RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



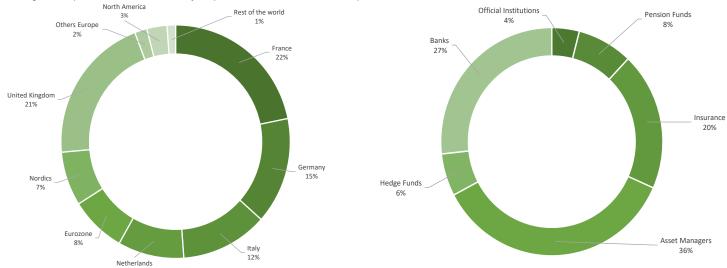
N°370 MARCH 2021 AGENCE FRANCE TRÉSOR IS TASKED WITH MANAGING THE GOVERNMENT DEBT AND CASH POSITIONS UNDER THE MOST SECURE CONDITIONS IN THE INTEREST OF THE TAXPAYER.

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News at Agence France Trésor		UNCH OF THE SECOND GRE Veloping the green bon N bonds			

On 16 March 2021, AFT initiated the syndicated launch of a new benchmark 23-year Green OAT, the OAT 0.50% 25 June 2044 following the announcement made by Bruno Le Maire, France's Minister of the Economy, Finance and the Recovery at the Climate Finance Day on 29 October 2020 which was integrated in the 2021 State borrowing programme, which was published in December 2020. Four years after the inaugural issue, for the same amount of the Green OAT 1.75% 25 June 2039, France has asserted its position as the leading sovereign issuer in this market with an amount of outstanding Green OATs reaching nearly €36bn.

The price was set at 99.432, for a yield at issuance of 0.526%, which is similar to the yield of 0.525% obtained at the launch of the OAT 0.50% 25 May 2040 in May 2020. The stability of the yield illustrates the favourable borrowing terms that France continues to enjoy in 2021, with the cost of mediumand long-term borrowing standing at -0.08% at the end of the first quarter, despite a volatile bond market since the beginning of the year. This yield is slightly lower, by about one basis point, than the theoretical yield on a conventional bond with the same maturity, materializing an issue premium linked to the bond's green credentials, in the best interest of the taxpayer.

The demand for the Green OAT 0.50% June 2040 from green investors was strong, accounting for some \notin 4bn of the \notin 7bn issued. Investors with the strongest commitment to green finance received a larger allocation. Ultimately, more than 300 final investors participated in the launch, with total demand reaching nearly \notin 35bn. As the relative value investors' orders increased, a consultation took place between lead managers and those investors to encourage them to place orders that were more in line with allocations expectations in order to enhance the quality of the information released during the book-building process. As is customary, the allocation favoured long-term investors. Nearly 85% of the amount issued went to insurers, pension funds, central banks and asset managers, or to banking institutions' asset-liability management or liquidity risk management portfolios. The vast majority of the investors were European.



The lead managers for this operation were BNP Paribas, CITI, Crédit Agricole CIB, HSBC and J.P. Morgan. All of the primary dealers were part of the syndicate.

The new bond will be tapped in the future to meet investor demand and ensure a liquid market. AFT will also continue to tap the OAT 1.75% 25 June 2039 as needed to meet investor demand. The outstanding amount of this bond has now reached €28.9bn. Aggregate green OAT issuance in 2021 will be capped at €15bn, the amount of Green Eligible Expenditure.

This deal, followed by issuance of medium-term and index-linked bonds at auction on 18 March 2021, brings AFT's issuance of medium- and long-term debt to \in 89.2bn¹ in the first quarter of the year. This represents 34.3% completion of the 2021 borrowing programme of \notin 260bn, and it compares to 26.7% completion of the final 2020 borrowing programme (which was increased to \notin 260bn in June 2020) and 28.6% completion of the 2019 borrowing programme at the same point.

MANAGING THE SPEED RATHER THAN THE DESTINATION

By Francis Yared, Global Head of Rates Research, George Saravelos, Global Head of FX Research, Marc-de Muizon, economist, Mark Wall, chief economist and Ioannis Sokos, strategist at Deutsche Bank

Despite a UST10Y 90bp sell-off since the US Presidential election, global interest rates are still too low relative to inflation proxies and the data. As such, the most central banks can do is to manage the speed of the repricing and ensure that it does not become disorderly, rather than alter its destination. That is what both the Fed and the ECB are aiming to do, each in its own way.

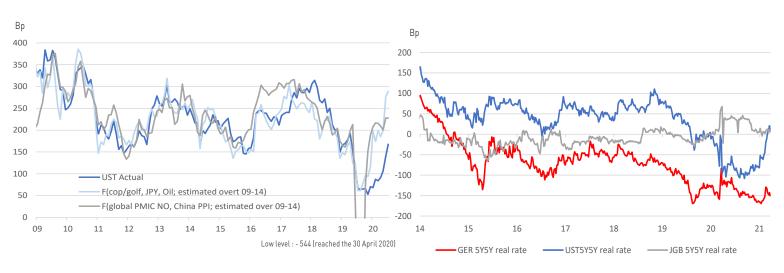
Given that US financial conditions are still close to historically easy levels, the Fed's QE remains on a pre-set course. This leaves forward guidance as the main tool available for the Fed to manage the repricing. The Fed is unlikely to be much better than the market at predicting the state of the economy and inflation in 2023.

However it can still inform the market about its reaction function given an economic outcome. This is what the Fed did at its last meeting: it indicated that it intends to remain on hold through 2023 even if core inflation rises by 0.4% to 2.2% this year on the expectation that it proves to be temporary. As a result, the Fed reaffirmed its intention not to pre-emptively tighten policy. Moreover, by looking through a rise in inflation this year, the Fed is also introducing a de facto calendar guidance that reduces the odds of rate hikes in 2022.

In Europe, the PEPP remains the tool of predilection given that it has enough flexibility and capacity. Notwithstanding the regular ECB jawboning, deposit rate cut would make sense only if the euro was a significant problem, which is far from being the case. In fact, this ECB decision is likely to mark the high watermark for ECB purchases for several reasons.

First, the key relevant market indicators (GDP weighted real yields, GDP-weighted nominal yields, euro, peripheral spreads and breakevens) are today at levels at which the ECB is implicitly or explicitly comfortable with. Second, the ECB revised up the risks to the outlook, without taking into account the impact of the US fiscal stimulus. Third, if the vaccination effort evolves as expected, the run rate of inoculation is likely to be tripled in the Eurozone. Fourth, there is upside to the Eurozone PMIs from the reopening. Finally, there is (delayed) upside to Eurozone growth from the implementation of the Recovery Fund. As a result, the most logical outcome will be for the ECB to start a de-facto taper in June.

The euro has experienced moderate weakness to start the year driven by a sharp repricing of US rates and rising pessimism on the European vaccination effort. Our view is that this drop is temporary and that EUR/USD will recover back above 1.20 to finish the year above 1.25. On US rates, the strongest driver of the dollar over the medium-term is front-end yields and as long as the Fed commits to its inflation overshoot strategy with no hikes over 2022-23 the market has run too far ahead. The dollar has historically tended to respond very negatively to a deterioriating current account deficit in the absence of Fed tightening. On the European front we believe the market has become too pessimistic on the vaccine rollout. We expect a sharp increase in vaccine supply over the next two months to allow the European economy to start re-opening from Q2 onwards which should provide further support to EUR/USD.



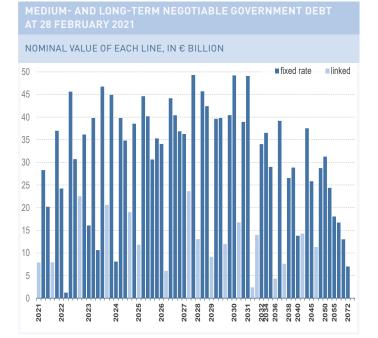
Despite the sell-off, rates are still lagging reflation proxies and the data

Source: Deutsche Bank

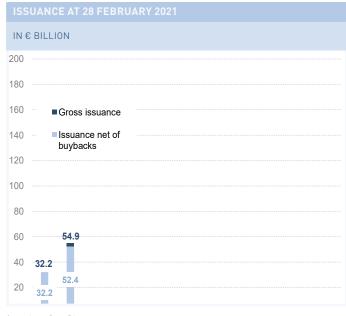
NB: this Agence France Trésor forum offers economists an opportunity to express their personal opinion. Accordingly, the above article strictly reflects the author's view, and should not be construed as expressing the viewpoints of Agence France Trésor or the Ministry of the Economy. Finance and the Recovery. This article is a summary of Research previously published by Deutsche Bank Research, a department within Deutsche Bank responsible for producing Investment Research. While the information herein is believed to be reliable and has been obtained from public sources believed to be reliable, Deutsche Bank makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness. The views and opinions expressed in the summary article are consistent with Research published by Deutsche Bank Research. This document is provided for informational purposes and does not constitute a recommendation, solicitation or offer to buy or sell any security or financial instrument nor does it represent an investment strategy. For further information on issuers and financial instruments mentioned in this article and other Deutsche Bank Research, please visit the Deutsche Bank Research website: https://research.db.com/Research/

			S	hort-term			Medium-term	Long-term	Index-linked
April 2021	auction date	6	12	19	26	/	22	8	22
	settlement date	8	14	21	28	/	26	12	26
May 2021	auction date	3	10	17	25	31	20	6	20
	settlement date	5	12	19	27	02/06	24	10	24

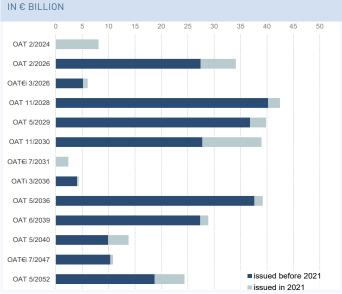
Source: Agence France Trésor



Source: Agence France Trésor



Source: Agence France Trésor



Source: Agence France Trésor

MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM: PROVISIONAL MATURITY SCHEDULE AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

IN € BILLION

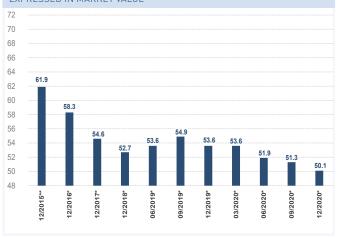
Month	Coupon	Redemption
Mar-21	0.1	7.9
Apr-21	11.6	28.3
May-21	8.2	20.2
Jun-21	0.5	
Jul-21	2.5	8.0
Aug-21		
Sep-21		
Oct-21	10.1	37.0
Nov-21	1.4	
Dec-21		
Jan-22		
Feb-22		24.2

Source: Agence France Trésor



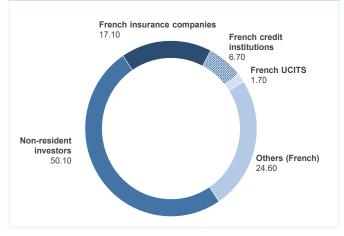
NON-RESIDENT HOLDERS OF NEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT DEBT IN FOURTH QUARTER OF 2020

AS A % OF NEGOTIABLE DEBT OUTSTANDING EXPRESSED IN MARKET VALUE



NEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT DEBT BY GROUP OF HOLDERS IN FOURTH QUARTER OF 2020

STRUCTURE IN % EXPRESSED IN MARKET VALUE



Source: Banque de France

(*) figures quarterly revised

(**) figures annually revised

Source: Banque de France

NEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT DEBT AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

IN EUROS

Average maturity	8 years and 136 days
Total outstanding	2,033,489,711,36
Average maturity	119 day
Total short-term debt	158,402,000,000
Average maturity	9 years and 19 day
Total stripping activity	58,740,059,60
Total medium- and long-term debt	1,875,087,711,369

Source: Agence France Trésor

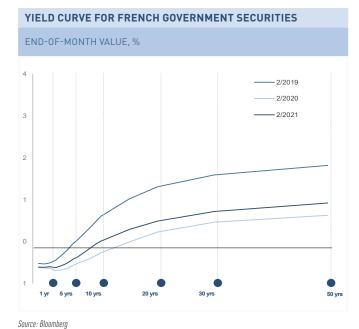
NEGOTIABLE GOVERNMENT DEBT SINCE 2018 AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

IN € BILLION

	End 2018	End 2019	End 2020	End Jan. 2021	End Feb. 2021
Negotiable government debt outstanding	1,756	1,823	2,001	2,033	2,033
of which index-linked securities	220	226	220	224	224
Medium- and long-term	1,644	1,716	1,839	1,875	1,875
Short-term	113	107	162	158	158
Average maturity of the negotiable debt					
	7 years	8 years	8 years	8 years	8 years
	336 days	63 days	73 days	136 days	136 days

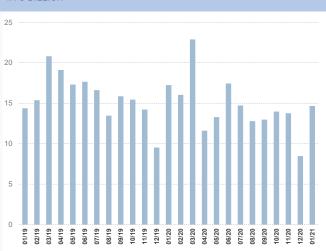
Source: Agence France Trésor





AVERAGE DAILY VOLUME OF MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM TRANSACTIONS

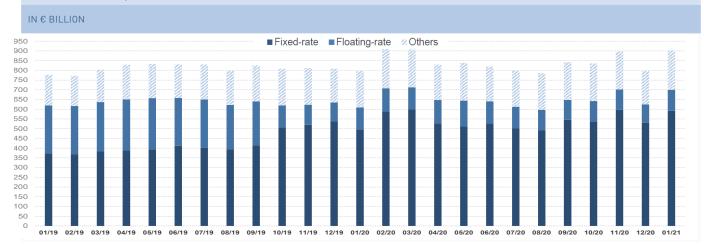
IN € BILLION



Source: reporting by primary dealers in government securities, excluding flows arising from the Eurosystem public sector purchase programme



Source: Euroclear



PRIMARY DEALERS, CUMULATED REPO OUTSTANDING AT END OF MONTH

Source: reporting by primary dealers in government securities



SHORT-TERM DEBT AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

ISIN Code	Maturity	Outstanding(€)
FR0126461625	BTF 3 March 2021	9,417,000,000
FR0126310277	BTF 10 March 2021	6,283,000,000
FR0125848699	BTF 24 March 2021	8,170,000,000
FR0126461658	BTF 8 April 2021	7,307,000,000
FR0126461724	BTF 14 April 2021	8,495,000,000
FR0126001785	BTF 21 April 2021	10,971,000,000
FR0126461732	BTF 28 April 2021	5,390,000,000
FR0126461666	BTF 5 May 2021	7,411,000,000
FR0126461740	BTF 12 May 2021	6,452,000,000
FR0126001793	BTF 19 May 2021	8,329,000,000
FR0126461757	BTF 27 May 2021	2,596,000,000
FR0126001801	BTF 16 June 2021	13,871,000,000
FR0126461781	BTF 30 June 2021	5,656,000,000
FR0126310285	BTF 14 July 2021	7,449,000,000
FR0126461799	BTF 28 July 2021	2,796,000,000
FR0126310293	BTF 11 August 2021	6,688,000,000
FR0126310301	BTF 8 September 2021	8,685,000,000
FR0126461682	BTF 6 October 2021	6,595,000,000
FR0126461690	BTF 4 November 2021	8,022,000,000
FR0126461708	BTF 1 December 2021	4,874,000,000
FR0126461815	BTF 15 December 2021	6,261,000,000

MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM DEBT (MATURING 2021-2024) AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

ISIN Code	Bond	Outstanding(€)	Ind. Coeff.	Face value(€)	Stripped(€)	CAC*
	Maturity 2021	101,356,119,250				
FR0013140035	OAT€i 0.10% 1 March 2021	7,907,983,200 (1)	1.04520	7,566,000,000	0	×
FR0010192997	OAT 3.75% 25 April 2021	28,307,000,000			0	
FR0013157096	OAT 0.00% 25 May 2021	20,209,000,000			0	×
FR0011347046	OATi 0.10% 25 July 2021	7,941,136,050 (1)	1.05111	7,555,000,000	0	
FR0011059088	OAT 3.25% 25 October 2021	36,991,000,000			0	
	Maturity 2022	160,502,925,780				
FR0013398583	OAT 0.00% 25 February 2022	24,220,000,000			0	×
FR0000571044	OAT 8.25% 25 April 2022	1,243,939,990			248,888,400	
FR0011196856	OAT 3.00% 25 April 2022	45,642,000,000			0	
FR0013219177	OAT 0.00% 25 May 2022	30,738,000,000			0	×
FR0010899765	OAT€i 1.10% 25 July 2022	22,501,985,790 (1)	1.13343	19,853,000,000	0	
FR0011337880	OAT 2.25% 25 October 2022	36,157,000,000			0	
	Maturity 2023	178,792,015,743				
FR0013479102	OAT 0.00% 25 February 2023	16,070,000,000			0	×
FR0013283686	OAT 0.00% 25 March 2023	39,815,000,000			0	×
FR0000571085	OAT 8.50% 25 April 2023	10,606,195,903			5,324,465,200	
FR0011486067	OAT 1.75% 25 May 2023	46,748,000,000			0	×
FR0010585901	OATi 2.10% 25 July 2023	20,634,819,840 (1)	1.14333	18,048,000,000	0	
FR0010466938	OAT 4.25% 25 October 2023	44,918,000,000			443,085,000	
	Maturity 2024	140,285,405,790				
FR0014001N46	OAT 0.00% 25 February 2024	8,081,000,000			0	×
FR0013344751	OAT 0.00% 25 March 2024	39,839,000,000			0	×
FR0011619436	OAT 2.25% 25 May 2024	34,810,000,000			0	×
FR0011427848	OAT€i 0.25% 25 July 2024	19,019,405,790 (1)	1.06141	17,919,000,000	0	x
FR0011962398	OAT 1.75% 25 November 2024	38,536,000,000			42,000,000	×

(1) face value x indexation coefficient (face value if coefficient < 1)

* Like all euro area bonds, the bonds issued after 1 January 2013 have collective action clauses (CACs), which means that they are not fungible with bonds issued prior to this date.



MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM DEBT (MATURING IN 2025 AND BEYOND) AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

SIN Code	Bond	Outstanding(€)	Ind. Coeff.	Face value(€)	Stripped(€)	CAC*
	Maturity 2025	162,609,259,258				
FR0012558310	OATi 0.10% 1 March 2025	11,829,331,140 (1)	1.04214	11,351,000,000	0	×
R0013415627	OAT 0.00% 25 March 2025	44,618,000,000			0	×
FR0012517027	OAT 0.50% 25 May 2025	40,197,000,000			0	×
FR0000571150	OAT 6.00% 25 October 2025	30,653,928,118			2,801,064,400	
FR0012938116	OAT 1.00% 25 November 2025	35,311,000,000			0	×
	Maturity 2026	161,646,000,000				
FR0013508470	OAT 0.00% 25 February 2026	34,098,000,000			0	×
FR0013519253	OAT€i 0.10% 1 March 2026	6,034,000,000 (1)	0.99579	6.034.000.000	0	×
FR0010916924	OAT 3.50% 25 April 2026	44,202,000,000		-,,,	0	
FR0013131877	OAT 0.50% 25 May 2026	40,437,000,000			0	×
FR0013200813	OAT 0.25% 25 November 2026	36,875,000,000			0	×
10013200013	Maturity 2027	109,244,662,000			0	~
FR0013250560	OAT 1.00% 25 May 2027	36,296,000,000			0	×
FR0013250500 FR0011008705	•		1 11605	21 160 000 000		Ŷ
	OAT€i 1.85% 25 July 2027	23,634,662,000 (1)	1.11695	21,160,000,000	0	
R0011317783	OAT 2.75% 25 October 2027	49,314,000,000			61,943,600	
	Maturity 2028	101,234,809,930	1.04040			
FR0013238268	OATi 0.10% 1 March 2028	13,059,100,800 (1)	1.04040	12,552,000,000	0	×
FR0000571226	OAT zero coupon 28 March 2028	29,709,130 (3)		46,232,603	-	
FR0013286192	OAT 0.75% 25 May 2028	45,707,000,000			0	×
FR0013341682	OAT 0.75% 25 November 2028	42,439,000,000			0	×
	Maturity 2029	140,993,946,308				
FR0013410552	OAT€i 0.10% 1 March 2029	9,120,149,160 (1)	1.00564	9,069,000,000	0	×
R0000571218	OAT 5.50% 25 April 2029	39,618,880,458			2,274,446,100	
FR0013407236	OAT 0.50% 25 May 2029	39,818,000,000			0	×
FR0000186413	OATi 3.40% 25 July 2029	11,971,916,690 (1)	1.30340	9,185,144,000	0	
FR0013451507	OAT 0.00% 25 November 2029	40,465,000,000			0	×
	Maturity 2030	104,954,511,080				
R0011883966	OAT 2.50% 25 May 2030	49,233,000,000			0	×
FR0011982776	OAT€i 0.70% 25 July 2030	16,768,511,080 (1)	1.04777	16,004,000,000	0	×
FR0013516549	OAT 0.00% 25 November 2030	38,953,000,000			0	×
	Maturity 2031	51,477,000,000				
R0012993103	OAT 1.50% 25 May 2031	49,107,000,000			53,900,000	×
R0014001N38	OAT€i 0.10% 25 July 2031	2,370,000,000 (1)	0.99734	2,370,000,000	0	×
	Maturity in 2032 and beyond	461,991,056,230		_,,,,		
R0000188799	OAT€i 3.15% 25 July 2032	13,972,433,280 (1)	1.29183	10,816,000,000	0	
R0000187635	OAT 5.75% 25 October 2032	34,059,322,600			10,834,757,400	
FR0013313582	OAT 1.25% 25 May 2034	36,541,000,000			۰۵,00 1 ,101, 1 00 ۵	¥
R0010070060	OAT 4.75% 25 April 2035	29,004,000,000			3,820,937,000	~
R0013524014	OATi 0.10% 1 March 2036	4,317,000,000 (1)	0.99705	4,317,000,000	0 0	×
R0013524014	OAT 1.25% 25 May 2036	39,188,000,000	0.33703	+,017,000,000	0	×
	•		1 02760	7 200 000 000		
R0013327491	OAT€i 0.10% 25 July 2036	7,593,601,410 (1)	1.02769	7,389,000,000	0	×
R0010371401	OAT 4.00% 25 October 2038	26,534,000,000			4,685,841,400	
FR0013234333	OAT 1.75% 25 June 2039	28,874,000,000			0	×
R0013515806	OAT 0.50% 25 May 2040	13,785,000,000			0	×
R0010447367	OAT€i 1.80% 25 July 2040	14,296,258,080 (1)	1.19664	11,947,000,000	0	
R0010773192	OAT 4.50% 25 April 2041	37,558,000,000			5,722,299,000	
R0011461037	OAT 3.25% 25 May 2045	25,824,000,000			894,510,000	×
R0013209871	OAT€i 0.10% 25 July 2047	11,286,440,860 (1)	1.04282	10,823,000,000	0	×
R0013257524	OAT 2.00% 25 May 2048	28,759,000,000			616,700,000	×
R0013404969	OAT 1.50% 25 May 2050	31,274,000,000			111,300,000	×
R0013480613	OAT 0.75% 25 May 2052	24,371,000,000			246,000,000	×
FR0010171975	OAT 4.00% 25 April 2055	18,061,000,000			10,555,418,000	
	OAT 4.00% 25 April 2060	16,696,000,000			8,702,304,100	
FR0010870956						
FR0010870956 FR0013154028	OAT 1.75% 25 May 2066	12,997,000,000			1,269,800,000	×

(1) Face value x indexation coefficient (face value if coefficient < 1)

(3) Revised on 28 March 2020; not open to subscription

* Like all euro area bonds, the bonds issued after 1 January 2013 have collective action clauses (CACs), which means that they are not fungible with bonds issued prior to this date.



Unemployment rate (ILO)

Consumer prices, year-on-year • all items

Trade balance, fob-fob, sa (€bn)

Current account balance, sa (€bn)

3-month interest rate (Euribor)

10-year constant maturity rate (TEC10)

all items excluding tobacco

MUST RECENT ECONUMIC INDICATORS						
Industrial output, year-on-year	-2.8%					
Household consumption*, year-on-year	-0.8%					

MONTHLY GOVERNMENT BUDGET POSITION

IN € BILLION

Source: Ministry of the Economy, Finance and the Recovery

Jan. 2021 Jan. 2021

Q4-2020

Feb. 2021

Feb. 2021

Jan. 2021

Dec. 2020

Jan. 2021

Dec. 2020

30 Mar. 2021

30 Mar. 2021

30 Mar. 2021

30 Mar. 2021

8.0%

0.6%

0.3%

-€3.9bn

-€3.6bn

-€1.6bn

-€1.0bn

-0.08%

-0.54%

1.17

129.32

			end of January level		
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2021
General budget balance	-96.91	-172.68	-12.57	-14.15	-15.47
Revenue	301.07	282.69	19.24	21.06	22.46
Expenditure	397.98	455.37	31.80	35.21	37.93
Balance of special Treasury accounts	4.06	-5.42	-5.17	-5.82	-6.39
General budget outturn	-92.69	-178.10	-17.73	-19.97	-21.86

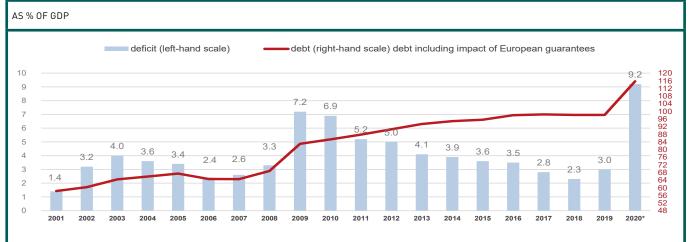
* manufactured products

EUR / USD

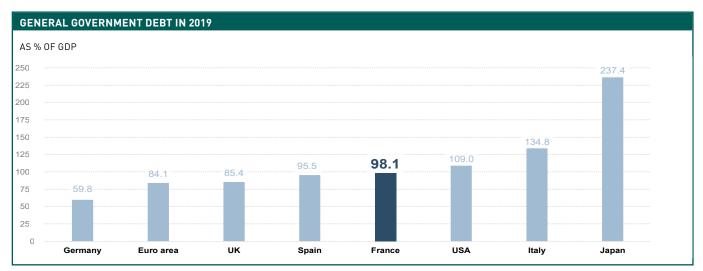
EUR / JPY

Sources: Insee, Minefi, Banque de France

PUBLIC FINANCES: DEFICIT AND DEBT

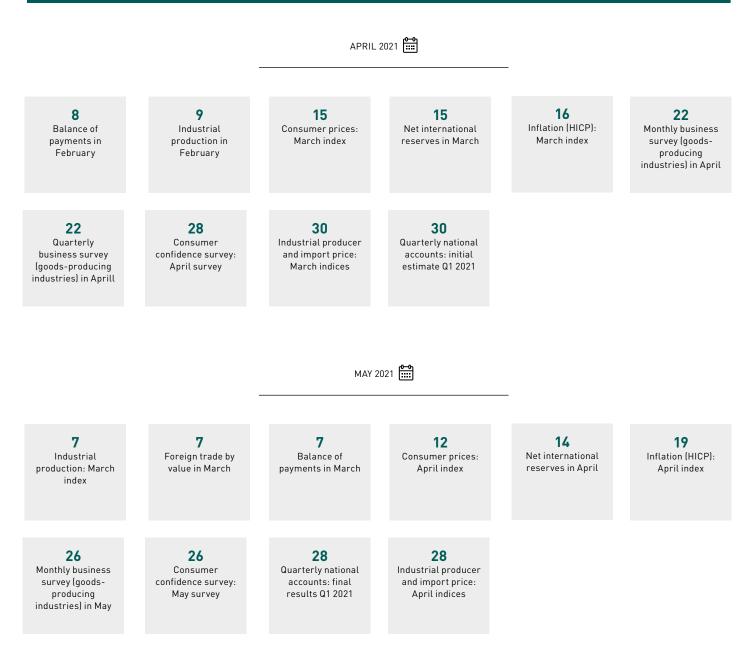


Source: Insee (*preliminary estimates)



Sources: Eurostat, IMF, Insee (2020 data harmonized by the European Commission will be published end of May 2021)





Sources: Insee, Eurostat

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