BRIEFING

Macro-Financial Assistance to EU Member States

State of Play – March 2019

This document provides regularly updated information on EU Member States which receive or received financial assistance from the ESM, the EFSF, the EFSM, the EU balance of payments assistance facility, other Member States and/or the IMF. Against the background that since August 2018 all financial assistance programmes to EU Member States have been concluded, the document focuses now on the implementation of the enhanced surveillance framework for Greece and post-programme reviews for Ireland, Portugal, Romania and Spain undertaken by the European Commission (EC) in liaison with the ECB (Post-Programme Surveillance, PPS), the IMF (Post-Programme Monitoring, PPM and Article IV assessments) and the ESM (Early Warning System, EWS).

Greece (enhanced surveillance/PPS since 21 August 2018, in accordance with Article 2(1) of Regulation 472/2013): On 11 July 2018, the EC decided that Greece shall be subject to enhanced surveillance for a period of six months, commencing on 21 August 2018. On 20 February 2019, enhanced surveillance was prolonged for further six months by EC Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/338. In accordance with these decisions and with Art. 2(1) Regulation 472/2013, Greece is expected to continue and complete key reforms in line with the policy commitments monitored under enhanced surveillance. The EC intends to closely collaborate with the ESM, in the context of its EWS, in implementing the enhanced surveillance as part of post-programme surveillance of the macro-economic adjustment programme to Greece.

Second enhanced surveillance report: The mission (staff from the EC, in liaison with staff from the ECB, ESM and IMF) visited Athens from 21 to 25 January 2019. The enhanced surveillance report reflecting the detailed findings and conclusions was published on 27 February 2019. The report concludes that while Greece has made considerable progress implementing its specific reform commitments due by end-2018, the pace in some areas has been slow and has led to delays in related key reforms. During the mission, particular attention was paid to assessing the implementation of the 16 specific reform commitments for end-2018 annexed to the Eurogroup statement of June 2018 as well as the general commitment to continue and complete the key reforms launched under the programme; progress in these areas will serve as a basis for the Eurogroup to agree on the transfer to Greece of the interest accumulated by the Euro-system on Greek government bonds (so-called “SMP-ANFA income equivalent amounts”) and the cancellation of the step-up interest margin on certain EFSF loans; the second enhanced surveillance report states that the

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE SUPPORT UNIT (EGOV)
Authors: J. Angerer, and C. Dias
Directorate-General for Internal Policies
PE 497.721 - 20 March 2019

EN

policy-contingent debt measures for possible release at this stage amount to some € 970 million. However, the Eurogroup of 11 March 2019 concluded that the policy conditionality for the debt measures has so far not been met: *"there are still a couple of points where details need to be fleshed out. The main outstanding issue is a potential new scheme for the protection of primary residences."* A decision on implementation of the debt measures has now been postponed to the Eurogroup meeting of 5 April 2019, following an assessment of Greece's progress on reforms at the Euro Working Group meeting foreseen for 25 March 2019. In its first PPM papers (press release; staff report and statement by the Executive Director for Greece; all published on 12 March 2019), the IMF also weighed in on this point. It stated that the government should press ahead with efforts to strengthen further the NPL reduction legal toolkit and avoid measures that could further erode an already weak payment culture, which is for them one of the main risks. "*This includes revisiting (and scaling back) the design of primary residence protection and reducing the backlog of household insolvency court cases*".

According to the second enhanced surveillance report, the EC **Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)** of Greece has undergone a technical update since the previous update of November 2018, while leaving its assessment of the sustainability of Greece's debt broadly unchanged: "*Assuming full implementation of all medium-term measures politically agreed in June 2018, the baseline scenario shows the debt remaining on a downward path until 2033, when the deferred interest are to be capitalised and included in the debt (EDP definition), which results in a hike of public debt. After 2033, debt declines further but remains above 100% of GDP until 2050. Greece's gross financing needs (GFN) will hover around 10% of GDP until 2032. Later, GFN starts to increase slowly, but is projected to remain around 18% of GDP at the end of the forecast horizon. In the adverse scenario debt remains on a downward path until the end of the deferral period, but then starts to increase and becomes explosive from 2037 onwards. Under that scenario, GFN reaches 20% in the late 2030's and then remains constantly above it."* The Eurogroup statement of 22 June 2018 included that "*based on a debt sustainability analysis to be provided by the European institutions, the Eurogroup will review at the end of the EFSF grace period in 2032, whether additional debt measures are needed to ensure the respect of the agreed GFN targets, provided that the EU fiscal framework is respected, and take the appropriate actions, if needed."*

The IMF has also included a DSA in its PPM report of March 2019. The staff concludes that the medium-term debt and GFN trends appear manageable, given that the public debt is expected to trend down over 2019–28 and GFN are projected to be relatively low, at about 8 percent on average during this period, under staff's baseline scenario. In addition, a large cash buffer provides comfort amid an uncertain external environment. However, according to the IMF, the materialization of risks from weaker growth, lower fiscal primary balances and/or contingent liabilities could raise debt ratios and the GFN in the medium term and jeopardize Greece's capacity to service all of its public sector debt.

Conclusion of the third programme: The third economic adjustment programme for Greece (19 August 2015- 20 August 2018) contained four reviews, on the basis of which €61.9 billion were disbursed by the ESM in support of macroeconomic adjustment and bank recapitalization in Greece.

Fourth and final review: The **Eurogroup of 21 June 2018** (see also statement of 22 June 2018) concluded that Greece has implemented all the 88 prior actions under the fourth and final review, showing that Greece has successfully completed its ESM programme. Further conclusions were that: (1) there will be no follow-up programme in Greece; (2) altogether, Greece adopted over 450 policy actions during this ESM programme alone; (3) over 240 billion euros were disbursed at low interest rates during the three fully-fledged programs; (4) the Eurogroup has agreed on a debt relief package to safeguard Greece's debt sustainability; it includes substantial upfront measures such as a 10 year extension on EFSF loans and 10 year deferral on interest and amortization (this will allow Greece to return to market financing, issuing bonds across the maturity curve); (5) Greece is committed to preserve its programme achievements, by completing the reforms that were enacted under the programme and continuing to implement further reforms, with the aim of increasing its growth potential (these reforms are published here and contain measures by mid-2022); (6) Greece will furthermore be able to retrieve the interest accumulated by the Euro-system on Greek government bonds, by semi-annual payments until 2022, if it implements all key reforms adopted under the ESM programme. The institutions will monitor this via the so–called "Enhanced Surveillance"; (7) the IMF will actively participate in this monitoring; (8) the Eurogroup has mandated the ESM to disburse 15 billion euros to Greece as the last programme tranche, subject to the completion of national procedures (note that this amount was disbursed in August 2018). Overall, Greece leaves the programme with a sizeable cash buffer of 24.1 billion euros, covering the sovereign financial needs in the next 24 months. This represents a significant backstop against any foreseeable risk; (9) with all these measures, based on a new DSA by the institutions, the Greek debt is sustainable.

Previous reviews: Please see pp 8-11 of separate EGOV briefing on Greece of June 2018.

Ireland: End of 2013, Ireland exited the 3-year-programme (see ex-post evaluation of 2015) and became subject to PPS/EWS/PPM (see page 11 of this document for the legal background). The latest PPS/EWS and PPM were conducted in November 2018. The EC and ECB staff concluded (see for further information the PPS report, published in February 2019) that: (a) Private consumption and construction investment are expected to sustain domestic growth momentum in the short term, but risks remain (notably relating to the uncertainties regarding Brexit); (b) Public finances have further improved, underpinned by increasing corporate tax revenue. A broadly balanced position is expected in 2019, improving to surplus thereafter. The favourable cyclical situation combined with buoyant corporate tax receipts implies a strong case for increasing the resilience to economic fluctuations by broadening the tax base. This could also include building fiscal buffers, *inter alia*, by strengthening the envisaged rainy day fund; (c) Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) have been declining although long-term arrears remain a concern. Well calibrated actions should continue to ensure that NPLs remain on a firm downward path; (d) Property price increases remain high despite some recent moderation, while credit continues to recover. Concerns remain that the draft bill enabling the Central Bank of Ireland to cap interest rates on variable rate mortgages, if enacted, could have negative implications for the transmission of monetary policy, financial stability and bank competition; (e) Despite accelerating supply, the housing shortage persists and affordability indicators remain above their long-term average. The next PPS mission is planned to take place in spring 2019. End of December 2017, Ireland repaid the remaining €4.5bn it owed the IMF just a day after it paid back €1bn it owed Sweden (€0.6bn) and Denmark (€0.4bn). On the basis of the IMF criteria for PPM, Ireland is not any more automatically subject to PPM; however, these criteria also stipulate that PPM may be required even if the country has paid back its credit to the IMF, *"if economic developments call into question the country's progress toward external viability"*.

Portugal: Portugal has been subject to PPS/EWS/PPM following the government's decision of June 2014 to exit the programme before its expiration. The latest PPS/EWS/PPM mission took place in November 2018 (Including the specific monitoring of macroeconomic imbalances). The EC staff concluded that the Portuguese economy continued to expand in 2018, although more moderately than in 2017 on account of a slowdown in exports and investment. Employment growth continued albeit at a slowing pace and unemployment has fallen to a 16-year low. Banks continued cleaning up the balance sheets but NPL levels remain high (the third highest in the euro area), as well as the public and private debt levels. The staff recommends continued structural fiscal adjustment and the use of windfall gains to further reduce debt and build up fiscal buffers, also noting that the then draft 2019 budget appeared at risk of deviating significantly from the requirements of the Stability and Growth Pact, being particularly evident in respect to the planned growth of net primary expenditure. Sovereign financing and the capacity to repay remain sound, according to latest PPS report by the EC (dated February 2019). In September 2018, the IMF Executive Board concluded the Article IV consultation with Portugal: (1) the economy performed strongly in 2017 (driven by investments and exports) but somewhat slowed in the first quarter of 2018; (2) output gap is estimated to have narrowed and turn positive in 2018; (3) budgetary execution has been prudent and the sovereign access to markets has improved; (4) banks' balance sheets have improved on the back of successful efforts by banks to raise capital and reduce NPLs (the latter remain a concern). The IMF Executive Board recommended further structural reforms to foster investment and potential growth and stated that favorable economic conditions provide an opportunity to frontload planned fiscal consolidation. The Staff commented that although housing prices continue to increase, there is no significant overvaluation yet. Portugal reimbursed the remainder of IMF loans in December 2018. Portuguese ratings are disclosed by the national debt management agency (IGCP).

Spain: The ESM programme for the recapitalisation of the Spanish banking sector expired on 31 December 2013. Spain is since then subject to PPS/EWS, with the latest visit taking place in October 2018, including ESM staff. The EC staff concluded that Spanish banking sector continues to enjoy overall comfortable solvency and liquidity and profitability has improved, due to the effects of NPLs reduction, restructuring and cost reduction. Staff noted that SAREB (the so-called "bad bank") is preparing a new strategy to face still negative financial resources (although positive gross margin). On the economic and budgetary front, the Staff concludes that internal demand continues to boost Spanish economic growth and recommended efforts to achieve higher productivity growth, reduce debt levels and reinforce employment, improve the business environment and enhance the innovation capacity of the economy, pursuing at the same time fiscal consolidation; the PPS mission report (of November 2018) details these conclusions and further notes that repayment risks are very low. IMF Staff released their Concluding Statement on the 2018 Article IV Mission on 3 October 2018. The Staff concluded that Spain continues in a cycle of growth, but at a moderate speed and with risks looming ahead. Structural fiscal adjustment and preserving the thrust of the labour market reforms are seen as major policies going forward, as well as rebuilding fiscal buffers, a sustainable and comprehensive pension package and a more inclusive labour market. The Staff also pointed out to the positive effects of reforming the supervisory structure. The IMF Executive Board further encouraged to persevere with policies and reforms aimed at further enhancing economic resilience, reducing public debt, improving productivity, reducing inequality and increasing employment, especially raising long-term and youth employment and called for rebuilding fiscal buffers.

Cyprus: In March 2016, Cyprus successfully exited from the ESM and IMF financial assistance programme. Cyprus used about € 7.3 billion out of €10.0 billion available under the programme. The latest PPS/EWS mission, including an assessment of macroeconomic imbalances, took place in September 2018 and was coordinated with the IMF Article IV surveillance mission. The EC staff concluded that the ongoing strong recovery creates favorable conditions for tackling the vulnerabilities of the country, namely improving the payment culture and pursuing the structural reform agenda (judicial system, enforcement of commercial claims, issuance and transfer of title deeds, strategic investment law, opening the electricity market, advancing privatisations, local government reform and integration of pensions and insurance supervision). Persistently high levels of NPL, high private and public debt and the impact of external events may affect the outlook. On the other hand, inflation remains subdued, unemployment is falling (youth unemployment is still at high levels) and growth should remain solid although might decelerate over the medium term. Strong tax revenues and prudent expenditure management resulted in an impressive fiscal performance. The EC's PPS report was made available in November 2018. The IMF Executive Board concluded in December 2018 their Article IV consultation. The Executive Directors welcomed the strong recovery and the reforms to strengthen the banking sector, whilst underlying still high levels of public and private debt and NPLs. Directors recommended strengthening public financial management, monitoring risks from local governments and the state-owned sector as well as its governance.

The results of the evaluation of the Cypriot programme by the EC are expected in the second quarter of this year, following the launch of a consultation which ended in November 2018.

Romania: PPS started in October 2015, with the end of the third balance of payments programme (BoP). It is linked to the loans under the 2009-2011 BoP (when €5 billion were disbursed). PPS ended in April 2018, as Romania had repaid more than 70% of its EU loan. PPS missions took place in May 2016, March 2017 and November 2017. All three missions concluded that the risks related to the repayment of the debt to the EU are very low. The second mission further concluded that the medium term outlook presents vulnerabilities due to fiscal policies which turned pro-cyclical in 2016. The third mission, however, assessed that macroeconomic imbalances seem subdued despite the pro-cyclical fiscal policy, strong wage growth and some deterioration of the current account balance. On fiscal policy, the report on the third mission noted: (a) a Significant Deviation Procedure was initiated in June 2017 due to Romania's deviation from its medium-term budgetary objective (MTO) in 2016, (b) given the lack of policy action, the structural deficit is projected to further deteriorate in 2017 and 2018, (c) the headline deficit may breach the Treaty reference value of 3% of GDP in 2018 and (d) the implementation of the national fiscal framework remains insufficient. On the banking sector, the report on the third mission concludes that it remains well-capitalised and asset quality has further improved, but risks from potential changes to the legal framework could re-emerge.

Table overleaf provides an updated overview of various elements of the financial assistance granted to EU Member States since 2009.

Contact: egov@ep.europa.eu

	ROMANIA	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS
CURRENT STATUS	Expiration of Post-Programme Surveillance in April 2018	Post-Programme Surveillance/Enhanced Surveillance (as of August 2018)	Post-Programme Surveillance (as of January 2014)	Post-Programme Surveillance (as of July 2014)	Post-Programme Surveillance (as of January 2014)	Post-Programme Surveillance (as of April 2016)
COMPLETED OR ENDED	*BoP Assistance (2009-2011)* *Pre-cautionary BoP Assistance (2011-2013)* *Pre-cautionary BoP Assistance (2013-2015)* Post-Programme Surveillance (October 2015-April 2018)	*First Economic Adjustment Programme (2010-2012)* *Second Economic Adjustment Programme (2012- 2015; IMF Extended Fund facility Arrangement until 2016)* *Third Economic Adjustment Programme (2015-2018)*	*Economic Adjustment Programme (2010-2013)*	*Economic Adjustment Programme (2011-2014)* Portugal decided to leave the programme without completing the final review and without receiving the final tranche (€1.7bn by EFSM and €0.9bn by IMF)	*Financial Assistance for Recapitalisation of Financial Institutions (2012-2013)*	*Economic Adjustment Programme (2013-2016)* Cyprus cancelled its financial arrangement with the IMF, effective 7 March 2016
MoUs SIGNED	First: 23 June 2009 Second: 29 June 2011 Third: 7 November 2013	First: 3 May 2010 Second: 14 March 2012 Third: 19 August 2015	07 December 2010	17 May 2011	20 July 2012	26 April 2013
CONDITIONALITY & OBJECTIVES	While there is in accordance with two-pack Regulation (EU) N°472/2013 no policy conditionality under PPS, the Council can issue recommendations for corrective actions if necessary and where appropriate. PPS is biannual in terms of reporting and missions.	In accordance with the EC decision of 20 February 2019 (enhanced surveillance) and with Art. 2(1) of Regulation 472/2013, Greece is expected to continue and complete key reforms in line with the policy commitments monitored under enhanced surveillance.; these reform commitments are published in an annex to the Eurogroup statement of 22 June 2018 and contain measures by mid-2022.	While there is in accordance with two-pack Regulation (EU) N°472/2013 no policy conditionality under PPS, the Council can issue recommendations for corrective actions if necessary and where appropriate. PPS is biannual in terms of reporting and missions.	While there is in accordance with Article 14 of the two-pack Regulation (EU) N°472/2013 no policy conditionality under PPS, the Council can issue recommendations for corrective actions if necessary and where appropriate. PPS is biannual in terms of reporting and missions.	While there is in accordance with Article 14 of the two-pack Regulation (EU) N°472/2013 no policy conditionality under PPS, the Council can issue recommendations for corrective actions if necessary and where appropriate. PPS is biannual in terms of reporting and missions.	► Restore the soundness of the banking sector and rebuild depositors' and market confidence ► Fiscal consolidation, supported by structural fiscal reforms ► Structural reforms to support competitiveness and sustainable and balanced growth ► Further strengthening of the anti-money laundering framework in line with best practice

	ROMANIA	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS
MONITORING	▶ EC ECB (PPS) ▶ No PPM, since the outstanding credit with the IMF has already fallen well below the threshold for PPM by the IMF	▶ EC, ECB, ESM and IMF	▶ EC and ECB (PPS) ▶ ESM (EWS) ▶ MF (PPM)	▶ EC and ECB (PPS) ▶ ESM (EWS) ▶ IMF (PPM)	▶ EC and ECB (PPS) ▶ ESM (EWS) ▶ IMF (regular IMF surveillance)	▶ EC, ECB, ESM and IMF
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	-	On 17 June 2015, the EC decided to replace the Task Force for Greece by the structural reform service.	-	-	-	On 17 June 2015, the EC decided to replace the Support Group for Cyprus by the structural reform service.
TOTAL AMOUNT COMMITTED	**€31bn** 2009-11 programme: €20bn 2011-13 programme: €6bn 2013-2015 programme: €5bn	**€331.7bn** ▶ commitments under 2nd and 3rd programmes & ▶ disbursed under 1st programme (see rows below)	**€85bn**	**€78bn**	**up to €100bn**	**€10bn**

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>ROMANIA</th><th>GREECE</th><th>IRELAND</th><th>PORTUGAL</th><th>SPAIN</th><th>CYPRUS</th></tr>
<tr><td>BREAK-DOWN BY LENDER (ORIGINAL COMMITMENTS)</td><td>2009-11 programme:
▶ €5bn - EU (BoP)
▶ €13bn - IMF (SBA)
▶ €1bn – World Bank
▶ €1bn – EIB + EBRD
2011-13 precautionary programme (funds not used):
▶ €1.5bn - EU (BoP)
▶ €3.5bn - IMF
▶ €1.15bn – World Bank
2013-2015 precautionary programme (funds not used):
▶ €2bn - EU (BoP)
▶ €2bn - IMF
▶ €1bn – World Bank</td><td>All three programmes together
▶ EA-MSs + EFSF + ESM: €308bn
▶ IMF (SBA+EFF): €58bn
First Programme:
▶ EA MSs: €80bn
(subsequently reduced by €2.7bn as SK did not participate and IE and PT required assistance themselves)
▶ IMF (SBA): €30bn
Second Programme:
▶ EFSF: €144.7bn
▶ IMF (EFF): €28bn
[Bridge financing: €7.2 bn EFSM – fully paid back]
Third Programme:
▶ ESM: Up to €86bn</td><td>▶ EFSM: €22.5bn
▶ EFSF: €17.7bn
▶ IMF: €22.5bn
▶ Bilateral (UK, DK, SE): €4.8bn
▶ Ireland (Treasury and National Pension Reserve Fund): €17.5bn</td><td>▶ EFSM: €26bn
▶ EFSF: €26bn
▶ IMF: €26bn</td><td>▶ ESM: up to €100bn</td><td>▶ ESM: €9bn
▶ IMF: €1bn</td></tr>
<tr><td>PREFERRED CREDITOR</td><td>IMF</td><td>IMF</td><td>IMF</td><td>IMF</td><td>ESM</td><td>IMF</td></tr>
<tr><td>ALREADY DISBURSED</td><td>Total: € 21.05bn
2009-2011 programme
▶ €5bn - EU (BoP)
▶ €12.9bn - IMF (SBA)
▶ €1bn - World Bank
▶ €1bn – EIB + EBRD
2011-13 and 2013-15 programmes:
▶ Pre-cautionary assistance; no request for disbursement of BoP and IMF funds was made</td><td>Total: € 288.9bn
All three programmes together
▶ EA-MSs+ EFSF + ESM: €240.6bn
▶ IMF: €32.3bn
First Programme (closed):
▶ EA MSs: €52.9bn
▶ IMF: €20.7bn
Second Programme, including PSI participation (closed):
▶ EFSF: €141.8bn
▶ IMF: €11.6bn</td><td>Total: € 67.5bn
▶ EFSM: €22.5bn
▶ EFSF: €17.7bn
▶ IMF: €22.6bn
▶ Bilateral (UK, DK, SE): €4.8bn</td><td>Total: € 76.0bn
▶ EFSM: €24.3bn
▶ EFSF: €26.0bn
▶ IMF: €25.7bn</td><td>Total: € 41.3bn
▶ ESM: €41.3bn</td><td>Total: €7.3bn
▶ ESM: €6.3bn
▶ IMF: €1bn</td></tr>
</table>

	ROMANIA	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS
	► €1.15 bn - World Bank	*Third Programme (closed):* ► ESM: €61.9bn				
LOANS ALREADY REPAID	***Total: € 15.55bn*** ► €3.8bn – EU (BoP): a tranche of € 1.2bn was paid back in April 2018, which has increased the sum of repaid loans to more than 70% ► €12.9bn - IMF (SBA) ► No repayment figures have been published on the website of the World Bank and the EIB.	► On 27/02/2015, the Hellenic Financial Stability Fund (HFSF) redelivered €10.9 bn in bonds issued by the EFSF for the recapitalisation of Greek banks. This comprised: a full repayment of €7.2bn disbursed on 30/05/2013; and a partial repayment of €3.7bn of the loan tranche disbursed on 19/12/2012) ► €2 billion were paid back (contractual obligation) on 20 /2/2017 to the ESM following the sale of assets a bank that took part in the 2015 banking recapitalisation ► **Altogether €24.3bn** to the IMF (latest repayments: about € 440 million in January 2019 and €460 million in December 2018).	► On 20 December 2017, Ireland repaid the remaining €4.5bn it owed the IMF just a day after it paid back €1bn it owed Sweden (€0.6bn) and Denmark (€0.4bn). In November 2017, the EFSF allowed these early repayments. ► PPS report of July 2018: *"In June 2018, the EC adopted a Decision for the EU to borrow in order to extend the maturities of loans to Ireland under EFSM. This will allow for the maturity of EFSM loans to Ireland, including € 3.9 billion originally due in 2018 (of which € 3.4 billion were due in April and EUR 500 million in October) to be extended, within the limit of 19.5 years of average maturity established by the Council Decision on Union financial assistance to Ireland. It is therefore not expected that Ireland will actually have to repay any of its EFSF and EFSM loans before 2027."*	► In December 2018 Portugal repaid the remaining tranches (€4.684 bn) of the IMF loans .	► In total, €17.612 bn to the ESM (about 42% of the funds effectively disbursed). ► October 2018: €3.0bn (early repayment to the ESM).	► July 2017: €0.3bn (early repayment to the IMF)

	ROMANIA	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS
TOTAL OUTSTANDING LOANS (end of February 2019)	***Total : €2.35bn*** ▶ €1.15bn EU (BoP, EC website) ▶ €0 – IMF (SBA) In addition, there might be outstanding loans of €2.15bn to the World Bank and €1bn to EIB + EBRD, but the corresponding figures have not been published on the websites of the World Bank, EIB and EBRD.	***Total: €238bn*** ▶ EA MSs+EFSF +ESM: €227.7bn ▶ IMF: €9.4bn	***Total: €43.8bn*** ▶ EFSM: €22.5bn ▶ EFSF: €17.7bn ▶ IMF: € 0 ▶ Bilateral (UK): €3.6bn	***Total: €54.9bn*** ▶ EFSM: €24.3bn ▶ EFSF: €26.0bn ▶ IMF: € 0	***Total: €23.7bn*** ▶ ESM: €23.7bn	***Total: €7.0bn*** ▶ ESM: €6.3bn ▶ IMF: €0.7bn
LATEST AVAILABLE COUNTRY RATING (ACCORDING TO FITCH)	**Rating: BBB-** Grade: Investment Outlook: stable (status 16 November 2018)	**Rating: BB-** Grade: Non-investment Outlook: stable (status 8 February 2019)	**Rating: A+** Grade: Investment Outlook: stable (status 14 December 2018)	**Rating: BBB** Grade: Investment Outlook: stable (status 30 November 2018)	**Rating: A-** Grade: Investment Outlook: stable (status 11 January 2019)	**Rating: BBB-** Grade: Investment Outlook: Stable (status 19 October 2018)

ABBREVIATIONS/EXPLANATIONS

BoP Assistance	Balance of Payments facility for non-euro area MS in BoP difficulties. It usually takes the form of medium-term financial assistance, in co-operation with the IMF.
BoP for Romania	From 2009 to 2011 Romania was under a BoP assistance programme (€5bn) as part of multilateral assistance of €20bn (IMF €13bn; World Bank €1bn; EIB + EBRD €1bn).
EFSF	European Financial Stability Facility: it provides financial assistance to euro area MS. As of 1 July 2013, the EFSF may no longer engage in new financing programmes or enter into new loan facility agreements. The ESM is now the sole and permanent mechanism for responding to new requests for financial assistance by euro area MS.
ESM	European Stability Mechanism; entered into force on 27 September 2012. It is now the main instrument for providing financial assistance for the euro area MS. It has capital base of €704.7987bn (including its recent member Lithuania). It enjoys preferred creditor status, junior only to the IMF.
EFSM	European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism: for any EU MS, it reproduces the basic mechanics of the existing Balance of Payments facility. The lending capacity is €60bn, raised by the EC in financial markets. The EC then on-lends to the beneficiary MS in form of loan or credit line. All interest and loan is repaid by the MS, without any cost for the EU. The EFSM funding has been completed after Portugal´s exit from the programme.
PSI	Private Sector Involvement: in March 2012 existing Greek bonds held by private institutions were exchanged on a voluntary basis. For each 100 of old Greek bonds, the bond holders received 31.5 of new Greek bonds and 15 of EFSF one-year and two-year notes (in equal proportions), which corresponded to a nominal reduction of 53.5% (and NPV loss of about 73%), thus reducing Greek debt by about €100bn. EFSF notes were accounted as a loan made to Greece by the EFSF and thus as part of the EU financial assistance.
DBB	On 11 December 2012 Greece concluded the tendering process for a debt buy-back operation (DBB) to capture a substantial discount on Greek government bonds (GGB), thereby reducing public debt substantially. Before the DBB, the total of new GGBs amounted to €62bn (ensuing from the PSI). The DBB invitation yielded a total participation of approximately €31.9bn at an average price of 33.8% of the nominal value. Following the settlement of the operation, Greek debt was reduced by €21.1bn in net terms.
Greek Loan Facility - EU MS Loans	The Greek Loan Facility was an instrument used for the 1st Greek Adjustment Programme agreed in May 2010: 15 euro area MS committed to provide bilateral loans of up to €80bn, of which €52.9bn were disbursed by the end of the 1st programme. The loans were pooled by the EC, which was entrusted with the coordination, the administration and the disbursement. The 1st programme ceased in March 2012, when the 2nd adjustment programme started with the involvement of the EFSF. The remaining undisbursed part of €80bn was thus transferred to the 2nd programme which was disbursed by the EFSF.
EFF and SBA	When a country faces serious medium-term balance of payments problems because of structural weaknesses that require time to address, the IMF can assist with the adjustment process under an Extended Fund Facility (EFF). Compared to assistance provided under the Stand-by Arrangement (SBA), assistance under an extended arrangement features longer program engagement—to help countries implement medium-term structural reforms—and a longer repayment period.
IMF Disbursements	IMF disbursements are made in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and therefore the € amounts change over time, applying the current exchange rate.
IMF Article IV	Surveillance of Members' economies undertaken by the IMF under Article IV of the IMF Articles of Agreement. Annually, the IMF assesses the situation of a member country and reports to the relevant authorities, whose views are taken into account in preparing the reports that are presented to the IMF Executive Board. Although Article IV surveillance missions are somehow similar in scope to IMF PPM (see below), their legal bases are different. For countries that have received financial assistance, the IMF undertakes, in general, two missions per year, one under the PPM and the other under Article IV.
PPS	Post-Programme Surveillance: under the so-called "two pack", countries exiting a bailout are subject to PPS until 75% of its rescue loans are paid back (Art 14 of Reg. 472/2013).
EWS	Early Warning System: in accordance with Article 13(6) of the ESM Treaty, the ESM shall establish an appropriate warning system to ensure that it receives any repayments due by the ESM Member under the stability support in a timely manner. EWS thus detects repayment risks and allows for corrective actions. It applies not only to the ESM programme countries (Spain, Cyprus), as foreseen in the Treaty, but also to the EFSF programme countries (Greece, Ireland, Portugal).
PPM	Post-Programme Monitoring by the IMF.