

28 August 2017

The growth of monetary resources remains strong

In July, domestic monetary resources of French monetary financial institutions slow down but remain buoyant (+6.8%, down from +7.6% in June). This deceleration is driven by each of the three components of M3: domestic resources included in M1 (+13.2%, after +14.0%), those included in M2-M1 (+2.8%, after +3.3%) and those included in M3-M2 (+0.5%, after +2.3%). Overnight deposits remain the main contributors to the growth of domestic monetary resources.

After taking monetary external assets and liabilities vis-à-vis other monetary union members into account, the growth rate of the French component of euro area monetary aggregate M3 decreases (+7.0%, after +8.1%).

France : monetary resources of Monetary Financial Institutions

	Outstandings (in € Bn) (a)	Annual growth rate (in %) (a)		
	Jul-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17
Overnight deposits	900	13.9	14.0	13.2
= Domestic resources included in M1	900	13.9	14.0	13.2
Deposits with agreed maturity of up to 2 years	125	-3.9	0.3	-4.4
+ Saving accounts	632	3.7	3.9	4.4
= Domestic resources included in M2-M1	757	2.3	3.3	2.8
MMF shares	264	2.7	4.0	2.6
+ Repurchase agreements	20	-9.7	-12.5	-5.8
+ Debt securities issued with a maturity of up to 2 years	65	0.5	0.7	-5.4
= Domestic resources included in M3-M2	350	1.5	2.3	0.5
Sum of domestic resources included in M3	2007	7.0	7.6	6.8
+ Monetary external liabilities vis-à-vis other monetary union members	192	12.9	13.6	8.6
- Monetary external assets vis-à-vis other monetary union members	39	18.2	7.1	3.6
= French component of euro area monetary aggregate M3	2160	7.3	8.1	7.0

(a) Seasonally-adjusted data.

Source : BdF

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. Amounts held on regulated saving accounts are partly transferred by deposit-taking institutions to a fund managed by the Caisse des dépôts et consignations. 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.