

**Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources
used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and
the underlying government sector accounts
according to *ESA2010***

Greece

February 2018

Background

Compilation and publishing of the Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used to compile actual deficit and debt data is foreseen by Council Regulation 479/2009, as amended.

According to Article 8.1: *“The Commission (Eurostat) shall regularly assess the quality both of actual data reported by Member States and of the underlying government sector accounts compiled according to ESA 95.... Quality of actual data means compliance with accounting rules, completeness, reliability, timeliness, and consistency of the statistical data. The assessment will focus on areas specified in the inventories of Member States such as the delimitation of the government sector, the classification of government transactions and liabilities, and the time of recording.”*

In line with the provisions of the Regulation set up in Article 9, *“Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with a detailed inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used to compile actual deficit and debt data and the underlying government accounts. The inventories shall be prepared in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Commission (Eurostat) after consultation of CMFB. The inventories shall be updated following revisions in the methods, procedures and sources adopted by Member States to compile their statistical data”*.

The content of the Inventory and the related guidelines have been endorsed by the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments statistics in June 2012 and are followed by all EU Member States. This version introduces references to the ESA2010 as well as some updates of the relevant topics mirroring the changes introduced by the ESA2010.

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A. Institutional arrangements, sources, procedures and methods used for the calculation of deficit and debt data

This chapter provides a summary description on the general government sector components and specifies institutional responsibilities and basic data sources used for EDP tables and for the compilation of general government national accounts. Special attention is given to EDP tables: detailed description of components of the working balance and the transition into B.9 (net lending/net borrowing); compilation of Maastricht debt and of stock-flow adjustments; explanation of the link between EDP table 2 and 3, balancing process and statistical discrepancies.

1. General Government

This section describes the coverage of the General Government sector and the sub-sectors for Greece.

The general government sector is composed by **three** sub-sectors: S.1311, S.1313 and S.1314. It includes:

1.1 Central government subsector (S.1311)

S1311.1: The core State includes 16 Ministries, the Presidency, the Hellenic Parliament and 7 Decentralised Regional Administrations according to the State Budget Outturn of 2015.

S1311.2: The S1311.2 Register includes a variety of legal forms, legal entities of public law, legal entities of private law, SocieteAnonymes etc. There is an important number of other central organisations operating in Greece that fulfil the ESA2010 criteria of being classified in the Central Government comprising the sub-subsector S1311.2. There is a procedure regularly taking place in ELSTAT for updating the S1311.2 Register described in following paragraphs. According to the EDP mission October 2016 the S1311.2 Register (excluding Public Hospitals (PH)) for year 2015 consists of 454 entities with the following allocation in sectors:

- 175 in Public Administration: it comprises of independent authorities and various entities dedicated in mainly management activities of different aspects, e.g. Management of roads, of agricultural resources, of buildings, etc. This sector also includes HFSF, which is in charge of conserving the viability and trustworthiness of the Greek banking system.
- 19 in Sports and Recreation activities, comprising of various athletic centres and national stadiums
- 80 in Education, that comprises of Universities and Public Academic Entities as well as of Universities' Special Accounts and Universities' Property Management Entities.
- 64 in Museums, Libraries and other Cultural activities.
- 33 in Welfare activities that comprises of various entities providing welfare and health services.
- 56 in Research activities, that comprises of research centres and entities of various activities, e.g. technology, medicine, social research, energy etc.

Institutional arrangements, sources, procedures and methods used for the calculation of deficit and debt data - General Government

- 1 in Arts & Entertainment Activities, consisting of Theatres etc.
- 2 in Press and Broadcasting, comprising of the News Agency and the Public Broadcasting Corporation
- 9 in Transportation activities, comprising of the Public Transportation Companies
- 5 in Defence Industry activities

S1311.2 (Public Hospitals (PH)) (EDP October 2016 for year 2015): Public Hospitals (100 units)

1.2 State government subsector (S.1312)

Not applicable in Greece. There is no state government subsector.

1.3 Local government subsector (S.1313)

The structure of Local government subsector is described in the law 3852/2010. This law is in force since 1/1/2011 and onwards. According to the above mentioned law Local government subsector includes Regions, Municipalities, Legal Entities of Public Law and Legal Entities of Private Law. The total number of regions and municipalities comes to 13 and 325 respectively. The total number of Legal Entities under Public Law of which data are analyzed for the EDP October 2016 purpose is 447 (for year 2015). The total number of Legal Entities under Private Law of which data are analyzed for the EDP October 2016 purpose is 187 (for year 2015).

Regarding the supervised entities, the procedure of identifying entities of Private Law is still ongoing.

1.4 Social security funds subsector (S.1314)

S1314(EDP October 2016 for year 2015):38 units

- Social Security Funds (main and auxiliary pensions, lump sum payments to pensioners etc)
- Social Security Funds providing health services
- Other social security institutions (e.g. unemployment)

Further details relating to practical aspects of sector classification for individual units into general government sector could be found in Chapter B, section 1.

Institutional arrangements, sources, procedures and methods used for the calculation of deficit and debt data - Institutional arrangements

2. Institutional arrangements

This section provides general information on institutional arrangements relating to the production and dissemination of government deficit and debt statistics:

- responsibility of national authorities for compilation of individual EDP tables and underlying government national accounts, as defined by ESA2010 Transmission Programme;
- institutional arrangements relating to public accounts which are used by statistical authorities for compilation of government national accounts and EDP tables;
- general overview about bookkeeping system used by public units, internal quality checks and external auditing;
- communication between individual national authorities involved in EDP;
- publishing of deficit and debt statistics.

Legal basis for the compilation of GFS and EDP data

Legal environment

The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:

Law 3832/2010 (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): "Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority", as amended and in force.

In addition to the above legal framework, National Accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) adopted in the form of a Council Regulation (EC) dated 26 June 2013, N° 549/2013

For General Government Operations, the legal basis is the Council Regulation (EC) N° 479/2009 as amended on the application of the Protocol on the Excessive Deficit Procedure annexed to the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty). The provisions on the Excessive Deficit Procedure (Maastricht Treaty) are extended by the Stability and Growth Pact in the context of the Amsterdam Treaty

The following list represents EU legal acts concerning the EDP statistics
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/legislation>

Commission Regulation (EU) No 220/2014 of 7 March 2014 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2009 as regards references to the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (applies since 1 September 2014)

Council Regulation (EU) No 679/2010 of 26 July 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 479/2009 as regards the quality of statistical data in the context of the excessive deficit procedure

Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2009 of 25 May 2009 on the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community

Institutional arrangements, sources, procedures and methods used for the calculation of deficit and debt data - Institutional arrangements

Eurostat occasionally makes Decisions which provide general guidance to countries on the recording of certain types of transactions, or which deal with specific cases which are particularly complex. These Decisions are available at the following link:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/methodology/decisions-for-gfs>

Also it is provided the link for EDP MGDD:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/methodology/manuals>

In addition Eurostat provides additional methodological guidance documentation on the accounting rules for the EDP statistics and the GFS complementing the general rules of ESA 2010. These are in particular the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt – Implementation of ESA and the Eurostat decisions and guidance notes.

Guidance notes are released under the responsibility of Eurostat, after the consultations with EU Member States.

These can be found at the following link:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/methodology/guidance-on-accounting-rules>

Institutional arrangements - Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government deficit and debt data

2.1 Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government deficit and debt data

This section describes institutional responsibilities for compilation of Government Finance Statistics (national accounts for general government and EDP tables). Further related information is described in section 2.3 Communication.

National accounts data for general government are transmitted to Eurostat¹ via the following tables (see the related EU legislation)² :

Table 2 – Main aggregates of general government (annual data)

Table 6 – Financial accounts by sector (annual data)

Table 7 – Balance Sheets for financial assets and liabilities (annual data)

Table 800 – Non-financial accounts by sector (annual data)

Table 801 – Non-financial accounts by sector (quarterly)

Table 9 – Detailed Tax and Social Contribution Receipts by Type of Tax or Social Contribution and Receiving Sub-sector (annual data)

Table 11 – Expenditure of General Government by function (annual data)

Table 25 - Quarterly Non-financial Accounts of General Government

Table 26 – Balance sheets for non-financial assets (annual data)

Table 27 – Quarterly Financial Accounts of General Government

Table 28 – Quarterly Government Debt (Maastricht Debt) for General Government

Data on government deficits and debt levels are reported to Eurostat twice a year (in April and October) in EDP notification tables³.

Table 1. - Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government national accounts and EDP tables

Institutional responsibilities <i>(the appropriate cells are crossed)</i>		NSI	MOF	NCB	Other
Compilation of national accounts for General Government:					
Nonfinancial accounts	annual	X			
	quarterly	X			
Financial accounts	annual			X	
	quarterly			X	
Maastricht debt	quarterly	X	X	X	
Compilation of EDP Tables:					

¹<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

²<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:174:0001:0727:EN:PDF>

³<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-notification-tables>

Institutional arrangements - Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government deficit and debt data

EDP table 1	actual data	deficit/surplus	X			
		debt	X	X	X	
		other variables	X			
	planned data	deficit/surplus		X		
		debt		X		
		other variables		X		
EDP table 2 (actual data)	2A central government		X			
	2B state government					
	2C local government		X			
	2D social security funds		X			
EDP table 3 (actual data)	3A general government		X			
	3B central government		X			
	3C state government					
	3D local government		X			
	3E social security funds		X			
EDP table 4			X			

NSI - National statistical institute including units subordinated to the NSI (the latter is to be specified in comments)

MOF – Ministry of Finance/Economy including units subordinated to the MOF (to be specified in comments)

NCB – National Central Bank

Other – other national body, to be specified in comments

The official names of the institutions involved, in national language and in English:

Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) – Ελληνική Στατιστική Αρχή (ΕΛΣΤΑΤ)

General Accounting Office (GAO)-Γενικό Λογιστήριο του Κράτους (ΓΛΚ)

Bank of Greece (BoG)- Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος (ΤτΕ)

The institutions involved in compilation of the tables are

Table 2 – Main aggregates of general government (annual data): ELSTAT

Table 6 – Financial accounts by sector (annual data): BoG

Table 7 – Balance Sheets for financial assets and liabilities (annual data): BoG

Table 9 – Detailed Tax and Social Contribution Receipts by Type of Tax or Social Contribution and Receiving Sub-sector including the list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification (annual data): ELSTAT

Table 11 – Expenditure of General Government by function (annual data): ELSTAT

Table 25 - Quarterly Non-financial Accounts of General Government: ELSTAT

Table 26 – Balance sheets for non-financial assets (annual data): ELSTAT

Table 27 – Quarterly Financial Accounts of General Government: BoG

Table 28 – Quarterly Government Debt (Maastricht Debt) for General Government: GAO, BoG, ELSTAT

Institutional arrangements - Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government deficit and debt data

Data on government deficit and debt levels are reported to Eurostat twice a year (before 1st April and before 1st October) in EDP notification tables:

Debt: For S1311.2, S1313 and S1314 the data are provided from ELSTAT. For S1311.1 the data are provided from GAO. The consolidation procedure is conducted from PDMA and ELSTAT.

EDP Table 2: ELSTAT compiles EDP Table 2.

EDP Table 3: ELSTAT compiles EDP Table 3 in cooperation with GAO and BoG.

The same institutions compile data in April and in October

All years are compiled by the same institutions

ELSTAT gives a "final" approval of EDP data before sending to Eurostat.

EDP tables are transmitted signed by ELSTAT via electronic form (e-damis and email).

No affidavit is attached

2.1.1 Existence of an EDP unit/department

There is a special section in National Accounts Division of ELSTAT responsible for GFS and EDP tables notification called, "General Government Accounts and Financial Accounts Section". The section is supported by another one that conducts the surveys of General Government (GG) entities.

The organigramme is attached.

Compilation of non-financial accounts from primary data on annual and quarterly basis, reporting and statistical treatment of specific transactions, compilation of all the relative EDP tables (Annex 1, 3, 5), international questionnaires related to EDP figures, tables 2 and 9 and table 11 of COFOG. Moreover, participation in the update procedure of general government registry, replies to users, press releases and seasonal booklets, tables for ELSTAT's web-site, make and use tables for GDP purposes, estimates for flash GDP estimates. Frequent meetings with institutional units (Ministries, GAO, BoG, entities etc).

2.1.2 Availability of resources for the compilation of GFS data

The organisation chart and the number of staff working in GFS:

General Directorate of Statistical Surveys --> National Accounts Division --> General Government Accounts and Financial Accounts Section and Public Sectors' Surveys Section

There are totally 11 persons (Head of section included), for the General Government Accounts and Financial Accounts Section.

S.1311.1: 2 persons.

Institutional arrangements - Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government deficit and debt data

S1311.2: 2 persons

S1313: 2 persons

S1314: 2 persons: 1 person compiles SSF's data and one gives PH data to S1311.2 due to PH sub-sector reclassification in September 2014, when ESA 2010 was implemented.

One person is assigned to debt, Annex 5 compilation and other tasks.

One person is not assigned in sub-sector.

There are 6 persons (Head of section included), for the Public Sectors' Surveys Section

The General Government Accounts and Financial Accounts Section's staff cooperates with the staff Public Sectors' Surveys Section closely. For the S1313, data are provided to ELSTAT by Ministry of Interior. S1313 team implements the whole processing.

S.1311.1: The staff involved in GFS compilation for State accounts is occupied in all the compilation procedure (designing of the questionnaires, processing of statistical questionnaires (eg. Payables)), methodological issues, checking and analysis of the data sources.

The staff of General Government Accounts and Financial Accounts Section is involved also into providing data (GAO, BOG, Ministries, Greek Parliament, EUROSTAT, IMF, OECD and other users)

2.2 Institutional arrangements relating to public accounts

Generally, “public accounts” are basic source data for GFS compilation, i.e. EDP tables as well as annual and quarterly accounts for general government. Public accounts are used by public units and refer to accounting records and relating accounting outputs (e.g. financial statements) based on the accounting framework defined by a national legislation. This section provides a general overview on institutional responsibilities relating to public accounts. Further details on public accounts for individual government subsectors are described under relevant sections on data sources and EDP tables.

2.2.1 Legal / institutional framework

General legal basis regulating the compilation of public accounts and the accounting rules:

S1311.1: Concerning the State sub-sector the accounting system is prescribed by Law 4270/2014 (about the principles of fiscal management – compliance with directive 2011/85/EC, public accounting and other provisions) as amended by law 4337/2015 (measures for the implementation of agreement regarding budgetary targets and structural reforms) and the Presidential Decree 15/2011 (Defining the content and timing of implementation of the double-entry Accounting - Modified cash basis).

S1311.2: There is a general framework for Legal Entities of Public Law specifying the legal basis according to which they compile their accounts. This is Presidential Decree 496/1974 (FEK A’ 204) for Legal Entities of Public Law accounting, Regulation 25614/26.2.82, Law 2362/1995, for the Public Accounting, Auditing of state expenditure and other legal arrangements, Presidential Decree 205/1998 and Regulation 1/oik.2/47285/0094/2.8.2001 as it is also into force today. For legal Entities of private law there is Law 2190/1920 as it is also into force today.

S1311.2 (PH): Public Hospitals have managerial, financial and accounting controls on a regular basis from one and up to three Internal Auditors. The type of audit that is carried out relates to the control of budget, budget modifications, budget outturns, salaries, arrears & commitment register. The institution in charge of audit is the financial services of Ministry of Health during the year and annually for the budget outturns. There is a general framework for Legal Entities of Public Law (LEPL) that applies to Public Hospitals (PH), more specifically, the Legislative Decree 496/1974 (FEK A’ 204) for Legal Entities of Public Law accounting according to which surveillance of the process of financial information, effective operation of the system of internal control and the system of risk management, of the process of compulsory audit of economic statements. The internal audit committee carries out the surveillance, on a regular basis. The control is exercised ex ante in all kinds of expenditure above 10.000 euros (except benefits). The institution which is in charge of the audits is the court of auditors and the audits are carried out each and every time the relevant expenditures are to be paid. In addition, Regulation 25614/26.2.82 which refers to ex post control of the accounts as well as all financial and accounting statements that are exercised by the court of auditors annually. Also, Law 2362/1995 refers to managerial and financial controls for the Public Accounting, Auditing of state expenditure and other legal arrangements that are exercised by the Ministry of Health, in particular a Body of Health Inspectors on a regular basis after complaints. The Presidential Decree 205/1998 refers to controls that are exercised over financial statements by certified auditors on a regular basis. Regulation

1/oik.2/47285/0094/2.8.2001 as it is also into force today. Last but not least, Laws 3697/2008 (article 11, § 3) and Law 4025/2011 (article 25) refer to internal control

S1313: For the municipalities and their legal entities under public law, a Joint Ministerial Decision regulating the compilation of public accounts and the accounting rules was published in the Official Gazette of the Hellenic Republic (No. 253 B' 9-2-2004). For the Regions, a Joint Ministerial Decision regulating the compilation of public accounts and the accounting rules was published in the Official Gazette of the Hellenic Republic (No. 277 B' 22-2-2011) (their accounts consisted of a combination of accounts, accounts of the State budget comprise their expenses and accounts of the legal entities under public law of the State comprise their revenues). The aforementioned Decisions are amended every year with complementary rules and directions for audit. Legal entities under public law implement respectively the Joint Ministerial Decisions for municipalities and for regions. Legal entities under private law of the Local Governments implement the accounts and the accounting standards of the private sector (Presidential Decree 1123/1980, Official Gazette of the Hellenic Republic No. 283 A' 5-12-1980), with some special provisions from the legal framework of the Local Governments.

S1314: There is a general framework for Legal Entities of Public Law (LEPL) that applies to Social Security Funds (SSF). This is

- Presidential Decree 496/1974 (FEK A' 204) for Legal Entities of Public Law accounting,
- Regulation 25614/26.2.82
- Law 2362/1995, for the Public Accounting, Auditing of state expenditure and other legal arrangements,
- Presidential Decree 205/1998 and
- Regulation 1/oik.2/47285/0094/2.8.2001 as it is also into force today.

Bookkeeping systems used by government units and public corporations (cash, accrual, integrated data sources, etc):

S1311.1: According to the provisions of the legal framework as described above the accounting system used for financial statements of the State sub-sector is the double entry modified cash basis accounting system, which is mainly based on the accrual principle of revenue and expenditure.

The accounting system of the State Budget execution and the State Budget Outturn is mainly cash based.

The State Budget Outturn tries to reconcile from near cash basis to cash basis.

S1311.2: Government units under the legal form of private law compile their accounts on accrual basis, so they can provide the requested data to ELSTAT on accrual basis. Government units under the legal form of public law usually compile their accounts on cash basis while some of them can provide the requested data to ELSTAT on accrual basis.

S1311.2 (PH): The bookkeeping system is on cash (near-cash) basis.

S1313: Municipalities use both accrual and cash system of bookkeeping. Specifically, they implement the cash basis for the setup and execution of their annual budgets and the accrual system for implementing the double entry bookkeeping system (accounting system). Regions implement the cash basis for the setup and execution of their annual budgets and the accrual system for implementing the double entry bookkeeping system (especially for the regions the implementation of the double entry bookkeeping system is still in progress). Legal entities of LGs under public law implement the cash system and since mid -2014 the accrual system (especially the accrual system is still in progress). Finally, the legal entities of LGs under private law (e.g. S.A.s) use the accrual system.

S1314: The bookkeeping system is on cash (near-cash) basis.

Accounting records and evidence of all public units are regularised by a related national legislation:.

S1311.1: Ministry of Finance is responsible for the State Budget Execution. The Hellenic Accounting and Auditing Standards Board (ELTE) is responsible for the accounting.

S1311.2 - S1314: General Accounting Office (GAO) of Ministry of Finance is responsible for bookkeeping standards in cooperation with the supervising Ministries. For Public units of Private Law (S1311.2) the corresponding standards are regulated by ELTE (Greek Accounting and Auditing Oversight Board).

S1313: General Accounting Office (GAO) of Ministry of Finance is responsible for bookkeeping standards in cooperation with the ministry of Interior. Therefore the joint ministerial decision concerning the budget figures and the fiscal rules is issued by the Ministries of Interior and Finance.

Institution and unit/units are responsible for:

- *bookkeeping standards used by public units,*

S1311.2: General Accounting Office (GAO) of Ministry of Finance is responsible for bookkeeping standards in cooperation with the supervising Ministries. For Public units of Private Law (S1311.2) the corresponding standards are regulated by ELTE (Greek Accounting and Auditing Oversight Board).

- *designing of financial statements,*

S1311.1: Ministry of Finance is responsible for the State Budget Execution. The Hellenic Accounting and Auditing Standards Board (ELTE) is responsible for the accounting.

S1311.2 - S1313 - S1314: General Accounting Office (GAO) of Ministry of Finance is responsible for designing of financial statements in cooperation with the supervising Ministries. For Public units of Private Law (S1311.2) the corresponding standards are regulated by ELTE (Greek Accounting and Auditing Oversight Board).

- *data collection and processing,*

S1311.1: Ministry of Finance. Data and input from other Ministries, ELEGEP and TAIPED.

S1311.2: Each entity is responsible for compiling its accounts following the legislation into force.

S1313: Data are collected by the Ministry of Interior through an electronic data base (EETAA database and the Interoperability Node) on a monthly basis for legal entities which are included in the General Government and on quarterly basis for the rest of the LGs legal entities. The relative economic data are processed (crosschecks, validations, shortages, deficiencies) by the Ministry of Interior and forwarded to the ministry of Finance which is competent for the publication of the data.

- *internal quality and consistency checks and validation (not external auditing)*

S1311.1: Ministry of Finance.

S1311.2: In some large entities there is internal control

S1313: As mentioned above

Foreseen changes in terms of bookkeeping system used by public units:.

S1311 – S1314: Not aware of such foreseen changes

S1313: From 2016 onwards, the Interoperability Node (upgraded database) will include all the LG s entities. Furthermore it is noted that in the Interoperability Node will receive full economic data and not a fraction.

2.2.2 Auditing of public accounts

2.2.2.1. General government units

General government sector units auditing:

S1311.1: With reference to the sub-sector of the state and the laws in force and parliamentary procedures, the Parliament votes separately for all the revenues and expenditures of each Ministry. The Court of Auditors audits all state accounts and verifies the suitable presentation of the Budget Reporting, which is also submitted to Parliament for approval.

S1311.2: Public Law entities expenditures are all under the ex-ante control of the Court of Auditors. Usually there is ex-ante and ex-post control of the revenues and expenditures by the Court of Auditors. Legal Entities of Private Law are audited by specialized external auditors.

S1311.2 (PH): Public Hospitals are audited by the Ministry of Health.

S1313: Compilation, implementation and financial reviews of their annual budgets and balance sheets of municipalities and regions are audited.

S1314: Regarding Social Security Funds according to article 84 of the law 2084/1992 Social Security Funds are subject to a) annual regular ex-post control from the Court of Auditors, b) control from Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Welfare, section of Budgetary and Ex-post Inspection in Supervised Bodies of Division of Financial Supervision and Inspection of Legal Entities, c) budgetary controls from Certified Auditors, which are assigned per economic year after relevant decision of the Board of Directors of the Social Security Funds. The reports of the controls from chartered accountants are submitted by the Ministers of Labor, Social Security & Welfare and Justice to the President of the Greek Parliament.

The Court of Auditors (according to Presidential Act 346/1974) practices an ex-ante control in all kind of expenditure of Social Security Funds, except those that refer to benefits to insured persons and pensioners (Presidential Act 196/1975), which are subject to ex-post control. Since 01.01.2012 the ex-ante control of the Court of Auditors is conducted at expenditures above 10.000€ (Presidential Act 136/2011). The Court of Auditors conducts compulsory ex-post control to Social Security Funds (Law 4129/2013).

The Certified Auditors (Presidential Act 226/1992) are fully solely responsible for regular budgetary controls of the financial management and the economic statements of the legal entities of public law, which are conducted according to international auditorial standards.

The section of Budgetary and Ex-post Inspection in Supervised Bodies of Division of Financial Supervision and Inspection of Legal Entities (Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Welfare) is responsible for regular and irregular budgetary controls in the supervised from the Ministry entities. These controls refer mainly to: control of benefits and other expenditures, controls of revenues and controls on the correct surveillance and accounting reporting of assets and liabilities, correct keeping of accounting standards, correct execution of the Budget, control of keeping of the underlying laws. Moreover the budget outturn and balance sheet of the year t-1 of the Social Security Funds are compiled and submitted for approval by the end of April of year t to the Board of Directors of the entity. Until the end of June the approved budget outturns and balance sheets are submitted for approval to the supervising Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Welfare. The budgetary controls are conducted by the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Welfare in fiscal years, for which financial statements have been compiled and according to the needs of the Ministry. A time lag in the approval of the budget outturns and the balance sheets of the S.S.F. exists with reference to the end of the accounting period.

Subject and coverage (scope) of auditing:

S1311.1: As mentioned above the Court of Auditors audits all state accounts.

As it is described in Law 4270/2014 (article 69) the Court of Auditors exercises preventive control on revenue and expenditure of the State, according to the current provisions, the international auditing standards and the auditing standards of the international organization of Supreme Audit institutions.

Also, according to article 31 of the same law the Court of Auditors:

- audits the expenditure of the State
- examines the legality of the processes for awarding work contracts, tenders and provision of services of significant financial value signed by the Greek State
- conducts an ex-post control on all financial accounts or budget outturns of the General Government entities
- elaborates and submits to the Hellenic Parliament a report on the State Budget Outturn and the balance sheet of the State
- conducts the audit stipulated in article 10 (6) of Regulation (EU)473/2013 on the public accounts of the Greek State and all sub-sectors of General Government.

S1311.2: The object is the financial and accounting statements and all the accounts.

S1311.2 (PH): Regarding Public Hospitals, the object is the financial and accounting statements and all the accounts.

S1313: The audit bodies perform Audit of legality according to directions stem from the Joint Ministerial Decisions regulating their budget and other relative legal documents. The legality audit includes the proper registration of the appropriations according to the given directions concerning the revenues and the expenses. The entities do not have extra-budgetary accounts in their budget.

S1314: Regarding Social Security Funds see question 1 above.

The auditing of the accounts take place:?

S1311.1: As it is stated in Law 4270/2014 (article 167), by the end of June each year, the State Budget Outturn and the balance sheet of the State together with the other financial statements of the previous year are sent from the Ministry of Finance to the Court of Auditors, in order to check their correctness and reliability. Within two months the Court of Auditors resends them to GAO along with possible observations which are included in their report. Then the Minister of Finance expresses his views and comments on these observations and transmits them to the Court of Auditors within twenty days. The Court of Auditors taking into account the report and views of the Minister of Finance decides on the correctness and the reliability of the balance sheet, the state budget outturn and the other financial statements and prepares the official annual report, which is sent to the Ministry of Finance until the end of October each year.

The State Budget Outturn and the balance sheet of the State together with the other financial statements (of the previous year) along with the official annual report of the Court of Auditors are introduced by the Minister of Finance to the Parliament for ratification the latest at the end of November and in any case before the submission of the State budget of the following year.

S1311.2: Legal Entities of Public Law should submit their accounts for auditing of the Court of Auditors within two months the latest from the ending time of the current economic period. For Legal Entities of Private Law it takes place once a year before the Reports are ready for publication in June.

S1311.2 (PH): Regarding Public Hospitals the auditing varies in nature, procedures and duration. General Directorate of Financial Services of Ministry of Health audits hospitals for their Budgets and their modifications (during the year), for Budget Outturn (until end of July of next year). The audit also applies for salaries, arrears and commitment registers (during the first 20 days of next month). Moreover, the Body of Health Inspectors (BHI) inspects the hospitals either after complaints, or on regular basis or when it is decided the control is necessary. Audit from External Accountants (auditors) can also be realised. Finally there is a special internal section for auditing (according to par 3, art 11, L. 3697/2008, amended by art 25, L. 4025/2011 (on annual and monthly basis).

S1313:

**BUDGET (FINANCIAL) REVIEW –BALANCE SHEET:
MUNICIPALITIES**

- Until the end of May of each year the cash department of the municipality shall submit to the financial committee expenditure account for the financial year ended.
- Within two (2) months of receipt of that account and no later than five (5) days after the end of two months, the financial committee submits the report, balance sheet and income statement together with its own report, to the municipal council.
- These financial statements are controlled by an approved auditor before they are submitted to the municipal council. The auditor must be appointed by the municipality until the end of October of the current year. The auditor shall prepare an audit report.
- The municipal council within two (2) following months after the receipt of the account, the balance sheet, income statement and the report of the financial committee decides to act on the approval of the report and balance sheet.
- Within one (1) month from the adoption of the act of approval of the report and balance sheet of the municipal council, the financial statements together with the audit report of the auditor are submitted for review to the Court.

**BUDGET PREPARATION:
MUNICIPALITIES & Entities**

- The council of municipal or local community prepare a draft of community budget expenditure, which, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, sent to the financial Committee by the 20th of July.
- At the same time and within the set deadline as above, the Executive Board shall submit the draft to the Financial committee.
- The Financial Committee until September 5th, examines the draft that the executive committee has delivered, and the draft budget expenses of each community and ensures the submission of the draft budget in the electronic database kept by the Ministry of Interior, in order for the Observatory of financial autonomy of local authorities to give its opinion on this, and the Interior Ministry to provide guidance on the appropriate configuration of the project budget.
- The draft budget once checked and expressed the Observatory's opinion is submitted by the financial committee to the municipal council for discussion and adoption at the latest by the end of October.
- The municipal council, until November 15, adopts the budget and the Integrated Framework of Action.
- If the municipal draft budget has not been drawn up, prepared in derogation of existing legislation or not timely submitted to the municipal council, the municipal council itself prepares and adopt its budget until November 15.
- The decision of the budget vote and the Integrated Framework for Action are submitted in printed and electronic form for audit to the competent Decentralized Administration which in any case must be completed by December 31.
- The Financial Committee shall submit to the Municipal Council quarterly report relative to the budget implementation results, within a period of twenty (20) days of the end of each quarter.
- In cases where the Decentralised Administration during the audit, finds that the budget must be reformed the municipality is obliged to make it within fifteen (15) days.

REGIONS

Same as municipalities

S1314: Regarding Social Security Funds see question 1 above.

The results are available to GFS compilers:

S1311.1: The results of the audits which are presented in the official annual report of the Court of Auditors on the State Budget Outturn, the balance sheet of the State and the other financial statements are available to GFS compilers when they are published (See next question).

S1311.2: The results are available with the questionnaires of the survey (quarterly and annual), but not necessarily audited at the moment they are provided. There is a relevant field in the questionnaire indicating if the data are final or not.

S1311.2 (PH): Data are provided to ELSTAT with structured questionnaires via on-line system (see 3.5.1.2.). ELSTAT is not notified of the results of the auditing directly. However, when the updated (audited whenever this is the case) are sent to ELSTAT (usually before 2nd EDP notification).

S1313: ELSTAT requests revision of the data (through the electronic data base) in year t+2(April notification).

S1314: Data are provided to ELSTAT with structured questionnaires via on-line system (see 3.5.1.2.). ELSTAT is not notified of the results of the auditing directly. However, when the updated (audited whenever this is the case) are sent to ELSTAT (usually before 2nd EDP notification).

The audit reports published:

S1311.1: The audit reports for year t are published in the Court of Auditors website usually during December t+1 or within January t+2 at the latest.

S1311.2: Audit reports are notified from the Court of Auditors to Public Law Entities. For Private Law Entities they are published in June.

S1311.2 (PH): In case of Public Hospitals the controls, approval of budgets, their modifications and budget outturns are uploaded in the website of DIAVGEIA. General Accounting Office publishes monthly financial data. The inspections of health inspectors (BHI) are included in the annual report; this report is sent to the General Inspector of Public Administration and the Minister of Health. The External Accountants (auditors) publish the balance sheets in the newspapers. Finally the results of the internal controls are announced to the Management of the Hospitals.

S1313:

MUNICIPALITIES

- After approval by the municipal council, the summary statement of account and balance sheet together with the income statement and the auditor's audit certificate published in one (1) at least daily or weekly local newspaper or in a newspaper of the county established the City.

- The quarterly report of budget execution results is posted on the Council's website.

- Immediately after the ratification of the budget, the municipality shall ensure the integration of this and any other item that may have prompted the electronic database held in the Ministry of Interior.

REGIONS

Same as municipalities

S1314: The above-mentioned reports of the controls in Social Security Funds are not published.

Other components of these audit reports (risk analysis and relevant details, e.g. on payables, contingent liabilities):

S1311.2: We are not aware of such cases for Legal Entities of Public Law. For Legal Entities of Private Law, in the Review of the external auditors (in the framework of balance sheet) any important contingencies are reported.

S1311.2 (PH): In the case of Public Hospitals we are not aware of such cases

S1313:

The balance sheet that municipalities have the obligation to publish includes notes relevant to the statements by a Chartered Accountant. Details, related to the proper depiction of accounting figures (e.g. liabilities, contingent liabilities, depreciations, etc) according to the accounting standards, are part of the notes.

The Annual Accrual Accounting Financial Statements, which certain categories of legal entities have the obligation to publish, encompass a certificate and notes relevant to the statements by a Public Accountant. Details, related to the proper depiction of accounting figures (e.g. liabilities, contingent liabilities, depreciations, etc) according to the accounting standards, are included in the notes.

S1314: The above-mentioned reports of the controls in Social Security Funds include ascertainment, conclusions and proposals for measurements that should be enforced, but no risk analysis is included.

2.2.2.2. Public units, not part of general government

Auditing authority responsible for auditing of accounts of public corporations:

For public utility corporations (DEKO): Audit of the financial year 1/1-31/12 of the relevant year by a Certified Public Accountants firm.

The audit is carried out in accordance with the Greek auditing standards that are harmonised with the International Standards on Auditing. These standards require the planning and execution of the audit work in such a way so as to ensure that any substantial inaccuracies and omissions are eliminated in the financial statements.

Subject and scope of the auditing

The audit carried out by a certified public accountant encompasses the examination, on a sample basis, of the supporting documents concerning the amounts and information recoded in the financial statements. The audit also includes the assessment of the accounting principles applied, the estimates of the management and the general presentation of data in the financial statements, as well as the assessment of the consistency between the Report of the Board of Directors and the financial statements.

2.3 Communication

2.3.1 Communication between actors involved in EDP

2.3.1.1. Agreement on co-operation

Co-operation between actors involved in EDP:

S1311.1: ELSTAT sends official letters to government units (e.g. General Accounting Office, various ministries, independent authorities etc.) every quarter requesting analytical data of the respective quarter. In February and August ELSTAT asks extra information regarding the data of the previous year (t-1) on quarterly basis in order to update the existing information. All the procedure is conducted through official letters and an explanation is always needed for any revision.

During the compilation period ELSTAT has close co-operation with all the actors in order to receive either additional information or clarifications where it is necessary. The communication is carried out by official letters, telephone, e-mails or through meetings, depending on the importance of each case on a quarterly basis.

S1311.2 (including PH)& S1314: Apart from the involvement of GAO and BoG, for which the way of communication and co-operation is described in the relevant MoU signed by all parties (see question 2 below), there is also the involvement of the entities that participate in the survey. The Survey Section of the NA Division is responsible for the communication and collection of data from the entities that are included in the Register. MoUs with the Ministries supervising the entities (see also 2 below) describe their obligations regarding the provision of data. The entities respond in certain deadlines on a quarterly basis (40 days before the deadline for submission to Eurostat), submitting their questionnaires in the specially developed on-line platform, while there is a continuous open channel of communication for clarifications and any further details. Data checked by the Survey Section are available to GFS compilers 25-30 days before the submission deadline. Debt and payables/receivables data according to the MoU should be available to GAO and BoG 20 days before the submission deadline.

S1313: Through MoU where the responsibilities of each actor are described

Official agreement on co-operation / memorandum of understanding signed by national authorities involved in GFS compilation:

ELSTAT has signed memoranda of co-operation with General Accounting Office (GAO) and Bank of Greece (BOG) for the compilation of government finance statistics. These are signed by the high hierarchy and are reviewed whenever there is a need for amendments. This memorandum which was signed in 2010 is currently under review.

ELSTAT has signed Memorandum of Understanding with all the Ministries, GAO and the Bank of Greece (BoG) for the compilation of government finance statistics, in the framework of the obligations for the provision of statistical data to the competent EU institutions and other organisations. All the memoranda of understanding are available in the website of ELSTAT in Greek (the translated documents have not been uploaded yet):

<http://www.statistics.gr/el/memorandum-of-cooperation>

The MoUs were issued in 2010 and 2011; they were signed by the respective parties and have not been updated till now (nonetheless, the procedure of the update has started).

Details on the responsibilities established in the official agreement:

S1311.1: The memorandum of co-operation between ELSTAT and GAO/BOG describes the statistical information that should be exchanged between the institutions regarding the compilation of financial and non-financial accounts of the General Government sector.

Furthermore, other main responsibilities arising from the memorandum are:

-ELSTAT is obliged to provide information and clarifications on methodology issues upon request of the cooperating agencies (GAO, BoG). In case that assistance from Eurostat is deemed necessary, ELSTAT undertakes the obligation to proceed with all the necessary actions.

-ELSTAT is obliged to communicate to GAO and BoG the EDP tables and the corresponding reports concerning the EDP as soon as they are transmitted to Eurostat.

-ELSTAT is obliged to call for, whenever deemed necessary, meetings with the competent agencies, in order to discuss methodological or other relevant issues.

-ELSTAT is obliged to inform the competent agencies on upcoming methodological or dialogue visits by Eurostat and invites GAO and BoG to participate with official letters..

-GAO and BoG should provide support to ELSTAT in order to fill in the EDP Tables and their annexes, as well as clarifications and explanations on questions concerning these tables.

-GAO and BoG should participate in meetings initiated by ELSTAT concerning methodological or other relevant issues.

-GAO and BoG are obliged to send the data in electronic form (excel or word), so as to be easily processed by ELSTAT, as well as in pdf format or by post, whereby these data will be bearing the necessary signatures of the responsible persons and the reference numbers.

All responsibilities are foreseen by the MoUs

The co-operation is organised in practice as follows:

S1311.1: As described previously in Question 1 there is close collaboration between ELSTAT and the providers of data. This co-operation is mutual. Also there are meetings before EDP notifications in order to check the sources between GAO, BoG, ELSTAT and relevant entities when needed.

There are meetings before EDP notifications in order to check the sources between BoG, ELSTAT and GAO and relevant entities when needed

Data requested and received by the NSI:

S1311.1: ELSTAT receives data on revenues and expenditures on a cash basis broken down by specific code numbers (four digits analysis) by category for taxes, as well as various revenues from sales of goods and services or the revenues from Investment grants. Analytical categories of cash expenditure data are available from GAO on a monthly and quarterly basis. Preparatory work includes also the examination of all information available on the GAO website. The GAO monthly Bulletin for the budget execution refers to data on a cumulative basis.

ELSTAT receives annual data regarding the Public Investment Programme from the Ministry of Development and Competitiveness. All the expenditures are classified to ESA2010 categories from the National Accounts Section.

ELSTAT also receives information from all the Ministries regarding data or other issues, data from EETT (Hellenic Telecommunication and Post Commission, Single Payment Authority - OPEKEPE (Payment and Control Agency for Guidance and Guarantee Community Aid) for EU flows, Piraeus Bank (regarding fees and interest of ELEGEPE), Hellenic Republic Asset Management Fund (TAIPED) regarding privatisations, data from the Ministry of Defence for military deliveries, economic data from independent authorities and also receives data from Special Secretariat for PPPs.

S1311.2: Non-financial and financial data for the units classified in the corresponding general government sub sector.

S1311.2 (PH): For PH, Non-financial and financial data for the units classified in the corresponding general government sub sectors

S1314: Non-financial and financial data for the units classified in the corresponding general government sub sectors.

The NSI is not consulted in public accounts (designing of financial statements, timeliness, coverage of units)

There are not any foreseen changes in responsibilities of institutions and/or departments involved.

2.3.1.2. Access to data sources based on public accounts

Forms/means public accounts data for individual units/groups of units are delivered to national statistical authorities:

S1311.1: All the data are received in electronic format and some also on hardcopy paper.

S1311.2: Data per unit are collected through on-line questionnaires. A special electronic platform has been designed for entities to provide their data via the Internet by filling-in a certain questionnaire used for the survey. ELSTAT's IT Directorate finally provides the GFS Section with files containing the entities' data. GAO also provides data for intergovernmental transactions and then crosschecking takes place. This is the case also for guarantee calls. The BoG also provides basic tables with financial data per sub-sector on a monthly basis. All data are provided electronically mainly in excel files. Intergovernmental transfers are provided per code of expenditure as this is stated in the state's accounts. So, crosschecking per entity is possible whenever a certain code of expenditure is assigned to one certain entity. The procedure is the same for annual and quarterly accounts.

S1311.2 (PH): The main data source is the quarterly and annual survey, which is conducted via an on-line system (the entities are compiling the questionnaire on-line; each entity has its own ID number and password). For the needs of National Accounts, specific surveys are conducted (on a quarterly and annual basis). These data are available either electronically (e-mails) or by paper (mail).

S1313: ELSTAT has a direct access to the database of ministry of interior where monthly data for municipalities and regions exist. ELSTAT can communicate directly with some units asking for clarifications and further information. ELSTAT also has direct access to the database of ministry of interior (which is technically supported by EETAA SA) where monthly data for the legal entities of both public and private law of municipalities and regions exist.

S1314: The main data source is the quarterly and annual survey, which is conducted via an on-line system (the entities are compiling the questionnaire on-line; each entity has its own ID number and password). For the needs of National Accounts, specific surveys are conducted (on a quarterly and annual basis). These data are available either electronically (e-mails) or by paper (mail).

Source data used for EDP data compilation is "certification" by a signature of the responsible government institution?

S1311.2: Where the main data source is the questionnaires of the survey, data are provided and each entity has a specific code (username / password) for providing its data through the on-line system of the survey. Furthermore, there is a provision in the electronic platform and the general planning of the whole procedure of a verification signature from the responsible statistical representative. Statistical representatives according to the MoUs are the persons assigned by each Ministry to check and approve of the data each entity supervised by the certain Ministry is providing to ELSTAT.

S1311.2 (PH): The statistical correspondent is responsible for the compilation of the questionnaire (usually a member of the staff of the accounting or statistical department).

S1313: For each unit there is a statistical representative who is responsible for the quality of the data

S1314: The statistical correspondent is responsible for the compilation of the questionnaire (usually a member of the staff of the accounting or statistical department).

Access to public accounts databases from statistical authorities:

S1311.1: No access to a specialised database.

S1311.2: No access to a specialised database.

S1313: ELSTAT has direct access to the database of Ministry of Interior where all municipalities and regions and their corresponding legal entities are obliged to fill a questionnaire on monthly basis. This questionnaire includes data for non-financial and financial transactions as well as stocks.

S1314: No access to a specialised database.

The data received in paper and electronic format are fully consistent regarding the State. For the other subsectors (S1311.2, S1313 and S1314) the main data source is only in electronic form.

2.3.2 Publication of deficit and debt statistics

2.3.2.1. Publication of EDP data

ELSTAT publishes the EDP figures in April and October at the latest, in conformity with Eurostat's publications

ELSTAT publishes (in Greek and in English) EDP Annex 1 without the columns that refers to planned data

The explanatory notes on the notified actual EDP data are not published. Some methodological issues are mentioned regularly in the press releases

The publication takes place always after the validation of Eurostat.

2.3.2.2. Publication of underlying government ESA2010accounts

ELSTAT publishes Table 25. Moreover, there are special versions regarding annual and quarterly data ('Greece in Figures').

The links in the web-site of ELSTAT:

For annual data:

[http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SEL03/-](http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SEL03/)

For quarterly data:

[http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SEL05/-](http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SEL05/)

3. EDP tables and data sources

This section reports on availability and use of basic data sources for the compilation of national accounts and EDP tables, by general government subsectors and main units/groups of units. It also aims at describing adjustments to basic data source in order to compile ESA2010based deficit/surplus; EDP tables compilation techniques, balancing practices; link between EDP table 2 and 3.

3.1 EDP table 1

EDP table 1 provides the core, summary information for the reporting period, as requested by the related EU legislation⁴: net borrowing(-)/net lending(+)(B.9) for general government sector and its subsectors, outstanding amount of Maastricht debt by instruments, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) for GG sector and data on interest expenditure (D.41).

This section focuses on Maastricht debt only. A detailed description of B.9 calculation and data sources for individual subsectors is covered under section 3.2.

3.1.1 Compilation of Maastricht debt

3.1.1.1. Specification of debt instruments

S1311.1 Budgetary Central Government (State) debt comprises:

AF.2:

- a. Coins in circulation (data are taken from the Bank of Greece)
- b. Deposits in the Account No 242174. According to PDMA information, bank account 242174 held in the Bank of Greece has as beneficiary / manager the European Commission, which deposits various amounts for conferences, transports, subsidies, etc. The European Commission keeps corresponding accounts in all member states, which manages without prior notice. Therefore these deposits are a liability of the Greek State and are recorded as liabilities. For all data-movements of the account PDMA receives information from the Bank of Greece,
- c. Reserve Tranche (data are taken from the IMF site)

AF.3:

- Bonds and short-term notes →Yes
- Bonds issued domestically →Yes
- Bonds issued abroad →Yes
- Securitization issued abroad →Yes
- Short-term notes →Yes

AF.4

- Bank of Greece →Yes
- Other domestic loans →Yes

⁴<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02009R0479-20140901&from=EN>

Special purpose and bilateral loans →Yes
Financial Support Mechanism loans →Yes
Other external loans →Yes
Repos →Yes

S1311.1: Ministry of Finance reports separately the stock for each debt instrument on a quarterly and annual basis for Budgetary Central Government (State), ESA2010 Central Government debt definition and Government Debt (Maastricht Debt) for General Government. Nominal values are used for valuation of marketable debt instruments.

S1311.2:

The stock of debt is collected through ELSTAT (questionnaires), the breakdown in debt instruments is compiled by ELSTAT in co-operation with PDMA. The following debt instruments are currently issued by the entities of the subsector:

AF.2 which reflects the deposits held by CDLF, a financial institution classified in S.1311.2. Noteworthy is the fact that a significant part of this amount is deposited by another unit classified in S.1311.2, thus the respective stock is recorded on a consolidated basis. Of course, consolidation is also conducted on general government level for other subsectors' deposits held by CDLF.

AF.3 which is mainly OSE bond loans.

AF.4 which is mostly attributed to Attiko Metro, plus other units.

The biggest units in terms of debt are CDLF, Attiko Metro and OSE accounting for approximately 85% of the subsector's total debt.

S.1313:

AF.2 There are no AF.2 liabilities

AF.3 There are no AF.3 liabilities

AF.4 stock of total debt is collected through Ministry of Interior (EETAA BASE), the breakdown in debt instruments is compiled by ELSTAT using data from the Bank of Greece.

S1314:

There are no AF.2 and AF.3 liabilities

AF.4: There are few cases of receiving loans in S1314. There is one specific financial transaction that has been recognized (for National Accounts) as debt instrument, while there are two cases of loans (one from the banking sector and one from a non-financial institution).

3.1.1.2. Data sources used for the compilation of Maastricht debt

Data sources used for the compilation of Maastricht debt (by subsectors):

S1311.1:

[A] Compilation of the Budgetary Central Government Debt (Loans and Bonds): Public Debt Management Agency [PDMA - Ministry of Finance (primary data)]. The data of deposits are collected from the Bank of Greece (by PDMA & ELSTAT), GAO (by PDMA) and the IMF site (by ELSTAT).

[B] Compilation of Central Government Debt (ESA2010): PDMA collects data from Bank of Greece, Hellenic Statistical Authority and various departments within the Ministry of Finance.

[C] Compilation of Government Debt (Maastricht Debt) for General Government: PDMA collects data from the Hellenic Statistical Authority and Bank of Greece.

S1311.2: Data are derived by ELSTAT from questionnaires.

S1313: Data for debt are available in the electronic database of Ministry of Interior
S1314: Regarding loans referred to par. 3.1.1.1 data are provided to ELSTAT directly by the entities via a specific survey on a quarterly basis.

Institutional responsibilities for individual data sources (by subsectors and main units/groupings of units: data collection, verification, calculations of components):

A. Ministry of Finance (primary data):

1. Data on the unpaid stock of Loans and Bonds for the state as well as detailed data on interest (cash and accrual basis) and debt amortization.
2. Consecutive cash calls of guarantees classified as debt assumption
3. Budgetary central government holdings of bonds issued by EBFs
4. Deposits (liabilities)

B. Bank of Greece:

1. Currency (liabilities)
2. Intragovernmental holdings of bonds issued by budgetary central government

C. Hellenic Statistical Authority:

1. Debt of all other than the State entities

Timelines:

S1311.1:

A.1 (as described above): t+10days

A.2 & A.3: t+30days

A4: t+10days

B1 & B2: t+30days

C1: t+90days

S1311.2: Data for debt are available to GFS compilers 30 days before each quarterly or/and EDP. 10 days later data are transmitted to PDMA and BoG.

S1313: For regions and municipalities provisional data are available two months after the end of the reference year t. Semi-final data are available on September of year t+1. Final data are available in March of year t+2

S1314: Regarding loans referred to par. 3.1.1.1 data are provided approximately two months after the end of the reference period.

Data sources in the context of the first notification:

S1311.1: Only actual data are used for the April EDP notification.

S1311.2: The debt data are already available in February from the entities. In case estimations are needed (i.e. Non-respondents), ELSTAT is making the estimations based on data on guaranteed loans (provided by Ministry of Finance) or data provided by BOG (data only for domestic debt).

S1313: Only actual data are used for the April EDP notification.

S1314: Regarding loans referred to par. 3.1.1.1 actual data are used in the April EDP notification.

Revision process of data, after the first notification:

S1311.1: The same data sources are used for both 1st and 2nd EDP notification. So any revision comes from correction of data or revisions of transactions and entities classifications

S1311.2: There are rarely revisions in the second notification of September and the reasons are other than the availability of the relevant data (misreporting, changes in register, etc.).

S1313: Municipalities and regions are asked to check and, if necessary, to revise their data during the second notification.

S1314: Regarding loans referred to par. 3.1.1.1 actual data are received on a quarterly basis. In case of data update, there is communication with the entity for cross checking. Then the EDP tables (and Table 2800) are updated.

3.1.1.3. Amendments to basic data sources

There are no deviations in terms of valuation of debt for individual GG units, all units report nominal values.

All transactions in debt instruments are valued at nominal values so there are no adjustments relating to these transactions.

Sources of information (used for the adjustments relating to a change in nominal debt that does not result from a transaction (other change in volume)):

S1311.1:

Appreciation or depreciation of foreign-currency debt →Yes

Changes in sector classification →Yes

Other changes in financial liabilities→ No

S.1311.2: Considering that OSE holds a significant amount of foreign currency debt, there is separate communication, specifically for obtaining information of loss/gain from FX differences. Moreover, when CDLF and Grifon were classified in S.1311.2, an entry was made in Table 3b as “changes in sector classification” for year 2014.

There are no amendments due to counterpart information.

Specific methodological adjustments (guarantees, debt assumption, financial leasing, etc):

Guarantees: Ministry of Finance provides a breakdown of guarantees (stock of guaranteed debt and related cash calls) by entity. When there are consecutive cash calls (3 years in a row) the entire stock of debt of this entity is added on the debt of Central Government in the respective quarter.

Debt assumption: debt assumptions are recorded in the primary data of Ministry of Finance, so there is no need for any adjustment.

Loans recorded for on balance PPPs: Concessions are included in (S1311.1) Maastricht Debt

Financial leasing: →No

Off- market swaps: →Yes

Securitisations: →Yes

Links between financial accounts/balance sheets and data on stocks of debt and on changes in debt, as reported in EDP tables:

Financial accounts and EDP data are both produced from the same set of primary data. Financial accounts data are not used as an input for producing the EDP debt.

3.1.1.4. Consolidation of Maastricht debt

Details on intra and inter-flows and positions:

All sub-sectors hold government securities issued by the State. Since 2012, State Government also holds bonds (of OSE and EAS) issued by EBFs. The main issuers of bonds in S1311.2 are OSE, OASA and EAS.

Since 2014, the Hellenic Republic (PDMA) conducts repurchase agreements (repos) with sub-sectors of Central and General Government (Common Capital). These short term loan liabilities of the State are included in the consolidation within central and general government. In S.1311.2 the deposits of the GREEN FUND in the CDLF, as well as the deposits of other EBFs in the CDLF are consolidated in the sub-sector.

S1313: Within Local Government there are not intra subsector flows.

Sources of information used for the consolidation of debt:

Bank of Greece provides data on holdings of central government bonds by other subsectors. Data on holdings of EBF bonds by central government are provided by Ministry of Finance.

Consistency of basic data on consolidation:

Legal entities of Public Law hold Greek Bonds via the Common Capital (Bank of Greece). The consolidation process for general government debt is conducted from Bank of Greece and PDMA.

ELSTAT do not amend data due to consolidation of flows used from a counterpart subsector.

3.2 Central Government sub-sector, EDP table 2A and 3B

Information provided in this section refers to data sources available for the Central Government (S.1311), indicates what sources are used for compilation of non-financial and financial accounts and EDP tables for S.1311, and explains the adjustments made in order to comply with ESA2010.

3.2.1 Data sources for main Central Government unit : “The State”

This section describes data sources available and used for compilation of national accounts and EDP tables for the main Central Government unit:

- Basic data sources
- Complementary data sources used for the purpose of special ESA2010 adjustments (e.g. accrual adjustments, recording of specific government transactions, etc.).

S1311.1: The Working Balance of the State contains the revenue and expenditure (with some exceptions that are presented in a so-called Bridge Table) of all Ministries, the Presidency, the Hellenic Parliament and the seven Decentralised Regional Administrations. The Working Balance is published on an accumulated monthly basis from GAO.

Table 2 – Availability and use of basic source data for the main central government unit

Available source data				Source Data Accounting	Source data used for compilation of		
Accounting basis (C/A/M)	Periodicity(M/Q/A/O)	Time of availability of annual results for T-1			WB	B.9 (NFA)	B.9f (FA)
		First results	Final data				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<i>T + days</i>	<i>T+months</i>		<i>cross appropriate cells</i>		
				Budget Reporting			
C	M	T+60	T+9	(1) Current revenue and expenditure	X	X	
C	M	T+60	T+9	(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	X	X	
C	M	T+60	T+9	(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	X	X	
C	Q	T+60	T+9	(4) Balance sheets		X	
				Financial Statements			
M	A	T+180	T+9	(5) Profit and loss accounts			
M	A	T+180	T+9	(6) Balance sheets			
M	A	T+180	T+9	(7) Cash flow statement			
				Other Reporting			
A	Q	T+60	T+9	(8) Statistical surveys: Survey on Ministries payables/receivables		X	
A	Q	T+60	T+9	(9) Other: Data from PDMA on interest		X	X
C	A	T+60	T+9	Public Investment Programme	X	X	

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6, 7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

Further information:

S1311.1: The data used for the compilation of the WB, B.9 and B.9f derive from the same source.

From 2015 all the entities that belong to the Budgetary Central Government (S.1311.1 - State) and do not enter the WB have been transferred to the Extra-Budgetary Central Government (S.1311.2 – EBFs).

ELSTAT receives analytical information regarding balance sheet items that are examined and classified in financial and non financial transactions. Both elements enter table 2A and 3B. The non financial transactions are classified according to ESA2010.

3.2.1.1. Details of the basic data sources

Data sources used for compilation of national accounts

S1311. 1: All the data reported in the WB are also used for B.9 calculation.

Detail of information available:

S1311.1 All the revenues and expenditures of the State according to the Monthly Bulletin of GAO enter table 2A in the first line. All the revenues and expenditures that are excluded from the WB are examined one by one and if any of these elements are non financial transactions then they are used in order to calculate B9 of the State (Capital Injections, Capital Injections in multilateral development banks). Also data that enter the WB and should be excluded due to MGDD rules are also incorporated to the calculation of B9 (Distribution of past years reserves, Super-dividend test).

Details in the available basic data sources for the purpose of national accounts compilation:

Flows of units classified in different sectors, subsectors:

S1311. 1: In the WB of the State there are no flows of units that should be classified in different sectors.

Distinguishing of non/financial versus financial flows:

S1311. 1: The WB does not include financial transaction in principle. Regarding the State figures GAO sends to ESLTAT a bridge table showing the financial transactions not included in the WB. All these transactions are examined one by one with ESA 2010 principles in order to identify any transactions that should be incorporated in B.9. All Capital Injections, Capital Injections in multilateral development banks, Capital Injections into International Funding Association are examined one by one according ESA2010 principles in order to identify if they should be incorporated in the calculations of B9.

Structure of inflows and outflows (distinguishing different ESA2010 categories):

S1311. 1: In some cases additional information is requested from GAO in order to examine case by case all the financial transactions according to ESA requirements. If it is needed specific flows are treated/reclassified into non-financial transactions and vice versa. For Public Investment Programme a more analytical description of each entry would be useful in order to be able to identify the correct ESA transaction that every recording corresponds to, as well as the recipients of the flows.

Structure of outstanding amounts of assets and liabilities in balance sheets (the structure of AF.8):

In order to identify clean stocks of AF.8 ELSTAT works closely with GAO regarding the items from the Balance sheet of the State and the accruals of the receivables from table 2A. The Bank of Greece receives the final data from ELSTAT.

Details in codification for the purpose of consolidation:

S1311. 1: An extra exercise is conducted in every renewal of the Registry of GG in order to identify the consolidation items for D.73 (current transfers) transactions. Extra information is derived from the questionnaires of all the sub-sectors. Regarding transactions D.41, D.92 (interest, investment grants) it is not clear to distinguish flows from State data sources. The amounts for consolidation purposes are based on counterparts information.

D99 transaction regarding guarantee cash calls are verified by the State and the EBFs counterpart. In Cases of Debt assumption the amounts are verified by both counterparts (State-EBFs, State-Local Government as has happened in the past with KED, OMMA, OASA-TRAM, Municipality of Zografou, Municipality of Aharnon).

Data in basic sources are on non-consolidated basis. The consolidation is performed by ELSTAT.

Complementary codification at data source, by counterpart sector, other than S.13:

S1311. 1: The coding of revenue and expenditure allows for the classification of expenditures and revenue for transactions with other sub-sectors of the general government, as well as transactions with other domestic and external sectors.

At the same time, the codes used in other sub-sectors, although different from that of central government, is used to check the expenditure and revenue of central government vis-à-vis these sub-sectors.

These data are used for the consolidation of the general government's transactions pertaining to transactions of current intragovernmental transfers of payments and interest receipts among the sub-sectors of the general government and the transfers of capital among the sub-sectors of the general government.

Working balance (WB)

S1311. 1: The data from the Working Balance (WB) are used for compilation of national accounts and B.9.

Details in the WB:

Flows of units classified in different sectors, subsectors:

S1311. 1: All the amounts for revenues and expenditures are included in the WB except the share capital increases in classified and not classified in GG enterprises. Certain items of the State Budget for all the years namely expenditure of the purchase of shares for the purpose of participation by the State in the equity of undertakings, have been classified as financial expenditure but they are already excluded from WB.

Distinguishing of non/financial versus financial flows:

S1311. 1: The monthly state budget execution clearly specifies non/financial versus financial flows. Financial flows are also mentioned separately in the Bridge Table provided by GAO. Although capital injections already excluded from WB are captured and examined one by one.

Structure of inflows and outflows:

S1311. 1: In some cases additional information is requested from GAO in order to examine cases that cannot be distinguished.

For Public Investment Programme a more analytical description of each entry would be useful in order to be able to identify the correct ESA transaction that every recording corresponds to, as well as the recipients of the flows.

Also State Budget codes referring to taxes and tax settlement cash receipts should be more analytical by category of tax.

Details in codification for the purpose of consolidation:

There is close co-operation between sub-sectors regarding the consolidation items.

Transactions of D4, D.7 and D.9 are consolidated according to the data received from counterpart units (questionnaires) and the State Budget Execution.

3.2.1.2. Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

S.1311.1: The sources used originate from the General Accounting Office (GAO).

The only survey that is conducted by ELSTAT for S1311.1 concerns payables/receivables for the ministries. ELSTAT has introduced a questionnaire accompanied with guidance and instruction on how to complete the questionnaire tables. A comparison is made to the figures that GAO has published in order to cross check the received data.

S1311.1: The collected data are classified to ESA2010 transactions according to their nature. The excel spreadsheet has the stocks and also calculate the flows. According to the transaction there is a split between F.81 & F.89.

S1311.1 It is an exhaustive survey

S1311.1 According to EDP October 2016 the survey concerns 16 Ministries, the Presidency, the Hellenic Parliament and 7 Decentralised Regional Administrations

All of the Ministries and Decentralised Regional Administrations respond.

No imputation takes place.

S1311.1 Until now there was no need to make any estimates because the results of the statistical survey are not available for the April EDP notification.

3.2.1.3. Supplementary data sources and analytical information

This section describes supplementary data sources used to amend basic data sources when compiling national accounts. In order to meet ESA2010 requirements, supplementary data could be used for e.g. for accrual adjustments, reclassification of specific transactions, consolidation, amendments of revenue and expenditure structure, amendments of structure of assets and liabilities, identification of a counterpart sector, etc.

Brief description of supplementary information used for compilation of (i) non-financial accounts and (ii) financial accounts:

S.1311.1: Special accounts (Changes in the balance of Treasury Accounts, Balance of extra Budgetary Accounts) are used in the sub-sector of the central government (State). The figures for these Special Accounts are not presented in the revenues and expenditures in the Budget Outturn of the State. Furthermore, unpublished additional data from several GAO directorates are used, pertaining mostly to the adjustment of guarantees, bridge table, retroactive salaries, etc.

The expenses of the PIP are received for the year t-1.

Each specific revenue and expenditure on a code-by-code basis is classified according to the ESA 2010 classification (for example D.11 – wages, P.2 Intermediate Consumption, etc).

Additional information regarding transfer payments (D.7), and in particular intra governmental current transfers (D.73), is made available by GAO. The transition of the cash basis deficit of the State to ESA 2010 accruals deficit involves information regarding: swaps cancellations, premium included in the WB and should be excluded, interest on conventional swaps, difference between interest paid and accrued, share capital increase from development banks, military expenses, debt assumptions, debt assumptions of corporations reclassified to GG, accrued taxes, advances from the EU, unpaid tax refunds, EU disallowances and penalties, privatization accounts, payables, receivables from the Ministry of Defence.

Concerning payables of the ministries, ELSTAT launches a questionnaire accompanied with guidance and instruction on how to complete the questionnaire tables. ELSTAT also compares the figures that GAO publishes in order to cross check the received data. See 3.2.1.2.

To effect the transition from cash to accruals data, data requests are sent to various agencies involved such as GAO, Single Payment Authority (SPA), Ministry of Defence, Privatisation Agency (TAIPED), Operator of electricity market (LAGHE) and to other state agencies involved.

3.2.1.3.1. Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

S1311.1 The data regarding the adjustment in table 2A for EU revenue advances, accrual eu revenue is derived from the Ministry of Economy and Development and specifically the General Secretariat of Public Investment-NSRF Certifying Authority. The data regarding the participation of the State in the capital injections into Multilateral development banks and International Funding Association is derived from GAO and the Ministry of Economy and Development-General Directorate of International Economy Policy

Main supplementary sources:

What, why and when it is used:

S.1311.1: Various supplementary sources exist on a quarterly basis for the calculation of the adjustments that are used in order to compile the B.9 of the State. The main are:

- EU revenues and advances (used for the accrual adjustment of EU flows).
- Unpaid tax refunds (other accounts payable).
- Accrued interest and fees from ELEGEP (ELEGEP, which is classified into the budgetary central government sub-sector – State -, borrows from Piraeus Bank to finance the prepayments of EU subsidies to the agricultural beneficiaries).
- EU allowances and disallowances for ELEGEP (there are cases where the European Commission poses penalties to Greece for not complying with the EU rules). There are also cases where ELEGEP according to an EU decision has received money in return.
- Balance sheet corrections (this adjustment is used to capture a. exceptional cases of cash receipts/payments that are not recorded under the budget execution in the correct accounting period and b. the differences between the receipts/payments as recorded in public accounts and the relevant bank statements, that occur after the bank account reconciliation exercise that GAO perform every quarter).
- Capital injections are examined according to ESA2010 if they are financial or non-financial transactions. The non-financial transactions are used in the calculation of B.9.
- Emission allowances (accrued tax on production on emissions under the EU emissions trading scheme according to MGDD methodology).
- Adjustments regarding guarantees as some amounts should be deducted from the expenditures and other amounts should be entered in the expenditures due to debt assumptions etc.
- State Aid scheme reported on accrual basis.
- Revenue from ANFA and SMP cash basis from 2016.
- Proceeds and analytical data regarding the privatisation process.
- Treasury accounts (TSA) and Extra-budgetary accounts (EBA).
- Military deliveries.
- Payables of the Ministries.
- New payroll schemes
- Retroactive salaries and pensions
- Economic data of independent authorities that are included in the register of State sub-sector until 2014. In 2015 only the rerouting of OMMA is included in table 2A of the State. From 2016 and onwards, for all the independent authorities, classified in S13, data are derived through questionnaires from EBF subsector.
- Data on taxes and subsidies that pass through Operator of Electricity Market (LAGHE).
- Profits and loss accounts in order to conduct the superdividend test.
- Distribution of past years reserves.
- Receivables from the Ministries
- Receivables from Privatisation proceeds
- Accrual adjustment for Intangibles

Government units involved:

S.1311.1: The information regarding EU revenues and advances is derived from the General Secretariat of Public Investment-NSRF Certifying Authority (ex -Single Payment Authority). Balance sheet corrections, capital injections, new payroll schemes, State Aid scheme revenues, ANFA and SMP revenues, guarantees, treasury single accounts (TSA) and extra-budgetary accounts (EBA), Retroactive salaries and pensions are derived from GAO.

The figures for ELEGEP are derived from OPEKEPE and the information for the interest and

fees are derived from Piraeus Bank.

Data on Emission allowances derive mainly from Ministry of Environment.

Data regarding privatisation proceeds are derived from HRAF (privatization agency).

Unpaid tax refunds are derived from the General Secretariat of Informatics System.

The data source for military deliveries is the Ministry of Defence.

The information regarding payables is derived from all the Ministries.

Capital injections into Multilateral development banks and International Funding Association is derived from GAO and the Ministry of Economy and Development-General Directorate of International Economy Policy

Information availability to statisticians:

S.1311.1: Data are available on a quarterly basis.

Impact of related adjustments:

S.1311.1: All these adjustments and their impact on B.9 are entered in EDP table 2A.

3.2.1.3.2. Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

Regarding data in EDP Table 3 the supplementary data sources used are the same as mentioned before.

3.2.1.4. Extra-budgetary accounts (EBA)

Usually, not all flows of a non-financial nature are recorded in the so called budgetary accounts which enter the WB, as reported in the first line of EDP table 2. Some funds could be put aside as reserves, special purpose funds and are booked in so called “extra-budgetary accounts” - EBA. In some cases, according to national legislation, transactions which are not scrutinized by budgetary rules can be booked in EBA and not in ordinary budgetary accounts. It is very important that all non-financial flows of the main entity, including those entering EBA, are appropriately incorporated into calculations of deficit.

General, summary introductory information on EBA of the central government units:

S.1311.1: GAO is monitoring the cash inflows and outflows of 17 Accounts that are not included in the Budget Execution (extra-budgetary Accounts), based on the data supported by the authorities in charge of those Accounts (not the actual bank extract sheets). For EDP purposes, these transactions are included as an adjustment in Budgetary Central Government (S1311.1).

Non-financial flows recorded in EBA

S.1311.1: Not all non-financial transactions are recorded in the WB.

S.1311.1: The flows of extra-budgetary accounts are recorded under other adjustments in EDP table 2A.

Main inflows, outflows, significance of the amounts involved, relationships with the WB:

S.1311.1: EBA includes various kind of transactions with insignificant amounts. There is no relationship between these accounts and the WB. A single flow for EBA is introduced in table 2A under the field “other adjustments”(H26, Balance of extra budgetary accounts).

Non-financial revenue recorded in EBA:

S.1311.1: GAO is monitoring the cash inflows and outflows of 17 Accounts that are not included in the Budget Execution (extra-budgetary Accounts). EBA include various kind of transactions with insignificant amounts.

Revenues of EBA and the WB:

S.1311.1: These are accounts of the Ministries and as already stated above include various kind of transactions with insignificant amounts.

Non-financial expenditure recorded in EBA:

S.1311.1: Part of the deposits reported under two of these accounts, is invested in Greek Government Bonds through “Bank of Greece Common Capital” (a Mutual Fund). So part of these reported deposits are actually mutual fund shares and not real deposits. No expenditure is recorded in EBA only withdrawals and deposits from Ministries.

Expenditure of EBA and the WB:

S.1311.1: There are not transits via the WB. Only the flows are recorded in table 2A. The information provided by GAO includes all the inflows and outflows of these accounts.

Availability of detailed data on inflows and outflows and usage for the compilation of NA:

S.1311.1: No analytical data on inflows and outflows are sent from GAO. ELSTAT receives a table with the outstanding balance of these 17 Accounts at the end of the respective quarter and then calculates the flow, which enters table 2A.

S.1311.1: Since amounts are insignificant, there is a single correction line in EDP 2A.

Consolidation with flows recorded in the WB or in other government units:

S.1311.1: There is no entry in the WB and there are no consolidation items till now.

Financial flows recorded in EBA

Transactions in financial assets that are booked in EBA and not in the WB:

S.1311.1: There is no financial transaction. In table 3B there is an adjustment in Currency and Deposits.

Transactions in financial liabilities that are booked in EBA and not in the WB

S.1311.1: There is no financial transaction. Currency and Deposits F2.

Flows relating to interest booked in EBA:

S.1311.1: Interest amounts are insignificant, and are not taken into account for calculation of deficit.

Usage of these data for the compilation of financial accounts and EDP table 3:
[S.1311.1: These amounts are used in the compilation of table 3B.](#)

Availability of data for appropriate consolidation:
[S.1311.1: Until now there is no need for consolidation as these accounts belong to Ministries.](#)

3.2.2 Data sources for other Central Government units

This section describes data sources available and used for compilation of national accounts and EDP tables for other Central Government units (those not reported in the working balance in EDP T2A).

Table 3 – Availability and use of basic source data for other central government units:
S1311.2

Available source data				Source Data Accounting	Source data used for compilation of	
Accounting basis (C/A/M)	Periodicity(M/Q/A/O)	Time of availability of annual results for T-1			B.9 (NFA)	B.9f (FA)
		First results	Final data			
1	2	3	4	5	7	8
		<i>T+ days</i>	<i>T+months</i>			
				Budget Reporting		
				(1) Current revenue and expenditure		
				(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure		
C	Q	T+55	T+7	(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	X	x
A	A	T+55	T+7	(4) Balance sheets		x
				Financial Statements		
A	A	T+150	T+7	(5) Profit and loss accounts		
A	A	T+150	T+7	(6) Balance sheets		
				(7) Cash flow statement		
				Other Reporting		
A	Q	T+70	T+8	(8) Statistical surveys	X	X
C	Q	T+60	T+9	(9) Other: GAO source on current transfers within general government and on guarantee calls		

	M			BoG data source On financial accounts and common capital flows		

See notes to table 2, on the used abbreviations.

3.2.2.1. Details of the basic data sources

Details in the available basic data sources for the purpose of national accounts compilation:

Structure of inflows and outflows appropriate:

Basic data for S1311.2 (both public law entities and Public Hospitals) are collected from survey. The structure of inflows and outflows is not expected to cause inaccuracies in B9. In some cases, however, entities record revenues from guarantee calls only as financial transaction, as they do in their audited balance sheets. This is corrected, after crosschecking with GAO’s information before the consolidation process. There are also some gaps concerning the correct classification in ESA transactions due to questionnaires’ structure (missing transactions P.12, P.52).

Structure of outstanding amounts of assets and liabilities in balance sheets:

The survey provides information for most ESA10 financial instruments. Examples of financial transactions not identifiable through the questionnaire are Derivatives (F7) and standardised guarantee schemes (F66) for which the concerned entities report information separately. Additionally, there is no distinction between F81 and F89. Moreover, there are cases when F2 includes other financial instruments (F3, F4) due to amounts invested in Common Fund. In those cases, information obtained from BoG is used for proper classification by instrument.

Details in codification for the purpose of consolidation:

Consolidation items are not identifiable from the questionnaire but in known cases where there are transactions that should be consolidated we obtain supplementary information from the concerned entities. Moreover, GAO data provide a prompting for taking action to identify amounts for consolidation.

Circumstances in which data available from basic sources is consolidated)

Basic data are collected in a non consolidated basis. The compilation of S1311 accounts starts by adding the non consolidated items of S1311.1+S1311.2 and the consolidation follows.

Complementary codification at data source, by counterpart sector, other than S.13:

Survey does not provide data on transactions with counterpart sectors. In known cases we obtain additional information from concerned entities.

3.2.2.2. Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

S.1311.2 (including PH): The on-line survey for both financial and non-financial data is the same. However, for financial accounts additional information is used from BoG, regarding the Common Fund.

It should be noted that all analytical instructions for the compilation of the questionnaire is available on-line.

Main variables collected:

The questionnaire is structured for recording revenues, expenditures and information of balance sheet elements according to ESA rules. The format is the same for quarterly data. The entities fill the on-line questionnaire for both EDP missions (unless there are no changes in their data from April Notification).

The survey is addressed to the entire registry of S1311.2 (it is exhaustive).

Population size (EDP 10_2016):

The total of all entities included in the survey is 554 units:

S1311.2_x PH (without Public Hospitals): 454 entities

S1311.2_PH (only Public Hospitals): 100 entities.

Survey response rate:

The response rate is very high. Concerning EDP Oct. 2016, in terms of non-financial revenues/expenditures the responses cover almost 96% of the total size for S1311.2.

The coverage for PH is 100%.

Method used for imputing missing data (non-responds):

The imputations for the non financial transactions of missing entities are made using the most recent available data.

3.2.2.3. Supplementary data sources and analytical information

This section describes supplementary data sources which are used to amend basic data sources while compiling national accounts. In order to meet ESA2010 requirements, supplementary data could be used for, e.g., accrual adjustments, reclassification of specific transactions, consolidation, amendments of revenue and expenditure structure, amendments of structure of assets and liabilities, identification of a counterpart sector, etc.

Supplementary information used for compilation of (i) non-financial accounts and (ii) financial accounts:

S1311.2 (w/o PH) uses a supplementary data source for non-financial data. The source is GAO for D73 and D99 that are mainly current transfers-grants, share capital increases or guarantee calls. Relevant data are provided on a regular basis from GAO. The adjustments that might be introduced due to this information do not affect the B9.

For financial data (separation of F3, F4 out of F2 due to amounts invested through Common Fund) we use as a supplementary data source (BoG).

Since –according to art. 15, par. 11a of Law 2469/1997- Government Entities deposit significant amounts in theso-called Common Fund, and those amounts are invested both in Greek Government Bonds and in Repos, ELSTAT receives relevant information from BoGon a monthly basis. Again there is no change in B9F due to the incorporation of these data, because it only concerns reclassification from F2 to F3 and F4.

S1311.2 (PH): For PH there are supplementary data sources for the compilation of non-financial accounts for PH. Our Section conducts systematically survey for the payables of PH. One-off exercises are also conducted (for example for payments of PH liabilities with bonds).

Moreover, explanations and specific information is requested from entities during the compilation procedure.

In addition data are provided by GAO for (i) grants from State to PH, (ii) payments of salaries of PH personnel via Ordinary Budget.

3.2.2.3.1. Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

Main supplementary sources:

See 3.2.2.3.

3.2.2.3.2. Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

Main supplementary sources:

See 3.2.2.3.

S1311.2 (PH): For PH, the financial accounts are compiled by BOG. Necessary data are provided (accrual adjustments) to BoG by ELSTAT.

3.2.3 EDP table 2A

This section provides detailed information on individual lines reported in EDP T2A.

3.2.3.1. Working balance - use for the compilation of national accounts

S.1311.1: All the data sources used for the compilation of WB are used for NFA and B9.

3.2.3.2. Legal basis of the working balance

S.1311.1: With reference to the sub-sector of the State and the laws in force and Parliamentary procedures, the cash balance (in other words, the first row of EDP table 2A for the sub-sector of the state in the EDP questionnaire), is not subject to a vote, but each year, this row appears on the Proposal Report which is attached to the State Budget when it is submitted to Parliament for approval. The Parliament votes separately for all the revenue and expenditures of each Ministry. In this sense, it may be considered that the cash balance is voted on, as the budget as a whole is put to vote. In the same way, the cash balance is not subject to audits by the Greek Court of Auditors, but the Court of Auditors audits all state accounts and verifies the suitable presentation of the Budget Reporting, which is also submitted to Parliament for approval.

The Working Balance of the State is published every month in the monthly bulletins of General Accounting Office (GAO). ELSTAT in an effort to achieve quality assurance tries to reconcile the published Working Balance with the analytical monthly data on a cash basis that GAO provided both for current capital revenues and expenditure by category code. The WB is always accompanied by a bridge table. This table shows in detail the revenue and expenditure codes that should be taken into account or should be excluded in order to calculate WB. Almost at the end of year t+1 (in September) there is the State Budget outturn, which is voted by the Greek Parliament and has small changes from the published WB in the beginning of year t (reference period year t-1).

3.2.3.3. Coverage of units in the working balance

Two adjustment lines due to sector delimitation appear in EDP T2. The purpose of the first adjustment is to exclude flows relating to units which do not belong to the government sector (or to the particular subsector) according to ESA2010 definition. The second adjustment refers to B.9 of other units which are classified within the particular government subsector, but related inflows/outflows are not included in the working balance.

3.2.3.3.1. Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB

Units reported in the working balance which do not belong to the government sector as defined by ESA2010:

S1311.1: There are no other units reported in the WB which do not belong to the government sector.

Government units reported in the working balance which do not belong to the particular government subsector:

S1311.1: There are no units reported in the WB, which do not belong to the particular government subsector.

3.2.3.3.2. Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB

Units reported under the line B.9 of other government units:

This line refers only to S1311.2. The units that are classified in S1311.2 according to the Register have already been described in paragraph 1.1 above. All units comprising S1311.2 can be seen in the related attached annex.

B.9 of these units, as reported in EDP table 2 (the line: Net borrowing (-) or net ending (+) of other central government bodies):

S1311.2: The units report on accrual basis in their majority. The accrual adjustments for Public Hospitals are incorporated in the figures reported in this line of EDP table 2.

Impact of methodological imputations/reclassifications relating to these units (e.g. debt cancellations, debt assumptions, EU flows, dividends, capital injections, etc):

S1311.2: If there is a special treatment taking place, this is reported in the transactions of the entity itself, so it is already included in the B9 of the sub-sector without any special need for exceptional reporting in a special line.

Availability of full sequence of ESA2010 accounts for individual units/groups of government units.

S1311.2: The full sequence of accounts is available for the whole sub-sector (with P.12 and P.51c available only as a total figure in regard to the subsector), but separate revenue and expenditure transactions are available per unit.

3.2.3.4. Accounting basis of the working balance

Accounting basis of the WB (Cash / accrual / mixed).

S1311.1: The accounting basis in the WB is cash.

Specification of cash balance (pure cash or are there any deviations):

S1311.1: It is not a pure cash system. Some transactions are recorded at the time that the "order of payment" is issued, while the actual cash flow may have a time lag. Also it may happen that some payments/receipts are recorded in transition accounts and transferred to the WB at a later stage. Last, there is a number of bank accounts (at the central bank) that are included in the State deposits, but the receipts/payments of these accounts are not included in the WB (Treasury accounts, extra-budgetary accounts). ELSTAT receives additional information in order to make the necessary adjustments in Table 2A.

Cases when a "non-validated" expenditure by an auditing institution are not included in the working balance (e.g. expenditure relating to the actual acquisition of goods and services, either actually paid or not):

S1311.1: Although the accounting system of the Budgetary Central Government (the State) is on a cash basis, some payments/receipts are not recorded under the budget execution either because:

-They are not "finalized" in the current period and they will be recorded in the budget execution of the next accounting period e.g. pending an audit approval or considered as payments in advance, or

- there are purely financial transactions and they are omitted from the budget execution e.g. loans granted. These transactions are recorded under the so called "Balance Sheet Accounts".

Moreover, after the introduction of the new Management Information System of General Accounting Office (OPSDP), the Public Accounts Division conducts a bank account reconciliation on a quarterly basis, tracing all the differences between the receipts/payments as recorded in public accounts and the relevant bank statements.

All major "Balance Sheet Accounts" have been identified as financial or non-financial in collaboration with GAO and together with the Bank accounts reconciliation adjustments, they are included in EDP tables under the lines "Balance sheet corrections".

Cases when expenditure related to the previous period not validated in the past is included in the working balance:

S1311.1: These items are clearly identified in balance sheet corrections and the relative adjustments are introduced in EDP table 2A.

Cases when revenue or expenditure not recorded in the past due to different reasons were included in the current WB:

S1311.1: The items of the balance sheet corrections are clearly identified and the relative adjustment is introduced in EDP table 2A.

Case when planned (budgeted) expenditure not actually spent (when none goods/services have been delivered) in the current year is recorded in the WB as an "actual" expenditure:

S1311.1 There is not such case.

3.2.3.4.1. Accrual adjustment relating to interest D.41, as reported in EDP T2

Accounting basis is used for recording of interest expenditure and revenue in the WB:

S1311.1: The data regarding the interest expenditure and revenue recorded in the WB are on a cash basis.

Percentage of interest expenditure of the main entity recorded in the WB:

S1311.1: All the interest expenditure of the State (related to Debt) is recorded in the WB.

Recording of payment of discount in the WB:

S1311.1: It is not recorded. Only in the case of short term securities (T-Bills), the discount is recorded as interest (included in WB) and the respective borrowing inflow is recorded at face value (financial transaction not included in WB).

Recording of inflow from premium in the WB:

S1311.1: It is not recorded.

Details of what is recorded in EDP T2 under line Difference between interest paid and accrued:

S1311.1: For the State: (+) interest as reported in WB (cash basis) minus adjustments of line "Financial Transactions included in WB" that are related to interest minus interest calculated according to ESA rules. Main calculations include:

- The difference between cash and accruals for ordinary coupons
- The amounts calculated from spreading the difference above/below par of bond issuances over the life of the instrument
- neutralization of discounts on T-bills
- The capital uplift of Index-Linked bonds
- Adjustment for step-up coupons

The line includes only adjustments for interest expenditure.

Other adjustments to accrual interest for the main entities are not reported under other adjustment lines in EDP T2?

Adjustments to interest revenue reported in EDP T2:

S1311.1: No adjustments for interest revenue are reported. The amounts involved are insignificant.

3.2.3.4.2. Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2

The following items are reported analytically in Table 2A1 (a detailed form of Table 2A)

Other accounts receivable (+)

F1.Accrual tax revenue (Part 6.1 relating to Taxes and social contributions)

F2.Accrual EU revenue (Part 6.2)

F3.Paycut implementation

F4.Paycut implementation (military personnel, etc)

F5.receivables of the ministries

F6.Receivables from OPAP VLTs

F10. Receivables from privatisation revenues (Sale of assets)

F9.ELEGEP RECEIVABLE

Other accounts payable (-)

G1.EU revenue – advances (Part 6.2)

G2.Changes in the balance of Treasury Accounts

G3.unpaid tax refunds(Part 6.1 relating to Taxes and social contributions)
G5.payables of the ministries
G6. Retroactive salaries for judicial personnel
G7. Retroactive salaries for judicial and uniformed personnel

Non-financial transactions amended on an accrual basis via receivables F.8:

S1311.1: Non-financial transactions that are amended on an accrual basis via receivables are the following: accrual of tax revenues, accrual of EU-revenues, new payroll schemes for public servants, receivables from Ministries, receivables from privatisation receipts.

Non-financial transactions adjusted on an accrual basis via payables F.8:

S1311.1: Non-financial transactions that are amended on an accrual basis via payables are the following: EU-revenue advances, changes in the balance of treasury accounts, payables of the Ministries, unpaid tax refunds, retroactive salaries and pensions.

References to the relevant sections in EDP inventory, where more detailed explanation could be found:

S1311.1: Regarding EU-flows there is a special chapter in the inventory see 6.2.
See Part 6.1 relating to Taxes and social contributions.

Accrual adjustments in EDP table 2 and consistency with F.8 reported in EDP T3 and financial accounts.

S1311.1: The accrual adjustments in EDP table 2 are fully consistent with F.8 reported in EDP T3.

3.2.3.4.3. Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2

Other accrual adjustments reported in EDP T2:

S1311.1: There are no other adjustments relative to “Other accounts receivable” and “Other accounts payable”. There are adjustments in the field of EDP T2A referring to “Other adjustments (+/-) (please detail)” of which : Military deliveries, State Aid schemes regarding bank stability, Extra budgetary accounts, debt assumptions, ANFA and SMP revenues, Athens International Airport rent, intangibles, etc.

3.2.3.5. Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance

Adjustments recorded under the adjustment "Non-financial transactions not included in the working balance":

S1311.1 (the numbering is according to analytical Table2A1):
Non-financial transactions not included in the working balance

D2.Commissions from Privatization A/C
D3.Balance Sheet corrections - unaudited amounts
D4.Balance Sheet confiscation - court decision
D8. Payments to Greek Jewish community (Outstanding obligations settlement by bond issuance)
D9.Accrued Interest and fees for ELEGEP
D10.EU disallowances and penalties of ELEGEP
D11.ELEGEP / EU decision No 2012/89/EU14-02-2012(case T-344/05)
D12.ELEGEP/ EU decision No 2013/214/EU_02_05_2013(case T-158/09)
D13.Capital injections
D15.European union Emission Allowances (taxes)
D18.Capital Injections into international funding association (IDA)
D19. IBC privatization
D21. Privatisations (sale of assets)
D22.expenditure of the State paid by EETT not included in the WB
D.23 ETMEAR tax to LAGIE
D.24 ERT tax to LAGIE
D.25 LIGNITE tax to LAGIE
D.26 Solidarity tax to LAGIE (1)
D.27 Solidarity tax to LAGIE (2)
D.28 Euets auction fee
D.29 LAGIE's subsidies for renewable generators

The adjustments "Non-financial transactions not included in the working balance" include the following transactions: Commissions from Privatisation Account, Balance Sheet corrections, Accrued Interest and fees for ELEGEP, EU disallowances and penalties of ELEGEP, Capital injections, European union Emission Allowances (taxes), LAGHE taxes and subsidies, privatisations and expenditure of the State paid by EETT not included in the WB. ELEGEP transactions include all the penalties/disallowances as well as decisions of the EU(in favour of the Greek farmers), which are not included in the WB and at the same time the expense code for ELEGEP is excluded in "Other adjustments".

Non-financial flows put aside in the WB and booked in extra-budgetary accounts:

S1311.1: the adjustments do not refer to extra-budgetary accounts. The adjustments included in this category are already described in the previous question.

3.2.3.6. Financial transactions included in the working balance

Transactions in financial assets could be recorded in the WB according to the national legislation:

S1311.1: Super-dividends, EETT (reimbursement to the national budget according to Law 3431/2006), Revenues that should be excluded due to State bond redemptions, advance payments, distribution of past years reserves, sales of assets outside the Greek territory, Coins circulation (KAE 2536).

The exclusion of the revenues from the redemption of State bonds concerns bonds issued by the State to DIBEET, which disposed them to BoG. When the bonds redeemed the State gave the money to DIBEET, DIBEET returned the money to the State Budget where it was used to pay employees. The returning of the money to the State was included in the WB, as a revenue and an adjustment is incorporated to fix it.

Transactions in financial liabilities are/could be recorded in the WB according to the national legislation:

S1311.1: Issuance of metal coins.

Cases when financial transactions were recorded above the line in public accounts:

S1311.1: Yes, there are cases (in 2015) which are described below.

S1311.1: The transactions are already known after cooperation with GAO.

Transactions which have been recently reported in EDP table in the adjustment line "Financial transactions included in the WB":

S1311.1: There are cases (in 2015) regarding financial transactions included in the WB that are excluded in table 2A with the appropriate adjustments. The transactions recorded in "Other financial transactions (+/-)" such as:

EETT (reimbursement to the national budget according to Law 3431/2006), revenues that should be excluded due to EFSF notes redemption (0 for 2015), advances for benefits with OGA,superdividends (0 for 2015) and Distribution of past years reserves.

3.2.3.7. Other adjustments reported in EDP T2

Adjustments reported in EDP T2 under "Other adjustments":

S1311.1 (according to analytical table 2A1):

Other adjustments (+/-) (please detail)

H7.exclude ODYE - MBH guarantee calls (NC) from WB

H8.exclude KED-OMMA guarantee calls (C) from WB

H9.Fees and repayments collected from guarantees not included in the WB (KAXKED)

OSE set off between claims and liabilities

OSY set off between claims and liabilities

H10.Amortization and interest payments of KED paid by KED

H11.Imputed interest of KED (expenditure of the STATE)

H12.exclude transfer from KAXKED to WB (part of KAE Σ3319)

H13.interest of Olympic, ODYE, OMMA, KED, MBH on debt assumed

H15.Revenues on accrual basis regarding OSE and EAS (interest)

H16.revenues from OSE and EAS that were excluded both from the expenditure and the revenues of the State

H21.Debt assumption for MBH

H22.Debt assumption and other liabilities of OASA-TRAM

H24.80 billion eu loan - Retroactive interest reduction

H26.Balance of extra budgetary accounts

H27.Military expenditure (deliveries)

H28.CASH PAYMENTS FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXCLUDED FROM WB

H29.Revenues that should be excluded due to the change in the cash of Military expenditure

H30.CASH receipts FOR CODE NUMBER 2993 FROM WB

H31.Accrued Bank guarantees fees

H32.Accrued Bond Loan scheme fees

H33. Accrued Interest OR dividend of preference share
H34. Capital transfer to preference shares
H35. WB correction (due to new data entries)
H37. Adjustment for EETT
H38. Adjustment for Greek Public Television (ERT)
H39. Adjustment for National Actuarial Authority
H40. Adjustment for Hellenic Gaming Commission
H41. Adjustment for EAADISI
H42. Adjustment for HRADF (TAIPED)
H43. Fees paid to third parties DUE TO PRIVATIZATION
H45. Cash receipts FOR CODE NUMBER 3291 FROM WB (ANFA portfolios, SMP)
H46. EXCLUDE KAE 2541 BOG ANFA
H47. Future incomes stemming from NCB's GGB holding in ANFA portfolios
H49. Settlement of Government arrears
H50. Capital transfer to HFSF (due to preference shares)
H51. Expenditure to ETERPS never paid to ETERPS
H52. Dormant accounts (KAE 3824)
H53. Exclude WB transfer to ELEGEP
H54. Fees of year 2011 received by ELA mechanism recorded in the WB of 2012
H55. OMMA
H56. Repayment of Albania old debt (INTEREST)
H57. Repayment of Albania old debt already recorded in 2008
H58. Adjustment for Hellenic Parliament Foundation
H59. SMP receivable from BoG
H.61 Rent (previously intangibles)
H.62 Tax (previously intangibles)
H.63 Debt cancellation related to intangibles
H.60 exclude cash from Intangibles
H.65 adjustment for EU budgetary contributions (Greece receipts)
H.66 AIA RENT
H67. Preference shares NBG. Revaluation
H68. Preference shares NBG. Transfer of shares
H69. Concessions
Debt assumptions (code 6821)
Adjustment for ODIE debt assumption
PAYMENT TO ELEGEP FROM ETEAN
H70. Exclude KAE 2448 related to mobile phone licences

H7, H8, H10, H11, H13: The debt of MBH, ODYE, KED, OMMA, Olympic have been assumed by the State after 3 consecutive calls according to MGDD 2014(VII.4.2.1.3 Government guarantees, "In other cases, documented evidence may not be available to show that government has legally assumed the debt but other indicators point that government has de facto has assumed it. Evidence of this case may include: "repeated calls: government... as government debt".

These debt assumptions have given rise to capital transfers where, there were repeated calls on the guarantee (repeated capital injections- are made to the corporation to prevent a call being necessary). In the following years as the amount of the debt has been assumed from the State, the State records on the expenditure side the amounts for the interest for each company and on the revenue side amortisation and interest payments paid by the company itself.

H9, H12: There were cases in the past where revenues from fees and repayments collected from guarantees did not enter the WB but they were accumulated in a separate account called KAXKED. The respective amounts were incorporated in table 2A as they were revenues of the State. When and if these amounts from KAXKED entered the WB the respective amounts were deducted.

H15, H16: In February 2012 to April 2012 the procedure of PSI took place concerning not only bonds of the State but bonds issued from State owned enterprises and more specifically OSE's and EAS's. The State has exchanged these bonds, with the former bondholders receiving new bonds of less value (in most of the cases) and the State keeping as assets the old bonds of OSE and EAS. In order for these bonds to be ready for the PSI procedure the State had to settle to the bondholders any interest accrued until 24/02/2012. After PSI:

- the previous owners ended up with the new bonds,
- the State has new debt from the new issuances and the relevant loan from EFSF as well as increased
- assets that are the old bonds of OSE and EAS
- OSE and EAS still owe the same amounts as before PSI, the only thing changed is their lender, which now is the State

The respective amounts are revenues for the Greek State derived from OSE and EAS bonds but GAO excludes them on a cash basis. So ELSTAT incorporates the revenues on accrual basis.

H21: The debt of MBH has been assumed in September 2013, after 3 consecutive calls according to MGDD 2014.

H22: In 4th of March 2011, the law 3920 was issued determining all the details for the restructuring of OASA group. Specifically there were 2 Groups, 1)ATTIKO METRO GROUP (that included Attiko Metro SA, Attiko Metro Operational company-AMEL(S11), TRAM) and 2) OASA GROUP (OASA(S11), ETHEL, ISAP, ILPAP).

According to the law 3920, the entities ISAP and TRAM were absorbed from AMEL to create the new entity called STASY and ILPAP was absorbed from ETHEL to create OSY. OSY and STASY are the new subsidiaries of OASA. The merging procedure started in March of 2011, when the relevant entities were obliged to create their transformation balance sheets and was completed by July of 2011. (This means that all the transactions from 4th of March to July, of the merging entities will appear in STASY's and OSY's financial statements). In article 3 of the law, it was described that the state would assume the debt of the merging entities as long as their liabilities towards SSF's and cancel their liabilities towards state connected with taxes.

State assumed (D99 PAY) in 01/01/2011, all the outstanding amounts of the loans, S1311.2 has recorded a D99 REV with the same amount. Within 2011, GAO has paid some instalments concerning the OASA Group and TRAM loans that included interest accrued in 2010. Entities within G.G. have already recorded this expenditure in their 2010 accounts along with the relevant liability. So ELSTAT has recorded a debt assumption for all the interest accrued in 2010 and paid in 2011 in 01/01/2011. S1311.2 is recording a D99 REV for the entities included in its registry.

With the decision no. 2/40160/21-05-2012 an amount has been transferred to the State budget KAE6822 in July 2012 in order to clear off the liabilities towards IKA. The above mentioned expenditure has already been included in the debt assumption figures of OASA-TRAM and so it was deducted from the expenditures.

H24 : On 8 May 2010, an 80 bill. Euro loan facility agreement was made between the participating EU Member States (Lenders) and the Hellenic Republic and the Bank of Greece. An amendment to the original agreement was signed in 14 June 2011 following the

conclusions of the Heads of State and Government of the Euro Area of 11 March 2011. According to the decision, the interest rate on Greek loan would be adjusted downwards by 100 basis points and the maturity of all loans would increase to 7.5 years. On 21 February 2012, the Eurogroup stated that the Lenders had agreed to “an additional retroactive lowering of the interest rates of the Greek loan facility so that the margin amounts to 150 basis points”. This was reflected in an amended loan agreement.

The Greek government benefits from the retrospective reduction in interest rates to be introduced in 2012 following ratification of the changed loan conditions (ESTAT/D-3/FL/JV/SP/eb D(2012) 795010).

The ratification of the decision of the lender Member States to amend the terms of the loan facility to Greece resembles a cancellation of a part of an outstanding liability. According to ESA 95, such cancellations of liabilities are to be treated as capital transfer from the creditor to the debtor equal to the value of the cancelled liability. Concerning the time of recording of the transaction, according to ESA95, paragraph 4.165.f and the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (VII.2.2.5,19) a capital transfer should be recorded at the time of cancellation. “The recording of Debt cancellation has to be made in one time: in particular the successive dates of repayments, which were previously foreseen in the context of the former debt, are not relevant”.

In order to reflect the retrospective reduction an adjustment is introduced in table 2A, treated as a capital transfer (a revenue) to Greece equal to the amount corresponding to the amount to be repaid, and is recorded at the point of ratification (and therefore entry into force) of the agreement (1st quarter 2012).

H26: check chapter “Extra Budgetary Accounts” 3.2.1.4

H27, H28, H29 (Military deliveries):

From 2011 the military expenditure on a cash basis has been integrated and incorporated in the Working balance. Three adjustments have been incorporated in order to apply the accrual time of recording of government expenditures for military goods (the time of delivery of the goods). The Military expenditures recorded to the State Budget are different from the actual Military expenditures in the respective years due to the revenues returned to the State Budget by the Ministry of Defence (expenditures that were not to be attributed return to the State Budget revenue). So there are three adjustments incorporated in the EDP table 2, the exclusion of the military cash expenditure, the exclusion of the military cash revenue and the inclusion of the military deliveries.

H30, H31, H32, H33(State Aid Scheme regarding bank recapitalisation):

There are three pillars to the bank support plan: preference shares; the ‘bond loan’ liquidity scheme, guarantees on inter-bank lending. In the Working Balance GAO has included the cash received on the three pillars at the time they are received. In EDP table 2 these revenues have been excluded replaced with the row ‘accrued revenues for each scheme’.

H35: ELSTAT receives from GAO monthly data. When the sum of the months (revenues and expenditure) does not end up to the published revenues and expenditures, ELSTAT incorporates the difference in this adjustment in table 2A. There is a time lag between the monthly bulletin, which is published in t+20 of each month and the actual recording/settlement of the revenues and expenditures when the data are received.

H37, H38, H39, H40, H41, H42: B.9 contribution of independent authorities. From 2015 and onwards all these authorities are incorporated in EBFs sub-sector.

H43: Fees paid to third parties due to privatisation.

H45, H46, H47: ANFA / SMP revenues: The Member States where central banks currently hold Greek government bonds in their investment portfolio commit to pass on to Greece an amount equal to any future income accruing to their national central bank stemming from this portfolio until 2020.

ELSTAT has recorded on an accruals basis the income stemming from NCB's GGB holding in ANFA portfolios of the Greek government and exclude any cash payment during the year. So these two adjustments are introduced in EDP table 2. The first adjustment refers to the accrual revenue from ANFA portfolios (Future income stemming from NCB's GGB holding in ANFA portfolios) and the second one to the exclusion of the cash receipts included in the WB. The same situation stands for SMP revenues, which are revenues from transfers of income on Greek Government bonds held in the SMP portfolio of the Eurosystem from the intermediate account to the segregated account. From 2016 and onwards the amounts are recorded on pure cash basis.

H49: Settlement of government arrears. These transactions are treated by GAO as financial transactions and are excluded from WB so ELSTAT includes the amounts in table 2A.

H50: Capital transfer to HFSF (due to preference shares). The accumulated return on the reference shares up to end-2011 amounts 556 mio euro. A capital transfer of EUR 556 million was introduced in 2012 data from the Greek State to banks. At the same time, the nature of the instrument (preference shares) was changed from loans (AF4, with interest due) to equity (AF5, with dividends to be recorded).

H51: These amounts were not paid to ETERPS although the relative amount was shown in the Budget outturn (2012).

H52: Dormant accounts

According to the provisions of the draft law, bank accounts that remain inactive for a period of 20 years are considered dormant. After the completion of the period of 20 years during which the account remained dormant the cash balances are transferred to government and the owner of the account (or their heirs) cannot subsequently claim the amounts seized by government. This means that the government definitely seizes all accounts which have currently been dormant for 20 years or more with no recourse for holders (or their heirs). The transfer of dormant accounts cash to government is considered as an uncompensated seizure.

H53: Exclusion of the cash expenditure for ELEGEP.

Special Account of Agricultural Product Guarantee (ELEGEP) ELSTAT subtract the amount found in the State Budget (KAE 2112) as ELEGEP is reported on accrual basis.

1st adjustment refers to all the penalties and disallowances from EU to the Greek Farmers

2nd adjustment refers to decisions from EU in favor of the Greek Farmers

3rd adjustment refers to ELEGEP receivable which is calculated on the base of the expenditure in EU outside the financial corrections minus the EU revenue for EGTA and ETA

H54: There is a revision in years 2011 and 2012 concerning the fees received by Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA) Mechanism due to the guarantee of Greek State from ELA mechanism loans. On the fourth quarter of 2012 an amount of 130,59 million euro was transferred from the extra budgetary account KAXKED to State Budget revenue code 3337.

The amount of 27,01 mio euro were ELA fees of year 2012 and 27.01 fees of 2011. For that reason an adjustment was introduced to remove 27 million euro from revenues of 2012 and include 27 million euro in 2011 revenues.

H55: The transactions of OMMA were rerouted from 2013 until 2015. From 2016 and onwards OMMA belongs to EBFs.

H56, H57: In 1991 a consortium of Greek banks made loans to Albania. After default the Export Credit Insurance Organisation (classified in S.12) paid the creditors through financing

from the Greek State in c2000-1 (we don't have details of how much, when it was paid, and how it was recorded in the past). An agreement was signed between the Greek and Albanian States on 30 April 2008 for Albania to repay \$40.7m of debt. The agreement is for repayments by installment every six months (30 April and 31 October; with the first payment deferred until 31 March 2009) until final payment on 30 April 2018. Year 2008 has been revised and a capital transfer revenue of €26m has been recorded in the second quarter of 2008. From the year 2013 the removal of the financial repayment is detail H57 (-3 million euro).

H58: Hellenic Parliament Foundation was classified in S1311.1 until 2014. From 2015 and onwards Hellenic Parliament Foundation belongs to EBFs.

H59: SMP Receivable from BoG

H60, H61, H62, H63, H70: Exclude cash from Intangibles and mobile phone licences. All the amounts that belong to privatization proceeds have been excluded and the appropriate adjustment according to ESA2010 is incorporated either as a tax or as rent. Information on spectrum licences had been received from EETT, which was responsible for most of this activity. For more recent years, TAIPED information on licences and other rights was reviewed. A spreadsheet has been produced with the transaction values and lease periods, calculating D.45 accrual, F.2 cash receipts and F.89/AF.89 accounts payable. For simplicity, no discounting was applied to separate into rent and interest.

H65: Concerning the adjustment for the EU budgetary contributions there is a receivable of 51.7mn in 2014 (amending budgets 2-7), a receivable of 51.7mn in 2014 (amending budget 8), where only 51,7mn were paid back in 2015 and a new receivable of 46,1mn summing to the amount of -5.3 in table 2a, the remaining will be paid in 2016.

H66: One aspect missing from the original recording detail was the usufruct rights on the site. Here AIA SA makes a payment to government in return for the usufruct property development rights for immovable property (land). This is recorded as rent and accrued over the life of the lease. The value of the payment was €165m and it was settled through the granting of equity in AIA SA to government. The date of the equity transfer was 1996. The deficit is reduced about 5-6 mio per year.

H67, H68: This adjustment refers to the conversion of preference shares of NBG (from L. 3723/2008) to common shares. The nominal value of preference shares was 1.350 while the value of the common shares (at the time of conversion was 392). The revaluation was considered as capital transfer.

H69: These amounts refer to the reclassification of the assets of the 5 concessions (roads) of GGDE. There is a specific working file with the amounts.

H71: These are imputed amounts for the preference shares (L. 3723/2008) for the banks that are under liquidation.

3.2.3.8. Net lending/net borrowing of central government

S1311.1: The WB is published by GAO. GAO is the main data provider, but there are other sources used in order to calculate the B9.

Legal status of data sources (audited and published):

S1311.1: Concerning the state budget data the legal framework and the auditing procedure has been described in section 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. Furthermore, ELSTAT includes adjustments regarding ELEGEP, where data are derived from OPEKEPE and the B.9 of independent authorities (e.g. EETT) and TAIPED until 2015.

TAIPED's data are audited by external accountants (auditors), are published in the website of HRADF every quarter and International Accounting Standards are used.

National Telecommunications and Post Commission (EETT) is an independent administrative authority. By Law 4072/2012 (official gazette 82A) its main responsibility is the control, regulation and supervision of the market of electronic and postal services.

EETT's revenues are public revenues derived from: a) the collection of administrative fees b) user charges c) fines derived from its supervisory role and the existing legislation.

The Plenum of EETT approves the expenditures of EETT. The budget execution is subjected to an annual audit of Certified Accountants and the post audit of the Court of Auditors. The Budget, the Annual Report and the Balance Sheet (Profit and Loss) of EETT after their approval by the Plenum are posted on the website of the EETT, while the balance sheet and income statement are published in the Government Gazette and in two daily newspapers.

Hellenic Paying Agency for Common Agricultural Policy Aid Schemes (OPEKEPE) is the only accredited paying agency that operates for the Public interest and carries out payments through the Special Account of Agricultural Product Guarantee (ELEGEP). By virtue of Law 992/79, an authorized team of auditors from the Court of Auditors is conducting an ex-post audit for the payments and recoveries that are charged to ELEGEP. The Balance of ELEGEP is compiled by the Direction of Payments' Aids and signed by the President of OPEKEPE without the obligation for publishing it. After that, it is submitted to the Ministry of Rural Development and Food for approval by the Minister and then it is sent to the Court of Auditors for the final approval. Concerning the Balance of the financial year 2012, ELEGEP is audited by chartered accountants for the first time. Additionally, according to regulation 1290/2005 and 885/2006, an independent body (Certifying Body) is certifying the truthfulness, completeness and accuracy of the accounts of the accredited paying agency, taking account of the management and control systems set up. They submit a report and a certification to E.E. Finally, ELEGEP is audited by Public Bodies such as Ministry of Finance, EU Bodies (EU, European Court of Auditors, OLAF) etc.

Coverage of units in the data sources used for the compilation of national accounts and B.9:

S1311.1: Full coverage.

S1311.2: See par 3.2.3.3.2

Accounting basis:

S1311.1: See previous paragraphs. All the transactions are consistent between EDP T2 and EDP T3.

S1311.2: See par 3.2.3.3.2

Non-financial flows coverage in the source data used for national accounts and B.9 compilation:

S1311.1: All non-financial flows are covered in the source data used for B.9 and also new data are always checked and the appropriate adjustments are introduced.

Cases when expenditures "non-validated" by an auditing institution are not included in the data sources used for B.9 calculation (e.g. expenditure relating to the actual acquisition of goods and services, either actually paid or not):

S1311.1: Not such cases exist.

Methodological and other adjustments made while calculating B.9?
 S1311.1: See previous paragraphs.

3.2.4 EDP table 3B

3.2.4.1. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Financial accounts used for the compilation of EDP T3:
 S1311.1: For the compilation of EDP T3B regarding the State part, data are used from GAO, PDMA, several government entities (ELEGEP, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Environment and energy) please list those entities) and BoG in order to have full compliance with EDP T2A.

Table 4. Data used for compilation of transactions and of stocks of financial assets and liabilities

Source Data	Assets							Liabilities						
	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8
	Calculation of transactions													
Transaction data (integrated in public accounts)														
Other transaction data	X	X	X									X	X	
Stock data	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X
	Calculation of stocks													
Transaction data														
Stock data	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X

Main data sources:
 S1311.1: The main data source regarding table 3B (State part) is GAO and PDMA.
 S1311.2: The main data source is ELSTAT’s questionnaire, which provides analytical (per entity) information and is exhaustive (high response rate).

Supplementary data sources:
 S1311.1: Data are also collected from independent authorities, ELEGEP, BoG.
 S1311.2: For identification of F3 and F4 assets we also use data received from BOG. The relevant amounts are reported as deposits (F2) by the entities, therefore we use BoG data to reclassify these amounts from F2 to F3 and F4. For consolidation in those instruments we use data from both GAO and BoG.

Use of direct data sources on transactions:
 S1311.1: Yes. The main data source regarding table 3B (State part) is GAO and PDMA.
 S1311.2: Yes, questionnaires are addressed to each entity separately.

Data used and integration in public accounts.

S1311.1: The data used are integrated in public accounts

S1311.2: No, since as mentioned above data are collected from entities.

Comparison of results from basic data sources with counterpart data and other information:

S1311.1: No.

S1311.2: In some cases, when published Financial Reports are available, we make comparisons with what the entities have reported in our survey and, in case misreporting is detected, we communicate with the entity to make sure they report what is suitable in terms of ESA2010 requirements.

Indicate if you amend data using counterpart information. If this is a case, do you change total assets and/ or liabilities, or do you keep totals and change the structure of individual assets/liabilities, as reported in the basic data source (e.g. balance sheet)? Specify.

S1311.1: No.

S1311.2: In case we should amend a non-financial transaction according to counterpart information stemming from GAO's figures, we may need to amend F8 if the correction reflects a cash/accrual issue.

Amending data using MBS, or other supplementary data:

S1311.2 As already noted above we reclassify from F2 to F3, F4 but the total assets do not change.

Regular amendments to data sources, due to specific transactions reflected in financial accounts (debt cancellation, debt assumption, super-dividends, capital injections, etc):

S1311.1: All the necessary adjustments are introduced in EDP table 3B. Therefore, financial and non-financial accounts are in line.

S1311.2: We regularly introduce D99 revenue regarding debt assumptions or guarantee calls, which is already reflected in the debt.

Amendments to data due to consolidation:

S1311.1: In order to compile EDP table 3B all the consolidation items are incorporated and they are in line with non-financial accounts.

S1311.2: Only F3 and F4 are amended for consolidation reasons. This does not affect b9 either for individual units or for sub sector.

Record financial transactions on an accrual basis (e.g. when cash receipts from privatisation are collected in the following years):

S1311.1: The cash receipts from privatisation are booked according to the ESA2010 transaction. If there is any receivable left then these amounts are recorded in EDP table 3B.

S1311.2: Yes, all the transactions are presented in accrual basis.

Time of recording:

S1311.1: It depends on ESA2010 transaction.

Valuation of transactions (market values?):

S1311.1: Regarding privatisation proceeds, the valuation of transactions is the market price of the transactions.

S1311.2: Since for the majority of transactions are used changes in stocks and the stocks are in nominal value, the transactions are not usually in market value. However, in case entities

report amounts invested through the common fund as deposits, those amounts are subject to market valuation. The most significant cases are AKAGE and CDLF, for which we proceed to careful computations of flows, regardless of revaluation effect.

Comparison, when relevant, of direct data on transaction with change in stocks:

S1311.2: Yes, usually there are no differences, except expected differences in loans due to foreign exchange differences. In cases there are other differences they are investigated with the relevant entity. Also see answer above for entities that report amounts invested through the common fund as deposits.

Transactions in F.5 liability:

S1311.1: No liabilities for the State.

S1311.2: Since the entities of S1311.2 are government owned entities, there is no F5 liability because the share capital increases are treated as other capital transfers.

Estimations due to unavailability of data sources:

S1311.1: No estimations are used.

S1311.2: The largest entities always respond, and no estimation is made for financial transactions. However, we may need to derive some financial data from BoG or GAO regarding debt or common fund.

S1311.1: For all transactions the same coverage of units is ensured

3.2.4.2. Other stock-flow adjustments

Recording under "Issuance above/below nominal value":

S1311.1: The difference between issue and redemption price of bonds. This line does not include T-bills.

Recording under "Difference between interest accrued and paid":

S1311.1: For the State: (+) interest as reported in WB (cash basis) minus adjustments of line "Financial Transactions included in WB" that are related to interest minus interest calculated according to ESA rules. Main calculations include:

- The difference between cash and accruals for ordinary coupons
- The amounts calculated from spreading the difference above/below par of bond issuances over the life of the instrument
- Adjustment for step-up coupons.
- Discounts on T-bills

Recording under "Redemptions/repurchase of debt above/below nominal value":

S1311.1: The difference between face value and redemption value of bond repurchases. PDMA primary data are used.

Details on the item "Appreciation/depreciation of foreign currency debt":

S1311.1: The line includes changes in stock of debt liabilities attributed to exchange rate movements. The related instruments are Bonds, Loans and Currency Swaps.

S1311.2: From the entity that has debt in foreign currency we collect the relevant amount that (along with the amortization amount and the new acquisition of debt) explains the difference between the stocks of debt between two subsequent years.

Details on the recent cases reported in the item "Changes in sector classifications":
S1311.2: In year 2014 there was an entry for the debt of CDLF and Grifon that were classified in the central government sector.

3.2.4.3. Balancing of non-financial and financial accounts, transactions in F.8

This section aims at describing of techniques and methods for balancing non-financial and financial accounts applied generally for the whole general government sector.

Allocation of discrepancy B.9 vs B.9f

Allocation of the observed difference in B.9f and B.9 at the level of source data (i.e. at the level of each unit or groups of units):

S1311.1: No.

S1311.2: Yes, a table has been developed that gives information on the differences between b9 and b9f of each entity's questionnaire. For the biggest differences a further investigation is made and changes are made according to the feedback provided by the entities.

Allocating the difference in F.8 and therefore changing B.9f:

S1311.2: This is the case when we refer to the item "current transfers within general government" since GAO's figures are considered accurate and irrefutable. If some entities record D73 on accrual basis we replace with GAO's figures which are on cash basis and this change is balanced with a corresponding entry in the financial accounts (F8).

Changes to intermediate data

S1311.1: No counterpart data are used to obtain the final statistics in NFA.

S1311.1: Counterpart data are collected for bank deposits, but these are modified to bring them in line with State data.

S1311.1: No allocation of the discrepancy takes place at the final stage?

Complementary elements on stocks/

Accruals

Observed discrepancy (i.e. before the statistical adjustment) result from time of recording problems:

S1311.1: Possibly, but could also be for other reasons

S1311.2: Possibly, but could also be for other reasons

Ex-post monitoring

Mechanisms to launch an enquire when discrepancies are too high:

S1311.1: No specific thresholds are used but if State discrepancy is high then it is investigated, usually in collaboration with GAO and PDMA.

S1311.2: Discrepancies are monitored on an entity by entity level. In case they are high in absolute values, we contact the entities or study the published financial statements (if available) in an attempt to detect the source of the problem and make the necessary improvements.

3.3 State government sub-sector, EDP table 2B and 3C

If this section is not applicable, mention this and delete all the questions and tables under 3.3.
[This section is not applicable in Greece](#)

3.4 Local government sub-sector, EDP table 2C and 3D

3.4.1 Data sources for Local Government main unit: [Municipalities](#)

Table 8 – Availability and use of basic source data for main local government units

Available source data				Source Data Accounting	Source data used for compilation of		
Accounting basis (C/A/M)	Periodicity(M/Q/A/O)	Time of availability of annual results for T-1			WB	B.9 (NFA)	B.9f (FA)
		First results	Final data				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<i>T + days</i>	<i>T+months</i>		<i>cross appropriate cells</i>		
				Budget Reporting			
C	M	T+30	T+14	(1) Current revenue and expenditure	X	X	
C	M	T+30	T+14	(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	X	X	
C	Q/A	T+50	T+14	(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	X	X	
				(4) Balance sheets			
				Financial Statements			
				(5) Profit and loss accounts			
				(6) Balance sheets			
				(7) Cash flow statement			
				Other Reporting			
				(8) Statistical surveys			
				(9) Other: FA compiled by BoG			

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6, 7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

3.4.1.1. Details of the basic data sources

Basic data sources for municipalities and regions are the electronic database of the ministry of Interior (supported by the EETAA.SA). Municipalities and regions provide monthly data for the revenues, expenses, deposits, debt and payables. Statistical representatives fill electronically a questionnaire including the main categories of revenues, expenditures as well as data on financial assets and liabilities. In the near future analytical data of revenues, expenditures, in four digit analysis, will be available by municipality and region. Source of these data will be the web application created by the ministry of Interior (First results are already available and almost identical to those of electronic data base).

3.4.1.2. Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

ELSTAT doesn't carry out or use any survey for the Local Government units.

3.4.1.3. Supplementary data sources and analytical information

3.4.1.3.1. Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

ELSTAT receives information from Loans and Consignment Fund on the amounts paid by municipalities on behalf of municipal enterprises classified outside General Government, not serving their debt. ELSTAT receives additional information from General Accounting Office and the Ministry of Interior regarding the transfers from the central government to municipalities and regions.

3.4.1.3.2. Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

Data from Bank of Greece are used for crosschecking.

3.4.2 Data sources for other Local Government units

Other local government units include Legal entities of Public Law, Legal entities of Private Law and Regions.

Table 9 – Availability and use of basic source data for other local government unit

Available source data				Source Data Accounting	Source data used for compilation of		
Accounting basis (C/A/M)	Periodicity(M/Q/A/O)	Time of availability of annual results for T-1			WB	B.9 (NFA)	B.9f (FA)
		First results	Final data				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<i>T + days</i>	<i>T+months</i>		<i>cross appropriate cells</i>		
				Budget Reporting			
C	Q	T+60	T+8	(1) Current revenue and expenditure	X	X	
C	Q	T+60	T+8	(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	X	X	

EDP tables and data sources - Local government sub-sector, EDP table 2C and 3D

C	Q	T+60	T+8	(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	X	X	
				(4) Balance sheets			
				Financial Statements			
				(5) Profit and loss accounts			
				(6) Balance sheets			
				(7) Cash flow statement			
				Other Reporting			
				(8) Statistical surveys			
				(9) Other:FA compiled by BoG			

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6, 7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

3.4.2.1. Details of the basic data sources

See par. 3.4.2.3.

3.4.2.2. Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

See par. 3.4.2.3.

3.4.2.3. Supplementary data sources and analytical information

The coverage of S.1313 refers to reporting data for Municipalities, Regions, and the Legal Entities of Local Government. These Legal Entities comprise of two large categories, the Legal Entities under Public Law (NPDDs, ΝΠΔΔ), and the Legal Entities under Private Law (NPIDs, ΝΠΙΔ). The designing of questionnaires that is used for the collection of data for the Legal Entities of Local Government was commonly agreed with the cooperation of Ministry of Interior, GAO and ELSTAT. For each category exists separate type of questionnaire, that appears visually in the dissemination of data for all Legal Entities (NPDDs and NPIDs) via the electronic platform of EETAA SA, in the form that was initially designed upon agreement and cooperation of the three parties. After the first EDP notification of 2013 and before the submission of the first quarter of 2013 with the initiative of the Ministry of Interior, the one referring to NPDDs has been expanded with the codes of expenditure (KAE), that monitor the repayments of payables.

The source of data for coverage of the Legal Entities of Local Government is the electronic platform of the Ministry of Interior (EETAA SA) is the only source for S.1313 and is accessed from all relevant parties, (Ministry of Interior, GAO, ELSTAT), in order to extract the necessary data and fulfil all necessary administrative obligations.

NPDDs fill in the relevant questionnaire cash data following the Budget Scheme that Municipalities have, as they have the same type of expenditure and revenue as Municipalities, and the questionnaire is common. More specified legislative regulations are determined within law 3852/2010 “The new Architecture of Local Government and Decentralized Administration-Kallikrates scheme”, since its category, NPDDs and more specifically NPIDs, include different categories of bodies that may demand special treatment, depending on their activity.

NPIDs fill in the relevant questionnaire following the Greek General Accounting Scheme, as is determined in Presidential Decree 1123/1980 (PD 1123/1980), along with the modifications that refer to it and are valid in the relevant amendments.

For each Legal Entity, either NPDD, either NPID, there is a statistical representative who is responsible for the submission of the data in the database and also when clarifications are requested, in order to make corrections in case of mistakes. Through the direct cooperation with the statistical representatives of the Legal Government Units, internal consistency of questionnaires is achieved and thus the quality of the data of the Subsector S1313 is enhanced. In case that mistakes demand corrections, the statistical representatives are immediately requested to enter directly the database as to register the corrections.

There is no other secondary or supplementary statistical survey to be used in order to crosscheck these data, or to be used as to back up coverage, as already referred the source of the Ministry of Interior is the only data source. One of the fundamental reasons that this is the only source, contrary to prior situation that each national service (ELSTAT, GAO) had been sending and collecting questionnaires, was to reduce the daily time consuming work of statistical representatives that had to come up against multiple and frequent submissions, that now have specific deadlines.

The overall number of units that are transmitted through the database reached in the second notification of 2015 the overall number of 1272 bodies. All processes for these bodies is undertaken and implemented by one person of the S.1313 team.

The same data source is used for financial accounts/EDP table 3D calculations.

3.4.2.4. Extra-budgetary accounts

This section provides information on the so called "extra-budgetary accounts" of the main local government entities, i.e. about flows, which are not recorded in budgetary accounts which enter the WB, as reported in the first line of EDP table 2.

There are not such cases in Local Government.

Non-financial flows recorded in EBA

Financial flows recorded in EBA

3.4.3 EDP table 2C

3.4.3.1. Working balance - use for the compilation of national accounts

ELSTAT, using the data from the database, calculates the working balance of municipalities which constitutes the first line of table 2C. W.B is the difference between total revenue and total expenditure of municipalities.

3.4.3.2. Legal basis of the working balance

Each entity has responsibility for the correct compilation of the questionnaire and the precision of data mission.

3.4.3.3. Coverage of units in the working balance

Only municipalities are included in the working balance

3.4.3.3.1. Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB

No such case.

3.4.3.3.2. Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB

The units that are incorporated in the Local Government sector, S.1313, are the regions, the Legal Bodies under Public Law (NPDDs) and the Legal Bodies under Private Law (NPIDs), are not reported in the Working Balance of the subsector.

However, the information describing all these entities is provided in detail, given separately in two discrete lines, one for NPDDs and for NPIDs, and one for regions, in the part of the table where the adjustments for subsector delimitation are presented.

3.4.3.4. Accounting basis of the working balance

The working balance in the EDP table 2C is on cash basis.

3.4.3.4.1. Accrual adjustments relating to interest D.41, as reported in EDP T2C

There is no accrual adjustment for interest, D41 is recorded on a cash basis.

3.4.3.4.2. Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2C

The accrual adjustments in the EDP table 2C are:

Other accounts receivable:

- Settlement of government arrears for local government
Under receivable ELSTAT registers the amount that should have been received by the units but for several reasons have not been recorded by Local Government units. For example Central Government paid as transfer to Local Government an amount at the end of year t. But for administrative reasons Local Government units will receive this amount in year t+1.

Other accounts payable:

- Revenues and payments on behalf of third parties:
The employees' social contribution and taxes on wages are recorded as expenditure in D1. This amount is not given to the employees. Then this amount, according to the accounting system of units, is recorded as revenue and then as expenditure, when this amount is attributed to tax authority and social security funds. These amounts are neither revenues nor expenditures of Local government units
- Payments to third parties outside General government

Under payable ELSTAT register the amount that should have been paid to the thirds parties (P2, P5 etc)

3.4.3.4.3. Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2C

There are not other accrual adjustments.

3.4.3.5. Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance

In the working balance (total revenue, total expenditure) all non-financial transactions are included. As mentioned above (par 3.4.1.3.1) ELSTAT uses additional information coming from GAO and from Loans and Consignment Fund.

3.4.3.6. Financial transactions included in the working balance

In the working balance the following financial transactions are included:

- Revenues and payments on behalf of third parties (see above 3.4.3.4.2)
- Borrowing
- Repayment of debt
- Cash outstanding in the beginning of the year.

3.4.3.7. Other adjustments reported in EDP T2C

Other adjustments in the EDP table 2C include:

- Cash outstanding in the beginning of the year: The municipalities record/appear as revenue the amount that have available at first January of each year (i. e. deposits in banks , cash)
- Capital transfers of state: This happened only in 2011 and has to do with debt assumption from the state of loan of two municipalities with foreigner banks
- Debt assumption for water supply enterprises: Amounts paid by the municipalities on behalf of municipal enterprises classified outside the general government sector

3.4.3.8. Net lending/net borrowing of local government

The net lending/net borrowing of Local government is according to ESA 2010 rules.

3.4.4 EDP table 3D

3.4.4.1. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Table 10. Data used for compilation of transactions and of stocks of financial assets and liabilities

	Assets							Liabilities						
Source Data	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8

Calculation of transactions													
Transaction data (integrated in public accounts)													
Other transaction data													
Stock data	X	X	X				X			X			X
Calculation of stocks													
Transaction data													
Stock data	X	X	X				X			X			X

3.4.4.2. Other stock-flow adjustments

See above in 3.4.3.3.2.

3.5 Social Security sub-sector, EDP table 2D and 3E

3.5.1 Data sources for Social Security Funds main unit :

Table 11 – Availability and use of basic source data for Social Security Funds

Available source data				Source Data Accounting	Source data used for compilation of		
Accounting basis (C/A/M)	Periodicity(M/Q/A/O)	Time of availability of annual results for T-1			WB	B.9 (NFA)	B.9f (FA)
		First results	Final data				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<i>T + days</i>	<i>T+months</i>		<i>cross appropriate cells</i>		
				Budget Reporting			
				(1) Current revenue and expenditure			
				(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure			
				(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions			
				(4) Balance sheets			
				Financial Statements			
				(5) Profit and loss accounts			
				(6) Balance sheets			
				(7) Cash flow statement			
				Other Reporting			
M	Q/A	T+70	T+8	(8) Statistical surveys	x	x	
				(9) Other: FA compiled by BoG			x

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6,7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

3.5.1.1. Details of the basic data sources

3.5.1.2. Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

The main data source for EDP purposes is the on-line statistical survey conducted by ELSTAT. Each entity has its own ID number and is responsible for compiling the on-line questionnaire. It is noted that the questionnaire is also available in excel format. The questionnaire is structured for recording revenues, expenditures and information of balancesheet elements. The format is the same for quarterly data. The entities fill the on-line questionnaire for both EDP missions (unless there are no changes in their data from April Notification).
 It should be noted that all analytical instructions for the compilation of the questionnaire is available on-line.

3.5.1.3. Supplementary data sources and analytical information

3.5.1.3.1. Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

There are supplementary data sources for the compilation of non-financial accounts. General Government Section conducts systematically several surveys for specific cases; this means that data are provided directly by the entities (or the supervising Ministry). Supplementary information is needed for (i) accrual adjustments of social contributions, (ii) accrual adjustments of pensions, (iii) detection and breakdown of taxes, iv) payables of SSFs, (v) debt of SSF. One-off exercises are also conducted (such cases in the past was for the interest (revenue) of SSF, allocation of Social transfer in kind via market producers etc). Moreover, explanations and specific information is requested from entities during the compilation procedure.

Moreover data are provided by GAO for the grants from State to SSFs.

3.5.1.3.2. Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

The financial accounts are compiled by BOG. Necessary data are provided (accrual adjustments) to BoG by ELSTAT.

3.5.2 Data sources for other Social Security units

Not such case in S1314. All units classified in S1314 are included in the working balance.

Table 12 – Availability and use of basic source data for other social security units

Available source data				Source Data Accounting	Source data used for compilation of		
Accounting basis (C/A/M)	Periodicity(M/Q/A/O)	Time of availability of annual results for T-1			WB	B.9 (NFA)	B.9f (FA)
		First results	Final data				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<i>T + days</i>	<i>T+months</i>		<i>cross appropriate cells</i>		
				Budget Reporting			
				(1) Current revenue and expenditure			
				(2) Current and capital revenue and			

				expenditure			
				(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions			
				(4) Balance sheets			
				Financial Statements			
				(5) Profit and loss accounts			
				(6) Balance sheets			
				(7) Cash flow statement			
				Other Reporting			
				(8) Statistical surveys			
				(9) Other:			

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6,7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

3.5.2.1. Details of the basic data sources

3.5.2.2. Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

3.5.2.3. Supplementary data sources and analytical information

3.5.2.4. Extra-budgetary accounts

This section provides information on the so called "extra-budgetary accounts" of the main local government entities, i.e. about flows, which are not recorded in budgetary accounts which enter the WB, as reported in the first line of EDP table 2.

Non-financial flows recorded in EBA

Financial flows recorded in EBA

3.5.3 EDP table 2D

3.5.3.1. Working balance - use for national accounts compilation

The working balance is the result of the calculation of non-financial revenues minus non-financial expenditures of the on-line survey (after the usual control checks on behalf of ELSTAT). The codes of the questionnaire have been designed to distinguish financial and

non-financial transactions. The mapping of the codes of questionnaire with the accounting codes of the entities ('Code of Legal Entities of Public Law) is included in the Instructions of Compilation of Questionnaire.

3.5.3.2. Legal basis of the working balance

Each entity has responsibility for the correct compilation of the questionnaire and the precision of data mission.

3.5.3.3. Coverage of units in the working balance

The compilation of the working balance includes all units. In practice it is the sum of the working balance of each entity.

3.5.3.3.1. Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB

Not such cases

3.5.3.3.2. Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB

Not such cases

3.5.3.4. Accounting basis of the working balance

Revenues and Expenditures are in near cash basis for example 1) there are some differences in revenues and payments on behalf of third parties (some delays in payments), 2) cheques delivered this year but not disbursed by the reporting bank account 3) cheques delivered last year and paid by the reporting bank account the current year 4) most SSFs sent statistical data for current year without having prepared their financial year reports for the year etc.). Moreover, there are recordings that do not include cash flows (for example some revenues and expenditures (offsetting), cases of claw-backs and rebates and other).

3.5.3.4.1. Accrual adjustments relating to interest D.41, as reported in EDP T2D

No accrual adjustments

3.5.3.4.2. Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2D

The typical adjustments are:

(i) for social contributions: Cash data are reported through the on-line survey. Data necessary for accrual adjustment are obtained by additional survey, which is conducted twice per year for each EDP notification. ELSTAT applies cash simple time adjustment: Time adjusted cash amounts which are attributed to the period when the activity takes place. Accrual adjustments of social contributions are collected 1 or even 2 months later for example, in January 2015 were collected sc of December 2014

(ii) for pensions: Data for accrual adjustment of pensions of SSF are obtained through official communication (twice per year). Pensions are paid in advance so for example payment of

December 2015 involves payment of pension for January 2016. ELSTAT uses time adjusted cash amounts which are attributed to the period when the activity takes place.

(iii) for payables of SSF: Payables for claw back, rebates and social benefits are also taken into account by special survey

3.5.3.4.3. Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2D

No other accrual adjustments are reported

3.5.3.5. Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance

Information from the main data source (on-line survey) and the supplementary data sources (specific oriented surveys) result in the completeness of non-financial flows in the working balance.

3.5.3.6. Financial transactions included in the working balance

Not such case.

3.5.3.7. Other adjustments reported in EDP T2D

Specific transactions are occasionally recorded (transfer of bonds etc).

3.5.3.8. Net lending/net borrowing of social security funds

The net lending/net borrowing of social security funds is according to ESA 2010 rules.

3.5.4 EDP table 3E

3.5.4.1. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Table 13. Data used for compilation of transactions and of stocks of financial assets and liabilities

Source Data	Assets							Liabilities						
	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8
	Calculation of transactions													
Transaction data (integrated in public accounts)														
Other transaction data	X	X	X				X							X
Stock data			X							X				X
	Calculation of stocks													
Transaction data														X
Stock data										X				X

3.5.4.2. Other stock-flow adjustments

Under other stock-flow adjustments zero values are reported in EDP table 3E.

3.6 Link between EDP T2 and related EDP T3

The monitoring of the link between the individual adjustments in EDP T2 and the related transactions reported in EDP T3 is important for the assessment of GFS data quality.

It is not expected that the adjustments from EDP T2 would be clearly identified in EDT3.

- First, this is due to different coverage of units, because the adjustments in EDP T2 should refer only to the main entity reported in the WB, while transactions in EDP T3 reflect the whole subsector.
- Second, due to the accounting basis and coverage of transactions reported in the WB. For the former, if the WB is on accrual basis, theoretically there is no need for adjustments in other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2, but it should be ensured that the accrual recordings in non-financial accounts are linked to transactions in F.8 reported in EDP T3 and in FA. For the latter (coverage of transactions), the WB balance as reported in EDP T2 typically does not cover all financial flows, since some are booked in the so called extra-budgetary accounts of the main entity.
- Third, adjustments/transactions reported in EDP T2A are non-consolidated, since they refer to the main entity only, as recorded in the working balance (e.g. loans, other accounts receivable/payable, etc.), while financial transactions recorded in EDP T3 refer to the whole subsector and they are consolidated.

As far as specific imputations are concerned, such as debt cancellation, debt assumption etc., which are reported in EDP T2, these should be reflected also in financial accounts and EDP T3 under the related financial instrument.

Therefore, in order to ensure consistency between non-financial and financial accounts and quality of GFS data, statisticians are to be able to explain and to quantify a link between flows reported in EDP T2 and EDP T3.

3.6.1 Coverage of units

Register of units used for non-financial and financial accounts compilations, and for EDP table 2 and 3:

S1311.1: The same register and main data source is used both for EDP table 2 and 3.

S1311.2: The same register and main data source is used both for non-financial and financial accounts. A minor difference in the number of entities taken into account for calculating non-financial and financial data may exist due to the imputation of NFA for the non-responded to the survey entities.

S1311.2 (PH): For PH, BoG uses the Register of ELSTAT for the compilation of the financial accounts. The same register is used for the EDP Tables 2 and 3.

S1313: The same register of units is used for EDP table 2 and 3

S1314: BoG uses the Register of ELSTAT for the compilation of the financial accounts. The same register is used for the EDP Tables 2 and 3.

Possible deviations in sector delimitation in data used for EDP T2 and EDP T3 compilation (e.g. due to different/other supplementary data sources used for compilation of some transactions): .

S1311.2: This is not the case for S1311.2 since register is the same for non-financial and financial data.

S1311.2 (PH): For PH, BoG uses different data sources than ELSTAT for cash data. The accrual adjustments are provided by ELSTAT. Typically no deviations should occur since BoG uses the Register of ELSTAT.

S1313: There is no deviation in sector delimitation in data used EDP T2 and EDP T3.
S1314: BoG uses different data sources than ELSTAT for cash data. The accrual adjustments are provided by ELSTAT. Typically no deviations should occur since BoG uses the Register of ELSTAT.

Confirmation that the coverage of units reported in EDP table 2 and 3 is identical:

S1311.2: A minor difference in the number of entities used for financial and non-financial accounts occurs (see 1 above) in case some entities have not responded in the survey. The number of entities taken into account for calculating financial accounts is smaller since for non-financial accounts imputations from more recent year's data are used, while this is not the case for financial accounts. This is not a problem since entities that are being imputed are usually very small with a minor impact on B9 and their financial data are either very small or minor as well. So, this possible difference in the number of entities is not a cause of statistical discrepancies.

S1311.2 (PH): Yes, we confirm.

S1313: Yes we confirm

S1314: Yes, we confirm

3.6.2 Financial transactions

Link between financial transactions which are excluded from the WB as reported in EDP T2, and financial transactions reported in financial accounts and EDP T3:

S1311.1: Usually the financial transactions are not included in the WB such as share capital increases and the appropriate adjustments are recorded in EDP table 3B. There are cases where financial transactions are recorded in the WB:

EETT (reimbursement to the national budget according to Law 3431/2006), revenues that should be excluded due to EFSF notes redemption, advances for benefits with OGA, Distribution of past year reserves, Coins Circulation and superdividends.

S1311.2 (PH): Not relevant

S1313: Not relevant

S1314: Not relevant

Financial transactions (FT) undertaken by the main entity reported in the WB:

S1311.1: Financial transactions such as share capital increases are not included in the WB.

S1311.2 (PH): Not relevant

S1313: Not relevant

S1314: Not relevant

Use of data on financial transactions reported in the WB for EDP T3 and FA compilation:

S1311.1: For the financial transactions reported in the WB the appropriate adjustments are introduced and the relative entries are recorded in EDP table 3B.

S1311.2 (PH): Not relevant

S.1313: Not relevant

S1314: Not relevant

Not using the data on FT as reported in the WB for compilation of financial accounts and EDP T3:

S1311.1: ELSTAT uses the information regarding financial transactions in the compilation of EDP table 3B.

S1311.2 (PH): Not relevant

S.1313: Not relevant

S1314: Not relevant

Adjustments which should be done in order to reconcile financial transactions reported in EDP T2 and T3:

S1311.1: EETT (reimbursement to the national budget according to Law 3431/2006), revenues that should be excluded due to EFSF notes redemption, advances for benefits with OGA, Distribution of past year reserves, Coins Circulation and superdividends.

S1311.2 (PH): Not relevant

S1313: Not relevant

S1314: Not relevant, as there are no financial transaction reported in EDP table 2D

The explanations should be provided separately for different financial transactions in assets: F.3, F.4, F.5, F.7; F.8; and for transactions in liabilities (including F.8), when relevant:

S1311.1:

a) EETT (reimbursement to the national budget according to Law 3431/2006)-transaction (F.2) Currency and Deposits

b) Revenues that should be excluded DUE to EFSF notes redemption -transaction (F.3) Securities other than shares

c) Advances for benefits with OGA -(F.8) other financial assets

d) Superdividends (F.5) Shares and other equity

e) *Distribution of past year reserves* (F.5) Shares and other equity

f) *Coins Circulation* (F.2) Currency and Deposits

S1311.2 (PH): Not relevant

S1314: Not relevant

3.6.3 Adjustments for accrued interest D.41

Adjustment in EDP T2 for accrued interest refers to interest expenditure or also interest revenue:

S1311.1: The adjustment in EDP T2 for accrued interest refers to interest expenditure.

S1311.2: Data are provided mainly on accrual basis

S1311.2 (PH): There is no accrual adjustment

S1313: There is no accrual adjustment.

S1314: There is no accrual adjustment

Adjustments which should be done in order to reconcile figures reported in EDP table 2 and table 3 in the adjustment line for accrual D.41:

S1311: The only difference in the adjustment line for accrual D.41 between table 2 and table 3 is the amount of capital uplift of index-linked bonds, which is included in T2A, but not in T3 as it is part of the debt.

3.6.4 Other accounts receivable/payable F.8

Reasons for differences in the figures reported in EDP T2 and T3 in accrual adjustments under other accounts receivable and other accounts payable F.8.

S1311: For the state the payables/receivables recorded in T2 are also introduced in relevant line of T3.

S1311.2: Payables/receivables introduced in T3 are incorporated in the B9 (T2 line "B9 of other central government bodies).

S1311.2 (PH): no such differences exist

S1313: No such differences exist

S1314: no such differences exist

Accrual adjustments relating to financial transactions are reflected in financial accounts and in EDP table 3 (e.g. due to privatization proceeds paid in several instalments):

S1311.1: No such cases

S1311.2 (PH): No such cases

S1313: No such cases

S1314: No such case

Adjustments which should be done in order to reconcile transactions in F.8 as reported in EDP T2 and T3:

S1311.1

Other Accounts Receivable

Except the transactions of receivables, which are included in table 2A such as Accrual tax revenue, accrual EU revenue, Payout implementation, Payout implementation (military personnel), receivables from Ministries, receivables from OPAP VLTs, receivables from privatisation revenues, ELEGEP receivables, there are transactions of receivables that are included in table 3B and not included in table 2A such as Employee advances, data and Receivables from Tax Offices that are derived from the Budget Outturn, ELEGEP receivables derived from OPEKEPE (the counterpart not presented in table 2A). Also in table 3B F8. Other accounts receivables includes transactions that are presented in other adjustments in table 2A such as:

1) Financial Interventions (Guarantee Fees) derived from GAO counterpart of the adjustment H31 Other adjustments (+/-) of table 2A.

2) Retroactive interest reduction grant (80billion EU loan) (adjustment H24. in other adjustments (+/-) of table 2A),

3) Retroactive interest reduction grant (repayment) (adjustment C3. Other financial transactions (+/-) of which: transactions in debt liabilities of table 2A),

4) Advances for benefits with OGA (adjustment B8. Other financial transactions (+/-) of table 2A),

5) SMP receivable from BoG (adjustment H.59 Other adjustments (+/-) of table 2A),

6) EU budget (adjustment H.65 Other adjustments (+/-) of table 2A),

7) Intangibles (adjustment H.60, H.61, H.62, H.63, H.70 Other adjustments (+/-) of table 2A),

8)EMMA DELTA OPAP (without a counterpart in table 2A)

Other Accounts Payable:

Except the transactions of payables, that are included in table 2A such as Accrual EU Revenue advances, Payables of the Ministries, Unpaid tax refunds, Retroactive salaries for judicial, Changes in the Balance of Treasury Accounts there are also other transactions presented in table 2A in other adjustments and have a counterpart in table 3B (F8.Net incurrence (-) of other accounts payable).

Transactions that are presented in table 3B. (F8.Net incurrence (-) of other accounts payable) without a counterpart in table 2A are the following:

- 1) Liabilities from Balance Sheet correction
- 2) Military payables derived from the Ministry of Defence
- 3) Money in transit (data derived from GAO and BoG)
- 4) DOY money in transit (data derived from Balance sheet corrections)
- 5) ELEGEP fees counterpart of the adjustment D9. in table 2A (Non financial transactions not included in the WB) and ELEGEP payment in installments (counterpart of the adjustment D9. in table 2A (Non financial transactions not included in the WB))
- 6) European Union Emission allowances counterpart of the adjustment D15. in table 2A(Non financial transactions not included in the WB)
- 7) AIA rent adjustment D66. in table 2A (Other adjustments (+/-) of table 2A)
- 8) OSE/OSY liabilities set off claims adjustment in table 2A (Other adjustments (+/-) of table 2A).
- 9) LAGIE counterpart of the adjustments D23, D24, D25, D27 in table 2A (Non financial transactions not included in the WB)
- 10) Accrual on spectrum and on tax from ex-intangibles (counterpart in table 2A for the adjustments H61, H62, H63, H60, H70).

S1311.2 (PH): Adjustments for PH payables (identical to T2).

S1313: No adjustments are needed. Data reported in table 2c and 3d are identical.

S1314: Adjustments (identical to T2) for:

- (i) social contributions (receivables)
- (ii) pensions (receivables)
- iii) payables of SSF(payables)

3.6.5 Other adjustments/imputations

Methodological adjustments reported under the heading “other adjustments” in EDP T2 reflected in EDP T3:

S1311.1: The methodological adjustments reported under the heading “other adjustments” in EDP T2 are reflected in several lines of EDP T3.

All the adjustments in table 2A in Other adjustments (+/-) regarding debt assumptions for companies, where the State is observed to be repaying the debt (of these companies) its year directly by calls or indirectly through recurrent payments , are described in lines H7, H8, H10, H11, H13. The assumed debt is incorporated in the debt of the State.

For OSE and OSY set off between claims and liabilities there is a counterpart in table 3B (F.8 Net incurrence (-) of other accounts payable)

Revenues on accrual basis regarding OSE and EAS (interest) (H15) there is a counterpart in table 3B (F.8 Net incurrence (-) of other accounts payable)

Regarding the State Aid scheme for bank recapitalisation the adjustment in EDP T3 are presented in F.8 transactions receivables and payables. The Military deliveries are included in F.8 transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

S1314: In years where specific cases exist (mainly capital transfers from central government in various forms), the corresponding flows were captured by the movements of F3 in Table 3E.

Imputations done in financial accounts by statisticians:

S1311.1: No imputations are done in table 3B.

S1313: The compilation of FA is done by BoG, which is informed for the adjustments described in previous question.

S1314: The compilation of FA is done by BoG, which is informed for the adjustments described in previous question.

3.7 General comments on data sources

S1311.1: We are not aware of any foreseen changes.

3.8 EDP table 4

Table 4 – The statements on the provision of additional data contained in the Council minutes of 23/11/1993 request the submission of trade credits and advances, amounts outstanding in the government debt from the financing of public undertakings, differences between the face value and the present value of government debt and GNI at market prices.

3.8.1 Trade credits and advances

Data sources and calculation of the stock of liabilities in trade credits and advances (AF.81L) payable to units outside general government:

Data are from specific surveys conducted by ELSTAT for payables of Public Hospitals, Local Government and Ministries.

Data related to military deliveries stems from official communication with Ministry of Defense.

For S1311.2 (w/o PH): Everything is reported under AF.89 (there is a procedure for the estimation of the breakdown between AF.81 and AF.89).

S1311.2 (PH): Specific surveys are held from ELSTAT for PH Payables and Ministries.

Ensurance of the consistency between this item and the trade credits and advances reported in the line "net incurrence of other accounts payable (F.8)" in EDP T 3

We use the same data source.

3.8.2 Amount outstanding in the government debt from the financing of public undertakings

4. Revision policy used for annual GFS

4. Revision policy used for annual GFS

This section relates to the revision policy concerning annual non-financial and financial government accounts. It describes the country policy for revisions with and without impact on the deficit (non-financial accounts for general government) and debt (financial accounts for general government).

4.1 Existence of a revision policy in your country

Revision policy related to the EDP data and the underlying ESA2010 government accounts (e.g. data finalisation/ major benchmark revisions/ occasional revisions/ revisions due to methodological reasons/ reclassifications, etc.):

In Greek National Accounts the main purpose of ordinary revisions is to include updated data from the sources.

Major revisions are mainly performed when new sources or new methods or new regulations of ESA and NACE are required to be applied.

The revision policy of National Accounts is compatible with the transmission programme of ESA 2010 Regulation (ANNEX B of Regulation 549/2013).

The revision policy of National Accounts data is as follows:

In March of year t , there is a set of preliminary results for Annual National Accounts (ANA) for year $t-1$. These estimates (flash estimates) derive from the sum of four quarters of Quarterly National Accounts.

A revised set of results of ANA is available in September for year $t-1$ ($t+9$ months after the end of the reference year). The method used for the calculation of annual GDP estimates at $t+9$ is the supply and use tables balanced by 130 products and 80 activities.

The definitive estimates for a given year t are available when all the appropriate definitive data sources are available. Normally this happens during the year $t+3$ or $t+4$. For this reason, data for the year t are provisional during the year's $t+1$, $t+2$ and/or $t+3$.

Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) follows the revisions of ANA.

Quarterly national accounts data (QNA) are revised on regular time intervals, due to the revision of the available primary data – indices, Short Term Public Finance Statistics and due to the revision of the respective annual national accounts figures.

Specifically,

45 calendar days after the end of quarter Q_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) the first estimation for quarter Q_i is calculated as well as possible revisions of previous quarters.

60 calendar days after the end of quarter Q_i the second estimation of quarter Q_i is calculated.

4. Revision policy used for annual GFS

Additionally, when annual national accounts' data are revised, the respective quarterly data are also revised and are benchmarked to ANA, in order to ensure their internal coherence.

Quarterly non financial sector accounts follow the revisions of QNA and Government Finance Statistics data (STPFS).

The list with scheduled revisions is posted in ELSTAT's website:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/scheduledrevisions>

4.1.1 Relating to deficit and non-financial accounts

When the revision has an impact on the deficit (B.9):

ELSTAT publishes annual General Government accounts data each April each year for year t-1 and revised data for years t-2, t-3, t-4. On October each year ELSTAT publishes annual General Government revised data for years t-1, t-2, t-3, t-4.

Ordinary revisions: In general data are revised for the latest years from preliminary to half finalized and final data sources. Ordinary revisions are due mainly to updated data from the sources.

Major Revisions: The complete time series can be revised due to new ESA introduction, due to changes in methodology (having impact in the classification of units, transactions, etc) or major and benchmark revisions.

When the revision does not have a material impact on the deficit (B.9):

See answer above

4.1.2 Relating to debt and financial accounts

When the revision has an impact on the debt or B.9f:

Ordinary revisions of the Maastricht debt data are due to source updated received data.

Revisions for other than ordinary of the Maastricht debt data are due mainly to changes in methodology and when it is required after bilateral discussions recommendations and advice with Eurostat.

Routine revisions for annual financial accounts, including GFS, are performed twice a year, in April and October, after the reception of the final EDP. In general, the last four years are revised.

When the revision does not have a material impact on the debt or B.9f:

Routine revisions for annual financial accounts, including GFS, are performed twice a year, in April and October, after the reception of the final EDP. In general, the last four years are revised.

4. Revision policy used for annual GFS

4.2 Reasons for other than ordinary revisions

Case the revisions are due to the existence of new figures for state budget outcome (e.g. after audit):

S1311.1: When State Budget Outturn and Balance Sheet corrections are published then there are no revisions regarding the cash flows. Revisions in the adjustments of EDP table 2A are incorporated due to revisions of the existing data or new data entries not known in the respective year.

Case the revisions are due to changes in methodology:

There are cases when we have bilateral cooperation with Eurostat and may need to proceed to methodological changes.

Case the revisions are due to other reasons (e.g. errors):

Revisions are also made due to sub-sector reclassifications, new registry, errors found on a later stage, or new input from Ministries.

4.3 Timetable for finalising and revising the accounts

Timetable for non-financial accounts by subsectors

See above 4.1.1 and 4.1.2

Years are open for revisions at least for 4 subsequent years.

The list with scheduled revisions is posted in ELSTAT's website:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/scheduledrevisions>

Timetable for financial accounts by subsectors

Timetable for annualized quarterly financial accounts

[T+85 days: preliminary data](#)

[T+90 days: semi-final data](#)

[T+ 119 days: final data and publication at the BoG website](#)

B. Methodological issues

5. Sector delimitation – practical aspects

5.1 Sector classification of units

General government is defined by ESA2010 §2.111 as "... institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth". Moreover, §20.05 specifies that the general government sector "consists of all government units and all non-market non-profits institutions (NPIs) that are controlled by government units. It also comprises other non-market as identified in paragraphs 20.18 to 20.39".

It is necessary to determine:

- a. if it is an institutional unit (ESA2010 2.12 describes the rules according to which an entity can be considered as an institutional unit)
- b. if it is a public institutional unit (ESA 2010 §20.18 and MGDD I.2.3 – define the notion of control by the government over an entity as "the ability to determine the general policy or programme of that entity"... According to the list of criteria listed in ESA 2010 §20.309)
- c. if it is a non-market public institutional unit - reference to "Market-non-market delineation" (ESA 2010 §20.19 to §20.28 and MGDD I.2.4)"

Subsectors include only institutional units, which are treated as non-market producers according to ESA2010:

S1311.2: The majority of units included in S1311.2 Register are institutional units, which are other non-market producers. Apart from those units, the Register of the sub-sector also includes some units that have no autonomy of decision in the exercise of their principal function [e.g. HFSF, Port Funds of private law, Property Management Entities of and Special Accounts of Universities (that are actually ancillary entities of the universities)], so they are not regarded as institutional units, but they are included in CG since they are controlled by CG. After 2014, a financial institution deemed non-autonomous was reclassified in CG (legal framework amended in that year), and the national statutory protection fund was also included in CG as of 2015 as with the enforcement of Directive 2014/49/EU Eurostat reviewed the issue and required a homogenized sector classification of such funds among member states.

S1313: The subsector includes units that are treated as non-market producers according to ESA 2010

S1314: All entities are treated as non-market producers

Description of application of the market / nonmarket test (see ESA2010 §20.29 to §20.31):

For S1311.2 the 50% criterion is applied, as for all other sub sectors, in compliance with ESA 2010.

The values of the transactions are either taken from Financial Statements of the entities or from ELSTAT's questionnaires. There is communication with the entities for clarifications if needed in order to properly match business accounts with national accounts.

In all cases the 50% rule is tested for at least 3 consecutive years (the reference period of the current EDP).

Usually each entity is examined separately.

S1313: We apply the market criterion (by using 60% after Eurostat recommendation due to lack of depreciation data). Each entity of Legal Entities of Private Law (NPID) is examined separately.

Qualitative aspects taken into account for sector/subsector classification:

S1311.2: Whenever a classification analysis is carried out, all steps mentioned in ESA are taken into accounts (decision tree). Both the quantitative and the qualitative test are taken into consideration.

Identification when a new unit is created:

S1311.2: ELSTAT has signed a MoU with the Ministries of the country. According to the MoU ministries have the obligation to provide once a year the updated list of units they supervise as well as changes that happen on them (e.g. mergers, abolishment) and information on new entities that are created. Also during the survey entities should inform in case of a change like a merger with another unit of the register in order for ELSTAT to know where the data provided are referring to.

S1311.2 (PH): There is constant communication with the Ministry of Health

S1313: There is constant communication with the Ministry of Interior

S1314: There is constant communication with the supervising Ministries, especially with the Ministry of Labour (for SSF).

Institution and/or department that decides on the sector/subsector classification:

ELSTAT (National Accounts Division)

5.1.1 Criteria used for sector classification of new units

Criteria for classification of new units inside general government:

- legal status YES

- economically significant prices YES

- ownership YES

- other

S1311.2 – S1313 (Legal entities of Private Law): Review of legal framework for examination for the criterion of ‘autonomy of decision’ (ESA2010 par. 2.12 & 20.08-20.17)

S1314: ELSTAT examines the units in the context of criteria set by ESA2010 par 2.117

5.1.2 Updating of the register

Re-examination of the sector classification and updating of the register:

S1311.2: Updating of the Register is an obligation of ELSTAT resulting from its role in the statistical system of the country. In case where changes happen on the legal framework of an entity or group of entities, these are examined for sector (re)classification purposes.

Examination also is the case of mergers (or other similar cases) of units that belong to the Register with others that are not.

S1311.2 (PH): There is constant surveillance of the register due to significant changes of the structure of PHs.

S1313 (Legal Entities of Public and Private Law): Every EDP Notification period, ELSTAT collects the relevant data (4 year period) from the Ministry of Interior (EETAA database). ELSTAT analyses the data and compiles all EDP tables. From the analysis ELSTAT examines all classification criteria according to ESA and proceeds to the update of the register of the aforementioned entities.

S1314: There is constant surveillance of the register due to significant changes of the structure of SSFs.

In general there are Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministries, where the Ministries have the obligation to inform ELSTAT for any change (creation, abolishment, merging) in the entities they supervise.

50% test – data sources

- availability of appropriate details

S1311.2: In case of first time examination for sector classification financial statements are provided from the entities under examination or filled-in questionnaires and there is contact with them to clarify details in order to correspond business accounts with national accounts. In case of doubts for converting business account measure to national accounts basis even after contacts with the entity, consultation is requested by Eurostat. Consumption of fixed capital (P51c) is a measure that is not available from the entities and Depreciation from business accounts is used as a proxy.

S1313 (Legal Entities of Public and Private Law): The threshold used is 60% after consultation from Eurostat due to lack of data for Consumption of Fixed Capital (P51c).

-timing

S1311.2: When an entity has been classified in GG there are data available for the 50% rule's follow-up on a quarterly basis through the questionnaires of the survey. However, in order to crosscheck the correct recording of the economic data on the questionnaires, financial statements are available once a year when they are finalised and published.

S1313 (Legal Entities of Public and Private Law): In every EDP Notification period (t) ELSTAT receives the data from Ministry of Interior at (t-1 month).

- calculation

$$S1311.2: \frac{P11 + P131}{D11 + D121 + P2 + D29 + (D41u - D41r) + P51c}$$

- difficulties, etc.

S1311.2: As already mentioned above depreciation from business accounts is used as a proxy for consumption of fixed capital.

Updated register versus national accounts:

S1311.2: Backward revisions are needed in specific cases and these can be: a) an entity reclassified from GG to another institutional sector, b) an entity is classified in the GG from another institutional sector. In a) when it is judged that reasons for re-classification outside GG exist from the current point in time and onwards, there is no need for backward updates in national accounts. But if it is judged that the reclassification outside of GG should be

implemented from a past point in time, this is implemented usually for the time period that the current EDP mission covers. In b) the treatment is similar to a) in case backward revisions are needed.

However, considering non-EDP years, ELSTAT carried out revisions during August 2015 for the period 1995-2010, where the aforementioned treatment was implemented, leading to the elimination of inconsistencies or breaks in the time series.

5.1.3 Consistency between different data sources concerning classification of units

5.2 Existence and classification of specific units

1. Non-profit institutions (NPI):

Non -profit institutions (NPIs) are examined according the classification criteria ESA 2010 20.13-20.16 and classification tree (diagramme 2.1) of ESA 2010 Regulation. If an NPI fulfills the criteria ESA 2010 20.13-20.16, 2.130 it is classified in General Government. The NPIs are classified in the register of General Government dependent on the subsector of control if controlled from central or local government in the separate list of S1311 or S1313.

The non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) sector (S.15) consists of non-profit institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers. Their principal resources are voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general government and from property income ESA 2.129.

Non-market NPISHs controlled by general government are classified in the general government sector (S.13) ESA 2.130.

The NPISHs sector includes the following main kinds of NPISHs that provide non-market goods and services to households:

(a) trade unions, professional or learned societies, consumers' associations, political parties, churches or religious societies (including those financed but not controlled by governments), and social, cultural, recreational and sports clubs; and

(b) charities, relief and aid organisations financed by voluntary transfers in cash or in kind from other institutional units.

Sector S.15 includes charities, relief or aid agencies serving non-resident units and excludes entities where membership gives a right to a predetermined set of goods and services.

2. Quasi-corporations:

There are not such cases

3. Infrastructure companies:

- *railways*

Railways were classified in Central Government in 2010 with effect from 2006 and subsequently during the historic revision (see 5.1.2.3 above) with effect from 1995.

- *roads*

Concerning roads infrastructure the GG Register of ELSTAT included **TEO SA** up until 2013 (abolished early 2014) that is the National Road Construction Fund. It was established in 1927 with the goal to construct and maintain the main Greek road infrastructure using revenues from the use of roads. With the passing of time its role was extended (e.g. provision of services connected with road safety, information, cleaning, signalling) while at the latest years of its existence it was in charge only of two toll stations since most of them have been undertaken by private entities using the scheme of concessions.

Also **EGNATIA ODOS S.A.** was classified in Central Government in 2014 with effect from 1996.

EgnatiaOdos SA was founded in late 1994. The aim of the company is the study, construction, extension, maintenance, organizing, equipment, exploitation, management, supervision and monitoring of the project of Egnatia Motorway from the territory of “Igoumenitsa” until “KipoiEvrou” at the borders with Turkey (670 Km serving 36% of the country’s population situated in the northern prefectures of Greece), as well as the road network, which serves the project or is connected to it. The first toll payments started to be collected after mid-Sep. 2010, as defined by ministerial decision. Subsequently, five toll stations were brought into operation as of Oct-2011 and Dec-2011. The 50% borderline has not been reached throughout the years, thus indicating that EgnatiaOdos SA is a non-market producer; and particularly for the period 1995-2002, the result of the test is affected by zero sales turnover along with significantly reduced costs due to negative interest payables. Considering the size of the underlying asset, it is important to clarify that the depreciation used is the one recorded in the published financial statements, and not a PIM based calculation as proposed in ESA10, 3.141. It is, therefore, probably an underestimate of the actual fixed capital consumption. After the enforcement of Law 3985/2011, all voting interests were transferred to HRADF (TAIPED) (100% of share capital), by means of Ministerial Decision no 195/2011. EgnatiaOdos SA is not autonomous, due to the fact that it is acting as an authorized representative of HRADF and even before Law 3986/2011 was imposed (by which the rights were transferred to HRADF) it has never in the past been able to take economic decisions in respect to its principal function (ie. Toll charges), since this has always been a matter of ministerial decisions.

- metro

Attiko Metro S.A. (A.M.-the infrastructure entity for metro in Attica Prefecture) was classified in S13 in 2010 with affect from 2006 and subsequently during the historic revision (see 5.1.2.3 above) with effect from 1995. Its subsidiary entity for operating the metro infrastructure (AMEL) remained classified in S11. All the infrastructure assets of metro are in the balance sheet of A.M.

For the classification of AM the 50% test was applied for a series of years. Concerning the elements used for the 50%: the main categories of sales were the rentals of infrastructure (until 2008 when it stopped receiving payments from AMEL for the use of its network) and the sales of spare parts. Furthermore instead of consumption of fixed capital the depreciation published in their financial accounts was used.

A.M. does not receive any financial support from the state except the investment grants. It also has loans guaranteed by the state.

In 2011 **STASY** was founded as the successor company of AMEL, ISAP and TRAM. STASY was effectively classified in central government in 2016 with effect from 2011. Its main scope of activities is the execution of the public transport work within the boundaries of Attica Prefecture through the (surface and underground) fixed route modes (i.e. urban railways, tramways and other fixed track modes). The classification was based on the fact that STASY is considered the economic owner of the infrastructure (which nevertheless is recorded in the balance sheet of Attiko Metro SA), considering that STASY receives the benefits by charging

the end-users, at the same time bearing the associated risks, as the maintenance and repair of the railways and rolling stock is STASY's responsibility.

Therefore, in conducting the 50% criterion for STASY, both the depreciation recorded in the financial statements of Attiko Metro (used as a proxy for gross fixed capital formation) and the corresponding cost of capital (also recorded in Attiko Metro P&L account) were taken into account.

- *public utility companies*

- *ports, airports*

For **Ports** we have already provided information mainly on the categories (legal point of view connected with activity) that exist and their classification in institutional sectors based on the autonomy of decision criterion. To conclude with, ports that are public law entities and ports that are private law entities-organizations are classified in GG due to lack of autonomy while quoted, private law ports (there are 2 in Greece) are classified in S11 because they are private, market institutional units. Usually the ports that are included in GG from the questionnaires they fill-in provide a picture of market units since their sales usually cover more than 50% of their production costs. In sales it is included mainly fees and levies, as well as fees from services provided and rents. Not all non-financial assets used by the ports are included in their financial statements. Furthermore, there are also cases where the state has the property ownership of the infrastructure while the port has the right to use it as a non-financial asset in its Balance Sheet.

4. Universities, schools:

Universities as well as Special Accounts of Universities and Universities' Property Management Entities are included in GG register. Special Accounts of Universities and their Property Management Entities are actually ancillary entities of the Universities, controlled by them, and they are also included in GG.

5. Public TV and radio:

Public Broadcasting Corporation was classified in Central Government in 2010 with effect from 2006 and subsequently during the historic revision (see 5.1.2.3 above) with effect from 1995. The main revenues of the entity were fees that were characterized as tax (D.59).

6. Public hospitals:

S1311.2 (PH): Public Hospitals are included in S1311.2. They do not receive equity injections; the funding is through state grants. They are not allowed to receive loans.

7. SPE/SPV:

Hellinikon S.A. was classified in Central Government in 2014 with effect from 2011. It was founded by Law 3943/2011 (art. 42) as a special purpose vehicle entity. Its corporate mission was defined as the management and development of the land premises and facilities of the former international airport of Athens in the territory of Helliniko, since its operations were ended in year 2001. By virtue of Law 4062/2012 the company was also assigned with the management and development of the premises/facilities of the seafront of Aghios Kosmas (National Athletic Youth Centre & former Sailing Olympic Centre). Relevant to the ownership status, from a legal point of view (under Laws 3943/2011 and 4062/2012), Hellinikon S.A. has rights relating to a "personal obligation" (the right to a service) and not "real rights" (in rem), therefore the company enjoys rights of management and exploitation of the land, but the owner of the property is the State. Since inception, it was determined that 100% of the company's shares belong to the Government. By virtue of the Joint Ministerial Decision No 187/6.9.2011 issued by the Interministerial Committee for Asset Restructuring and

Privatization (Gov. Gazette 2061B/16.9.2011), followed also by decision No 206/25.04.2012, the entire share capital of Hellinikon SA was transferred to HRADF (Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund SA – called TAIPED), which is classified in S.1311. By decision 225/7.1.2013 of the aforementioned Interministerial Committee, the surface rights of the territory were transferred to HRADF for a period of 99 years, as well as the ownership/possession of the 30% of the realty of it. HRADF's BoD decided in March 31, 2014, that all the shares of Hellinikon SA would be sold to Lamda Development SA. According to a press release of Nov-14, the contract of the sale of the 100% of Hellinikon's shares has been signed with Lamda Development and after the approval of the Integrated Development Plan, the shares will be transferred to the new owner and the payment will be made. Therefore, Hellinikon fulfils several (not all) characteristics of an SPE, and a) If an SPE is resident, then it should not be a separate institutional unit, hence classified with the unit that controls it [ESA10, 20.47], b) SPEs are created to fulfil narrow and specific objectives, thus decision autonomy is significantly restricted.

Therefore, Hellinikon has been classified with the unit that controls it, hence S.1311.2.

Grifon plc. is a special purpose entity, located in London UK, established solely for the purpose of issuing loan notes and other loans in order to acquire a residential mortgage portfolio from CDLF. Grifon was classified in CG as soon as CDLF was decided to be considered part of S1311.2 register.

8. Specific public units involved in financial activities:

The Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund (**HRADF_TAIPED**) was established on 1st July 2011 (L. 3986/2011), under the medium-term fiscal strategy. According to Article 1 of the Law, the Fund is acting on behalf of the public interest and its sole mission is the exploitation of the real estate of the Greek State. The Fund is not under the provisions of the State and is governed by private law.

HFSF is the entity that was established in 2010 (Law 3864/2010, while a great number of new legislation documents has been developed since then) in order to preserve the stability of the Greek banking system by providing financial support to credit institutions that are facing the risk of not fulfilling (and/or those that are not comply with) the capital adequacy requirements described in European legislation for the Banking Sector. It was judged that HFSF has not autonomy in the exercise of its principal function and as a consequence it was classified with the sector that controls it, that is GG. Up to now the Fund has been involved in an important number of cases in the Greek banking system providing adequate Funds and preserving the stability. These are resolution and recapitalization cases in an important number of financial institutions.

ETEAN SA is the Hellenic Fund for Entrepreneurship and Development. It is geared to cover the financing gap in the domestic micro, small and medium size entrepreneurship (MSME). Its primary business concern is the development of simple and economically viable means to facilitate MSME business units to cover their financing needs through the implementation of their business plans. To this end either through its day-to-day operation or as a manager of special Funds ETEAN provides to MSMEs that fulfil certain criteria guarantees, loans, grants. It is under the control of GG and thus included in GG Register

CDLF is the Consignment, Deposits and Loans Fund, which was classified in CG in 2016, with effect from 2014, whose task is the exclusive safekeeping and management of all forms of consignment, support of the housing policy for acquisition of first residence and servicing public and social interest. Based on the fact that government is entitled to at least 70% of the profits (par.2 Article 14 of the L.2469/1997), as well as the constraints set forth by par.b art. 2 of the L. 4254/2014, in respect to the commercial activities sector, ie. that granting new loans

or accepting new deposits is prohibited, CDLF was classified in CG together with Grifonas Plc, as mentioned above in the SPE paragraph.

TEKE is the Hellenic Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund, and it was classified in CG in 2016, with effect from 2015. TEKE was established in 2009 with the purpose to provide compensation to depositors in the event that banks are unable to repay the deposits, to compensate investors, in the event that their investment companies are unable to fulfil their obligations and to finance resolution measures of credit institutions. TEKE was considered as a “statutory protection fund” set up by government for public policy purpose.

In the light of the legislation approved in the context of the BRRD (L. 4335/2015), TEKE was decided to be classified in CG as of 2015.

6. Time of recording

This section describes the time of recording for taxes and social contributions, EU flows, military expenditure, interest and other transactions (subsidies, current and capital transfers and financial transactions).

The time of recording is defined in ESA2010 §1.101. It is the accrual basis, meaning when economic value is created, transformed or extinguished, or when claims and obligations arise, are transformed or are cancelled.

6.1 Taxes and social contributions

Council Regulation 2516/2000 amended the Regulation on European system of national and regional accounts in the Community (ESA) 95 as concerns taxes and social contributions and clarified the rules concerning both the time of recording and the amounts to be recorded.

6.1.1 Taxes

This section describes the methods of recording of taxes on an accrual basis. The time of recording of taxes is defined in ESA2010 §4.26 and §4.82 as the time "...when the activities, transactions or other events occur which create the liabilities to pay taxes".

Data sources used:

S1311.1: The main source for taxes is the State Budget execution and the State Budget Outturn. The data are available by month and are cash-based.

Furthermore, additional information is received from General Secretariat of Information Systems related to unpaid tax refunds. In addition several calculations are carried on for taxes based on information received from operator of electricity market (LAGHE) and Hellenic Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund (TEKE). Also, data related to intangibles, received mainly from the privatisation agency (TAIPED) and concern licences (e.g. non-transferable rights to use vending slot machines granted to OPAP which are treated as taxes) are used for the calculation of B.9. An adjustment is also made for Spatosimo, which is an imputed tax, levied on air passengers (amounts are collected by airports and deposited in Bank of Greece accounts – they are then moved to recipients accounts, mostly Athens International Airport).

S1311.2: Cash data.

S1313: Cash data.

S1314: Cash data are used. We conduct specific analytical survey for the identification of different categories of taxes and correct allocation.

Short description of the methods used:

A. Assessed amounts adjusted by a coefficient

S1311.1:No.

B. Assessed amounts recorded entirely as revenue, the amount of taxes unlikely to be collected is recorded as capital transfers

S1311.1:No.

C. Time adjusted cash amounts which are attributed to the period when the activity takes place.

S1311.1: Yes for the taxes included in the State Budget.

Institution that collects the information and institution that compiles the data for EDP tables and related questionnaires:

S1311.1: GAO is the main source for the data. Supplementary data sources exist which have been described in Question 1.

S1311.2: ELSTAT collects information and compiles the data.

S1313: Ministry of Interior collects the data and ELSTAT compiles the data for the EDP tables.

S1314: ELSTAT collects information and compiles the data.

Case coefficient is used: No.

Recording of the following: reimbursements and refunds, final settlement, interest on late payments, fines and penalties for non-payment, tax amnesties and tax credits:

S1311.1: Taxes under categories current taxes on income, wealth etc (D.5), taxes on production and imports (D.2) and capital taxes (D.91) are systematically adjusted each year on a fiscal (accrual) basis. The simple time adjusted cash method (described in Regulation 2516/2000) is used. A description of the method used has been given to Eurostat in the form of a questionnaire and is based on the use of one or two months (depending on the tax category) of the following year so as to define the fiscal basis. The fiscal basis for the recording of taxes in the aforementioned categories is shown in the following equation:

Taxes for year (t) (fiscal basis) = Taxes for year (t) (cash basis) + taxes for January of year (t+1) + taxes for February of year (t+1) – taxes for January of year (t) – taxes for February of year (t).

Thus, taxes under categories D.5, D.2, D.91 are ultimately recorded on a cash adjusted basis, which is also the fiscal recording basis.

All the data received and used are net cash based data (cash-receipts) which mean that all the tax refunds and reimbursement are deducted. The total value of the taxes, which is recorded, includes any interest charged on arrears of taxes and any fines imposed, as it is impossible to record such interest and fines separately.

Furthermore, for the taxes of the State (D.2, D.5) the amounts recorded in the accounts and EDP are adjusted by the amounts of unpaid tax refunds. Source of the data is the General Secretariat of Informatics Systems (MoF). Data are provided on a monthly basis.

Time when the final data for the year t should become available:

S1311.1: The final data for the year t-1 become available when the State Budget Outturn is published, almost in November of the year t. For first and second notification of year t, provisional data are used, coming from the above sources.

6.1.2 Social contributions

The time of recording of social contributions is defined in ESA2010 §4.94 as "... the time when the work that gives rise to the liability to pay the contribution is carried out..." for employers and employees social contributions, and as "... when the liabilities to pay are created" for self-employed and non-employed persons.

Data sources used:

S1311.1: Primary social contributions data for the State are on a cash basis.

S1314: Cash data are reported through the on-line survey. Data necessary for accrual adjustment are obtained by additional survey, which is conducted twice per year for each EDP notification.

Short description of the methods used:

A. Assessed amounts adjusted by coefficient

B. Assessed amounts recorded entirely as revenue, the amount of social contributions unlikely to be collected is recorded as capital transfers

C. Time adjusted cash amounts which are attributed to the period when the activity takes place.

S1314: We apply case C; simple time adjustment (one or two months in cases where Christmas bonuses are given).

Institution that collects the information and institution that compiles the data for EDP tables and related questionnaires:

S1311.1: GAO is the source of the data and ELSTAT receives the relative data and compiles the data for EDP tables.

S1314: ELSTAT is responsible for the collection and compilation of relevant data.

Case coefficient is used: No.

Record the following: reimbursements and refunds, interest on late payments, fines and penalties for non-payment, amnesties:

S1314: These cases are recorded on a cash basis.

Time when the final data for the year t should become available:

S1311.1: The final data for the year t become available when the State Budget Outturn is published, usually in November of the year t+1.

6.2 EU flows

The issue of recording EU flows is important for national accounts, especially government accounts, because – due to the institutional arrangements – in general all amounts transit via government accounts. In order to avoid potential effects on the level of government deficits, countries have to eliminate these flows from public accounts. Eurostat, after the consultation with Member States, released a decision in February 2005. The ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt Chapter II. 6 “*Grants from the EU budget*” provide further details concerning the recording of these flows.

6.2.1 General questions

Central agency involved in/designated to receive payments from the EU for all flows in Structural funds, Agricultural funds, and Pre accession funds:

S1311.1: The General Secretariat of Public Investments (NSRF) assures the implementation of funding programmes, which support the country's development. The secretariat aims to support the investment endeavours of the private sector and the development of Greece's productive potential. The Secretariat operates under the Ministry of Economy and Development. As the General Secretariat of Public Investments – NSRF is a secretariat of the Ministry of Economy and Development, it is classified in S.1311 (Central Government).

Also, OPEKEPE is the Hellenic Paying Agency for Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Aid Schemes. It is a legal entity under private law operating for the public interest and it is supervised by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food. OPEKEPE is also classified in S.1311.2 (Central Government) and is responsible for the ELEGEP figures (account classified in S1311.1).

Institution for the source of data for EU flows (the agencies mentioned under point1 (balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, other?)/Ministry of Finance/within budget reporting):

S1311.1: The General Secretariat of Public Investments is a secretariat of the Ministry of Economy and Development and Competitiveness.

OPEKEPE is a legal entity under private law supervised by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

Collection of data on EU flows on central/state/local government level?

S1311.1: ELSTAT collects data on EU flows on central government level.

Reliability of data on date of expenditure (are you on a claim or time of expenditure basis?):

S1311.1:

The data are recorded on a claim basis. Eurostat's decision (News Release 22/2005 of 15/2/2005) on the recording of EU flows requires that transactions with the EU budget (payments from National Treasuries in advance of the EU or, conversely, payments received from the EU prior to the national expenditures) should have no impact on the government deficit, with cash flows recorded as financial transactions.

The General Secretariat of Public Investments is the main provider of the required data on transactions with the EU. The Secretariat provides ELSTAT with all the information on claims submitted to EU, cash receipts for the EU and advance payments made at the

beginning of EU co-financed programmes. The Secretariat also compiles all the tables used as supporting material for checking the reporting of EU transactions in the EDP tables.

The Greek government pays through PIP (Public Investment Program) all the expenditures for co-financed programmes while at the time of the expenditure there is no recording of the claim. Then the government keeps the EU contribution part when that is paid (the expectation arises then the claims are submitted). This means, that there is a time lag of several months/years between the expenditure and the revenue.

Also OPEKEPE provides the relevant data for ELEGEP (receivables, interest and fees, disallowances and penalties).

Information on the final beneficiary (government, non-governmental unit):

S1311.1: Since the central government pays all the projects in advance, it is the only beneficiary of the EU flows, as it is described above in point 4.

Ability to distinguish advances/reimbursements:

S1311.1: The adjustment “accrual EU revenue” does not include requests for advance payments. An additional adjustment exists regarding EU revenues for which there is a specific line regarding the advance payments paid by the EU in the beginning of a project or a programming period. As a rule, the management and therefore the depiction of the advance payments (cash receipts from advance payments/advance payments amortization) is determined by the principles governing every Programming Period (P.P.).

Moreover for the reporting period 2012-2015, the “advance payment defrayment” that is represented for years 2012, 2013 and 2014 concerns Cohesion Fund 2000-2006 projects, the final claim of which was submitted to the EC in the respective year. The amount of the defrayment is not included in the relevant amount of “Payment Request-claims”.

Amounts from the EU entering the working balance. [Please specify for central/state/local government level. Please provide information asked above for all funds: the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), The European Fisheries fund (EFF) the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), Cohesion Fund)].

S1311.1: ELSTAT collects data regarding the Agricultural funds from the State Budget and OPEKEPE regarding ELEGEP account.

The payments by OPEKEPE are made through the Special Account of Agricultural Products Guarantee (ELEGEP), which was established by virtue of the Law 992/79 and its operation is governed by Joint Ministerial Decision No 282966/09.07.2007 signed by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Rural Development and Food.

The purpose of the Account is the implementation and management of issues pertaining to production, processing of agricultural products, etc always in the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy, pursuant to the Law 992/79, article 22, paragraphs 1a,b and 2a,b.

ELEGEP is distinguished into the following three bank accounts, kept in the Agricultural Bank of Greece (ATE) in order to be made a distinction between the management of national and Community funds:

1. “State” Account
2. Account for the funds from EAGF, EAFRD and EFF
3. Account for the management of Community reserves.

The amounts for the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Fisheries fund (EFF) are included in the WB of the State. The European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) is not included in the WB.

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the Cohesion Fund and the Youth Employment Initiative are included in the WB but there is an adjustment to record the revenue for government at the time government sends the documents to the European Institutions.

Accrual adjustment in EDP tables 2 (receivables/payables, other adjustments):

S1311.1: There are several adjustments in table 2A. The adjustment in Other Accounts Receivable “F2.Accrual EU revenue” shows the accrual revenue for EU flows, which represent the EU requests submitted within the year minus the total amounts collected from payment requests. The Data are transmitted via a triangle table. The first row of the triangle table of each category represents the payments requests that are based on expenditure actually made by the final beneficiaries, are certified to the EC and will result to a cash payment from the Commission (intermediate and final payment claims).

For the Programming Period 2007-2013, the amount that corresponds to the advance payments is included in the “Payment Request-claims” at the time it becomes expenditure (part or as a total) and is declared to the EU through a payment request. The transaction of the relevant amount to the PIP is reported as “Collection of payment request.

For the Cohesion Fund Projects the General Secretariat of Public Investments has submitted all the final payment claims in the period 2012-2015 and this resulted to the depreciation of almost all of the advance payments which have been received at the beginning of the programming period of 2000 -2006. This is the figure presented in table 2A as the difference between the depreciation minus advances

For the P.P. 2014-2020, interim payment requests are submitted for every accounting year (the period from 1 July year n-1 to 30 June year n). The Commission reimburses as interim payments 90 % of the submitted community contribution. Meanwhile an annual pre-financing amount shall be paid before 1 July in the years 2016 to 2023. The financial clearance of every accounting year is completed after the submission of the annual accounts (till 15 February, year n+1) during the first 5 months of year n+1, where the amount of annual pre-financing is taken into account. Actually a part of the amount of the annual pre-financing that equals to 10% of the relevant payment request will be included in the “Payment Request-claims” as it has become actual expenditure. The equivalent amount of the annual pre-financing depreciation will be depicted in a separate row for informative purposes. For the reporting period 2012-2015, there is not annual pre-financing paid by EC. There are only initial pre-financing payments in years 2014 and 2015 that will be defrayed at the end of the P.P

Regarding ELEGEP transactions there are several adjustments in EDP Table 2A

In Non-financial transactions not included in the working balance there are two adjustments regarding ELEGEP:

D9.Accrued Interest and fees for ELEGEP

D10.EU disallowances and penalties of ELEGEP and other,

In Other Accounts Receivable a second transition item for ELEGEP “F9.Elegep Receivables” shows the receivables for agricultural purposes

Also in “Other adjustments (+/-)” there is the exclusion of the cash amounts of ELEGEP reported in the State Budget expenditure “H53.Exclude WB transfer to ELEGEP”.

Ability to quantify both receivable and payable data and simply carrying out the neutralization on a cash flow basis (net receivables):

S1311.1: The EU flows (except agricultural flows) are on a claim basis. The figures are provided in analytical tables from the General Secretariat of Public Investments (NSRF) and OPEKEPE.

Case advances are received, are these recorded as an asset of government? Where is this money kept (Treasury account (separate, not separate), another account):

S1311.1: The European Union transfers the E.U. contribution, including the advance payments, to the Bank of Greece to a specific account for each Operational Program and Fund.

Case an advance is an asset of government, is there a matching payable recorded in EDP T3:

S1311.1: The adjustment “F2.Accrual EU revenue” is recorded also in table 3B in “Accounts receivable” and the adjustment of “G1.Eu revenue – advances” is recorded in “Net incurrence of other liabilities (F.8)”.

The corresponding adjustments for OPEKEPE exist also in T3.

There are adjustments for ELEGEP in table 3B regarding the difference between cash and accrual. The first belongs to fees presented “in other accounts payable” and the second to interest presented in “Difference between interest (EDP D.41) accrued (-) and paid(4)(+)”.

The receivables of ELEGEP from EU are presented in “Other accounts receivable” and the penalties of Elegep, which are to be paid in instalments are presented in “Net incurrence (-) of other accounts payable”.

Describe of adjustments in EDP tables for the third resource:

S1311.1: The expenditures are declared on public cost basis not on total cost.

Further information on EU flows recording in public and national accounts:

S1311.1: Pursuant to Article 65 point (g) of Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006, the Monitoring Committees by written procedures examined and approved the proposals to amend the contents of OP’s Decisions especially in regard of the financing plans of the Operational Programs. The proposed revisions of the Operational Programs were justified by significant socioeconomic difficulties that took place in Greece.

Derogation foreseen in article 77(2)

At the end of December 2011, the Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 has been amended regarding certain provisions relating to financial management for certain Member States experiencing or threatened with serious difficulties with respect to their financial stability.

According to Article 77(2) a Member State that fulfils the requirements can submit a request to the European Commission in order to benefit from the specific provision. By way of derogation from Article 53(2) and the second sentence of Article 53(4) and from the ceiling set out in Annex III, on the request of a Member State, interim payments and payments of the final balance may be increased by an amount corresponding to ten percentage points above the co-financing rate applicable to each priority axis, but not exceeding one hundred percent, to be applied to the amount of eligible expenditure newly declared in each certified statement of expenditure submitted during the period in which a Member State meets one of certain conditions.

The abovementioned increase of the co-financed rate has an impact only on the time of reception of the EU flows and not on the total amounts that remain unchangeable.

6.2.2 Cash and Schengen facility:

The time of recording of payments received by the beneficiary Member States through Schengen and Transitional Facilities would be accounted according to the Eurostat decision on EU flows, while the time of recording of Cash-flow Facility is when the transfers are to be made by the Commission. In practice, in this particular case, the amounts would be recorded as revenue in the years in which they were received by the beneficiary countries.

6.2.3 Jeremie/Jessica

The European Commission and the European Investment Bank Group and other International Financial Institutions on financial engineering in cohesion policy, the European Commission drew up new initiatives for improving access to finance of European corporations. These initiatives require the involvement of EU governments (as in the case for other cohesion and structural policy instruments). EU Member States implement the JEREMIE and JESSICA initiatives by establishing a Holding Fund funded through their Structural Fund receipts from the European Commission and national contributions. The Holding Fund (HF) can be managed either by the EIF or by other financial institutions, according to the EU Structural Funds legislation applicable. In this context, the "Managing Authorities" can award management either directly to the EIF or any national institution which benefits from public procurement exemption under national law through a grant agreement, or indirectly by way of tender to a financial institution through a service contract. Holding Funds can be set up either as "ring-fenced blocks of finance" or as bank accounts managed by the Holding Fund manager on behalf of and in the name of the Managing Authority, or as an independent legal entity (Special Purpose Vehicle – SPV).

Jeremie/Jessica programmes implemented in Greece:

S1311.1: Jeremie /Jessica programmes are also implemented in Greece.

Sector classification of the Holding Fund:

Jeremie /Jessica programmes are managed by the State and specifically by the General Secretariat of Public Investments (NSRF) which provide all the necessary data.

Proportion of the Holding Fund funding from government and Structural Funds:

S1311.1: The proportion is governed by the same rules as all the NSRF projects.

Nature of government transfer to the Holding Fund (loan, deposit, grant):

S1311.1: The initial funding was paid by the government through the PIP (Public Investment Program). The following Collective Project Decisions were used: E0278/2010, E3248/2010 and E2248/2010. The government transfer was recorded mainly as an investment grant.

Final beneficiary from national accounts point of view – government, non government unit (Holding Fund, other):

S1311.1: The procedure is exactly the same as in all the co-financed Projects.

6.2.4 Market Regulatory Agencies

Market regulatory agencies are bodies whose intervention activities are mostly characterised by buying and selling products, often on behalf of the EU, with an aim to stabilize prices and to maintain purchasing prices to farmers at a sufficiently high level: they offer buying agricultural products from domestic producers at a predetermined price (often higher than "market" prices) and reselling them usually at a lower price later on and occasionally arranging for giving them away free of charge. These agencies can be involved in storing agricultural inventories, or in arranging for storage, as well as in distributing subsidies.

The question is whether the principle of re-arranging EU transactions would also apply to the recording of changes in inventories (P.52) arising from the interventions of agricultural market regulatory agencies in the market. According to the guidance, in those circumstances where a market regulatory agency acting on behalf of the EU is classified inside general government, the creation of a unit in S.11 is recommended in order to capture the changes in agricultural inventories, and to avoid that such changes in inventories are recorded in national government accounts (as changes in government inventories, with an impact on the government deficit/surplus) or in the rest of the world accounts (as exports and imports). The unit to be created to capture these changes in inventories is a quasi-corporation, rather than a notional unit, in order to ensure an equality of treatment with cases where market regulatory agencies are classified outside government. This is also appropriate because any temporary difference in value arising from changes in market value of these inventories not yet covered by subsidies is likely to be small and on average zero.

MRA in Greece:

The Hellenic Paying Agency for Common Agricultural Policy Aid Schemes (OPEKEPE) has responsibility for the management of both EC and national funds. It operates through specific bank accounts, known collectively as the Special Account of Agricultural Products Guarantee (ELEGEP).

LAGHE is the Operator of Electricity Market and has become full member of the EuroPEX association, following the relevant decision of the EuroPEX General Assembly of 11th May 2012 in Vienna.

Classification:

ELEGEP (which is an account) is classified in S1311.1. LAGHE is classified in S1311.2.

Classified in S.13 and recording changes in inventory:

Not applicable.

Units created to capture changes in inventory:

Not applicable.

Do those units have the form of a quasi-corporation or notional unit?

Not applicable.

6.3 Military expenditure

The ESA2010 principle on accrual recording, when applied to military expenditure, is generally the time when the economic ownership of the good occurs, which is usually when delivered.

ESA 2010 paragraphs 20.190-20.192 define the rules for the statistical recording of military equipment. Chapter II.5 in Part II of the ESA 2010 MGDD details the rules concerning the recording of military expenditure.

6.3.1 Types of contracts

Data sources used for compilation of military equipment expenditure:

S1311.1: A special directorate, General Directorate of Financial Planning and Support/ Directorate of Finance has been established in the Ministry of Defense for collecting payment and delivery data. The Ministry of Defense is the data source of the Military Deliveries used in the EDP.

Types of contracts used by military forces for the procurement of military equipment:

S1311.1: The Ministry of Defense in order to cover its needs for military equipment signs contracts with local or international industries and trade firms.

More specifically the types of past contracts or contracts currently in progress are as follows:

1. Contracts with companies owned by the Greek government, such as Hellenic Defense Systems SA.
2. If “sales agreed in advance with industrial suppliers” means sales effected without prior signing of a contract, this case does apply. If its meaning is “sales agreed in advance with industrial suppliers” “**by signing a contract**”, this is standard procedure for most of the military equipment contracts, since due to the nature and the cost of production, military equipment are not prefabricated and therefore ready to be delivered.
3. According to our records during the past 7 years in which period this method of reporting military equipment data has been applied, there have not been long term rental contracts of military equipment.
4. According to the terms of a contract, payment after the delivery of goods may apply.
5. Purchases through an international agency do take place, for example via NAMSA (NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency), via US Government’s FMS (Foreign Military Sales) program etc.

The Ministry of Defense provides data related to the procurement of military equipment. In order to do so, the relevant Branch (Army, Navy, Air Force) provides the necessary data

Institution that provides the data to INS for the recording of military equipment:

S1311.1: The Ministry of Defence has the responsibility to provide directly to ELSTAT data, which record the procurement of military equipment.

6.3.2 Borderline cases

Borderline cases relating to classification of military goods or other equipment used by military forces:

S1311.1: In order for a program to be eligible for financing as “Military Equipment”, specific Rules and Regulations (of the Ministry of Defense) must apply. If the criteria set are not met it is not characterized as such. So there are no borderline cases relating to the classification of military goods.

6.3.3 Recording in national accounts

Time of recording in national accounts and EDP tables for each of the above mentioned types of contracts: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.5; 1.6.

S1311.1: In each case and regardless of the type of contract employed for the procurement of military goods, the same method of recording is applied, i.e. the time that the ownership is transferred to the Buyer. The recording of military equipment is done on delivery basis for the whole time series (1995 onwards).

6.4 Interest

This part aims at describing accrual adjustment for interest.

ESA2010 paragraph 20.178 reads: "In the system, interest is recorded on an accrual basis, i.e. interest is recorded as accruing continuously over time to the creditor on the amount of principal outstanding"

ESA2010 MGDD part II, chapter II.4 is dealing with some practical aspects of the recording of interest.

6.4.1 Interest expenditure

Table 14 Availability and basis of data on interest

Instrument	S.1311		S.1312		S.1313		S.1314	
	State	OCGB	Main unit	OSGB	Main unit	OLGB	Main unit	OSSB
Deposits (AF.2)	<i>M</i>	<i>Accrual</i>			<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
Debt Securities (AF.3)	<i>Accrual</i>	<i>Accrual</i>			<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>
Loans (AF.4)	<i>Accrual</i>	<i>Accrual</i>			Cash	Cash	Cash	<i>M</i>
Other accounts receivable (AF.8)	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>

Cash/accrual, M (not applicable) or L (not available)

The data sources that are being used:

S1311.1: For the State, the source of the data is the General Accounting Office and Public Debt Management Agency.

S1311.2: Main source is ELSTAT's questionnaire.

S1311.2 (PH): The on-line survey of PH is the main data source. Typically this is zero.

S1313: The main data source is the electronic data base of the ministry Interior

S1314: The on-line survey is the main data source.

The nature of data on interest (cash, accrual or both):

S1311.1: The cash flows regarding interest are included in the WB and the relative accrual adjustments are introduced in EDP table 2 as "Difference between interest paid (+) and accrued (EDP D.41)(-)".

S1311.2: Within S1311.2 there are entities that are recording their accounts in cash basis along with entities that record their accounts in accrual basis. However, the biggest entity with such data –CDLF- reports accrual.

S1311.2 (PH): Data on interest are on a cash basis for PH. Typically this is zero.

S1313: Cash data

S1314: Data on interest are on cash basis.

Instrument by instrument basis availability to the NSI:

S1311.1: There is a special table produced for EDP (instrument by instrument, on quarterly basis) that is also sent to Eurostat.

S1311.2: As already explained in paragraph 3.2.4.1 the deposits reported by government entities' questionnaires to ELSTAT, include F3 instrument as well due to the operation of common fund. The financial part of interest accrued but not paid or received is distinguished from F8 where available.

S1311.2 (PH): Not such data are available for PH. Typically this is zero.
S1313: Not such data are available.
S1314: Not such data are available.

Data on interest in Local government and social security funds subsectors:

S1313: The electronic data base of Ministry of Interior.
S1314: Information for interest is collected by ELSTAT (on-line survey).

Accrued interest is recorded:

S1311.1: Accrued interest is recorded under instrument.
S1311.2: Accrued interest in financial accounts is usually allocated in F8.
S1311.2 (PH): No specific adjustment is made for PH. Typically this is zero.
S1314: No specific adjustment is made.

Reconciliation of amounts for accrual adjustment on interest as reported in EDP table 2A and 3B:

S1311.1: They are not the same. There is full reconciliation between EDP table 2A and 3B. Currently the only difference between the two figures is the capital uplift of index-linked bonds.
S1311.2 (PH): No specific adjustment is made for PH. Typically this is zero.
S1314: No specific adjustment is made.

6.4.2 Interest Revenue

Source data for interest accrued and received:

S1311.1: The interest received is usually included in the WB.
S1311.2: Main source data is ELSTAT's questionnaire, we also receive complementary data on interest accrued and received on deposits/bonds of the sub-sub sector from BoG (not on a regular basis).
S1311.2 (PH): The on-line survey is the main data source for PH.
S1314: The on-line survey is the main data source.

In EDP tables related accrual adjustments are implemented under:

S1311.1: The related accrual adjustments (regarding OSE and EAS bonds hold by the Greek State) are implemented in EDP table 2, "Other Adjustments".
S1311.2: The majority of D41 is received on accrual basis, so no adjustment is implemented.
S1311.2 (PH): No specific adjustment is made for PH. Amounts are generally small.
S1314: No specific adjustment is made. Interest reported by entities on mixed basis (mainly via Common Fund of BoG).

6.4.3 Consolidation

Consolidation on interest is implemented as follows:

S1311: Consolidation is made in two stages. The first within S.1311 and the second among General Government sub sectors. For the first stage data from BoG and GAO is used. For the second stage data from ELSTAT's survey is used.

S1311.2: Information is regularly obtained from CDLF and BoG, and the flows among subsectors are identifiable.

S1311.2 (PH): The receipts for interest are considered to derive from central government until 2012 and the amounts of interest reported (on-line survey for PH) were consolidated on general government level. This is not the case for 2013 and onwards.

S1313: Not applicable for L.G.

S1314: The receipts for interest are assumed to derive from central government; the amounts of interest reported (on-line survey for SSF) are consolidated on general government level.

Source data used for consolidation: see above

whether consolidation is applied for all subsectors: see above

Consolidation does not impact B.9 as the same amounts are deducted from the revenues and expenditures.

6.4.4 Recording of discounts and premiums on government securities

Flows associated to premium and discount entering the Working balance of EDP tables 2 and on basis of those flows (cash/accrual/other):

S1311.1: Generally flows associated to discounts and premiums are not included in the WB of EDP tables 2. However the flows associated to discounts on T-bills are entering the WB.

Case the working balance includes premium/discount, and recording in EDP table (flows neutralised):

S1311.1: They are not included in the WB. As regards the discounts on T-bills, the appropriate adjustment is included in the EDP table 2A line “*Difference between interest paid (+) and accrued (D.41)(-)*”.

Entities reporting under "other government bodies" in EDP tables 2 issue debt above/below par:

S1311.2: No

Premiums and discounts are spread over the life of an instrument:

S1311.1: For Debt Liabilities they are.

Premiums treatment in national accounts:

S1311.1: They are treated as financial transactions.

Is Repayment of discount is identifiable from the repayment of debt:

S1311.1: It is not identifiable. A single amount is recorded (the face value).

6.5 Time of recording of other transactions

General remarks

- *recording of all transactions on accrual basis according to ESA2010 rules:*

S1311.1: The main categories are recorded on accrual basis (tax receipts, current transfers paid, interest paid, receipts of capital transfers).

S1311.2: All transactions except current transfers and investment grants from state are on accrual basis.

S1311.2 (PH): The intermediate consumption is recorded on accrual basis

S1313: Transactions are recorded on cash basis. Accrual adjustments are applied for P2 and P5.

S1314: The main categories (social contributions, pensions, intermediate consumption) are recorded on accrual basis.

- *use of accrual data sources or use of cash and then use of accrual adjustments*

S1311.1: Both.

S1311.2: Mainly accrual data sources

S1311.2 (PH): We use cash data and make accrual adjustments.

S1314: We use cash data and make accrual adjustments.

- *ensure that accrual data coming from financial statements are in line with ESA2010 rules (e.g. for GFCF, subsidies, investment grants and other transfers, dividends, etc):*

S1311.2: Instructions have been given to the entities on the correct compilation of the questionnaire but we cannot ensure that instructions are followed as there is not a mapping between business accounts and national accounts yet.

- *accrual non-financial flows are consistent with F.8 recorded in financial accounts:*

S1311.1: They are identical

S1311.2 (PH): They are identical

S1314: They are identical

- *check if all receivables, as booked in public accounts, are finally cashed (e.g. revenue from fees, penalties, etc):*

S1311.1: ELSTAT checks with the available resources.

S1311.2: No, it is not checked

S1311.2 (PH): Not such case, since revenues from fees and penalties are on cash basis

S1314: Not such case, since revenues from fees and penalties are on cash basis.

- *it was observed in some countries that payables (and so expenditure) have not been always booked in public accounts due to different reasons (exceeded limit of the budget, insufficient funds to pay subsidies, etc):*

S1311.1: There is a separate adjustment for the payables of the State in EDP table 2A.

S1311.2: Revenues and expenditures of the entities are available on accrual basis if payables were not recorded in their entirety then we would have statistical discrepancies.

S1313: ELSTAT has given instructions to municipalities and regions on the recording of payables. Payables are recording by each unit in the electronic database.

S1314: All payables are taken into account through a special survey.

- *accumulated arrears / payables of government:*

S1311.1: There are accumulated payables already incorporated in the Deficit of the respective year.

S1311.2: No, we are not

S1311.2 (PH): All payables are taken into account through a special survey.

S1314: They are accumulated payables in SSF.

2. In particular, please specify the time of recording of the following transactions in your national accounts by sub-sectors (separate description by sub-sectors is only needed when the recording differs among sub-sectors):

- subsidies payable S1314: cash

- current and capital transfers payable S1314: cash

- gross capital formation S131:3 cash, S1314: cash

- dividends (and interim dividends) receivable S1314: cash

- social benefits payable S1313 cash, S1314: Mixed

- possibly other transactions non-financial transactions

- financial transactions (when cash is not paid at the time when the transaction in financial instrument took place, e.g. privatisation)

S1311.1: The expenditure for subsidies is on cash basis. The subsidies payable is on accrual basis.

The expenditure for current and capital transfers is on cash basis. The current and capital transfers payable is on accrual basis.

The expenditure for gross capital formation is on cash basis. The gross capital formation payable is on accrual basis.

The expenditure for social benefits is on cash basis. The social benefits payable is on accrual basis.

For Greece there are no interim dividends. Dividends are recorded at the time that the general assembly of shareholders for this distribution take place and the balance sheet of the company is published.

For each transaction

- Please detail, separately, the basic and supplementary (if relevant) data sources used.

Specify any accrual adjustments you make to the basic data sources.

S1311.1: The expenditure and revenues data of the core State are derived from GAO. Regarding payables ELSTAT conducts a special survey to all Ministries.

S1311.2 (PH): For PH the basic information comes from the on-line survey. Payables are also taken into account.

S1314: The basic information comes from the on-line survey.

Additional surveys are contacted for accrual adjustments for pensions and social contributions. Payables for social benefits are also taken into account by special survey.

7. Specific government transactions

Methodological rules applicable for recording of specific government transactions are set up in the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (implementation of ESA2010), 2013 edition⁵.

7.1 Guarantees, debt assumptions

Generally, government guarantees are recorded off-balance sheet in government accounts (contingent liability), and neither government debt nor deficit is impacted. However, when a guarantee is activated (called), the payment made by government on behalf of the debtor is normally recorded as government expenditure. In case of repeated guarantee calls, the whole outstanding amount of the guaranteed debt should be assumed by government. The latter leads to a one-off increase of government debt as well as of deficit. The accounting rules are explained in the Chapter VII.4 on Government guarantees of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt. This chapter describes also specific cases and related treatment in national accounts.

⁵http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-GQ-13-006/EN/KS-GQ-13-006-EN.PDF

7.1.1 Guarantees on borrowing

7.1.1.1. New guarantees provided

Recording in public accounts

Background information and the mechanism related to guarantees:

The State provides guarantees to public corporations, to private companies and guarantees for natural disasters, student loans, loans to repatriates. Also the state provides guarantees to Banks as part of the Bank support scheme. Moreover, there is a unit, ETEAN, that provides guarantees to small and medium sized companies of private sector, the Export Insurance Entity as well as the HDIGF (Hellenic Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund).

Accounting records on government guarantees and government public accounts:

There is a directorate in the Ministry of Finance (Assets, Loan Guarantees and Securities) which is responsible for the mechanism related to guarantees. There is also a unit, ETEAN, classified in S.1311.2 that provides guarantees to small and medium sized companies of private sector. The export insurance entity is classified in S12. HDIGF (so-called TEKE) (Hellenic Deposit and Investment Guarantee Fund) has been classified in S.1311.2 as of 2015.

Public information on government guarantees:

Analytical information on stock of guaranteed debt by category and entity is published once a year (a chapter in annual balance sheet). Also there is information on total stock of guaranteed debt (no analysis) in the “Public Debt” quarterly publication. There is a small note in the introductory report of the State Budget regarding an estimation of the expenditures for the guarantee cash calls of the respective year and also the final Outturn of the previous year. Also ETEAN publishes in its accounts (financial statements) the aggregated amount of guarantee cash calls.

Typology of guarantees: on assets (e.g. deposit, export insurance, housing loans, student loans, other) and on borrowing (public corporations, other):

All the guarantees granted are on borrowing, except the export insurance entity that guarantees trade credits (assets) of exporters.

Recording of granted guarantees in public accounts:

The guaranteed debt is not recorded in the core accounts of the State. The guaranteed debt is recorded in the accounts of the corporation. When the State pays a guarantee cash call at the same time the State certifies the claim against the corporation through the tax offices.

Cases of debt assumption at inception.

In the public accounting system there are no such cases.

Recording in national accounts

Data and details on guarantees provided by government and availability for statisticians:

The tables on guarantees are provided on quarterly basis by GAO and the relative information by entity is the following:

Stock of debt guaranteed by government

Amounts of new guarantees provided

Guarantees cash calls payments by GG

Cash repayments by company to GG

Fees collected for guarantees (receipts of GG)

An analytical table regarding the capital and interest of guarantee cash calls – payments is also available for the entities where the state has assumed their debt.

Guarantees provided by government treatment in national accounts:

The guaranteed debt is recorded solely as borrowing of the corporation, whether or not the guarantee concerns specific borrowing or the whole corporate debt. For the government, it is a contingent liability and is not recorded in the core accounts of the State.

Cases of debt assumption at inception in national accounts:

We are not aware of debt assumption at inception

7.1.1.2. Treatment of guarantees called

Recording in public accounts

Guarantee calls recording in public accounts:

If the guarantee is called then the government is repaying through payments to the financial institution. Then the State certifies the claim against the corporation through the tax offices. From 2011 onwards the guarantee calls are recorded in the state budget as an expenditure. For ETEAN the cash calls are recorded as expenditure in their business accounts.

Claim recording and recoverability assessment in public accounts:

The claims don't enter the accounts.

Claim recording and related debt cancellations recording in public accounts?

The claims don't enter the accounts and we are not aware of such cases.

Recorded in public accounts an assumption of the outstanding amount of debt:

S.1311.1: In public accounts of recent years (2013, 2014, 2015) no debt assumption from the State by legal act has been recorded in the accounts.

Recording in national accounts

Guarantee call recording in national accounts:

The actual payment by government is recorded as a capital transfer expenditure (D.99) for the State, balanced by a decrease in cash and deposit (F.2). For the corporation classified in GG, a capital transfer revenue is recorded, balanced by a decrease in loan amount and a D.41 expenditure.

Decision on the way of recording, on the basis of what information, decision, etc:
The decision on the way of recording is taken by statisticians.

Claim recording:

The claims/liabilities are not recorded in the national accounts regarding Central Government (S.1311).

Treatment of repeated guarantee calls:

According to MGDD 2014, VII.4.2.1.3, Paragraph 18, when there are repeated calls in three consecutive years then the State assumes the debt of the relative corporation.

Recording of assumption of the outstanding amount of debt:

There are specific corporations for which in the past the State has assumed their debt (for statistical reasons) after three years of consecutive calls, but no such case exists in recent years (2013 and 2014). The decision for the debt assumption after three consecutive calls is made by the statisticians.

Cases of regular call for payments of interest by GG on behalf of debtor:

When there is no debt assumption regarding the entity/corporation all the amount of the call is recorded as D.99 expenditure for the State.

7.1.1.3. Treatment of repayments related to guarantees called

Recording in public accounts

Recording of repayments by the original debtor/third party in public accounts:
The debtors are recording a decrease in their liabilities.

Recording in national accounts

Recording of repayments by the original debtor/third party are in national accounts.
There has been no such case in Greece.

7.1.1.4. Treatment of write-offs by government in public accounts of government assets that arose from calls, if any

Recording in national accounts:

Since the public accounts are on cash basis, there is no accounting entry for claims write-off.

7.1.1.5. Data sources

Availability of individual data on stocks of guarantees and related flows (calls by year and by beneficiary):

There are individual data on stocks of guarantees and related flows available by entity. For ETEAN guarantees we have data only in aggregated level.

Recording of related flows in the WB, or in extra budgetary accounts (EBA):

Since 2011 the guarantee cash calls are included in the WB. For S1311.2 (ETEAN) accounts are collected on accrual basis.

Information at state and local level.

S.1311.1: The amounts reported in WB are on an aggregated level. ELSTAT cross checks figures reported in the state budget codes with the analytical information that receives from the relative GAO division.

7.1.2 Guarantees on assets

Please complete the section on guarantees on assets via answering the questions form the section 7.1. on guarantees on borrowing.

All the guarantees granted are on borrowing, except the export insurance entity that guarantees trade credits (assets) of exporters.

7.1.2.1. New guarantees provided

Recording in public accounts

Recording in national accounts

7.1.2.2. Treatment of guarantees called

Recording in public accounts

Recording in national accounts

7.1.2.3. Treatment of repayments related to guarantees called

Recording in public accounts

Recording in national accounts

7.1.2.4. Treatment of write-offs

7.1.2.5. Data sources

7.1.3 Standardized Guarantees

Existing schemes of standardised guarantees:

S1311.2: There's one Program of ETEAN (Hellenic Fund for Entrepreneurship & Development) called "Guarantee and interest subsidy on loans to small enterprises" which according to expert's guidance and view (Report on June 2014 Visit to ELSTAT and latest ones) for the guarantees part qualifies for a scheme that provides non-market standardized guarantees. The Program ran from 2009 to 2012. It provided loan guarantees and 200 mio € to small enterprises in the form of subsidized interest of these loans. It was fully financed from PIP and implemented in two phases. The main characteristics of the 1st phase were: guarantee up to 80% of 3-year-long duration loan, interest payment as a subsidy and 1% guarantee fee,

Specific government transactions – 7.1 Guarantees, debt assumptions

while in the second phase the guarantee fee was set at 0,25%. Two other Programs appeared to qualify for standardized guarantee schemes: a) ENALIO which was never initiated (cancelled in 2016), but its reserves were recorded as F2 and F8L, b) TEPICH guarantees, which retains as capital part of the capital of TEPICH (Program that provides loans for Entrepreneurship). No cash calls have yet occurred for this program. It only provides new guarantees. Since its capital is part of the Loan program TEPICH, which is recorded in the accounts anyway, no extra recording is made until cash calls start.

Data sources for stocks and transactions (guarantee calls, repayments) relating to the standardised guarantees:

S1311.2: Data sources are from published financial statements of ETEAN. The amount of D.99u [D.99u=stock of provisions current year - stock of provisions previous year + cash calls – recoveries] is always recorded in the 4th quarter of each year as agreed with Eurostat.

Basis of estimation of the provisions on calls (F.66) are estimated:

S1311.2:F66= cash fee – accrued fee + D99u – cash calls + recoveries.

Stocks of provisions are available from the published financial statements of ETEAN.

Note that the provision amounts are actually total provisions for all guarantees and not only for the standardized guarantees scheme.

7.2 Claims, debt cancellations and debt write-offs

Providing loan capital is generally a financial transaction not impacting the net borrowing/net lending (B.9). Government, as a lender, is expecting that the debtor will be in a position to repay the loans, according to a schedule agreed at inception. However, if the loan is non-recoverable, the recording of government expenditure might be considered. The related accounting rules are set up in ESA2010 and further clarified in the Chapter III.2 on Capital injections and Chapter VII.2 on Debt assumption and cancellation of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt.

ELSTAT is not informed of any debt cancellations in the recent years.

7.2.1 New lending

Kind of loans are granted by government:

S1311.1: Budgetary Central Government generally does not grant loans.

S1311.2: CDLF is a holder of other subsectors' debt. In regard the commercial activities however, the entity is no longer allowed to proceed in new lending.

Availability of direct data on transactions on new lending and on the related repayments, or net transactions derived from the stocks:

S1311.2: CDLF provides stocks, thus the flows are derived from those amounts.

Data (details) availability for statisticians:

S1311.2: CDLF provides stocks AF.4a.

7.2.2 Debt cancellations

7.2.3 Repayments of claims

Recording of repayments of claims in ESA2010 accounts - general case:

S1311.1: No claims are recorded in the State

7.2.4 Debt write-offs

Recording in national accounts debt write-offs (loan or F.8) which are booked in public accounts:

S1311.1 : No claims are recorded in the State.

Recording debt write-offs in national accounts (via other changes in volume account), which have not followed public accounts recordings:

S1313: On the expenditure side there are special codes. The amount is not significant for the current year and is treated as capital transfer.

7.2.5 Sale of claims

Cases of sales of bad loans AF.4 (including foreign claims):
ELSTAT is not aware of such cases

7.3 Capital injections in public corporations

Government capital injections are transactions which occur when governments provide assets (in cash or in kind) to public corporations (or assume liabilities), in their capacity of owner / shareholder, with an aim to capitalize or recapitalize them. The accounting rules are set out in ESA2010 paragraphs 20.197-20.203 and clarified in the Chapter III.2 on Capital injections of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt. These chapters devote considerable space to set the operational rules for the recording of capital injections in national accounts either as transactions in equity (financial transaction = financing = “below-the-line”), or as capital transfers (non-financial transaction = expenditure = “above-the-line”).

It is recalled that the MGDD also indicates that payments by government to public units, structured in the legal form of a loan or a bond, might be considered in specific circumstances as capital injections, and to be classified in certain cases as a non-financial transaction (predominantly capital transfer D.9); cf. MGDD III.2.3.2.2.

Knowledge that there is a capital injection (either in cash or in kind):

S1311.1: Until now all capital injections have the legal form of share capital increase. Information on acquisition of shares is derived from the general secretariat of public property in the Ministry of Finance.

Knowledge about capital injections in kind (both in non-financial or financial assets):

S1311.1: We have no knowledge about capital injections in kind.

Application of the capital injection test (both to the ones in kind or the ones in cash):

S1311.1: The amounts for capital injections are not included in the WB. Every capital injection is examined by ELSTAT on a quarterly basis. Usually the government capital injections are transactions given to specific public corporations (to the same corporations).

Control of capital injections at the local/state government level:

ELSTAT is not aware of such cases.

Recording capital injections into quasi-corporations?

There are no such cases in Greece.

7.4 Dividends

The accounting rules are set out in ESA2010 paragraphs 20.205-20.207. It is recalled, that the ESA2010 Manual on Government Deficit and Debt chapter III.5 indicates that large and exceptional payments out of reserves which significantly reduce the own funds of the corporation should be treated as superdividends, i.e. transaction in shares and other equity (a capital withdrawal). It also sets out that the resource available for distribution by a unit (a corporation) is the *distributable income* of the unit, as defined in the ESA2010, paragraph 4.55.

Total distributions could therefore comprise one part recorded as distributed income of corporations, D.42, and another recorded as transactions in equity, F.5. The former data is reported to Eurostat in ESA2010 table 2 and table 8 within “other property income” category, and the latter is included within transactions in equity in financial accounts. Within the latter, for the benefit of analysis, one should also distinguish between amounts received from the National Central Bank, and amounts received from other public corporations.

Data source on dividends received by the government (central/state/local):

S1311.1: Dividends received by Government are included in the WB of the State.

S1314: Data source is the on-line survey. There are dividends from listed large Greek SAs.

Application of the superdividend test:

- a. who does it, ELSTAT apply superdividend test for all dividends
- b. when, during EDP notification
- c. from what data sources do you have data, it is applied almost in all cases
the data are derived from the balance sheet of the respective corporations
- d. do you apply it for only big amounts or all cases, all cases
- e. What kind of profit do you use, Income before tax.

Interim dividends:

S1311.1: Corporations pay part of the profits to the shareholders in the following year.

Recording of interim dividends recorded:

No interim dividends are recorded.

Testing of dividends on state/local government level?

S1311.1: Apply super-dividend tests from the data of the balance sheets of the respective corporations.

7.5 Privatization

The accounting rules are set out in ESA2010 paragraphs 20.210-20.213. The proceeds collected by government when disposing of shares in public corporations are often called privatization proceeds. The counterpart entity (i.e. the acquirer of shares) is the private sector. Privatization can be indirect when the proceeds are forwarded to government after the sale of a subsidiary. The MGDD chapter V.2 indicates that such indirect privatization proceeds are not government revenue. MGDD chapters V.3 and chapters V.4, respectively, provide the guidance on the treatment of privatisation proceeds from public corporations and restitution and use of vouchers for privatisation.

Specifically, chapter V.3.1 of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt mentions that in some EU Member States, holding companies have been set-up by the government to restructure the public sector with the aim of making the enterprises more competitive and profitable and, in the long run, disengaging the government. Often their main activity is to organise the privatisation efficiently and transfer the proceeds of the sale of shares to other public corporations (owned by the holding company or not), through grants, loans or capital injections.

The main issue is: what is the relevant sector classification of this sort of unit managing privatisation and possibly making grants to other enterprises? Should this activity been considered as taking place on behalf of the government?

Case of a separate institutional unit/ extra-budgetary fund involved in privatization:

S1311.1: The Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund (HRADF_TAIPED) was established on 1st July 2011 (L. 3986/2011), under the medium-term fiscal strategy and has a 6-year life. According to Article 1 of the Law, the Fund is acting on behalf of the public interest and its sole mission is the exploitation of the real estate of the Greek State. The Fund is not under the provisions of the State and is governed by private law.

Name in English and in Greek:

S1311.1: The Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund (HRADF) – Ταμείο Αξιοποίησης Ιδιωτικής Περιουσίας του Δημοσίου (ΤΑΙΠΕΔ).

Unit classification:

S1311.1: TAIPED is classified within General Government in the State sub-sector (S.1311.2).

Recording of privatization income through the working balance:

S1311.1: All the privatization income goes through the State Budget.

Neutralization on B.9 in EDP table 2A:

S1311.1: There are separate entries regarding the nature of the revenue and the “hypothesis” of the General Accounting Office for the inclusion or not of the specific revenue in the published WB. Taking into account the published WB and the information received from TAIPED there are several entries in table 2A.1:

B12. Sale of asset (not in Greek territory)

B.13 Financial Revenues from privatizations included in the WB

F10. Receivables from privatisation revenues (Sale of assets)

Separation of privatization and sale of shares at state/local government level.

Specific government transactions – Privatisation

S1311.1: All the transactions regarding the proceeds from privatization are recorded in a separate KAE code and a full analysis of each transaction is provided both from TAIPED and GAO.

Recording transactions in F.5 due to privatisation on an accrual basis (when the cash is paid in tranches).

S1311.1: There are no such cases.

7.6 Public Private Partnerships

The term “Public-Private Partnerships” (PPPs) is widely used for many different types of long-term contracts between government and corporations for the provision of public infrastructure. In these partnerships, government agrees to buy services from a non-government unit over a long period of time, resulting from the use of specific “dedicated assets”, such that the non-government unit builds a specifically designed asset to supply the service. The accounting rules are set out in ESA2010 paragraphs 20.276-20.282 and clarified in the Chapter VI.4 of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt.

The key statistical issue is the classification of the assets involved in the PPP contract – either as government assets (thereby immediately influencing government deficit and debt) or as the partner’s assets (spreading the impact on government deficit over the duration of the contract). This is an issue similar to the one of distinguishing between operating leases and finance leases, which is explained in Chapter 15 of ESA2010.

As a result of the methodological approach followed, in national accounts the assets involved in a PPP can be considered as non-government assets only if there is strong evidence that the partner is bearing most of the risk attached to the asset of the specific partnership. In this context, it was agreed among European statistical experts that, for the interpretation of risk assessment, guidance should focus on three main categories of risk: “construction risk” (covering events like late delivery, respect of specifications and additional costs), “availability risk” (covering volume and quality of output) and “demand risk” (covering variability of demand).

PPP assets are classified in the partner's balance sheet if both of the following conditions are met: the partner bears the construction risks and the partner bears at least one of either availability or demand risk, as designed in the contract.

If the conditions are not met, or *if government assumes the risks through another mechanism*, (e.g. guarantees, government financing) then the assets are to be recorded in the government's balance sheet. The treatment is in this case similar to the treatment of a financial lease in national accounts requiring the recording of government capital expenditure and borrowing. In borderline cases it is appropriate to consider other criteria, notably what happens to the asset at the end of the PPP contract.

<i>PPPs in Greece:</i>			
S.1311.1: In 2014 Greece made a significant reappearance in the field of PPPs since 2009 with the signing of several contracts. The following table illustrates the PPPs (according to EDP Annex 3, Table 11 – EDP October 2016 & EDP April 2017).			
PPPs PROJECTS			
No.	Project title	Contract Duration	Sign of contract
1	Design, financing, construction and facility management of 7 fire stations	25 years (23 years operation, 2 years construction)	Apr-09
2	Design, financing, construction and facility management of 14 school buildings in the region of Attica	27 years (25 years operation, 2 years construction)	Apr-14

Specific government transactions – 7.6 Public Private Partnerships

3	Design, financing, construction and facility management of 10 school buildings in the region of Attica	27 years (25 years operation, 2 years construction)	May-14
4	Attica Urban Transportation-Telematics System	12 years (10.5 years operation, 18 months construction)	June-14
5	Implementation of an Integrated Automatic Fare Collection System in the Athens urban transportation	12 years (10 years, 2 years construction)	Dec-14
6	Design, financing, construction, maintenance and operation of the facilities for the integrated waste management system in the Region of Western Macedonia	27 years (25 years, 2 years construction)	June-15
7	Digital recordings	5,5 years (5 years, 0,5 year construction)	Dec-15

Distinguishing PPPs from concessions or operative lease:

S.1311.1: ELSTAT distinguishes PPP from the analytical terms described in the contract.

Specific unit established to deal with PPPs:

S.1311.1: Under Law 3389/2005, a Special Secretariat for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP Unit) has been established in the Ministry of Finance, having the responsibility to identify projects that can be delivered via PPP schemes.

PPPs – central, state, local:

See answer above.

NSI information for new PPP projects:

S.1311.1: In every EDP notification ELSTAT requests from the Special Secretariat for Public-Private Partnerships the new PPPs projects and the relevant contacts.

Assessing the risks associated and who bears the risks:

ELSTAT

Access of NSI to contracts and assessment of risks:

ELSTAT gets the contracts and assesses the risks.

Specific government transactions – 7.6 Public Private Partnerships

Provision of government guarantees for the private partner:

S1311.1: It is stated in the contract or in the bond loan subscription that there is not a government debt guarantee.

Kind of other government financing is involved:

S1311.1: Not aware. If other government financing is involved it would be stated in the contract.

7.7 Financial derivatives

This part describes the use of financial derivatives and the recording of derivative related flows in EDP tables and national accounts.

Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union does not distinguish between the ESA and EDP definition of interest. The Regulation No 549/2013 paragraph 4.47 reads: *Payment resulting from any kind of swap arrangement is recorded as a transaction in financial derivatives in the financial account, and not as interest recorded as property income. Transactions under forward rate agreements are recorded as transactions in financial derivatives in the financial account, and not recorded as property income.*

ESA2010 paragraph 20.133 specifies the treatment of so called of market swaps: *“Lump sums exchanged at inception on off-market swaps are classified as loans (AF.4) when the lump sum is received by government. Off-market swaps are partitioned in the balance sheet into a loan component and a regular, 'at-the-money' swap component.”*

7.7.1 Types of derivatives used

Derivatives used by general government:

S.1311.1: Only Currency Swaps and Interest Rate Swaps.

Derivatives used at the level of "other central government bodies", in state/local government, social security funds:

S.1311.2: There are warrants issued in 2013 by the HFSF in connection to the shares held by the HFSF in the three systemic banks following their recapitalization. However, following the Bank holiday and capital controls, ATHEX remained closed as of 30.06.2015. Hence as of mid-2015 (according to the financial statements of HFSF), warrants valuation has changed significantly, under consideration that they were not traded in an active market. By 2016 the stocks recorded concern minor amounts.

Since Grifon was included in the General Government register, some small figures related to swaps are also recorded.

7.7.2 Data sources

Data sources used:

S.1311.1: Data source is Ministry of Finance. NSI receives accrual data. Cash data are recorded on the WB, accrual data are calculated for EDP purposes. Derivates are reported on Liability side.

Data sources for derivatives used in "other central government bodies", in state/local government, social security funds:

S.1311.2: Data sources for HFSF warrants are the survey questionnaire as filled by HFSF together with an extra table that has been asked from the Fund to deliver on a quarterly basis. For crosschecking purposes the Daily Official List published by HELEX (Hellenic Exchanges – Athens Stock Exchange S.A.) is downloaded to obtain the underlying share's sale price. The corresponding flow of warrants is recorded as F.7L in EDP Table 3B.

7.7.3 Recording

Occurrences of off-market swaps (IRS, currency, other) over the period 2000-till now:

S.1311.1: There have been 2 cases of off-market swaps in the past. There was an adjustment in EDP data following Eurostat instructions. Finally, from 2011 onwards, the same adjustment was recorded in the primary data (WB), so there is not any adjustment in EDP tables. These amounts are incorporated in the debt figures.

Payments resulting from any kind of swap arrangement or forward rate agreements:

The working balance includes cash flows resulting from interest on swaps and lump sums paid/received from swap cancellations. The relevant neutralisation adjustments are made under line "of which: net settlements under swap contracts (+/-) ".

Threshold for application for swap operations:

S1311.1 There is not any threshold.

7.8 Payments for the use of roads

The main issue is whether payments for road, both in the case of tolls and vignettes, should be considered as sale of services or as a tax, when the infrastructures are owned by public units. The issue is important also because the classification of payments made for the usage of roads, either as sales or taxes, influences the assessment of the 50% criterion, which is fundamental for the purpose of assessing whether a given institutional unit (in some cases, a government-controlled entity receiving the payment of the toll or vignette) is a market or a non-market producer.

Payments for the use of roads will generally be classified as a sale of a service in the case of tolls. They will also be classified as a sale of a service in the case of vignettes whenever users have sufficient choice both in terms of selecting specific roads and of choosing a determined length of time for the vignette.

Tolls or vignettes in Greece:

Tolls.

A recent development, relating to the roads under the responsibility of EGNATIA ODOS SA, is the introduction of a new proportionate system for toll charges, based on a Ministerial Decision, so as to have drivers pay in respect to the distance covered. Therein, it is referred that after the aforementioned concession is signed, as of Jan. 1st, 2017, the Greek State will prosecute the users that illegally do not pay, and the corresponding amount shall be reimbursed to the concessionaire.

Case of vignettes:

Not applicable

Classification of income from the vignettes (tax, revenue):

Not applicable

Institutional unit collecting toll/vignette revenues and classification in national accounts:

Egnatia Odos SA is classified in S.1311.2. Until 2013 there was also TEO SA within the same subsector, but it was abolished with L. 4250/2014 (art. 6 of Chapter B). By means of the same law, TEO's responsibilities were transferred to Egnatia Odos.

There are also other private companies along the country, not part of S.13:

-AttikiOdos: AttikesDiadromes SA

-Rio-Antirio Bridge: GEFYRA SA

Moreover the following private companies along the country are not part of S.13, but the assets have been reclassified in S.13 (on-balance) from EDP April 2016. The reclassification of the concessions took place from year 2013 and onwards [The treatment is similar to the procedure illustrated in paper (Part C, item 5) presented in EDP WG of June 2016]:

-Athens – Patra National Road: Olympia Odos SA

-Athens – Thessaloniki Nat. Road: NeaOdos SA, KentrikiOdos SA, AegeanFreeway SA

-Korinthos – Kalamata National Road: Moreas SA

7.9 Emission permits

There are two main trading systems, where European Union Member States can participate:

The Kyoto Protocol is a 1997 international treaty which came into force in 2005. In the treaty, most developed nations agreed to legally binding targets for their emissions of the six major greenhouse gases.[33] Emission quotas (known as "Assigned amounts", AAUs) were agreed by each participating 'Annex 1' country,

The European Union Emission Trading Scheme (or EU ETS) is the largest multi-national, greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme in the world. It is one of the EU's central policy instruments to meet their cap set in the Kyoto Protocol. The so-called EU emission Allowance (EUA) is traded.

The ESA2010 MGDD part VI, chapter VI.5 is dealing with the statistical recording of the emission trading allowances.

Emission permits (either AAU or EUA) sold by government:

S1311.1: According to Article 10 of Directive 2003/87, which refers to the method of allocation for emission allowances, it is stated that during the period 2008-2012 Member States allocate at least 90% of the allowances free of charge (and therefore the rate of sale rights by auction or otherwise, cannot exceed 10% of total allowances).

The auction rate of the total allowances for 2008-2012 does not provide a method of distribution and almost total allowances will be allocated free of charge. In 2011 and 2012 there were sold / auctioned only some excess Warehouse emissions. The auction of these emission allowances was performed in Athens Stock Exchange and LAGIE received the revenues of this transaction.

Also according to Commission decision of 27 April 2011 (2011/278/EU) allocation plans for the 2013-2020 phase of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) have been approved for Greece. This Decision lays down transitional Union-wide rules for the harmonised free allocation of emission allowances under Directive 2003/87/EC from 2013 onwards.

From 2014 onwards LAGIE is the auctioneer of the State regarding the emission allowances.

Recording in national accounts and EDP tables these occurrences of sale of emissions:

S1311.1: The methodology for EU emission trading scheme has been modified to follow MGDD as close as possible. The State records a D.29 revenue, and a flow of the liabilities in F.8.

7.10 Sale and leaseback operations

Government sells an asset and immediately leases it back from the purchaser. The issue is whether the sale is to be considered as a "true sale" (transaction in GFCF improving B.9) or the transaction is to be treated differently and an asset should remain on government's balance sheet.

MGDD part VI, chapter VI.2 is dealing with sale and lease back operations

Occurrences of sale and lease back operations over the period 2000-till now:

S1311.1: The Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund (HRADF) has entered into contracts related to the sale and leaseback of 28 properties held by Hellenic Republic. The buildings were divided in two portfolios A and B (14 buildings in each portfolio). The contracts were signed in the second quarter of 2014.

Procedures in place for NSI to be informed on the new operations undertaken by government:

S1311.1: If a lease is associated with privatisation process there is available information (access to the contract) through the privatisation body HRADF (which is classified in General Government). There is close communication and co-operation with HRADF. It is noted that the significant cases is expected to be performed through HRADF.

Contracts for these operations and availability to the NSI:

S1311.1: Contracts are available to ELSTAT in order to prepare the statistical analysis of these contracts.

7.11 Securitisation

Securitisation is when a government unit transfers the ownership rights over financial or nonfinancial assets, or the right to receive specific future cash flows, to a special-purpose vehicle (SPV) which in exchange pays the government unit by way of financing itself by issuing, on its own account, asset backed bonds.

The classification of the proceeds received by government as disposal of an asset may lead to an impact on the government deficit, when the asset is a nonfinancial asset or if it is determined that a revenue should accrue. All securitisation of fiscal claims should be treated as borrowing, as well as all securitisation with a deferred purchase price clause and all securitisation with a clause in the contract referring to the possibility of substitution of assets. Also if the government compensates the SPV ex-post, although this was not required according to the contract, the operation should be reclassified as government borrowing.

ESA2010 paragraphs 20.260-20.271 establish securitisation operations accounting rules. The MGDD part V, chapter V.5 and the Eurostat decision of 25 June 2007, "[Securitisation operations undertaken by general government](#)" are dealing with securitisation operations.

Occurrences of securitisation operations over the period 2000-till now:

S1311.1: There were four (old) well-known larger securitisation vehicles where operations were undertaken by the Greek State:

- Hellenic Securitisation SA in year 2000 (securitised an amount of “dividend” revenue over 2000-9 from the Consignment Deposit and Loans Fund).
- Ariadne SA in year 2000 (securitised OPAP state lottery future receipts).
- Aeolos SA in year 2001 (air-traffic future revenues).
- Atlas Securitisation SA in year 2001 (securitised future receipts from European Commission (EC) under the third Community Support Framework EC-Greek development plan).

S1311.2: Grifon plc. is an entity established in UK for the purpose of issuing loan notes and other loans in order to acquire a residential mortgage portfolio from CDLF. Grifon was classified in CG as soon as CDLF was decided to be considered part of S1311.2 register.

In addition there were five lesser-known vehicles that did similar operations in 1999-2001. These were:

- Hellenic Exchangeable Finance S.C.A.
- Hellenic Finance S.C.A.
- Hellenic Finance (No. 2) S.C.A.
- Hellenic Finance (No. 3) S.C.A.
- Aegean Finance

The impact of the above transactions has been incorporated in deficit and debt figures.

Procedures in place for NSI to be informed on the new operations undertaken by government:

S1311.1: There is close co-operation between ELSTAT and PDMA/GAO.

Information availability at Local/State government level:

There are not such cases in Local government level

Contracts for these operations and availability to the NSI.

The contracts are not available but all the necessary information was provided by PDMA

7.12 UMTS licenses

The sale of UMTS licenses is to be recorded as the sale of a non-financial asset (the license) at the time the license is allocated. Thus, sale proceeds have a positive effect on B.9 in the year when the license is allocated. The actual payment of cash payment does not influence the recording of this transaction.

In some special cases, the sale of UMTS could be seen as a rent for the use of a non-financial asset, recorded over the life time of the license. In this case, the impact on government B.9 is spread over the duration of the license.

The ESA2010 MGDD part VI, chapter VI.1 and Eurostat decision of 14 July 2000 on the allocation of mobile phone licences (UMTS) are dealing with the sale of UMTS licenses.

Sale of UMTS licenses over the period 2000-till now:

S1311.1: The interpretation of many permissions/rights/licences in MGDD has been revised in ESA10. An example is mobile phone licences.

Historical information on spectrum licences had been received from Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission (EETT), which was responsible for most of this activity. For more recent years, TAIPED information on licences and other rights was reviewed.

A spreadsheet was produced with the transaction values and lease periods, calculating D.45 (rent) accrual, F.2 cash receipts and F.89/AF.89 accounts payable. For simplicity, no discounting was applied to separate into rent and interest.

In addition to the information provided from EETT, 2G licences were issued in 1992 and 1995.

As far as the recent years is concerned, in the fourth quarter of 2011 EETT has conducted and completed the spectrum auction process for mobile communication services in the 900MHz and 1800MHz bands.

Also in 2014 EETT has conducted and completed the spectrum auction process for mobile communication services in the 800 and 2600 MHz bands.

7.13 Transactions with the Central Bank

The management of asset portfolios and interventions in foreign exchange markets for monetary policy purposes, may generate capital gains for central banks which are liable to be distributed to general government. The amounts involved may sometimes be very large. Capital gains are not income in national accounts and therefore payments to government financed out of capital gains cannot be recorded as property income but have to be recorded as financial transactions.

It also proposes to apply the rules on capital injections when government makes a payment to the Central Bank. Such payments by government may be made to cover losses made by the Central Bank. Capital losses may occur due to foreign exchange holding losses. Operational losses may occur due to the fact that interest and other operational income do not cover operational costs made by the central bank. Capital losses can not be recorded as equity injection, therefore capital gains and losses are somehow not treated symmetrically. This asymmetrical treatment is nevertheless justified for the purpose of appropriately measuring government deficit.

Transactions between general government and the Central Banks and their treatment in national accounts:

S1311.1: Almost all the deposits of the State are held in BoG (EDP table 3B, currency and deposits). In the past the Greek State has borrowed from BoG (financial transaction, in EDP table 3B).

BoG is responsible for the coinage; the respective amount increases the debt.

There is an equity-holding based dividend from the Bank of Greece, which is small. The percentage shareholding by central government in the Bank of Greece is small.

Also, according to Article 71 of the statute of Bank of Greece an amount is transferred every year to government by BoG based on net profits. This has been classified as tax on profit (D.51).

Also the State receives from BoG since 2013 revenues related to ANFA and SMPs.

7.14 Lump sum pension payments

ESA2010 paragraphs 20.273-20.275 define the accounting rules for recording of the lump sum pension payments. The related accounting rules are further described in the ESA2010 MGDD and debt Part III.6 Impact on government accounts of transfer of pension obligations.

Occurrences of lump sum pension payments:

S1314: No, there were no such cases.

7.15 Pension schemes

Definition of pensions

S1311.1, S1314. Definition of Pension Schemes:

The following codes are applicable to classification of coverage of pension schemes:

1) disability pensions (disability)

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- 2) early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work (disability)
- 3) old age pensions (old age)
- 4) anticipated old age pension (old age)
- 5) partial pensions (old age)
- 6) survivors' pensions (survivors)
- 7) early retirement benefits for labour market reasons (unemployment)

All categories 1-7 are included in the pensions' interpretation at the national level in Greece. Early retirement due to disability (not unemployment) is included.

Classification of pension schemes

S1311.1: Until 31/12/2016 the State paid the primary pension for all the civil servants. It is noted that this is a non-autonomous unfunded scheme; a typical Pay-As-You-Go (PAYG) system

S1314: The following table lists pension schemes of certain big SSF in Greece. The key to the "Coverage" numbers can be found in previous section, and the key for "Scheme" can be found below the table.

#	Scheme name	Coverage	Scheme
1	IKA	1-7	A
2	OGA	1-7	A
3	OAEI	1-7	A
4	NAT	1-7	A
5	ETEA	3	A

The key codes for "Scheme" above are as follows:

- A. social security schemes;
- B. private funded schemes administered by insurance companies or autonomous pension funds;
- C. private funded schemes operated by employers, which maintain special reserves (segregated from other reserves);
- D. private unfunded schemes operated by employers (without special reserves);
- E. social assistance;
- F. other insurance

Classification of social insurance pension schemes

S1314: There is also no social security pension scheme, which covers the entire community. Auxiliary pension funds also exist.

No schemes (in connection with the following three aspects: participants, population covered and encouragement/obligation to participate by government or employer) are included under sub-category B.

Definition of social security schemes

S1314: There are no pension schemes in Greece classified as "social security schemes"(category A above) in which the participation is voluntary.

There are no social insurance pension schemes (i.e. excluding social assistance schemes - category E), which are not classified as "social security schemes" (category A above), which are regularly financed (current transfers) by government units.

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There is no social insurance pension scheme (i.e. excluding social assistance schemes - category E) in Greece, organised by government units in their role as public authority (excluding the case of schemes organised by government as an employer), which cannot be classified as a social security scheme, because it does not fulfil one (or two) of the three conditions "imposed", controlled" and "financed".

Classification of institutional units supporting pension schemes; borderline cases
Not aware of such cases.