

Monetary developments – France • November 2017

The growth of monetary resources remains very strong

The growth of domestic monetary resources remained very strong in November. Nevertheless, it slightly decreased, reverting to its annual average level (+6.9% year-on-year in November, after +7.5% in October and +7.0% on average during the last twelve months). This slight deceleration was driven by overnight deposits (+13.0%, after +13.9%) held by corporations as well as by households and by decreasing investments in money market funds (-0.5%, after +2.0%). Conversely deposits with agreed maturity of up to 2 years and saving accounts accelerated.

Taking also into account the continuing growth of monetary deposits by non-residents of the euro area, in particular non-monetary financial institutions, the rise in the French component of the euro area monetary aggregate M3 remained very strong (+8.3%, after +8.7%).

France : monetary resources of Monetary Financial Institutions

	Outstandings (in € Bn) (a)		Annual growth rate (in %) (a)	
	Nov-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17
Overnight deposits	922	15.6	13.9	13.0
= Domestic resources included in M1	922	15.6	13.9	13.0
Deposits with agreed maturity of up to 2 years	123	-4.0	0.5	2.0
+ Saving accounts	639	4.7	4.8	4.8
= Domestic resources included in M2-M1	762	3.2	4.0	4.3
MMF shares	274	6.8	2.0	-0.5
+ Repurchase agreements	24	33.1	14.9	26.0
+ Debt securities issued with a maturity of up to 2 years	59	-4.1	-11.1	-13.1
= Domestic resources included in M3-M2	357	6.0	0.2	- 1.5
Sum of domestic resources included in M3	2 041	9.0	7.5	6.9
+ Monetary external liabilities vis-à-vis other monetary union members	224	15.3	21.0	23.4
- Monetary external assets vis-à-vis other monetary union members	45	7.6	6.6	9.9
= French component of euro area monetary aggregate M3	2 220	9.6	8.7	8.3

(a) Seasonally-adjusted data.

Source : Banque de France



Additional information

The outstanding amount of monetary claims (excluding coins and banknotes) consists of claims with an initial maturity of up to and including 2 years that monetary counterparts (basically households, non-financial corporations, general government excluding central government, insurance corporations, non-money market funds, investment funds and financial vehicle corporations) hold against monetary financial institutions (deposit-taking institutions, sociétés de financement under French law, Caisse des dépôts et consignations, MMF and the central bank).

Saving accounts include regulated saving accounts, i.e. livrets A, livrets de développement durable, comptes d'épargne logement, livrets d'épargne populaire, and non-regulated saving accounts, i.e. livrets jeunes and livrets ordinaires. One part of the amounts held on regulated saving accounts is transferred by deposit-taking institutions to a fund managed by the Caisse des dépôts et consignations; the other part remains in banks' balance sheets. Debt securities with maturity of up to 2 years mainly include certificates of deposit (short term paper) issued by French deposit-taking institutions and subscribed by neither MMF nor deposit-taking institutions counterparts.

Annual growth rates are adjusted for reclassifications and revaluations but not for foreign exchange rate effects.

