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Loans to individuals, France 2020Aug

Les dernières parutions

Crédits aux particuliers Jan 2024 Crédits aux particuliers Déc 2023 Crédits aux particuliers Nov 2023

Toutes les parutions

Housing loans grew by 5.3% on an annual basis

Outstanding amounts and annual growth rates (without seasonal adjustment)

[illegible][illegible]

Financial and monetary financial institutions are presented here: 3.2.5 (24.7%) (1)
CPIA: BA.BU24: growth in consumer credit (in constant 2000 LCU) after +0.7% in July).
which is not yet published. The Banque de France is available after the following address: [Webstat Banque de France](http://www.banque-france.fr)
and the various interest rates are calculated from the annual average of the 12 months
ended in the annual growth rate (personal credit: 2.9% in 2000, 2.5% in 2001, 2.5% in 2002)
purposes only by correcting from modifications that do not reflect economic changes, especially, the

accounting derecognition of loans from the MFI's statistical balance sheet due to write-offs/write-downs. The net loss on the derecognition of loans from the MFI's statistical balance sheet due to write-offs/write-downs rose by two basis points in 2019 compared to 2018. The net loss on the derecognition of loans from the MFI's statistical balance sheet due to write-offs/write-downs rose by two basis points in 2019 compared to 2018. The net loss on the derecognition of loans from the MFI's statistical balance sheet due to write-offs/write-downs rose by two basis points in 2019 compared to 2018.

Monthly growth rates are those of new loans approved, disbursed. Nevertheless, new loan production

Excluding revolving credit lines, 1.17% of new loans granted, even when they are not actually disbursed to the borrower, in accordance with

and consumption purposes (b). The annual production of new loans for consumption purposes (b) is 28.0, 43.1, 33.2, 35.5, 30.5, 15.2, and 10.0 million rubles for the years 1980-1986, respectively. The annual production of new loans for consumption purposes (b) is 28.0, 43.1, 33.2, 35.5, 30.5, 15.2, and 10.0 million rubles for the years 1980-1986, respectively.

changes in outstanding loans. Indeed, on the one hand, outstanding loans are recorded after the effective disbursement of funds and, on the other hand, they are reduced by the amortization of old loans.

The weighted average rates and new business volumes are calculated according to the harmonized definitions

(d) **Renegotiated loans.** Published adjustments are updated each defined effect taking into account (NDER). They fully respond to the interest component of the Annual Percentage Rate of Charge (APRC). Renegotiated loans also include

(b) External mortgage refinancing.

(c) Ratio of renegotiated loans on housing loans, both not seasonally adjusted

(d) Overdrafts: negative balance of ordinary accounts + commercial credits + factoring + cash credits without fixed repayment schedule (including mobilization of revolving loans).

(e) Revised data

(f) Provisional data