# REPORT BY EUROSTAT ON THE REVISION OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT DEFICIT AND DEBT FIGURES

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#### 1. Accounting rules

According to Council Regulation (EC) N°3605/93<sup>29</sup>, the "government debt is constituted by the liabilities of general government in the following categories: currency and deposits (AF.2); securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives (AF.33) and loans (AF.4)". ESA95 defines each one of these categories. As far as the category "securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives" is concerned, ESA95 specifies in paragraph 5.62(l) that "sub-position AF.332 [a sub category of AF.33] includes: (...) debentures and loan stock convertible into shares, whether shares of the issuing corporations or shares of another corporation, so long as they have not yet been converted". Moreover, according to ESA95 paragraphs 4.42 and 4.43(b), interest in relation to all financial liabilities, notably all components of category AF.33, should be recorded as government expenditure.

## 2. Accounting difficulties in Greece and contacts between Eurostat and Greece in relation to convertible bonds

Eurostat noticed in 2002 that the government debt reported by Greece did not include convertible bonds, which had been issued since 1998. Moreover, the respective interest was not being imputed into the government deficit. The amounts initially small (0.5 bio  $\in$  or 0,47% of GDP in 1998) had progressively risen to 2,3 bio  $\in$  (1,76% of GDP) by the end of 2001. As a reaction, Eurostat added the following note to its press release of 21 March 2002: "Eurostat is at present not in a position to certify the figures included in the notification of Greece, due, among other reasons, to the lack of information on share convertible bonds. Eurostat intends to settle all outstanding issues in time for the 31 August 2002 notification. As share convertible bonds and privatisation certificates issued by the Greek State have not been included in the government debt figures, the notified figures of general government consolidated gross debt are to be considered as provisional and likely to be increased".

Moreover, Eurostat asked more detailed information and explanations to the Greek authorities<sup>30</sup>. Eurostat recalled the methodological rules included in ESA 95 for the classification of share convertible bonds. Finally, after having received the information requested, on 13 May 2002, Eurostat wrote again to the NSSG and requested share convertible bonds had to be included in the reported government debt.

Share-convertible bonds were finally included into government debt in September 2002 with a retroactive correction since 1998. The interest paid by government was considered as government expenditure. As a consequence, the deficit of government increased by 46 mio € in 2000 and 82 mio € in 2001. However, deficit figures before the year 2000 were not corrected at that time.

letter of Mr Franchet to Mr Karavitis on 27 March 2002

Official Journal L 332, 31/12/1993. Council regulation 3605/93 on the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community

The issue was discussed in the 12 and 13 October 2004 EDP mission. According to information provided by Greece on 18 October 2004, the respective interest to be imputed into the government deficit amounts to 12 mio € in 1998 and to 38 mio € in 1999.

#### 3. Conclusions for share convertible bonds

The accounting rules on the accounting of share-convertible bonds and of their respective interest are clear and have been unchanged since long. Eurostat publicly noted that the reported deficit and debt figures were not complying with the accounting rules as soon as the issue emerged and requested Greece to correct the reported accounts. Eurostat believe that share-convertible bonds have been correctly recorded in the accounts.