



# AGENCE FRANCE TRÉSOR

OATI 3,5%  
BTAN 3,75%  
BT 6,75%

AGENCE  
FRANCE  
TRÉSOR  
is tasked with  
handling  
government debt  
and cash  
management  
under the most  
secure  
conditions in the  
best interest of the  
taxpayer.

## MONTHLY BULLETIN - N° 184 - September 2005

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Available in French and English

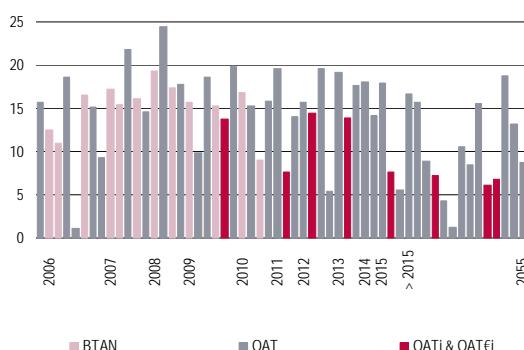
Publication manager: Bertrand de Mazières  
Editor: Agence France Trésor



### DEBT GENERAL DATA

#### ► French government long- and medium-term negotiable debt on August 31, 2005

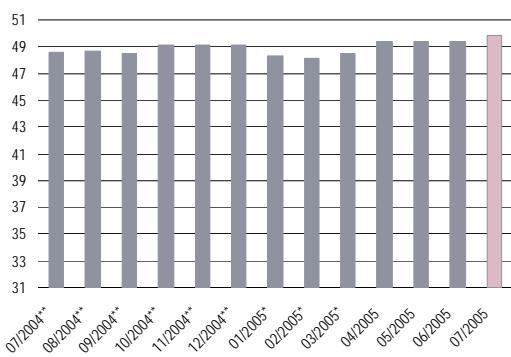
nominal value of each line, €bn



Source: Agence France Trésor

#### ► Non-resident holdings of French government negotiable debt securities

as a % of negotiable debt outstanding



Source: balance of payments

Note: following the revised figures of the French securities held by non-residents at the end of 2003, the Banque de France has readjusted the outstanding amount related to the negotiable Government debt securities held by non-residents in 2002 and has reevaluated the stock for 2003 (\*\*).

(\*) figures quarterly revised (\*\*) figures annually revised

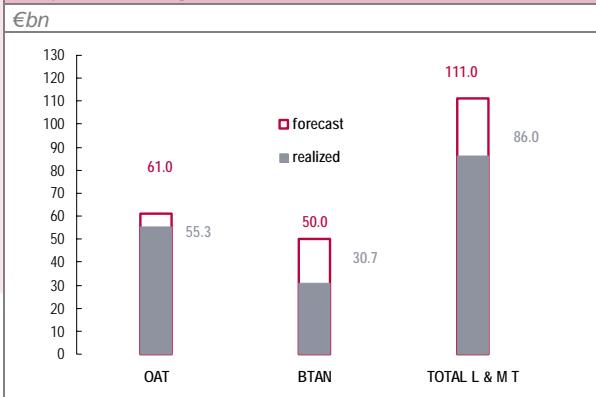
## PRIMARY MARKET

### ► Auction indicative calendar

		BTF				BTAN / index linked OAT	OAT
September 2005	auction date	5	12	19	26	15	1
	settlement date	8	15	22	29	20	6
October 2005	auction date	3	10	17	24	31	6
	settlement date	6	13	20	27	3-nov	11

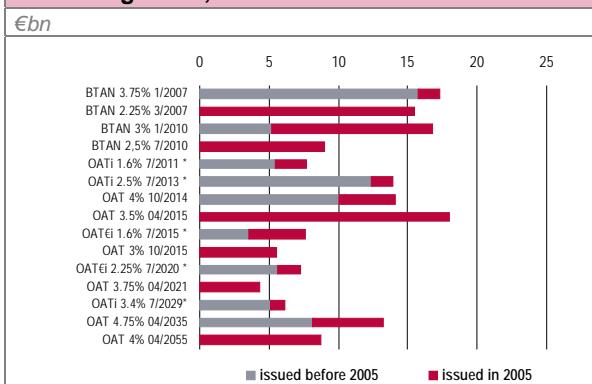
Source: Agence France Trésor

### ► Long- and medium-term financing over the year on August 31, 2005



Source: Agence France Trésor

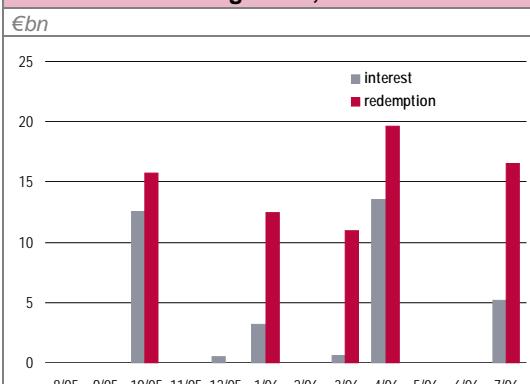
### ► OATs and BTANs issues and cumulative total on August 31, 2005



\* nominal value

Source: Agence France Trésor

### ► OATs and BTANs: indicative repayment schedule on August 31, 2005



Source: Agence France Trésor

► **OAT and BTAN auctions – August 2005**

€m

*No auction in August*

Source: Agence France Trésor

► **BTF auctions – August 2005**

€m

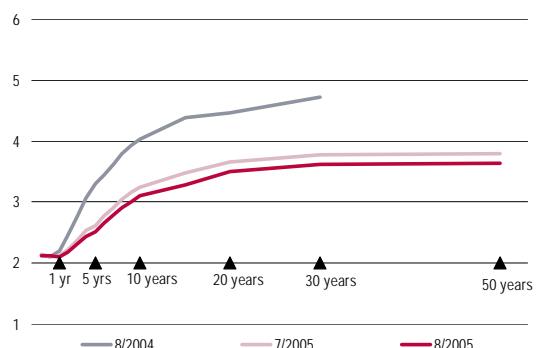
	BTF	BTF	BTF	BTF
	1 month	3 month	6 month	1 year
<b>Auction date</b>		8/1/2005		8/1/2005
Settlement date		8/4/2005		8/4/2005
Maturity		11/3/2005		8/3/2006
<b>Total issued amount</b>	<b>2,007</b>		<b>1,800</b>	
Weighted average rate	1.994%		2.119%	
<b>Auction date</b>		8/8/2005		8/8/2005
Settlement date		8/11/2005		8/11/2005
Maturity		11/3/2005		8/3/2006
<b>Total issued amount</b>	<b>1,801</b>		<b>2,008</b>	
Weighted average rate	2.001%		2.136%	
<b>Auction date</b>		8/16/2005	8/16/2005	
Settlement date		8/18/2005	8/18/2005	
Maturity		11/17/2005	2/2/2006	
<b>Total issued amount</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,924</b>		
Weighted average rate	2.000%	2.047%		
<b>Auction date</b>		8/22/2005	8/22/2005	
Settlement date		8/25/2005	8/25/2005	
Maturity		11/17/2005	2/2/2006	
<b>Total issued amount</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,904</b>		
Weighted average rate	1.999%	2.042%		
<b>Auction date</b>		8/29/2005		8/29/2005
Settlement date		9/1/2005		9/1/2005
Maturity		12/1/2005		8/31/2006
<b>Total issued amount</b>	<b>2,005</b>		<b>1,938</b>	
Weighted average rate	2.002%		2.102%	

Source: Agence France Trésor

## SECONDARY MARKET

### ► French government yield curve

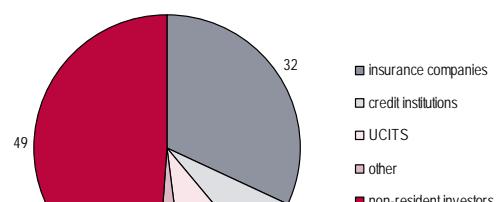
quote at end of the month, in %



Source: Bloomberg

### ► OAT ownership by type of holder first quarter 2005

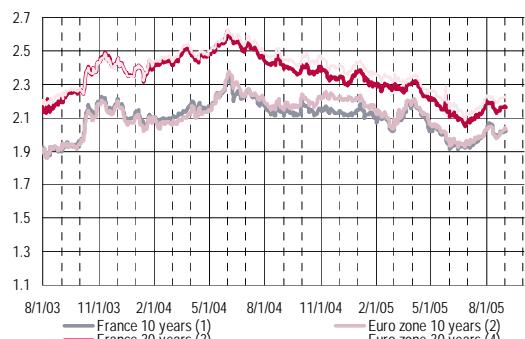
structure in %



Source: Banque de France

### ► Breakeven inflation

daily quotes in %



Source: Bloomberg

(1) difference between the yield of the OAT 4% April 2013 and the yield of the OATi 2.5% July 2013

(2) difference between the yield of the OAT 5% April 2012 and the yield of the OAT*e* 3% July 2012

(3) difference between the yield of the OAT 5.5% April 2029 and the yield of the OAT*e* 3.4% July 2029

(4) difference between the yield of the OAT 5.75% October 2032 and the yield of the OAT*e* 3.15% July 2032

### ► Negotiable government debt and swaps

€bn

	end 2000	end 2001	end 2002	end 2003	end 2004	June 2005	August 2005
<b>Negotiable government debt</b>							
<b>outstanding</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>864</b>
OAT	419	443	478	512	552	590	590
BTAN	154	158	151	167	184	183	182
BTF	43	52	88	109	97	93	92
<b>Swaps outstanding</b>	<b>///</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Average maturity of the negotiable debt</b>							
before swaps	6 years	6 years	5 years	5 years	6 years	6 years	6 years
	64 days	47 days	343 days	297 days	79 days	312 days	289 days
after swaps	///	5 years	5 years	5 years	6 years	6 years	6 years
	///	358 days	266 days	235 days	33 days	270 days	248 days

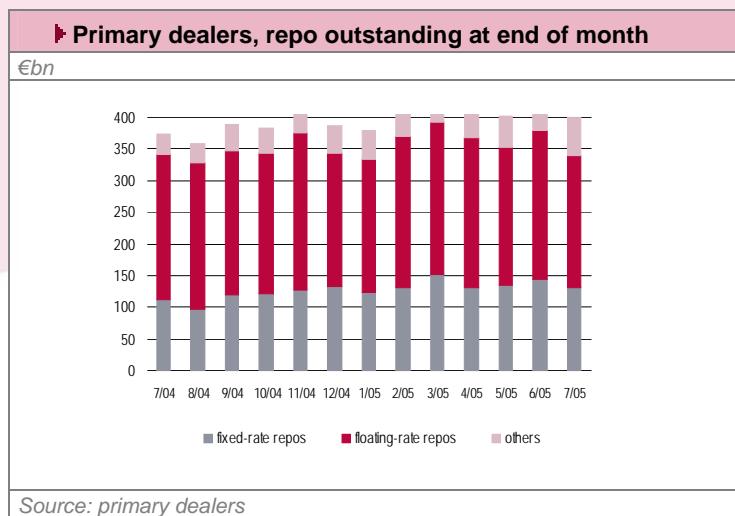
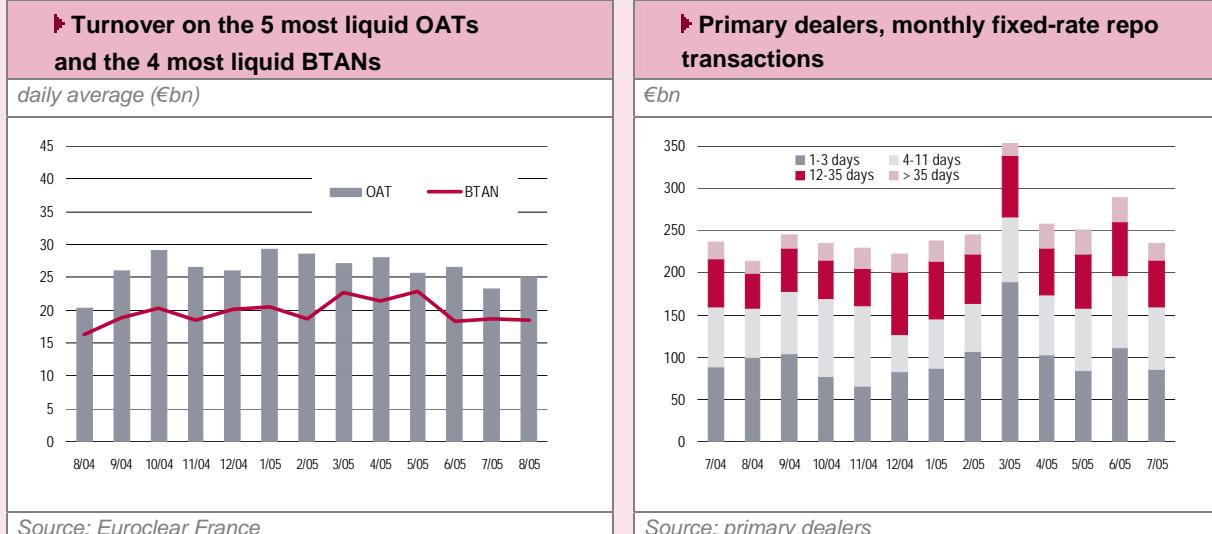
Source: Agence France Trésor



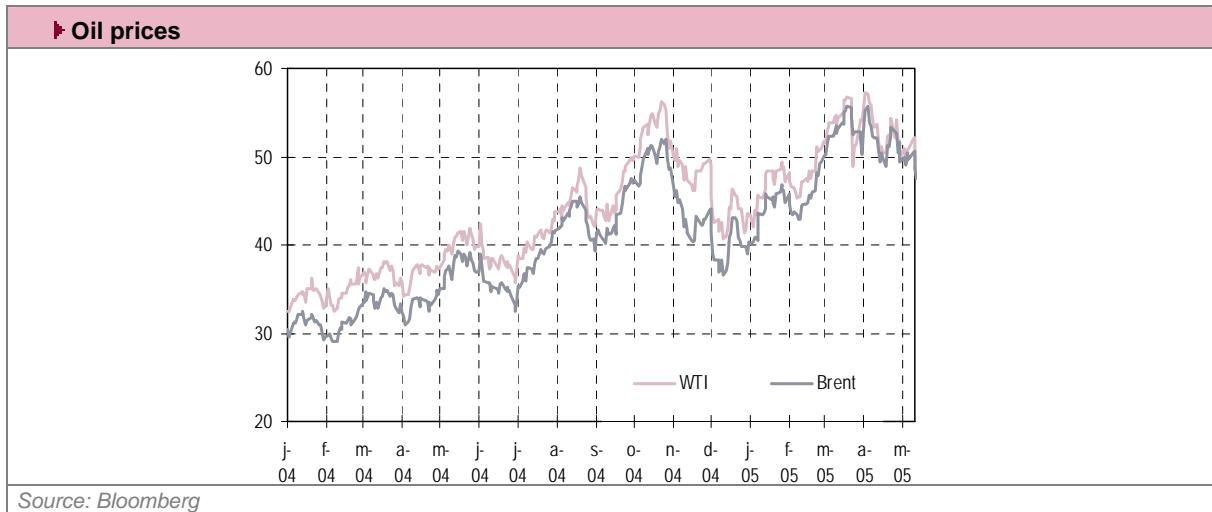
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Monthly bulletin – N° 184 – September 2005





## Focus



# The Fed recognises the role asset markets play in supporting growth

Since its beginnings, the capitalist system has always been confronted with the fundamental risk that solvable end demand would be insufficient to fuel a decent level of growth. This fundamental and recurrent problem was first identified by Wicksell in the 1900s and then Keynes in the 1930s.

This problem tends to arise when economic players have no real propensity to reinvest all of their revenues. Of course, during times of uncertainty about the future, household spending generally falls below income, and corporate investment is not as high as actual revenues. Yet even during the good times, numerous households and companies often decide simultaneously to reinvest only a very small part of their income and revenues. This is enough to undermine end spending and trigger a decline in GDP. In a sense, microeconomic savings behaviour acts like grains of sand that eventually disrupt and clog up the famous macroeconomic spiral of "revenues-spending-revenues".

A recurrent problem requires a recurrent solution, one capable of sustaining GDP growth.

The first protective measure was developed by Wicksell and Keynes and applied between 1945 and 1995. They showed that growth could be protected by seeking the support of commercial banks, which had built up the power to issue money starting at the end of the 19th century. In the 1900s, Wicksell saw the advantages of encouraging monetary creation, a new and budding phenomenon. Through monetary creation, banks created purchasing power "ex nihilo" that could be passed on to their borrowers/customers. This gave an autonomous impulse to overall spending, which helped offset the fact that revenues had been only partially reinvested during the previous period. Bank lending to some customers helped offset (and often over compensated) the savings of other bank customers.

After the fiasco of the 1930s and the Second World War, Keynes managed to have the convertibility of national currencies into gold abolished at Bretton-Woods, paving the way for a period of regular and significant monetary creation in the OECD countries (1945-1995).

For monetary creation to work the banking system must be in good health and solvable borrowers must be willing to take on debt. Starting in 1995, however, monetary creation began to encounter very serious limitations.

Monetary creation in the public sector gradually became taboo. Congressional representatives in the US and UK began to fear that public debt would swell out of hand. In the euro zone, the road to EMU followed by the Stability Pact helped reign in public deficits, while the Maastricht Treaty prevented member governments from financing domestic spending via the European banking system.

Between 1990 and 1996, an overly lax approach to private sector lending created imbalances for numerous banks in Japan, the US, Sweden and France, forcing their respective governments to act as the "lender of last resort" at a very high cost. In reaction, the Basle agreement was reached to impose a very restrictive framework on monetary creation for the private sector in the OECD countries.

As a result, after 1995, monetary creation could no longer play a central role in promoting growth, as it had over the past 50 years.

Another solution had to be found to resolve the recurrent threat of a lack of solvent outlets. This time, the solution did not come from an intentional programme from above but from a pragmatic process that began in 1995.

It was not until the Jackson Hole celebration honouring Mr. Greenspan's 18 years at the helm of the Federal Reserve that this concept was officially formulated: since 1995, US economic growth has no longer been fuelled by increasingly higher debt but by a system of increasing wealth through the valuation of asset markets. Mr. Greenspan went so far as to conceptualise the need to modulate this wealth effect, much like it was necessary to modulate the debt effect in the 1970s. In 2005, it was officially recognised that we probably entered a new era around 1995.

Strategy  
Antoine Brunet  
HSBC-CCF

*NB: this Agence France Trésor forum offers economists an opportunity to express their personal opinion. Thus, the above article strictly reflects the author's view, and should not be construed as expressing the viewpoints of Agence France Trésor or the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry.*

## THE FRENCH ECONOMY

### ► Macro-economic forecast

Real growth rate as a %

	2004	2005	2006
French GDP	2.3	< 2 - 2.5 >	< 2.25 - 2.75 >
Euro zone GDP	1.8	1.7	2.2
Household consumption	2.2	2.4	2.4
Business investment	3.3	2.8	3.6
Exports	3.2	3.7	5.4
Imports	7.4	6.1	5.7

Consumer prices  
(year-on-year)

Source: Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry,  
Insee

### ► Recent economic indicators

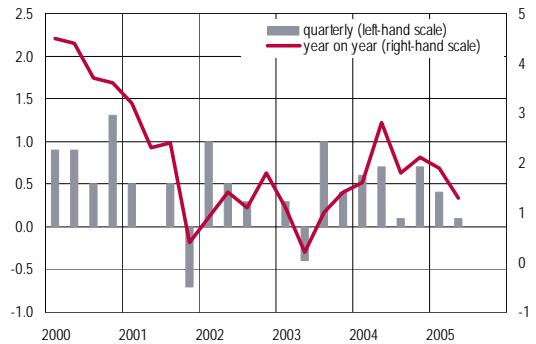
Industrial output*, year-on-year	0.0%	6/2005
Household consumption*, year-on-year	0.5%	7/2005
Unemployment rate (ILO)	9.9%	7/2005
Consumer prices, year-on-year		
all items	1.7%	7/2005
all items excluding tobacco	1.6%	7/2005
Trade balance, fob-fob, sa	-1.2 EUR bn	6/2005
" "	-1.2 EUR bn	5/2005
Current account balance, sa	-0.6 EUR bn	6/2005
" "	-2.5 EUR bn	5/2005
10-year interest rate (TEC10)	3.16%	08/31/2005
3-month interest rate (Euribor)	2.134%	08/31/2005
EUR / USD	1.2198	08/31/2005
EUR / JPY	136.06	08/31/2005

\*manufactured goods –

Source: Insee ; Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry ; Banque de France

### ► Gross domestic product at 1995 prices

Variation in %



Source: Insee, quarterly national accounts

### ► Euro exchange rate

Daily quotes



Source: European Central Bank

### ► Government budget monthly position

€bn

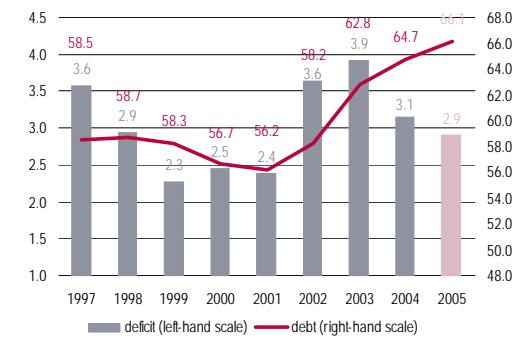
	end-of-July level				
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2005
General budget balance	-56.71	-45.41	-39.29	-34.44	-35.26
revenue	221.56	242.99	128.07	140.88	142.64
expenditure	278.27	288.40	167.36	175.32	177.90
Balance of special Treasury accounts	-0.23	1.53	-13.76	-11.77	-13.50
General budget outturn	-56.94	-43.88	-53.05	-46.21	-48.76

Source: Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry  
for more information:

[http://www.minefi.gouv.fr/minefi/chiffres/budget\\_etat/T](http://www.minefi.gouv.fr/minefi/chiffres/budget_etat/T)

### ► Public finance: general government deficit and debt

As a % of GDP



Source: according to Maastricht Treaty, Insee and Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry

### ► Timetable for the release of French economic indicators

September 2005	October 2005
6 Central government budget: statement at end of July	6 Central government budget: statement at end of August
7 Gross foreign exchange reserves in August	7 Gross foreign exchange reserves in September
9 Industrial output in July	10 Industrial output in August
13 Foreign trade in July	11 Foreign trade in August
13 Consumer prices: index for August	13 Consumer prices: index for September
15 Payroll employment: final results Q2-2005	14 Cost-of-construction: index Q2-2005
16 Balance of payments in July	18 Balance of payments in August
21 Household consumption of manufactured goods in July/August	21 Household consumption of manufactured goods in September
23 Wages: final statistics Q2-2005	25 New building starts in September
27 New building starts in August	26 Industrial trends: monthly survey for October
28 Industrial trends: monthly survey for September	26 Household confidence survey: October survey
29 Industrial producer prices: July/August index	28 Industrial producer prices: September index
30 Job seekers in August	28 Job seekers in September
30 Quarterly national accounts: final results Q2-2005	28 Industrial trends: quarterly survey for October
30 Net foreign exchange reserves in August	31 Net foreign exchange reserves in September
30 Household confidence survey: September survey	

Harmonized index of consumer prices – Eurozone (Eurostat)

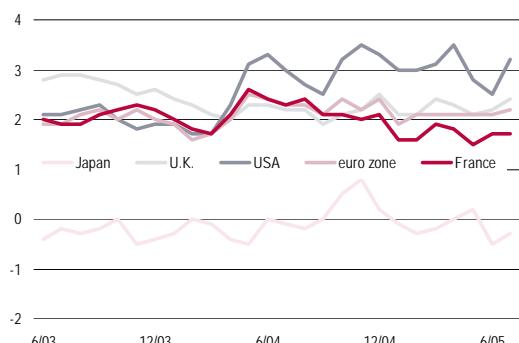
Index for August: September 16

Index for September: October 18

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

#### ► Consumer price index

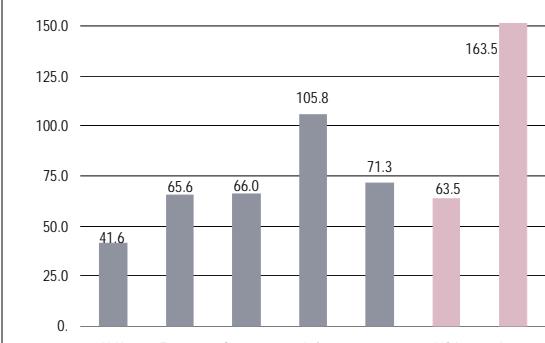
Year-on-year % change



Source: statistical institutes

#### ► General government debt in 2004

As a % of GDP



Source: Eurostat, OECD

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT NEGOTIABLE DEBT OUTSTANDING - DETTE NEGOCIABLE DE L'ETAT

► OAT au 31 août 2005 / fungible Treasury bonds at August 31, 2005

En euros

CODE ISIN Euroclear France	Libellé de l'emprunt / Bond	Encours / Outstanding	Coefficient d'indexation / indexation coefficient	Valeur nominale/ face value	démembre /stripped	CODE ISIN Euroclear France	Libellé de l'emprunt / Bond	Encours / Outstanding	Coefficient d'indexation / indexation coefficient	Valeur nominale/ face value	démembre /stripped
	Echéance 2005	<b>15 701 839 761</b>					Echéance 2015	<b>31 330 094 437</b>			
FR0000570467	OAT 7,75% 25 octobre 2005	15 701 839 761		2 607 170 000		FR00010163543	OAT 3,5% 25 avril 2015	17 919 182 757			14 250 000
	Echéance 2006	<b>44 073 093 816</b>				FR00010195057	OAT 3,5% 25 avril 2015	18 348 910			
FR0000570491	OAT 7,25% 25 avril 2006	18 545 039 415		1 575 310 000		FR00010204198	OAT 3,5% 25 avril 2015	9 859 314			
FR0000570509	OAT 7% 25 avril 2006	1 091 244 000		422 030 000		FR00010216820	OAT 3,5% 25 avril 2015	12 582 178			
FR0000570533	OAT 6,5% 25 octobre 2006	15 102 140 991		1 968 400 000		FR00010223545	OAT 3,5% 25 avril 2015	11 069 328			
FR0000570541 V	OAT TEC10 25 octobre 2006	9 334 669 410				FR00010135525 I	OATE1,6% 25 juillet 2015	7 792 051 950	(1)	1,02057	7 635 000 000
	Echéance 2007	<b>36 408 826 604</b>				FR00010216481	OAT 3% 25 octobre 2015	5 567 000 000			
FR0000570574	OAT 5,5% 25 avril 2007	21 771 775 424		601 230 000			Echéance 2016	<b>16 652 000 000</b>			
FR0000570590	OAT 5,5% 25 octobre 2007	14 637 051 180		267 880 000		FR00000187361	OAT 5% 25 octobre 2016	16 652 000 000			1 232 880 000
	Echéance 2008	<b>42 188 093 494</b>					Echéance 2019	<b>24 610 132 527</b>			
FR0000570632	OAT 5,25% 25 avril 2008	24 403 932 367		498 930 000		FR00000189151	OAT 4,25% 25 avril 2019	15 754 000 000			139 550 000
FR0000570665	OAT 8,5% 25 octobre 2008	17 784 161 127		4 870 550 000		FR00000570921	OAT 8,5% 25 octobre 2019	8 844 392 893			4 489 830 000
	Echéance 2009	<b>63 682 337 547</b>				FR00000570954 C	ETAT 9,82% 31 décembre 2019	11 739 634	(2)		6 692 154
FR0000570673 V	OAT TEC10 25 janvier 2009	9 853 044 498					Echéance 2020	<b>7 539 418 500</b>			
FR0000571432	OAT 4% 25 avril 2009	18 640 258 371		1 713 430 000		FR00010050559 I	OAT 2,25% 25 juillet 2020	7 539 418 500	(1)	1,04150	7 239 000 000
FR0000571242 I	OATI 3% 25 juillet 2009	15 344 897 640	(1)	1,11103	13 811 416 109		Echéance 2021	<b>4 343 000 000</b>			
FR0000186199	OAT 4% 25 octobre 2009	19 844 137 038		639 950 000		FR00010192997	OAT 3,75% 25 avril 2021	4 343 000 000			139 240 000
	Echéance 2010	<b>31 162 742 970</b>					Echéance 2022	<b>1 243 939 990</b>			
FR0000186603	OAT 5,5% 25 avril 2010	15 311 719 352		616 670 000		FR0000571044	OAT 8,25% 25 avril 2022	1 243 939 990			921 650 000
FR0000187023	OAT 5,5% 25 octobre 2010	15 851 023 618		2 716 320 000			Echéance 2023	<b>10 606 195 903</b>			
	Echéance 2011	<b>41 600 595 782</b>				FR0000571085	OAT 8,5% 25 avril 2023	10 606 195 903			7 978 190 000
FR0000570731	OAT 6,5% 25 avril 2011	19 572 445 710		985 700 000			Echéance 2025	<b>8 511 928 118</b>			
FR0010094375 I	OATI 1,6% 25 juillet 2011	7 973 263 740	(1)	1,03778	7 683 000 000	FR0000571150	OAT 6% 25 octobre 2025	8 511 928 118			3 121 580 000
FR0000187874	OAT 5% 25 octobre 2011	14 054 886 332		424 950 000			Echéance 2028	<b>12 965 236</b>			
	Echéance 2012	<b>56 292 953 403</b>				FR0000571226 C	OAT zéro coupon 28 mars 2028	12 965 236	(3)		46 232 603
FR0000188328	OAT 5% 25 avril 2012	15 654 110 580					Echéance 2029	<b>22 324 883 210</b>			
FR0000188013 I	OATÉ 3% 25 juillet 2012	15 599 022 560	(1)	1,07624	14 494 000 000	FR0000571218	OAT 5,5% 25 avril 2029	15 500 880 458			2 883 930 000
FR0000188690	OAT 4,75% 25 octobre 2012	19 554 122 924		410 900 000		FR0000186413 I	OATI 3,4% 25 juillet 2029	6 824 002 752	(1)	1,10633	6 168 144 000
FR0000570780	OAT 8,5% 26 décembre 2012	5 485 697 339					Echéance 2032	<b>25 907 436 440</b>			
	Echéance 2013	<b>51 421 036 842</b>				FR0000188799 I	OATEi 3,15% 25 juillet 2032	7 169 436 440	(1)	1,05526	6 794 000 000
FR0000188989	OAT 4% 25 avril 2013	19 137 183 879		86 600 000		FR0000187635	OAT 5,75% 25 octobre 2032	18 738 000 000			6 023 750 000
FR0000188955 I	OATI 2,5% 25 juillet 2013	14 687 084 740	(1)	1,05440	13 929 329 230		Echéance 2035	<b>13 252 000 000</b>			
FR0010223560 I	OATI 2,5% 25 juillet 2013	10 544	(1)	1,05440	10 000	FR0010070060	OAT 4,75% 25 avril 2035	13 252 000 000			1 601 750 000
FR0010011130	OAT 4% 25 octobre 2013	17 596 757 679		71 800 000			Echéance 2055	<b>8 780 000 000</b>			
	Echéance 2014	<b>32 145 724 224</b>				FR0010171975	OAT 4% 25 avril 2055	8 780 000 000			150 000 000
FR0010061242	OAT 4% 25 avril 2014	18 039 752 234		17 280 000							
FR0010112052	OAT 4% 25 octobre 2014	13 993 205 521		60 700 000							
FR0010133652	OAT 4% 25 octobre 2014 nov. 2004	54 605 556									
FR0010143438	OAT 4% 25 octobre 2014 déc. 2004	37 459 015									
FR0010153957	OAT 4% 25 octobre 2014 janv. 2005	20 701 898									

(1) Encours OAT indexées = valeur nominale x coefficient d'indexation / indexed bonds outstanding = face value x indexation coefficient

(2) y compris intérêts capitalisés au 31/12/2004 / including coupons capitalized at 12/31/2004 ; non offerte à la souscription / not open to subscription

(3) valeur actualisée au 28/03/2005 / actualized value at 03/28/2005 ; non offerte à la souscription / not open to subscription

OATi : OAT indexée sur l'indice français des prix à la consommation (hors tabac) / OAT indexed on the French consumer price index (excluding tobacco)

OATÉ : OAT indexée sur l'indice des prix à la consommation harmonisé de la zone euro (hors tabac) / OAT indexed on the eurozone harmonized index of consumer price (excluding tobacco)

TEC 10 : taux de l'échéance constante à 10 ans / yield of 10-year constant maturity Treasury

**Total OAT / total fungible Treasury bonds**

**589 791 238 804**

Encours démembré /stripped outstanding

50 270 450 000

En % des lignes démembrables

10,43%

As a % of strippable bonds

**9 ans et 64 jours**

Average maturity

9 years and 64 days

► BTAN au 31 août 2005 / Treasury notes at August 31, 2005		
En euros		
CODE ISIN	Emprunt / Bond	Encours / Outstanding
	<b>Echéance 2006</b>	<b>39 975 000 000</b>
FR0102626779	BTAN 5% 12 janvier 2006	12 486 000 000
FR0106589445	BTAN 2,25% 12 mars 2006	10 956 000 000
FR0103230423	BTAN 4,5% 12 juillet 2006	16 533 000 000
	<b>Echéance 2007</b>	<b>48 836 000 000</b>
FR0103840098	BTAN 3,75% 12 janvier 2007	17 284 000 000
FR0107489959	BTAN 2,25% 12 mars 2007	15 476 000 000
FR0104446556	BTAN 4,75% 12 juillet 2007	16 076 000 000
	<b>Echéance 2008</b>	<b>36 671 000 000</b>
FR0105427795	BTAN 3,5% 12 janvier 2008	19 335 000 000
FR0105760112	BTAN 3% 12 juillet 2008	17 336 000 000
	<b>Echéance 2009</b>	<b>30 913 000 000</b>
FR0106589437	BTAN 3,5% 12 janvier 2009	15 686 000 000
FR0106841887	BTAN 3,5% 12 juillet 2009	15 227 000 000
	<b>Echéance 2010</b>	<b>25 820 000 000</b>
FR0107369672	BTAN 3% 12 janvier 2010	16 821 000 000
FR0107674006	BTAN 2,5% 12 juillet 2010	8 999 000 000
<b>Total BTAN / total Treasury notes</b>	<b>182 215 000 000</b>	
<b>Durée de vie moyenne des BTAN</b>	<b>2 ans et 124 jours</b>	
<i>Average maturity of BTANs</i>	<i>2 years and 124 days</i>	

► BTF au 31 août 2005 / Treasury bills at August 31, 2005		
En euros		
	Échéance / Maturity	Encours / Outstanding
BTF	1 septembre 2005	3 870 000 000
BTF	8 septembre 2005	3 915 000 000
BTF	15 septembre 2005	4 312 000 000
BTF	22 septembre 2005	3 721 000 000
BTF	29 septembre 2005	3 733 000 000
BTF	6 octobre 2005	3 930 000 000
BTF	13 octobre 2005	3 856 000 000
BTF	20 octobre 2005	3 909 000 000
BTF	27 octobre 2005	3 971 000 000
BTF	3 novembre 2005	3 808 000 000
BTF	10 novembre 2005	3 633 000 000
BTF	17 novembre 2005	3 810 000 000
BTF	24 novembre 2005	3 159 000 000
BTF	8 décembre 2005	4 066 000 000
BTF	5 janvier 2006	3 808 000 000
BTF	19 janvier 2006	4 016 000 000
BTF	2 février 2006	3 828 000 000
BTF	16 février 2006	4 034 000 000
BTF	16 mars 2006	3 676 000 000
BTF	13 avril 2006	3 655 000 000
BTF	11 mai 2006	3 979 000 000
BTF	8 juin 2006	3 891 000 000
BTF	6 juillet 2006	3 606 000 000
BTF	3 août 2006	3 808 000 000
<b>Total BTF / total Treasury bills</b>	<b>91 994 000 000</b>	
<b>Durée de vie moyenne des BTF</b>	<b>118 jours</b>	
<i>Average maturity of BTFs</i>	<i>118 days</i>	

Dette négociable de l'Etat au 31 août 2005 / French government negotiable debt at August 31, 2005		
En cours total / total outstanding		
	<b>864 000 238 804</b>	
<b>Durée de vie moyenne</b>	<b>6 ans et 289 jours</b>	
<i>Average maturity</i>	<i>6 years and 289 days</i>	

Réserve de titres de la Caisse de la dette publique au 31 août 2005/ Securities held in reserve by Caisse de la dette publique at August 31, 2005		
<b>néant / void</b>		