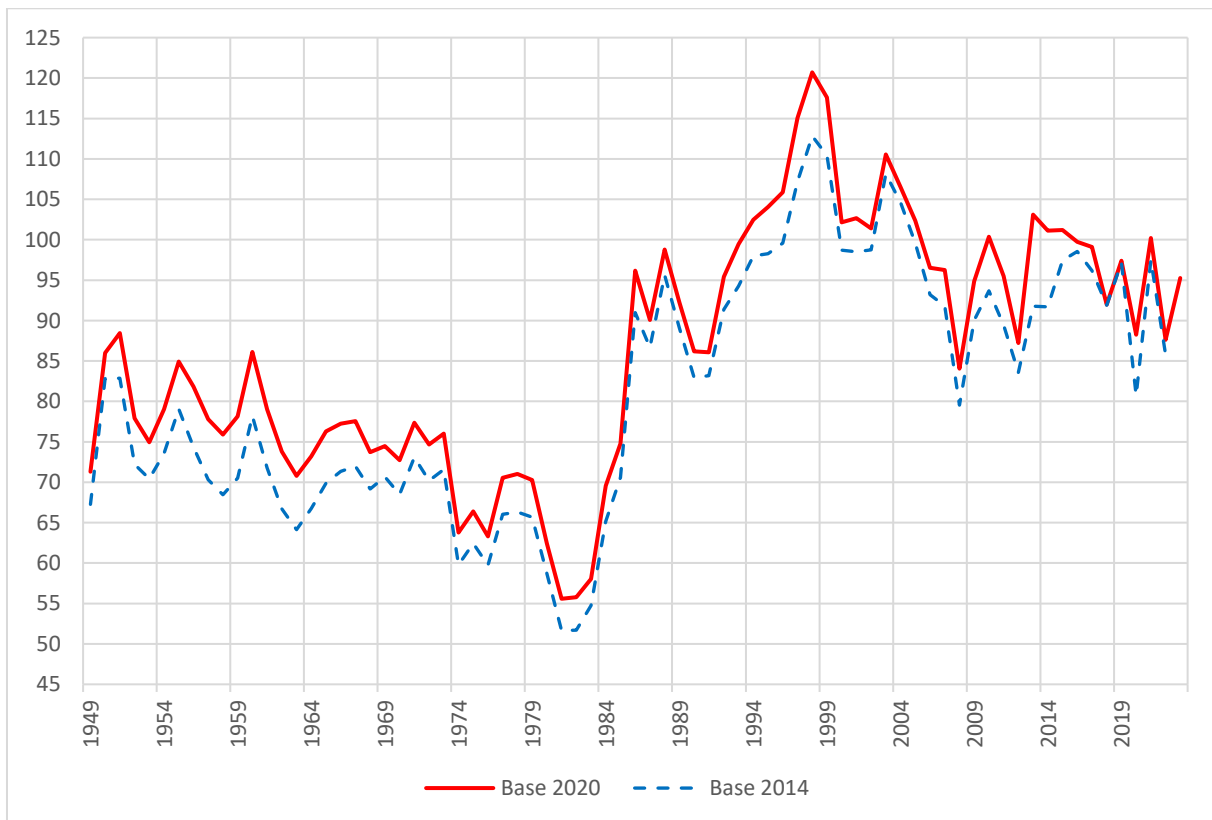
The observed decrease in non-financial corporations GFCF leads to a downward revision of the investment rate (GFCF/value added): it decreases from 24.2% to 21.7%. The change in the structure of GFCF by product affects the overall dynamics from the 1980s onwards, particularly due to the downward revision of the weight of software, which impacts the changes in GFCF and the investment rate [► [Figure 3-3](#)]. The self-financing rate of non-financial corporations, the ratio between gross savings and investment, remains stable in 2019 between the two benchmarks, with savings and GFCF revising equivalently. This is due to the CICE, which exceptionally increases the savings rate in the 2014 benchmark. Before 2019, the self-financing rate is generally revised upward in the 2020 benchmark because savings are relatively less revised downward than GFCF [► [Figure 3-4](#)].

Figure 3-3 : Investment rate of non-financial corporations (in %)



Source : Insee, national accounts

Figure 3-4 : Self-financing rate of non-financial corporations (in percent)



Source : Insee, national accounts

3.2 The financial enterprises account

In the 2020 benchmark, the financial enterprises account is primarily revised due to alignment with source data, the transition from banking accounting to national accounts concepts carried out by the Bank of France, and the specific national statements provided by the ACPR for insurance corporations. Changes in the scope also affect the financial enterprises accounts: integration of ERAFP and pension funds, and redefinition of holdings. Finally, methodological improvements have been implemented to estimate indirectly measured financial intermediation services (FISIM) and to introduce trading margins of financial assets in the 2020 benchmark.

In total, **the gross value added** is revised downwards (€-1.6 billion), which only partially explains the revision of **the gross operating surplus** of financial enterprises (€-3.9 billion). The decrease in subsidies received by €1.3 billion due to the change in recording the CICE [► [Fiche 8](#)] as well as the upward revision of employee compensation (€+0.8 billion), mainly due to realignment with source data, also contribute to the downward revision of the gross operating surplus of financial enterprises.

The balance of property income is revised upwards (€+11.2 billion) to reach €26.9 billion in 2019. This revision mainly results from the revision of net interest received (€+8.9 billion) and, to a lesser extent, reinvested earnings (€4.5 billion) and dividends (€2.1 billion), while the balance of other investment income is revised downwards (€-4.3 billion).

Several factors contribute to these revisions: realignment with source data, methodological changes, and changes in scope. The realignment with source data leads to an increase in the balance of property income by €8.5 billion: €+5.0 billion due to realignment with the Balance of Payments (mainly reinvested earnings) and €+3.6 billion from the investment income of insurance corporations (ACPR data).

Methodological changes have an upward impact (€+1.8 billion). The downward revision of FISIM output corresponds with an upward revision of the interest balance (excluding FISIM) by €6.3 billion. Conversely, the treatment of social insurance increases other investment income paid, which negatively affects the balance of property income (€-4.5 billion).

Changes in scope have a minor impact on the balance of property income (€+1.0 billion). The inclusion of real estate collective investment undertakings (OPCIs) contributes to increasing net property income received by €1.0 billion. However, the revision of the scope of holdings, affecting both received and paid property income (€3.5 billion), does not impact the balance.

Social contributions are revised upwards by €4.1 billion. Contributions actually received by non-financial corporations are revised upwards by €7.8 billion, with the revision of social insurance made more coherent with the social protection account. In parallel with this revision, the recording of social insurance is revised in the 2020 benchmark to better align with international manuals. This involves (similar to damage insurance) showing a social insurance service consumed by households and supplementary social contributions received by households in the form of property income and then redistributed as contributions. Contributions are revised downwards by €3.6 billion [► [Fiche 4](#)]: €+3.0 billion for supplementary contributions and €-6.5 billion for the part of contributions effectively paid that are in the nature of a social insurance service. Insurance premiums received are revised upwards (€+1.4 billion), as are benefits paid (€+2.2 billion) [► [Fiche 4](#)].

In total, the gross saving of financial enterprises is revised upwards by €9.3 billion: the downward revision of the gross operating surplus is more than offset by the upward revision of the balance of property income (€+11.2 billion).

Thus, the financial capacity of financial enterprises is positive in the 2020 benchmark, at €6.9 billion in 2019, whereas it was negative in the 2014 benchmark (€-2.3 billion) [► [Table 3-2](#)].

Table 3-2 : Financial enterprises account - 2019, in euros (billion)

		2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	Revision
Gross value added		91.6	90.0	-1.6
Compensation of employees	-	56.4	57.2	0.8
Taxes on products	-	10.3	11.8	1.5
Gross operating surplus	=	24.9	21.0	-3.9
Property income paid	+	220.5	229.0	8.5
Property income received	-	236.2	255.9	19.7
Current taxes on income, wealth etc	-	16.5	15.0	-1.5
Social contributions (received)	+	35.1	39.2	4.1
Social benefits (paid)	-	35.1	35.6	0.5
Insurance premiums received	+	74.2	75.6	1.4
Insurance premiums paid	-	74.6	76.8	2.2
Other transfers (received – paid)	+	-0.4	-0.4	0.0
Gross national saving	=	23.4	32.7	9.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	-	27.4	25.5	-1.9
Capital transfers (received – paid)	+	2.1	0.5	-1.6
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	=	-2.3	6.9	9.2

Source : Insee, national accounts

3.3 The general government account

The net lending (balance) of general government improved by €16.5 billion in 2019 and by €1.2 billion in 2020 [► [Table 3-3](#)]. The two most significant factors in the revision of the balance in the new benchmark are the advancement by one year of the employment and competitiveness tax credit (CICE) expenditures [► [Fiche 8](#)], as well as the reclassification of the Public Service Additional Pension Scheme (ERAFP) outside of general government.

Additionally, the expenditures and revenues of general government are structurally revised upwards with the full integration of SNCF Réseau and public broadcasting units into the general government accounts.

In total, general government revenues are increased by €13.3 billion in 2019 and by €9.6 billion in 2020. Expenditures are revised downwards in 2019 by €3.1 billion, as the scope effects are more than offset by advancing the CICE expenditures by one year, which ends in 2018 in the 2020 benchmark instead of 2019 in the 2014 benchmark. In 2020, expenditures are increased by €8.4 billion.

In the 2020 benchmark, general government debt under the Maastricht definition is raised by €11.2 billion at the end of 2019, reaching €2,386.1 billion, or 98.1% of GDP.

The revision of the public deficit is primarily due to the State (budgetary central government), whose balance is revised by €+19.8 billion (due to the change in the accounting of tax credits). The

reclassification of the Public Service Additional Pension Scheme (ERAFP) as a pension fund explains the deterioration of the social security administrations' balance by €2.4 billion. The balance of local government is also revised downwards by €1.4 billion due to a change in the recording of certain losses on irrecoverable receivables (other than taxes); these are now considered expenses rather than other volume changes as was the case in the 2014 benchmark.

The revisions of public debt in the 2020 benchmark are primarily explained by the reclassification of the ERAFP into the pension fund sector. Since Maastricht debt is consolidated, the state securities held by the ERAFP contributed to reducing public debt as long as the ERAFP was considered a general government unit. In the 2020 benchmark, with the ERAFP no longer part of general government, the consolidation disappears, and public debt is revised upwards by €3.7 billion in 2019, through the contribution of the State, and more marginally through social security administrations. Finally, due to the integration of the unit Action Logement Services, the debt of the general government is revised upwards in 2019 by €7.8 billion, through the contribution of other central government bodies.

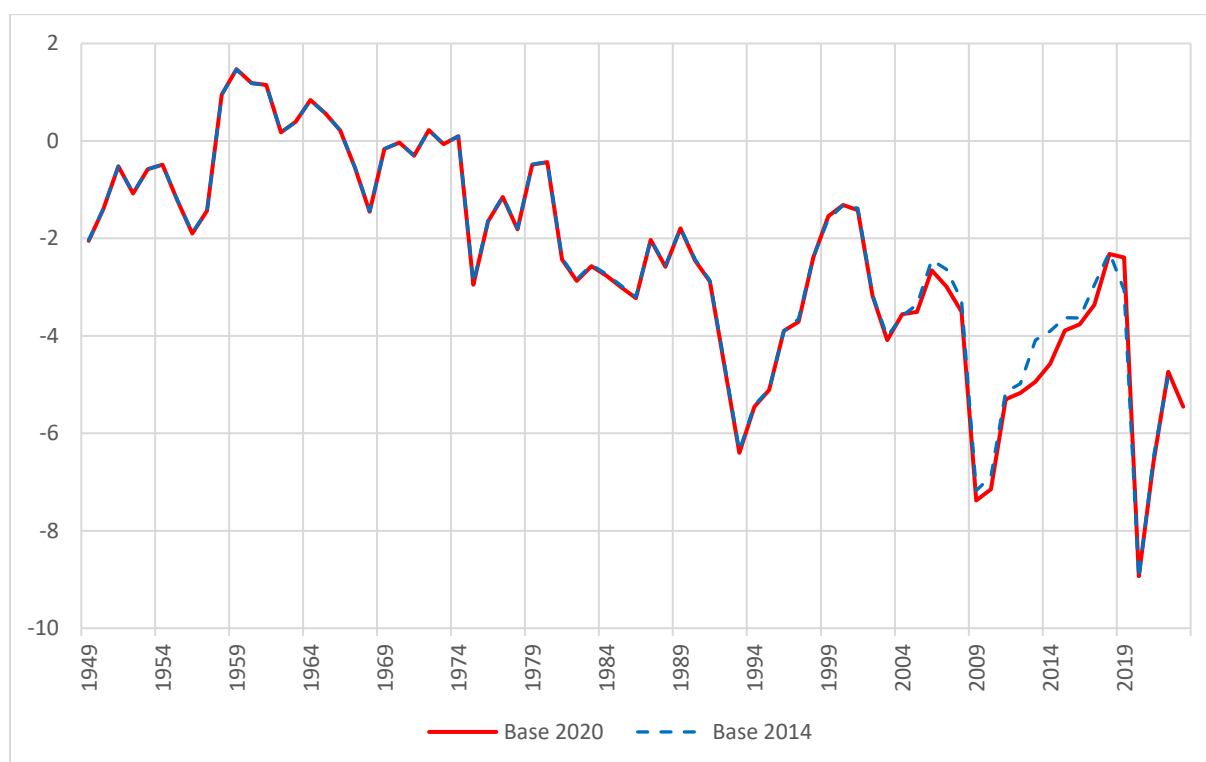
Table 3-3 : Public finance ratios for 2019

	Unit	2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	Revision
Net lending	Md€	-74.7	-58.2	16.5
<i>Balance by sub-sector</i>				
<i>Budgetary central government</i>	<i>Md€</i>	<i>-85.7</i>	<i>-65.9</i>	<i>19.8</i>
<i>Other central government bodies</i>	<i>Md€</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Local government</i>	<i>Md€</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>-1.4</i>
<i>Social security funds</i>	<i>Md€</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>
Deficit / GDP (en %)	%	-3.1	-2.4	0.7
Compulsory levies	%	43.8	44.0	0.1
Public debt	Md€	2 374.9	2 386.1	11.2
<i>By sub-sector</i>				
<i>Budgetary central government</i>	<i>Md€</i>	<i>1 906.4</i>	<i>1 909.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<i>Other central government bodies</i>	<i>Md€</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>
<i>Local government</i>	<i>Md€</i>	<i>210.5</i>	<i>209.3</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
<i>Social security funds</i>	<i>Md€</i>	<i>193.2</i>	<i>193.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Public debt / GDP	%	97.4	98.1	0.7

Source : Insee, national accounts

The timeline of the net lending / net borrowing of general government is generally little revised, except for the period 2013-2019, which is impacted by the recording of the CICE [► [Figure 3-5](#)].

Figure 3-5 : Net lending / Net borrowing of the general government as a percentage of GDP



Source : Insee, national accounts

The level of expenditures and revenues is structurally revised upwards due to the update of the scope of general government in the 2020 benchmark [► [Fiche 6](#)]. Overall, the update of the sector's perimeter leads to an upward revision of consolidated expenditures by general government by €11.8 billion, and revenues by €9.4 billion. These revisions are explained by the full integration of SNCF Réseau, public broadcasting, and Action Logement Services into the scope of general government. Conversely, the reclassification of ERAFP outside of general government decreases mandatory levies by €1.9 billion.

Finally, production revenues for final use in R&D and software are revised upwards due to the update of their estimation, partly based on data from the Ministry of Higher Education and Research for R&D [► [Fiche 14](#)]; and partly on the nominative social declaration (DSN) for software [► [Fiche 15](#)]. They are revised upwards by €5.4 billion, which is offset by an equivalent increase in investment expenditures.

3.4 The households account

3.4.1 The household savings rate is slightly revised downwards

In the 2020 benchmark, the gross disposable income (GDI) of households is revised downwards by €3.9 billion, now estimated at €1,475.7 billion. This revision can be broken down according to the different components of GDI [► [Table 3-4](#)].

Net household activity incomes are significantly revised downwards (-€15.0 billion). This decrease is mainly due to the incomes of unincorporated enterprises, which are revised downwards by €11.1 billion, linked to adjustments based on Esane source data and the downward revision of hidden activity by non-financial corporations and unincorporated enterprises [► [Fiche 1](#)]. Conversely, employee compensation is slightly revised upwards (€+2.1 billion), particularly that paid by non-financial corporations (€+3.4 billion).

Social contributions are revised upwards by €6.0 billion. Employer contributions (actual or imputed) are revised upwards (+€18.0 billion) due to better accounting for the generalization of supplementary health insurance coverage by corporations (ANI law 2013). Part of this revision is offset by the downward revision of employee contributions (€-7.2 billion), ensuring coherence between employer and employee contributions with the social protection account and [data published by Dares](#). Alongside these revisions, the recording of social insurance is revised on 2020 benchmark to better conform to international manuals. This involves (similar to damage insurance) showing a social insurance service consumed by households and supplementary social contributions received by households as property income and paid back as contributions. Contributions are revised downwards by €3.6 billion [► [Fiche 4](#)]: €+3.0 billion for supplementary contributions and €-6.5 billion for the part of contributions actually paid that constitutes a social insurance service. Consumption expenditure is symmetrically revised upwards; thus, GDI is affected upwards while savings remain unchanged.

Household property incomes are revised upwards (€+23.6 billion). The gross operating surplus of households is significantly revised upwards (€+14.8 billion), mainly due to the real and imputed rents received by households, which are revised with the inclusion of the latest two editions of the National Housing Survey [► [informations du SDES](#)]. Property incomes received by households are also increased (€+8.8 billion) due to adjustments based on Esane data for dividends paid by non-financial corporations and the inclusion of supplementary social contributions accounted as investment income. Meanwhile, property incomes paid by households decrease due to the new methodology for estimating FISIM [► [Fiche 5](#)].

Social benefits in cash are slightly revised upwards (€+2.1 billion). This upward revision results from two opposing movements: social benefits paid under social insurance are revised upwards (€+3.3 billion), while social benefits paid by general government are revised downwards (€-1.2 billion), particularly in favor of social transfers in kind, in order to align more closely with the social protection account (Drees).

Current taxes on income and property are almost unchanged (€+0.7 billion).

Net current transfers received (net of those paid) are revised downwards (€-13.9 billion). The update of the NPISH scope through the Associations Survey [► [Fiche 12](#)] leads to an upward revision (€+4.1 billion) of current transfers paid by households to finance them. Other current transfers received are revised downwards (€-9.3 billion). Firstly, the reduced estimate of hidden activity results

in lower transfers received by households (€-4.5 billion). Secondly, current transfers received from general government are revised downwards, notably due to the reclassification of professional training expenses and energy vouchers as social benefits, and a revision of the expenditure levels of victim guarantee funds.

Table 3-4 : The households account - 2019; in euros (billion)

	2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	Revision
+ Net household activity incomes	928.9	913.9	-15.0
+ Compensation of employees	1 264.5	1 266.6	2,1
+ Gross mixed income of unincorporated enterprises	128.3	117.2	-11,1
- Social contributions	463.9	469.9	6,0
+ Property income	278.4	302.0	23.6
+ Property income received	84.3	93.1	8,8
+ Gross operating surplus of households	194.1	208.9	14,8
+ Social contributions in cash	519.8	521.9	2.1
- Current taxes on income and wealth	248.9	249.6	0.7
+ Other transfers received	1.5	-12.5	-13.9
Of which : - transfers paid to NPISH	12.6	16.7	4,1
+ other nets transfers received	24.3	15.0	-9,3
= Gross disposable income of households	1 479.6	1 475.7	-3.9
- Consumption expenditure of households	1 256.7	1 262.5	5.8
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	0.0	3.0	3.0
= Gross national saving	222.9	216.2	-6.7
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	142.4	138.8	-3.6
+ Other capital transfers	-12.1	-10.6	1.5
= Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	68.4	66.7	-1.7

Source : Insee, national accounts

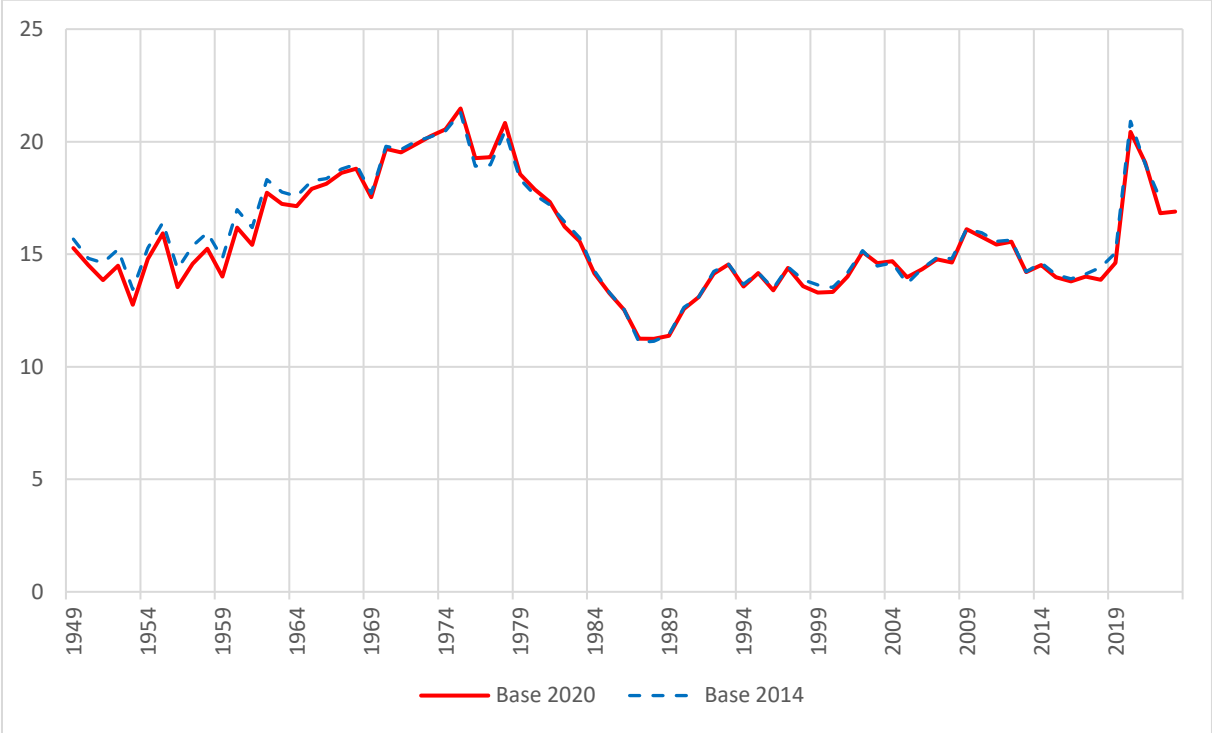
Household consumption expenditure is revised upwards (€+5.8 billion) due to a recalibration on levels from various data sources such as Esane, the Household Budget Survey, and panelists [► [Fiche 9](#)].

In the 2020 benchmark, a new operation appears linked to the activity of pension funds, namely the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements. Participation in a pension fund constitutes savings (a financial transaction) for households, similar to insurance. Contributions paid by households to a pension fund generate an asset for households and a liability for the pension fund, representing the pension entitlements. However, the national accounting system aims to include pension fund contributions in labor costs and retirement benefits in primary incomes. Therefore, an operation (the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements) is introduced between disposable income and savings to neutralize non-financial transactions related to the pension fund. In 2019, this operation contributes to an increase in savings by €3.0 billion. This new operation impacts the calculation of the

savings rate. Indeed, national accounting manuals recommend defining the savings rate as the ratio between savings and GDI, increased by the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements.

Overall, savings are revised downwards (€-6.7 billion), and the savings rate decreases by 0.4 percentage points, settling at 14.6% [► [Figure 3-6](#)].

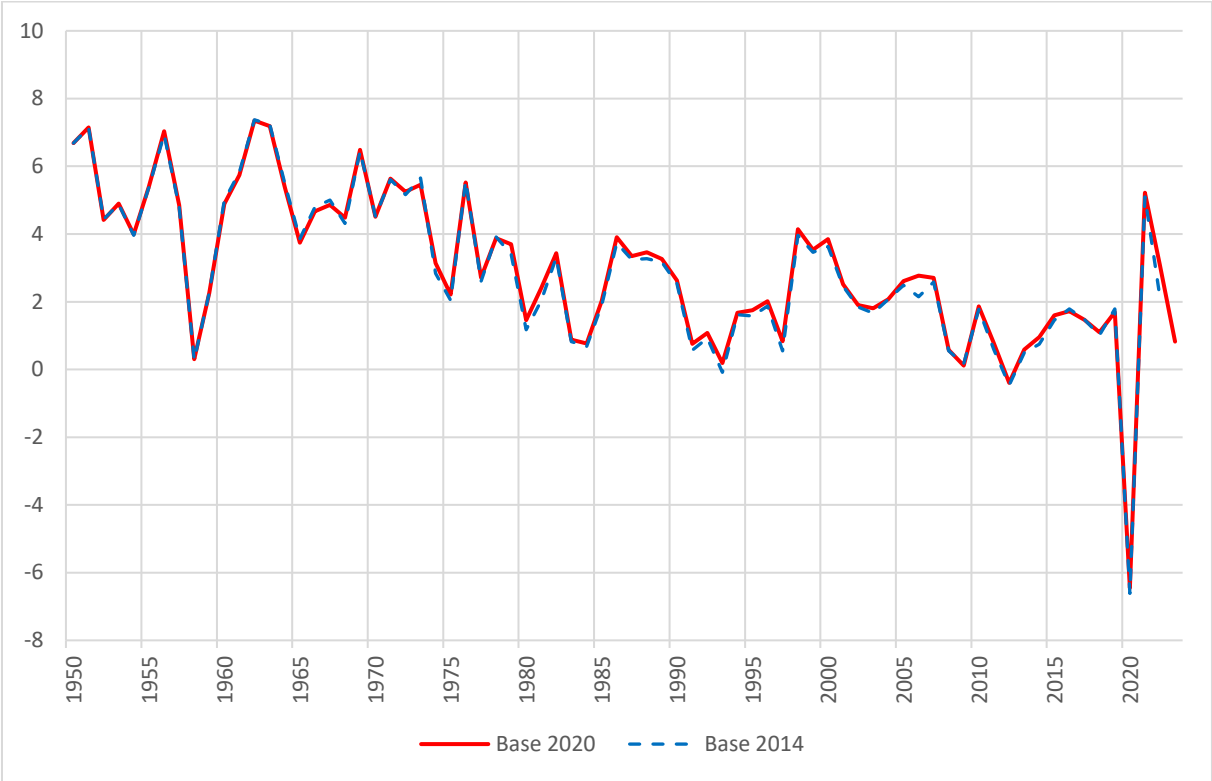
Figure 3-6 : Savings of households (in percent)



Source : Insee, national accounts

The evolutions of the household consumption expenditure in volume are minimally revised, but the change in the levels for the year 2019 generates structural effects over the retro-projected period [► [Fiche 17](#)], which explain a large part of the observed differences between the two benchmarks [► [Figure 3-7](#)].

Figure 3-7 : Evolution of household consumption expenditure in volume (in percent)



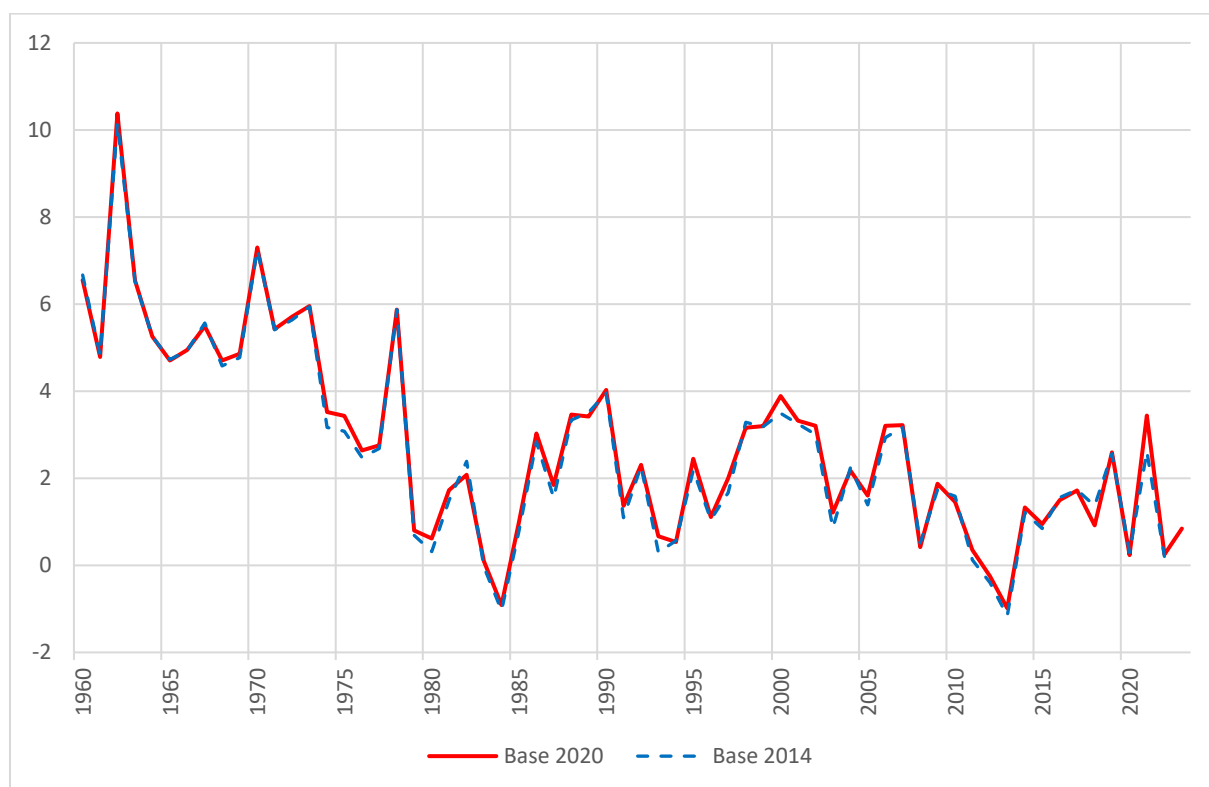
Source : Insee, national accounts

Finally, the gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of households is revised upwards by €1.6 billion. This revision stems from an upward revision of the GFCF of unincorporated enterprises (€+3.3 billion) in connection with a recalibration on Esane data.

3.4.2 The purchasing power of households is similar between the two benchmarks

Despite significant changes in the relative weights of the various components of GDI, the evolution of household purchasing power does not show significant revisions between the two benchmarks. The same observation applies to the revisions in the evolution of household purchasing power per consumption unit [► [Figure 3-8](#)].

Figure 3-8 : Evolution of household purchasing power per consumption unit (in percent)



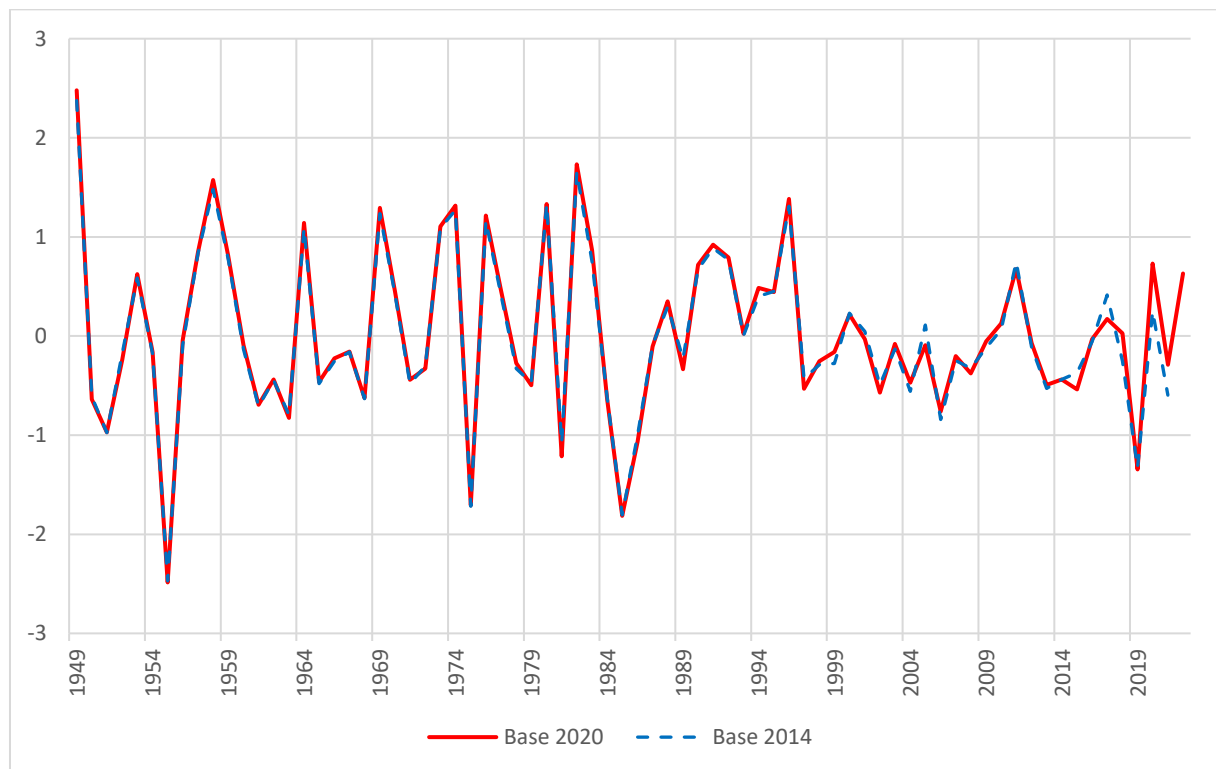
Source : Insee, national accounts

3.5 The rest of the world account

The Rest of the World account reports all transactions between resident agents (corporations, households, general government, etc.) and non-resident entities. This includes export and import flows of goods and services, property income flows, and transfer flows (taxes, subsidies, social contributions and benefits, etc.). The estimation of the Rest of the World account primarily relies on data from the General Directorate of Customs and the Balance of Payments established by the Banque de France.

Between the two benchmarks, the trade balance was revised upwards in 2019 (€+7.5 billion), as was the primary and secondary income balance (€+19.0 billion), mainly due to property income received by the rest of the world [▶ [Table 3-5](#)]. These revisions mainly result from recalibrations on the Balance of Payments data [▶ [Fiche 11](#)]. The contribution of the foreign trade balance to GDP growth is only slightly revised, except for recent years where certain data from the Balance of Payments have been more significantly revised [▶ [Figure 3-9](#)].

Figure 3-9 : Contributions of the foreign trade balance to GDP growth in percentage points



Source : Insee, national accounts

Among income transactions, the employee's compensations paid by the rest of the world has been re-evaluated by €2.0 billion, due to a better estimate of the income of cross-border workers.

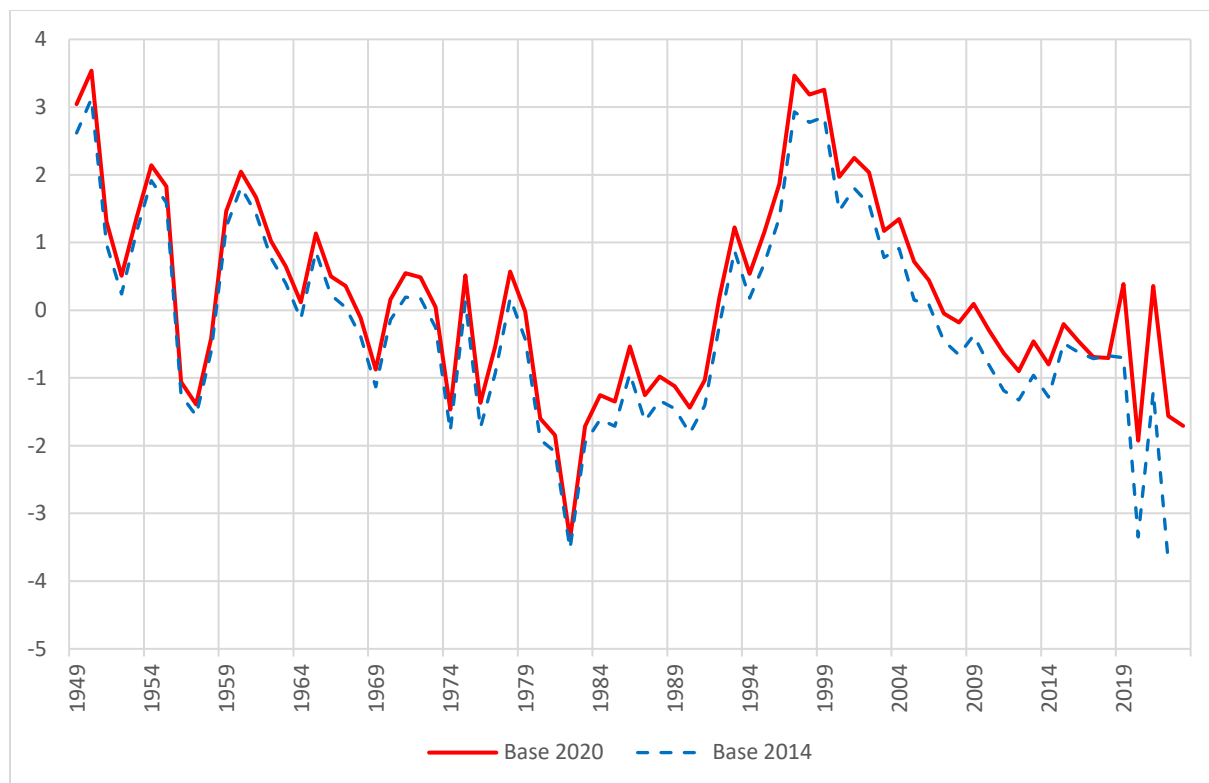
The revision of property income balance mainly concerns the balance of reinvested earnings from foreign direct investments and dividends, which has been significantly revised upwards (€+12.1 billion). Overall, the Nation's net lending has been revised upwards by €26.5 billion and is now positive in 2019 at €9.4 billion. Additionally, the net lending has also been revised upwards for previous years [[► Figure 3-10](#)].

Table 3-5 : The rest of the world account -2019 ; in euros (billion)

Vision resident sector	2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	Revision
Current account balance	-17.1	10.4	27.5
Trade balance of goods and services	-23.3	-15.8	7.5
Exports	770.1	799.9	29.8
Of which exports of goods	536.7	552.2	15.6
Imports	793.4	815.7	22.3
Of which imports of goods	571.6	591.9	20.3
Primary and secondary income balance	6.2	25.2	19.0
Of which Compensation of employees	21.6	23.6	2.0
Of which taxes net of subsidies	9.0	9.0	0.0
Of which property income	27.1	45.5	18.3
<i>Of which foreign direct investment and dividends</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>12.1</i>
<i>Of which interests and OPC</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Of which social contributions and benefits	-9.7	-9.9	-0.2
Of which other current transfers	-41.8	-41.9	-0.1
Of which capital transfers	0.0	-1.0	-1.0
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) of Nation	-17.1	9.4	26.5
In % of GDP	-0.7	0.4	1.1

Source : Insee, national accounts

Figure 3-10 : Net lending / Net borrowing of the Nation in percent of GDP



Source : Insee, national accounts

3.6 The Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households account (NPISH)

In the 2020 benchmark, the compensation of employees for NPISHs (Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households) is revised upwards by €2.3 billion due to better coverage of the association sector following the utilization of the Associations Survey [► [Fiche 12](#)]. However, the savings of NPISHs are almost unchanged (€+0.1 billion), as is their financing capacity (€+0.5 billion), in connection with an increase in current transfers paid by households to finance this surplus activity.

4 The employment account, hours worked, and productivity

In the 2020 benchmark, 28.7 million people held a declared job in 2019, including 25.7 million salaried employees. It has been revised upwards compared to the 2014 benchmark: +167,000 jobs (+0.6%), including 221,000 employees and -55,000 self-employed persons. This revision is mainly due to the rebasing of the "annual employment estimates" (ESA, Insee) that occurred in May 2022 for the year 2019 and previous years, which had not been taken into account in the 2014 benchmark to avoid a break in the series.

The French economy had 27.4 million full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in 2019 which took into account part-time work, multi-activity jobs, and undeclared employment. Total employment in FTE (including undeclared labor) was revised more significantly than employment, with an additional 511,900 jobs

(+1.9%) due to better accounting unformal jobs. Indeed, in French national accounts, unformal employment is included in full-time equivalent jobs: all employment related to non-observed economy is considered as self-employed work. It is not counted in employment (in physical persons) to ensure consistency between employment and wages per head sources. Following an updated analysis of tax audits, a new estimate of non-observed activity was conducted [► [Fiche 1](#)]. Moreover, in the 2014 benchmark, wage and employment series of hidden activities were not consistent, leading to excessively high wages per full-time equivalent for these undeclared jobs. In the 2020 benchmark, unformal full-time equivalent employment was revised upwards despite a downward revision of non-observed activity. Thus, FTE employment for self-employed workers was revised upwards by +390,000.

Approximately 43.1 billion hours were worked in 2019, revised downward to 141.3 million hours (- 0.3%) in comparison of 2014 benchmark. The number of hours worked by employees was about 36.1 billion hours, which represent more than three-quarters of the total hours. The average work duration for employees in 2019 is 1,389.3 hours in the 2020 benchmark, revised downward to 30.3 hours in the 2014 benchmark (-2.1%).

4.1 The structure employment by institutional sectors slightly revised

In the 2020 benchmark, the structure of declared employment is close to the 2014 benchmark [► Table 4-1]. The share of jobs in non-financial corporations and in general government has slightly revised (by +0.5 points and +0.4 points, respectively). In contrast, the part of employment in pure households decreased by 0.6 points (2.5% in the 2020 benchmark, 3.1% in the 2014 benchmark).

Table 4-1 : Employment by institutional sector – 2019, in thousands

Institutional sectors	2014 Benchmark		2020 Benchmark		Revision	
	Level	Share (%)	Level	Part (%)	Level	Share (%)
Non-financial corporations	16 273	57.1%	16 503	57.6%	230	0.5%
Financial enterprises	792	2.8%	799	2.8%	7	0.0%
General government	6 073	21.3%	6 209	21.7%	136	0.4%
Households	4 295	15.1%	4 048	14.1%	-247	-0.9%
<i>Own-account workers</i>	3 419	12.0%	3 336	11.6%	-83	-0.4%
<i>Pure households</i>	876	3.1%	712	2.5%	-164	-0.6%
NPISH	1 062	3.7%	1 104	3.9%	42	0.1%
Total	28 495	100.0%	28 662	100.0%	167	

Notes : Annual Average Employment in thousands excluding undeclared work

Source : Insee, national accounts

In 2019, jobs in households excluding own-account workers were significantly revised downward in the 2020 benchmark: -164,000 physical persons, a decrease of 18.7%. The revision is due to a reclassification from households in non-financial corporations employment for home help by private service providers. General government employment was revised upward (+136,000 physical persons, or +2.2%), due to the reclassification of SNCF Réseau and public broadcasting in the general government sector [► [Fiche 6](#)], and partly due to better accounting of public and private hospitals. Symmetrically, employment in non-financial corporations was revised upward (+230,000 physical persons, or +1.4%).

4.2 Revision of employees downwards in market services and upwards in non-market services

In the 2020 benchmark, as in the 2014 benchmark, approximately nine out of ten people (89.7%) were employees in 2019. However, the structure by branch of employees has been revised, with a greater weight of the non-market services. In the 2020 benchmark, manufacturing industry represents 11.0% of employees in 2019, as in the 2014 benchmark, with 2.8 million jobs. Similarly, employment in construction is not revised (5.8% of total employment, with 1.5 million jobs), as well as employment in agriculture (1.4%, with 0.3 million jobs). In contrast, the share of market services (50.7%) decreases in favor of non-market services (31.2%). Indeed, employees in trade services and repair services of motor vehicles declines significantly, consistent with the decrease in production in this branch. Additionally, employees in health and social services is revised upward (+217,200 employees) following several adjustments: restructuring the transition from business employment to industry employment, updating the split between market and non-market, and finally, better accounting of public and private hospitals.

Table 4-2 : Employees by homogeneous branch - 2019, in thousands

	2014 Benchmark		2020 Benchmark		Revision	
	Level	Share	Level	Share	Level	Share (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	359.4	1.4%	353.1	1.4%	-6.3	0.0%
Manufacturing industry, mining and quarrying industry	2 811.7	11.0%	2 836.1	11.0%	24.4	0.0%
Construction	1 466.7	5.8%	1 503.0	5.8%	36.3	0.1%
Wholesale and retail trade ; transportation, accommodation and food service	5 810.9	22.8%	5 682.1	22.1%	-128.7	-0.7%
Information and communication	832.7	3.3%	909.3	3.5%	76.5	0.3%
Financial and insurance activities	752.1	3.0%	746.7	2.9%	-5.4	0.0%
Real estate activities	339.0	1.3%	327.9	1.3%	-11.1	-0.1%
Professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service	4 022.0	15.8%	3 937.7	15.3%	-84.2	-0.5%
Other services activities	1 296.2	5.1%	1 383.2	5.4%	87.1	0.3%
General government, education, human health and social work	7 792.3	30.6%	8 025.0	31.2%	232.8	0.6%
Total	25 482.9	100.0%	25 704.2	100.0%	221.3	0.0%

Source : Insee, national accounts

4.3 Upward revision of total employment in full-time equivalents

In the 2020 benchmark, total employment in full-time equivalents (including informal employment) increased by 511,900 (+1.9%) in 2019 compared to the 2014 benchmark. This increase mainly comes from construction, manufacturing industry, and information and communication branches. Generally,

the revisions result from updated estimates of employees. The distribution of full-time equivalent jobs is revised due to better accounting employment related to hidden activity, especially in industries where concealed activity is most significant: for example, in construction, whose share increases by 0.9 points (7.6%) [► [Table 4-3](#)].

Table 4-3 : Total employment in full-time equivalents by homogeneous branch – 2019, in thousands

Homogeneous branch	2014 Benchmark		2020 Benchmark		Revision	
	Level	Share (%)	Level	Share (%)	Level	Share (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	779.4	2.9%	738.5	2.7%	-40.8	-0.2%
Manufacturing industry, mining and quarrying industry	2 868.0	10.7%	2 950.2	10.8%	82.2	0.1%
Construction	1 798.9	6.7%	2 084.4	7.6%	285.5	0.9%
Wholesale and retail trade ; transportation, accommodation and food service	6 097.0	22.7%	6 087.1	22.2%	-9.8	-0.5%
Information and communication	882.9	3.3%	995.1	3.6%	112.3	0.3%
Financial and insurance activities	769.2	2.9%	758.2	2.8%	-11.1	-0.1%
Real estate activities	367.7	1.4%	358.7	1.3%	-9.0	-0.1%
Professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service	4 191.5	15.6%	4 159.9	15.2%	-31.6	-0.4%
Other services activities	1 349.3	5.0%	1 443.4	5.3%	94.0	0.2%
General government, education, human health and social work	7 755.1	28.9%	7 795.3	28.5%	40.2	-0.4%
Total	26 859.1	100.0%	27 371.0	100.0%	511.9	0.0%

Source : Insee, national accounts

By institutional sector, full-time equivalent employment is revised upwards for primarily non-financial corporations (+221,000) and general government (+169,000), but downwards for households excluding own-account workers (-278,000). These revisions are mainly due to revisions in employment (in physical persons), but also to an increase due to better accounting of jobs related to hidden activity.

The switch to the 2020 benchmark reduces the impact of part-time work and multiple job-holding: full-time equivalent employment corresponds to 95.5% of employment (in physical persons) in the 2020 benchmark compared to 94.3% in the 2014 benchmark. This effect decreases significantly for households excluding own-account workers, while it increases for own-account workers, linked to hidden activity [► [Table 4-4](#)].

Table 4-4 : Total employment in full-time equivalents by institutional sector – 2019, in thousands

Institutional sector	2014 Benchmark		2020 Benchmark		Revision	
	Level	FTE/EPP	Level	FTE/EPP	Level	FTE/EPP
Total of resident sectors	26 859	94.3%	27 371	95.5%	512	1.2%
Non-financial corporations	15 170	93.2%	15 391	93.3%	221	0.0%
Individual enterprises	3 512	102.7%	3 880	116.3%	368	13.6%
Financial enterprises	771	97.3%	772	96.7%	2	-0.6%
General government	5 710	94.0%	5 879	94.7%	169	0.7%
Households excluding <i>own-account workers</i>	854	97.4%	576	80.9%	- 278	-16.6%
NPISH	843	79.3%	873	79.0%	30	-0.3%

Note : FTE : Full-time equivalent ; EPP : employment in physical persons

Source : Insee, national accounts

4.4 Low downward revision of hours worked in the 2020 benchmark

In the 2020 benchmark, the total hours worked (including unformal work) is reduced by 0.3% in 2019 compared to its level in the 2014 benchmark [► [Table 4-5](#)]. The hours worked by employees alone decreases by 1.3%, which represents 82.8 % of the total hours worked (compared to 83.6 % in the 2014 benchmark).

These revisions are explained by the increase in unformal workers' hours, up by 127.7% compared to the 2014 benchmark, due to the revisions in unformal employment

Table 4-5 : Hours worked by employment status - 2019, in millions

	2014 Benchmark		2020 Benchmark		Revision	
	Level	Share	Level	Share	Level	Share (%)
Total hours worked	43 259.9	100.0%	43 118.6	100.0%	-141.3	-0.3
Hours worked for declared employees	36 175.1	83.6%	35 711.4	82.8%	-463.7	-1.3
Hours worked for declared self-employed workers	6 531.1	15.1%	6 146.1	14.3%	-385.0	-5.9
hours worked for unformal workers	553.7	1.3%	1 261.0	2.9%	707.3	127.7

Source : Insee, national accounts

The average annual working time per declared employee in 2019 is 1,389.3 hours in the 2020 benchmark, which is 30.3 hours less than in the 2014 benchmark (-2.1%) [► [Table 4-6](#)]. This revision results from better accounting for overtime hours. In the 2014 benchmark, structural overtime (provided for in the employment contract) was not distinguished from "random" overtime (beyond the overtime provided for in the contract). In the 2020 benchmark, only random overtime is now included in the overtime component, based on information available in the Nominative Social Declaration (DSN).

Table 4-6 : From DATC to DAE for employees declared in 2019

	Level in number of hours per employee		Revision	
	2014 Benchmark	2020 Benchmark	Level (in hours per employee)	in %
DAE (in number of hours per employee) (1)=(2)×(3)	1 419.6	1 389.3	-30.3	-2.1
DATC (in number of hours per employee) (2)	1 535.0	1 503.8	-31.2	-2
Apparent coefficient FTP in % (3)=(a)/(b)	92.50%	92.40%	0	-0.1
<i>Employment FTP (in thousands) (a)</i>	23 566.4	23 747.3	181	0.8
<i>Employment physical person (in thousands) (b)</i>	25 482.9	25 704.1	221.3	0.9

Note: DATC = annual number of full-time employees ; DAE = effective annual duration of declared employees
 FT : Full-time equivalent

Source : Insee, national accounts

The branches for which the annual working hours change the most, primarily construction and mainly non-market services, are those most strongly impacted by the restriction of overtime to only random overtime hours. Indeed, construction and mainly non-market services (health activities, education) are among the branches where the proportion of overtime in the total working hours was the highest in the 2014 benchmark and where this proportion decreases more sharply than the average of other branches in the 2020 benchmark. [► [Table 4-7](#)].

Table 4-7 : Annual hours worked in full-time jobs by branch in 2019

Branche	2020 Benchmark	2014 Benchmark	Revision in level	Revision in %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 454.7	1 447.2	7.5	0.5
Manufacturing industry, mining and quarrying industry and others	1 567.1	1 575.5	-8.4	-0.5
Construction	1 579.0	1 636.1	-57.1	-3.5
Mainly market services	1 571.6	1 597.2	-25.6	-1.6
Mainly non-market services	1 355.2	1 399.1	-43.9	-3.1
Total	1 503.8	1 535.0	-31.2	-2.0

Source : Insee, national accounts

5 Annexes

5.1 Links

Reference	Internet links
Informations du SDES	Note méthodologique « L'estimation des loyers dans le compte satellite du logement 2022 : actualisation avec l'Enquête Logement 2020 », SDES, 2024 : https://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/media/7341/download?inline
Notes consommation ménages	https://www.insee.fr/fr/metadonnees/source/serie/s2144/documentation-methodologique
Business Purchases Survey	https://www.insee.fr/fr/metadonnees/source/serie/s1035
Data published by Dares	Participation, intéressement et épargne salariale en 2020 : https://dares.travail-emploi.gouv.fr/publication/participation-interessement-et-epargne-salariale-en-2020

5.2 List of abbreviations and acronyms

Name	Description
Acos	Agence centrale des organismes de sécurité sociale - Central Agency for Social Security Organisations
ACPR	Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution - Supervisory and resolution authority
AFITF	Agence de financement des infrastructures de transport de France - Agency for the Financing of Transport Infrastructure in France
ALS	Action logement services - Action logement services
CFC	Consumption of fixed capital
CGLLS	Caisse de garantie du logement locatif social - Housing Social Rental Guarantee Fund
CICE	Crédit d'impôt pour la compétitivité et l'emploi - Tax credit for competitiveness and employment
Coicop	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPF	Compte professionnel de formation - Personal Training Account
CRDS	Contribution au remboursement de la dette sociale - Tax for the settlement of the social debt
CSG	Contribution sociale généralisée - Generalised social contribution
CSPE	Contribution au service public de l'énergie - Contribution to the public energy service
Dares	Direction de l'Animation de la Recherche, des Études et des Statistiques - Direction of the animation of research, studies and statistics
DG Trésor	Direction générale du Trésor - Treasury Department
DGFIP	Direction générale des finances publiques - General Directorate of Public Finance
DIRDA	Dépense intérieure de recherche et développement des administrations - Domestic expenditure on research and development by general government

DIRDE	Dépense intérieure de recherche et développement des entreprises - Domestic expenditure on research and development by companies
DREES	Direction de la recherche, des études, de l'évaluation et des statistiques - Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics Directorate
DSN	Nominative Social Declaration
Ecmoss	Enquête sur le coût de la main-d'œuvre et la structure des salaires - Labour Cost and Structure of Earnings Survey
EFS	Etablissement français du sang - French Blood Agency
EnL	Enquête logement – Housing Survey
ERAFP	Etablissement de retraite additionnelle de la fonction publique - Additional Public Service Retirement Scheme
ESA	European of system accounts
ESA	Enquête sectorielle annuelle - Annual sector survey
Esane	Elaboration des statistiques annuelles d'entreprises - Compilation of annual business statistics
Fisim	Financial intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GNI	Gross national income
GOS	Gross operating surplus
INA	Institut national de l'audiovisuel - National Audiovisual Institute
IPEA	Institut de prospective et d'ameublement - Institute of prospective and furnishing
MESR	Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche - Ministry of Higher Education and Research
MGDD	Manuel européen sur le déficit et la dette - Manual on government deficit and debt
NAF	Nomenclatures d'activités françaises - French Activity Classification
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
OPCI	Organismes de placement collectif immobilier - Real Estate Collective Investment Undertakings
PEEC	Participation de l'employeur à l'effort de construction - Employer's contribution to the housing construction effort
R&D	Recherche et développement - Research and development
RFF	Réseau Ferré de France - French Rail Network
SNA	System of National Accounts
SCPI	Sociétés civiles de placement immobilier - Real estate investment companies
SDES	Service des données et études statistiques (Service statistique des ministères chargés de l'environnement, de l'énergie, de la construction, du logement et des transports) – Statistical Data and Studies Department (Statistical Service of the Ministries of the Environment, Energy, Construction, Housing and Transport).