

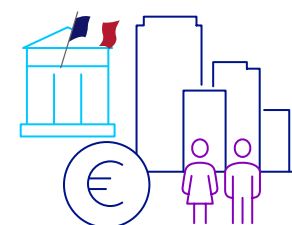
Monetary and Financial Statistics

UNDERSTANDING THE FINANCING OF THE ECONOMY



1. What are monetary statistics used for?

- **To measure banks' financial resources** and understand how they use them to finance a country's economy
- **To monitor the cost of bank loans granted**, for example, to households purchasing homes or businesses investing, as well as the interest rates paid on current and savings accounts
- **To track how ECB monetary policy decisions** are transmitted to the real economy



2. What are Financial National Accounts?

- **A dashboard of financing flows** among economic agents (businesses, banks, government, households, etc.)
- **They show who has money**, who lends it, who borrows it, and how it circulates through the economy



3. Why are regulated savings important?

- **Regulated savings products are overseen by the government**, with the Banque de France responsible for monitoring them and proposing their interest rates
- **The best-known products are** the Livret A, the Sustainable and Solidarity Development Savings Account (LDDS), and the Popular Savings Account (LEP)



4. How does the usury rate work?

- **It is a legal interest-rate ceiling** calculated by the Banque de France on the basis of rates charged by banks.
- **It protects borrowers** from excessive interest rates.



5. Are French investment funds important?

- Alongside Ireland and Luxembourg, **France is home to one of the most developed investment fund markets in the euro area**

Did you know?

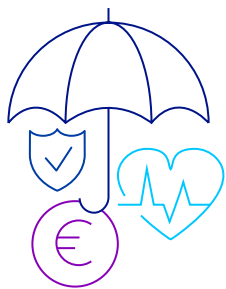
- On average, a household currently borrows just under **€200,000** to purchase a home, at an interest rate (excluding insurance) of **3.27%**
- Banks allocate **two-thirds** of their resources to financing the private sector

- Private-sector debt in France amounts to **134.2% of GDP**, around 30 percentage points above the euro area average
- French households hold **€7,307 billion** in financial assets

- **83% of French people** held a Livret A account in 2025
- More than **12 million people** hold an LEP account

- **Different usury rates** apply depending on the type of loan and its maturity
- For mortgage loans with a maturity of more than 20 years, the usury threshold stood at **5.29%** on 1 July 2026

- **11,423 investment funds** were monitored by the Banque de France in 2025
- Assets managed by French funds amounted to **€2,289 billion at end 2025**
- **47%** of their investments were directed towards France in 2025



6. What role does insurance play in the financial system?

- **Non-life insurance** is essential to economic and social resilience, particularly in the face of growing climate risks
- **Life insurance plays a central role** as a savings product and a source of financing for the French and European economies
- **Reinsurance is crucial** for absorbing major risks and strengthening the resilience of the insurance system
- **Technical provisions** are funds set aside by insurers to meet future commitments to policyholders



7. What are securitisation vehicles?

- Securitisation vehicles transform illiquid assets into tradable financial securities



8. What are the challenges of climate-related financial statistics?

Climate-related financial statistics measure, among other things, the share of greenhouse gas emissions associated with financing provided by financial institutions to businesses, helping monitor the **decarbonisation of their portfolios**

A key indicator is financed emissions. **Financed emissions**, when related to the total value of securities held by a financial institution, make it possible to calculate the carbon footprint of its portfolio, expressed in tons of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) per million euros invested

- **€2,116 billion:** total insurers' technical provisions **at end-2025**
- **€2,652 billion:** total insurers' financial investments **at end-2025**
- **€153 billion:** reinsurance technical provisions **at end-2025**

- **€414 billion:** total assets of securitisation vehicles **at end-2025**
- **Their balance sheets have doubled over the past 10 years**

For the securities portfolios of French banking groups, **between 2018 and 2023:**

- Scope 1 financed emissions (direct emissions) decreased slightly by 4.5%, **from 12.6 to 12.0 million tCO₂e**
- The carbon footprint of securities portfolios fell sharply by **46%, from 134.9 to 72.4 tCO₂e per million euros invested**

To learn more

Consult [2025 Report on regulated Savings](#), the [Stat Info](#) publications and the data available on the Webstat portal on the following topics:

- [Rates and prices](#)
- [Money](#)
- [Credit and debt securities](#)
- [Deposits](#)
- [National financial accounts](#)