

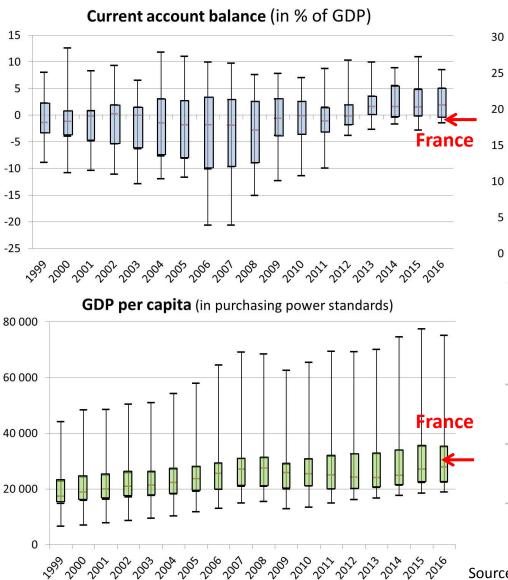
Economic adjustments in Europe: the case of France

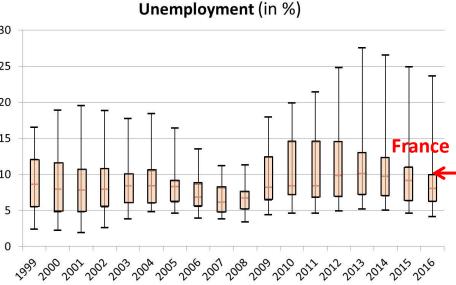
GIC/SUERF/Bundesbank conference: 8-9 February 2018

François VILLEROY de GALHAU, Governor of the Banque de France



ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS ARE MUCH NEEDED IN THE EURO AREA





minus Minimum value Maximum (Max-Min) and 3rd minus 1st quartile (Q3-Q1) represent the dispersion of indicators within euro the area countries.

Current account dispersion increased Median before 2007, while unemployment per capita dispersion and GDP afterwards within euro increased area countries.

Max

Q3

Q1

Min

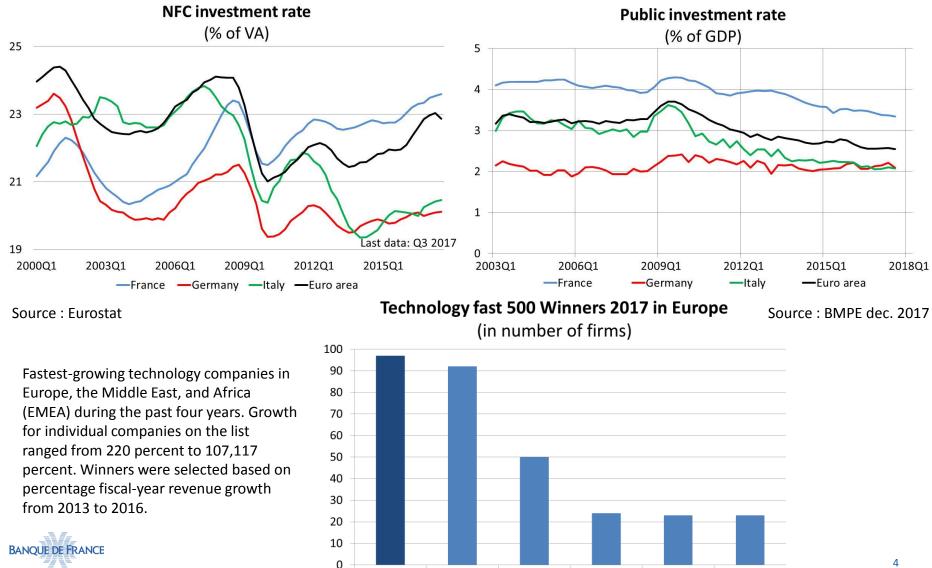
Sources : IMF and Eurostat





- **1. A French momentum?**
- 2. The French challenge
- 3. The French reforms

SOME STRONG FRENCH ASSETS (1/3): CAPITAL



UK

Netherlands

Germany

Italy

Finland

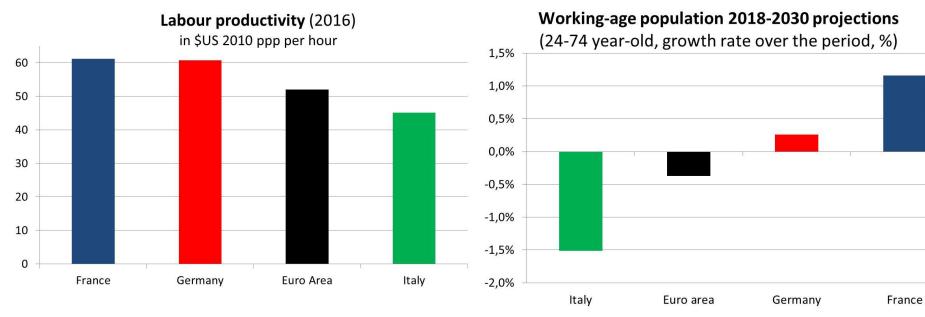
Source : Deloitte

France

EUROSYSTÈME

4

SOME STRONG FRENCH ASSETS (2/3): LABOUR

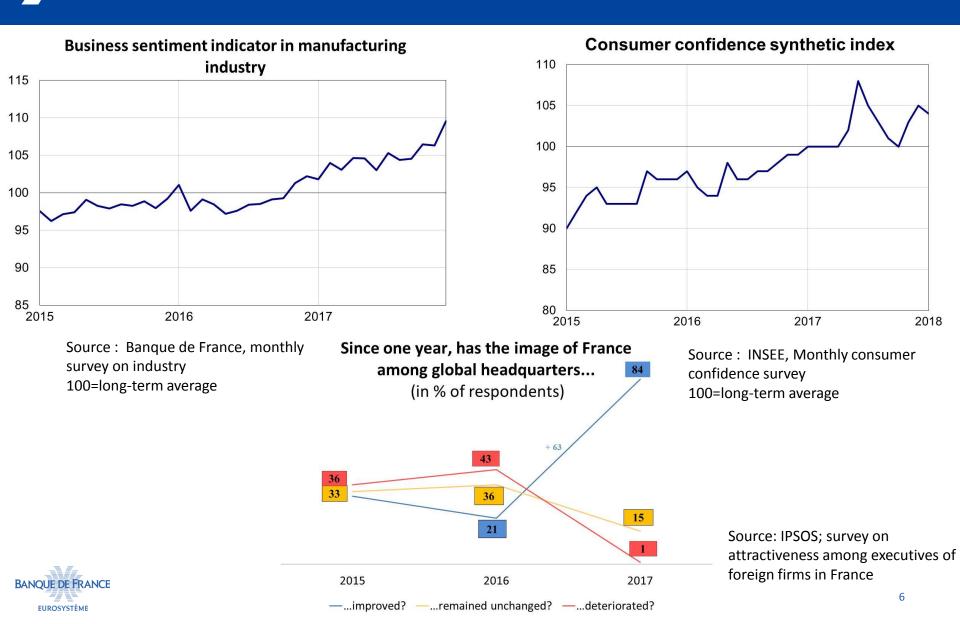


Source : Bergeaud, Cette, and Lecat, 2017

Source: Eurostat



SOME STRONG FRENCH ASSETS (3/3): CONFIDENCE

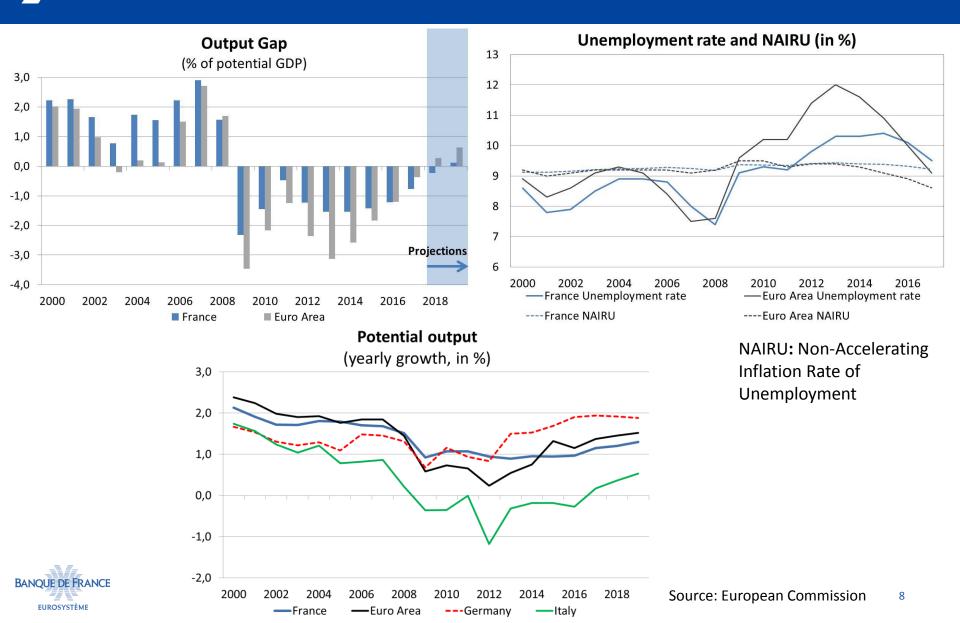






- 1. A French momentum?
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FRANCE'S ECONOMIC CHALLENGE IS THE SAME AS THE ONE FACING THE EURO ZONE: OUR PROBLEM IS NO LONGER CYCLICAL

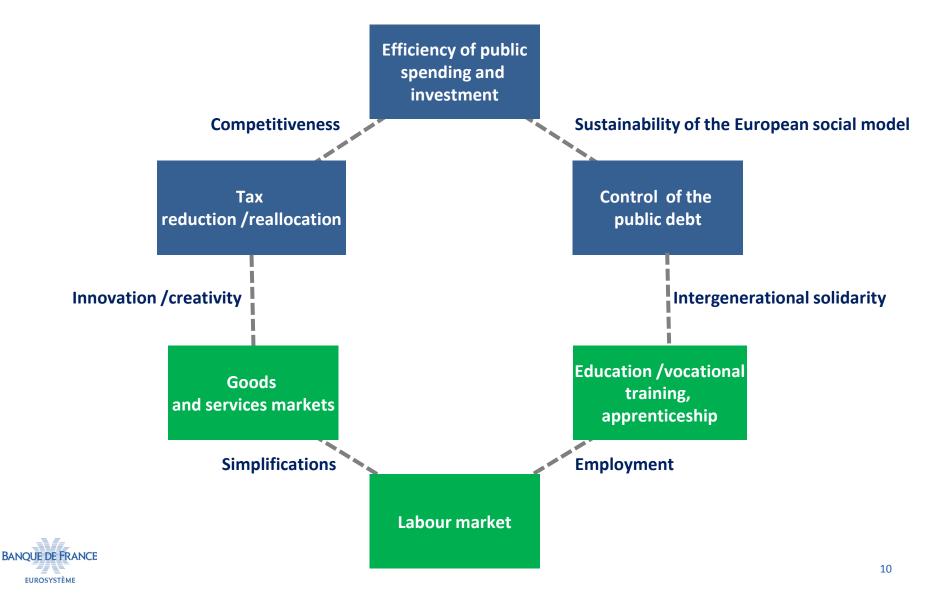




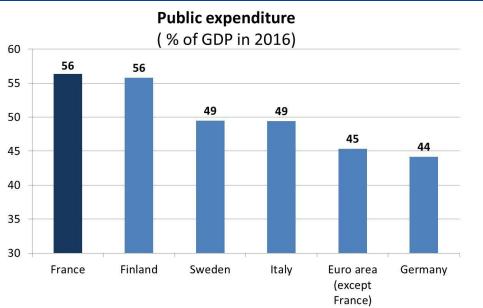


- 1. A French momentum?
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THE FRENCH REFORMS: A NEED FOR OVERALL CONSISTENCY



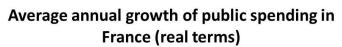
REFORMS IN FRANCE: FOCUS ON PUBLIC FINANCE

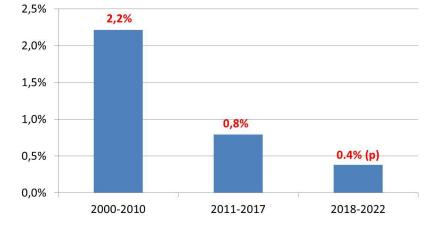


Source : Eurostat

BANOUE DE FRANCE

EUROSYSTÈME





The difference in public spending ratio in France and Germany (% of GDP, 2015) 14 Other 12 percentage points of GDP Defence 10 Economic affairs 8 Housing and 6 comm. amenities Health 4 Education 2 Social protection 0 Public / Education Remaining **Tax credits** Total diff : in France private Defence difference: 13pp of (health, 7pp of GDP GDP pension)

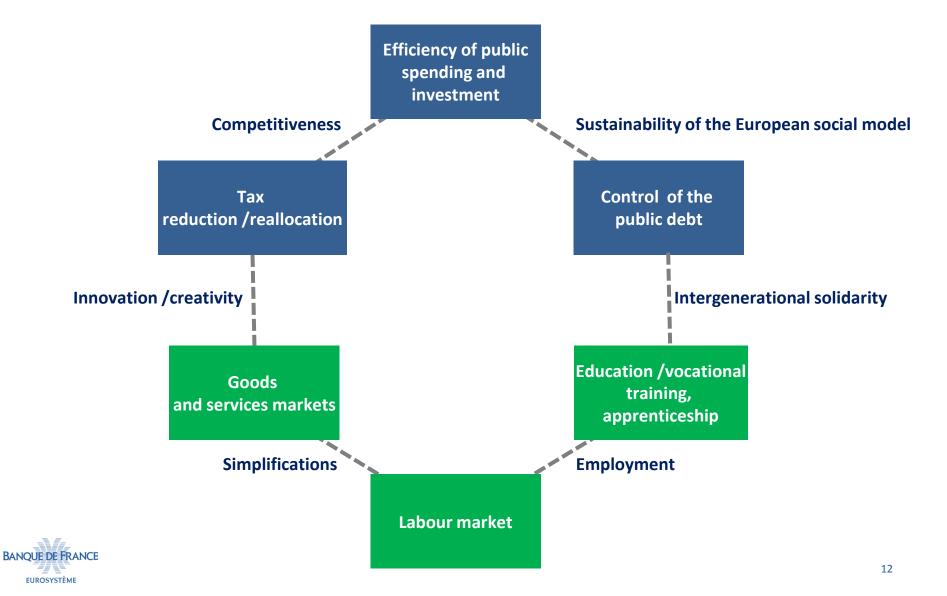
Source: Eurostat, based on COFOG nomenclature

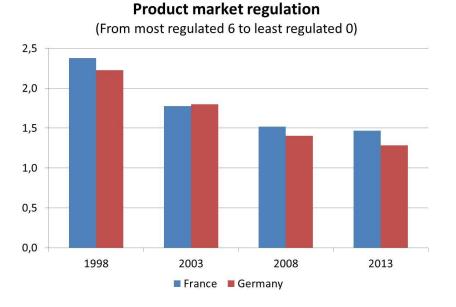
Some ongoing reforms

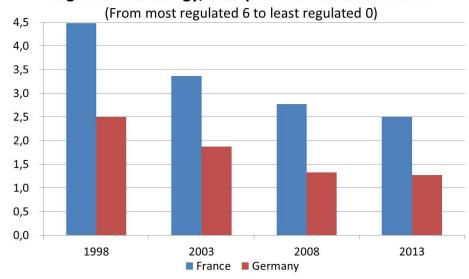
- Public deficit down to 2.9% in 2017
- Reduction of the ratio of public spending to GDP by 3 GDP points in the next five years
- Reduction of the tax burden on corporate income (to 25% in 2022) and capital

Source: INSEE and Goverment projections

THE FRENCH REFORMS: A NEED FOR OVERALL CONSISTENCY







Regulation in energy, transport and communications

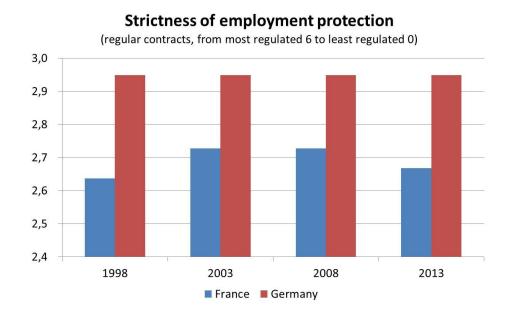
Source : OECD

Reforms done:

'Macron law' (2015)



REFORMS IN FRANCE: FOCUS ON REGULATION



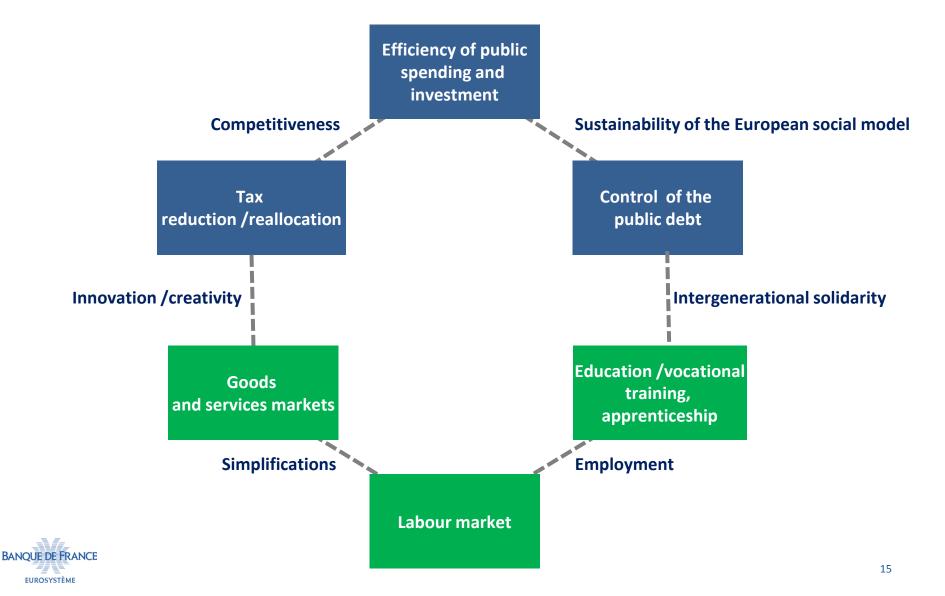
Source : OECD

Some ongoing reforms

- Labour market reform (passed in September 2017 and implemented in November 2017)
- Reform of unemployment insurance (ongoing – law in spring 2018)
- CICE (2014 2017): credit tax to reduce labour cost



THE FRENCH REFORMS: A NEED FOR OVERALL CONSISTENCY



REFORMS IN FRANCE: FOCUS ON EDUCATION/VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP

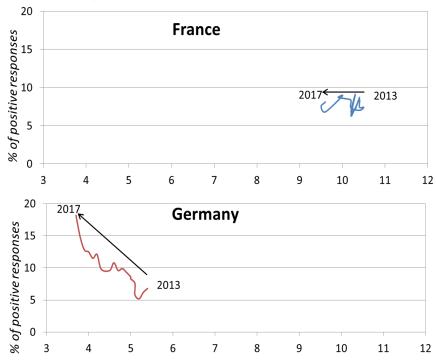
400

200

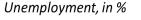
7.1%

Germany

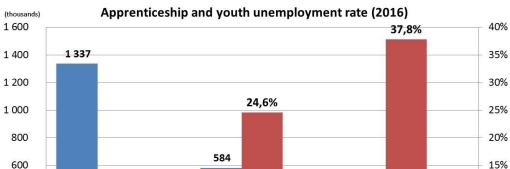
Beveridge curves (manufacturing)



Factors limiting production : labour



Source : Eurostat, Business and consumer survey



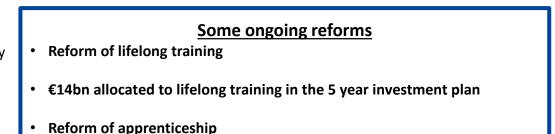
Number of apprentices (thousands) Share of unemployed 15-24 year-old (%)

France

410

Italy

Sources: Apprenticeship: Germany: BiBB ; France: INSEE ; Italy: Report Cedefop Italy ; unemployment data: Eurostat.



Apprenticeship and youth unemployment rate (2016)

BANQUE DE FRANCE EUROSYSTÈME 10%

5%

0%

A FINANCING UNION FOR INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION

