IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

European Parliament

Macro-Financial Assistance to EU Member States

State of Play – June 2022

This document provides regularly updated information on EU Member States which have received financial assistance from the ESM, the EFSF, the EFSM, the EU balance of payments assistance facility, other Member States and/or the IMF. Since August 2018, all financial assistance programmes to EU Member States have been concluded; therefore, the document focuses on the implementation of the enhanced surveillance framework for Greece and post-programme reviews for Ireland, Portugal, Cyprus, Spain and Romania, undertaken by the European Commission (EC) and, when relevant, 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: On 11 July 2018, the European Commission (EC) decided on the basis of Art. 2(1) of EU Regulation 472/2013, that Greece shall be subject to enhanced surveillance; the most recent prolongation (EC implementing Decision 2021/1279) stipulates that enhanced surveillance shall be prolonged for a further period of six months, commencing on 21 August 2021. In accordance with these decisions, Greece is expected to continue and complete key reforms in line with the policy commitments monitored under the enhanced surveillance and to support a robust and sustainable economic recovery. The latest enhanced surveillance report was issued in May 2022 (see below). In November 2020, the Executive Board of the IMF concluded its second PPM on Greece and in March 2022 the IMF published a concluding statement for the 2022 Art. IV consultation mission, describing the preliminary findings of IMF staff at the end of its official mission.

The latest enhanced surveillance report (May 2022) is based on the findings of a mission (by the EC in liaison with ECB, ESM and the IMF) held on 6 April 2022 and regular dialogues with the Greek authorities. The report concludes that Greece has taken the necessary actions to achieve agreed commitments, despite the challenging circumstances triggered by the economic implications of new waves of the pandemic as well as of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.. The authorities have completed a number of specific commitments in the areas of public financial management, property taxation, disability benefits,

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PE 651.367 - June 2022

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environmental inspections and justice, and agreed on the extension of the mandate of the Hellenic Financial Stability Fund. The EU institutions welcome the close and constructive engagement in all areas and encourage the authorities to keep up the momentum and, where necessary, reinforce the efforts, in particular as concerns reforms in the area of financial sector policies, primary health care, the cadastre, codification of the labour legislation, and reaching the agreed targets for the clearance of arrears.

The Commission considers in this latest update of the enhanced surveillance report that the successful delivery of the bulk of the policy commitments and the effective reform implementation have improved the resilience of the Greek economy and strengthened its financial stability. This has significantly reduced the risks of adverse spill-over effects on other Member States in the euro area, hence effectively addressing the condition underpinning the application of enhanced surveillance. The authorities remain committed to reform implementation and to completion of outstanding elements.

Against this background, the Commission may not prolong enhanced surveillance after its expiration on 20 August 2022.

On 16 June the Eurogroup discussed Greece's progress with reform implementation and its macro-economic outlook, based on the latest enhanced surveillance report of the Commission. The Eurogroup welcomed the assessment by European institutions that the necessary conditions are in place to confirm the release of the seventh tranche of policy-contingent debt measures, worth € 748 million. Given the successful delivery of the bulk of Greece's policy commitments, ministers also welcomed the Commission's intention not to prolong enhanced surveillance after its expiration on 20 August 2022. The Eurogroup underlined that this, combined with the earlier abolition of capital controls and the full repayment of the IMF loans, would restore conditions of normality in Greece for the first time since 2010.

On 6 December 2021, the Eurogroup was informed that Greece is considering an early repayment of the remaining amount of its outstanding IMF loan, as well as a partial prepayment of its loans under the Greek Loan Facility (GLF) that would correspond to the principal payments due in 2022 and 2023 under the GLF, with a view to having a positive impact on Greece's public finances. On 25 February 2022, the Eurogroup issued a statement on the early repayments of IMF and GLF loans by Greece, welcoming "*the expected early repayment by Greece of its outstanding International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan this spring and the partial prepayment of its loans under the Greek Loan Facility (GLF) at the end of this year, subject to national procedures and the relevant approval by EFSF and ESM decision-making bodies.*" The Eurogroup also "*recalled the positive developments of the Greek economy, including a strong recovery from the pandemic and the policy reforms that have been implemented even in challenging circumstances, which allow Greece to envisage these repayments*". It "*stresses the positive impact that the early repayments will have on Greece's public finances and the signal of*

Box 1: The debt relief measures agreed in June 2018

The enhanced surveillance reports pay particular attention to assessing the implementation of the 16 specific reform commitments by 2022 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 serves as a basis 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; SMP stands for "Securities and Markets bond-buying programme" and Anfa - which is an agreement between central banks of the eurozone - for "Agreement on Net Financial Assets bonds".
Based on positive reports under enhanced surveillance, these debt measures (also called medium-term debt measures) are made available to Greece in semi-annual tranches up to mid-2022 (more information on these debt measures is presented in this ESM explainer).

confidence to financial markets." It "*also welcomes the participation of the IMF in the monitoring activities of European creditors for the remainder of the enhanced surveillance period.*"

On 30 June 2021, the Board of Directors of the EFSF decided on the basis of the assessment of the eleventh enhanced surveillance report and the corresponding statement of the Eurogroup to reduce to zero the step-up margin accrued by Greece for the period between 1 January and 17 June 2021, as part of the medium-term debt relief measures agreed for the country in 2018 (see box 1). The value of this fifth successive reduction (being a reimbursement to Greece by the EFSF) amounts to €103.3 million. Additionally, the ESM informed on 30 June 2021 that, acting as an agent for the euro area Member States and after their approval, it will make a transfer to Greece of €644.42 million, equivalent to the income earned on SMP/ANFA holdings. On that basis, the total amount of debt relief (since 2018) in all tranches exceeds €4.2 billion.

Previous enhanced surveillance reports are available on the EC website.

On 11 June 2020, an Evaluation Report "*Lessons from the Financial Assistance to Greece*" was published by the ESM. The report (by Joaquín Almunia) strongly focuses on the 2015-2018 ESM supported programme, while taking into account the preceding Greek financial assistance by the EFSF. It also assesses the post-programme developments up to end-September 2019. The report contains a couple of recommendations, including that ESM Boards should improve programme governance by setting out clear expectations and instructions for the institutions, to ensure sustainable outcomes and that a strong, coherent framework for post-programme monitoring is needed to safeguard the adjustment gains made and ensure sustainability in the context of the ESM's long-term creditor role. Mr Almunia would like the reformed ESM Treaty to be adopted and ratified and his recommendations be considered in that light.

For information purposes only [no direct link to the concluded programmes or current enhanced surveillance]:
On 28 April 2021, Greece submitted its Recovery and Resilience Plan to the EC, as foreseen in the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. Greece has requested a total of €30.5 billion in support under the RRF, €17.8 billion in grants and €12.7 billion in loans. For further details/updates on the state of play of the national Recovery and Resilience plans, please see separate EGOV briefing; the RRF Scoreboard and dedicated EC website.
Greece has received around € 5.3 billion loan support under the SURE. For further information on SURE disbursements, see specific EGOV paper. For a discussion on SURE main features, see here.

Ireland: End of 2013, Ireland exited the 3-year-programme (see ex-post evaluation of 2015) and became subject to PPS/EWS/PPM (see last page of this document for the legal background). The latest PPS by the EC was conducted (via virtual meetings) in March 2022 (together with staff from the ECB and the ESM). The corresponding PPS report (issued May 2022) concludes - *inter alia* - that Ireland's economy is expected to continue to grow strongly, though the Russian invasion of Ukraine poses new challenges, including general uncertainty, additional inflationary pressures and new supply bottlenecks, as well as lower growth in Ireland's trading partners. In addition, the Commission underlines that the outlook for the public finances is favourable, also thanks to buoyant tax revenues. Irish banks recorded sound results for 2021 and remain on a stable footing despite the pandemic. Overall, the Commission concludes that downside risks prevail.

Ireland is expected to remain under Post Programme surveillance until 75% of financial assistance has been repaid, which is expected to be in 2031 according to Finance Minister Mr Donohoe. To date, Ireland has fully repaid the loans received from the IMF and bilateral loans from Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom. Under the repayment schedule, Ireland will finish repaying the remaining loans to the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) and European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism in 2042, again according to Mr Donohoe.

On 5 May 2022 the IMF published a concluding statement for the 2022 Art. IV consultation mission, describing the preliminary findings of IMF staff at the end of its official mission.

In accordance with the credit related thresholds included in the IMF criteria for PPM, Ireland is (since end of 2017) not any more 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"*. The latest IMF Article IV consultation with Ireland was concluded in June 2021; the IMF executive board assessed *inter alia* that fiscal policy should continue to be supportive in the near term to avoid cliff-edge effects, especially in view of remaining vulnerabilities and that further progress should be made in the period ahead to build on the regulatory actions taken in response to the pandemic, which helped stabilise credit conditions.

For information purposes only [no direct link to the concluded programme or current PPS]:

On 28 May 2021, Ireland submitted a Recovery and Resilience plan to the Commission where it requested a total of EUR 1 B in grants under the RRF. For further details/ updates on the state of play of the national Recovery and Resilience plans, please see separate EGOV briefing the RRF Scoreboard and dedicated EC website. Ireland has received around € 2.5 billion loan support under the SURE. For further information on SURE disbursements, see specific EGOV paper. For a discussion on SURE main features, see here.

Portugal: Portugal became subject to PPS/EWS/PPM following the government's decision of June 2014 to exit the programme before its expiration. Portugal has no outstanding debt to the IMF anymore and does therefore not exceed thresholds leading to PPM. The latest PPS/EWS mission took place in September 2021 (involving also ECB, ESM and IMF staff) and the PPS staff report was published on 24 November 2021. The EC concludes, *inter alia*, that Portugal's economic performance improved substantially since the previous PPS visit (which took place in March 2021) along with the gradual easing of restrictions imposed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Portugal's public finances were impacted by the COVID-19 crisis - from a small surplus of 0.1% of GDP in 2019, the budget balance turned into a deficit of 5.8% of GDP in 2020, against the background of weaker cyclical revenue and increased crisis-related spending needs. Public finances are set to gradually improve in 2021 and 2022. The EC cautions that contingent liabilities have been building up, notably linked to crisis-related public guarantees. The banking sector confirmed its resilience to the pandemic; banks managed to preserve their capital ratios while still reducing non-performing loans. Risks to financing conditions and the capacity to repay remain low.

The latest IMF Article IV consultation with Portugal took place on October/November 2021 and May 2022. The IMF staff' mission concluding statement, dated of 16 May, signals that the Portuguese economy gained ground in 2021 after a deep pandemic-induced recession but that the war in Ukraine raises additional concerns with growth expected to ease to about 4.5 percent in 2022 and 2 percent in 2023 and risks tilted to the downside. The IMF staff notes, moreover, that "*despite its projected decline, public debt will remain uncomfortably high and rising real estate prices constitute an added vulnerability*.". The IMF staff recommends "*Starting from 2023, a gradual fiscal adjustment will be needed to rebuild fiscal space, address ageing-related spending pressures, raise public investment, and reduce debt-related risks*.". The staff notes that the Recovery and Resilience Plan represents an "unique opportunity to transform the economy and make it more resilient, dynamic, and green" notably on the back of additional efforts needed to meet the green targets.

For information purposes only [no direct link to the concluded programme or current PPS]:
On 22 April, Portugal submitted its Recovery and Resilience Plan to the EC, as foreseen in the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. Portugal requested € 13.9bn of grants and € 2.7bn of loans under the RRF. For further details/updates on the national Recovery and Resilience plans, please see separate EGOV briefing, the RRF Scoreboard and the dedicated EC website.
Portugal has received so far € 5.934 billion loan support under the SURE. For further information on SURE disbursements, see specific EGOV paper. For a discussion on SURE main features, see here.

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 (virtual) mission taking place in mid-October 2021, including ECB and ESM staff. The latest PPS report was published on 24 November 2021. It concludes, *inter alia*, that Spain experienced a sharp economic downturn in 2020 (with real GDP declining -10,8%) with economic activity still declining in the first quarter of 2021 (-0.6% q-o-q). Economic growth is expected to accelerate in the second half of 2022, supported by the reactivation of the tourism sector. Spain faces common EU challenges such as supply-side bottlenecks and energy and transport prices are increasing pressures on producers, and a more negative evolution of the pandemic cannot be ruled out. On the other hand, there are risks related to the speed and impact of the implementation of the RRP. The general government budgetary situation has been improving on the back of the economic recovery but the high level of public debt remains a source of vulnerability. On the other hand, the EC noted that the Spanish banking sector has remained resilient during the pandemic, in spite of some vulnerabilities and uncertainty. Spain retains the capacity to service its ESM debt.

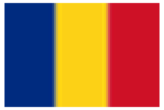
The latest IMF Article IV review with Spain was concluded in February 2022. IMF executive Directors commended the Spanish authorities' policies, which allowed protecting jobs, household incomes, and firm balance sheets, and shield the financial sector. The IMF warns of the impacts of such policies on public finances and note the expected positive impact of NGEU spending. In particular, IMF Executive Directors signalled that the NGEU constitutes an "*exceptional opportunity to support the recovery while promoting a transition to a more productive, inclusive, greener, and digital economy. Directors highlighted the importance of establishing a framework to ensure a transparent and efficient use of the investment funds.*".

For information purposes only [no direct link to the concluded ESM programme or current PPS]:
On 30 April, Spain submitted its Recovery and Resilience Plan to the EC, as foreseen in the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. Spain requested €69.5 billion in grants under the RRF. For further details/updates on the national Recovery and Resilience plans, please see separate EGOV briefing, the RRF Scoreboard and the dedicated EC website.
Spain has received € 21.324 billion loan support under the SURE. For further information on SURE disbursements, see specific EGOV paper. For a discussion on SURE main features, see here.

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 report was published on 24 November 2021, following the latest mission taking place from 13-22 September 2021 (involving ECB and ESM staff). In the report, staff concludes that economic activity in Cyprus started recovering from the sharp recession as of the first half of 2021, driven mainly by domestic demand, although tourism activity still remains well below the pre-pandemic level. Cyprus' fiscal situation continues to reflect the impact of the pandemic on the economy and sizable fiscal support measures, although a clear improvement is expected for the next years. The general government deficit is expected to narrow from 5.7% of GDP in 2020 to 4.9% of GDP this year, with COVID-related support measures planned to be phased out by end November 2021. The debt-to-GDP ratio is set to resume its downward trend this year, from 115.3% in 2020 to 104.1% by the end of 2021, on the back of high nominal GDP growth and a reduction of the high stock of cash reserves. The fiscal outlook is surrounded by significant downside risks, stemming from the continued uncertainty about the evolution of the pandemic, higher than expected costs related to the implementation of the National Health System (NHS) reform, the planned expansion of KEDIPES into a national asset management company and contingent liabilities. On the other hand, the banking sector is weathering the COVID crisis rather well and Cyprus capacity to repay its ESM loan is sound.

The latest IMF Article IV review with Cyprus was concluded in June 2021; IMF executive Directors assessed *inter alia* that the economic outlook remains highly uncertain with risks tilted on the downside. As regards the financial sector, they recommend a targeted extension of credit support measures, flexible use of macroprudential buffers and effective NPLs and debt workouts. They also recommend maintaining fiscal sustainability and promoting inclusive, growth-enhancing policies . On the structural side, executive Directors recommended inter alia focusing on inequalities brought about by the COVID-19 crisis, continued judicial reform and policies facilitation job reallocation.

For information purposes only [no direct link to the concluded ESM programme]:
On 17 May 2021, Cyprus submitted its Recovery and Resilience Plan to the EC, as foreseen in the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. Cyprus has requested €1 billion in grants and €227 million in loans under the RRF. For further details/updates on the state of play of the national Recovery and Resilience plans, please see separate EGOV briefing, the RRF Scoreboard and the dedicated EC website..
Cyprus has received € 0.6 billion loan support under the SURE. For further information on SURE disbursements, see specific EGOV paper. For a discussion on SURE main features, see here.



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. 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 in 2016, (b) the structural deficit is projected to further deteriorate in, (c) the headline deficit may breach the Treaty reference of 3% of GDP in 2018 and (d) the implementation of the national fiscal framework remains insufficient.

Beyond Macro-Financial Assistance to EU Member States, it may be noted that Romania is currently (for reasons pertaining to pre-pandemic developments) the only country under the corrective arm of the Stability and Growth Pact. In April 2020, the Council adopted the decision to open an Excessive Deficit Procedure for Romania and issued a recommendation on the adjustment path and the deadline (2022) to end the excessive deficit situation. In June 2021, the EC proposed that the Council update its recommendation on the fiscal adjustment path for Romania, targeting a correction of its excessive deficit in 2024. The Council adopted that recommendation on 18 June 2021 and established the deadline of 15 October 2021 for Romania to report in detail on action taken in response to the Council recommendation. Romania submitted its report on 14 October 2021. In its November 2021 communication on the assessment of action taken by Romania, the Commission underlined that the authorities have confirmed their commitment to ensuring a correction of the excessive deficit as required by the Council. However, given the caretaker nature of the government, the Commission stressed that the report on action taken contains only the measures adopted with the aim of delivering compliance with the 2021 intermediate deficit target and therefore expects the Romanian government, when formed, to present a budget for 2022 and a medium-term fiscal strategy in line with the June 2021 Council recommendation as a matter of urgency. The Commission in its European Semester Spring 2022 package considers that Romania's general government deficit in 2021 and the fiscal effort in 2021 are in line with those recommended by the Council. Against this background, the Commission stresses that the procedure is kept in abeyance.

The latest IMF Article IV review took place in May 2021; the staff concluding assessment included inter alia that despite the strong recent economic recovery, continued fiscal support remains essential to combat the uneven economic fallout of the pandemic and that as the recovery is becoming entrenched, policy efforts should focus on fiscal-structural reforms to help rebuild room for fiscal policy manoeuver over the medium term and comply with EU norms.

For information purposes only [there is no direct link to the former BoP or PPS]: On 7 April 2021, Romania adopted its Recovery and Resilience Plan, as foreseen in the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. The maximum financial allocation for Romania under the RRF are €14,2 billion grants and €15.0 billion loans.
For further details/updates on the state of play of the national Recovery and Resilience plans, please see separate EGOV briefing, the RRF Scoreboard and the dedicated EC website.
Romania already received € 3 billion loan support under the SURE. For further information on SURE disbursements, see specific EGOV paper. For a discussion on SURE main features, see here.

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

Data on repayment profiles, interest and fees of ESM and EFSF loans can also be found in the ESM financial assistance database**.**

	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS	ROMANIA
CURRENT STATUS	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)	Expiration of Post-Programme Surveillance in April 2018
COMPLETED OR ENDED	*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	*BoP Assistance (2009-2011)* *Pre-cautionary BoP Assistance (2011-2013)* *Pre-cautionary BoP Assistance (2013-2015)* Post-Programme Surveillance (October 2015-April 2018)
MoUs SIGNED	First: 3 May 2010 Second: 14 March 2012 Third: 19 August 2015	07 December 2010	17 May 2011	20 July 2012	26 April 2013	First: 23 June 2009 Second: 29 June 2011 Third: 7 November 2013
CONDITIONALITY & OBJECTIVES	In accordance with the EC decision of 17 February 2021 (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 com-mitments 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	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.

	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS	ROMANIA
MONITORING	► 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	► EC ECB (PPS). PPS expired in 2018. ► No PPM, since the outstanding credit with the IMF has fallen well below the threshold for PPM by the 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	**€366bn**	**€85bn**	**€78bn**	**up to €100bn**	**€10bn**	**€31bn** 2009-11 programme: €20bn 2011-13 programme: €6bn 2013-2015 programme: €5bn

	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS	ROMANIA
BREAK-DOWN BY LENDER (ORIGINAL COMMITMENTS)	*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	▶ EFSM: €22.5bn ▶ EFSF: €17.7bn ▶ IMF: €22.5bn ▶ Bilateral (UK, DK, SE): €4.8bn ▶ Ireland (Treasury and National Pension Reserve Fund): €17.5bn	▶ EFSM: €26bn ▶ EFSF: €26bn ▶ IMF: €26bn	▶ ESM: up to €100bn	▶ ESM: €9bn ▶ IMF: €1bn	*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
PREFERRED CREDITOR	IMF	IMF	IMF	ESM	IMF	IMF
DISBURSED	***Total: € 288.9bn*** ***All three programmes together*** ▶ EA-MSs+ EFSF + ESM: €256.6bn ▶ 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	***Total: € 67.5bn*** ▶ EFSM: €22.5bn ▶ EFSF: €17.7bn ▶ IMF: €22.6bn ▶ Bilateral (UK, DK, SE): €4.8bn	***Total: € 76.0bn*** ▶ EFSM: €24.3bn ▶ EFSF: €26.0bn ▶ IMF: €25.7bn	***Total: € 41.3bn*** ▶ ESM: €41.3bn	***Total: €7.3bn*** ▶ ESM: €6.3bn ▶ IMF: €1bn	***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

	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS	ROMANIA
	Third Programme (closed): ▶ ESM: €61.9bn					▶ €1.15 bn - World Bank
LOANS ALREADY REPAID	▶ 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 ▶ Next repayments to the EFSF are scheduled for 2023 and to the ESM for 2034 (see ESM database). ▶ **All loans** to the IMF have been repaid in April 2022, for a total amount of €33.8bn).	▶ €3.5bn to the UK (in 2019 and 2020) ▶ 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) ▶ Feb 2020: Repayment of the remaining money it owed the IMF (€0.7bn)	***Total: € 16.7bn*** ▶ €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.

	GREECE	IRELAND	PORTUGAL	SPAIN	CYPRUS	ROMANIA
TOTAL OUTSTANDING LOANS (23 December 2021)	***Total: €243.7bn*** ► EA MSs + EFSF +ESM: €243.7bn ► IMF: €0	***Total: €40.6bn*** ► EFSM: €22.5bn ► EFSF: €17.7bn ► IMF: € 0 ► Bilateral (UK): €0.4bn	***Total: €50.3bn*** ► EFSM: €24.3bn ► EFSF: €26.0bn ► IMF: € 0	***Total: €23.7bn*** ► ESM: €23.7bn	***Total: €6.3bn*** ► ESM: €6.3bn ► IMF: €0.0bn	***Total : €3.35bn*** ► €1.15bn EU (BoP, EC website) ► €0 – IMF (SBA) Outstanding loans of up to €2.25bn 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.
LATEST AVAILABLE COUNTRY RATING (based on FITCH)	**Rating: BB** Grade: Non-investment Outlook: Stable (status 14 Jan 2022)	**Rating: AA-** Grade: Investment Outlook: Stable (status 28 Jan 2022)	**Rating: BBB+** Grade: Investment Outlook: Stable (status 6 May 2022)	**Rating: A-** Grade: Investment Outlook: Stable (status 10 Dec 2021)	**Rating: BBB-** Grade: Investment Outlook: Stable (status 18 Marc 2022)	**Rating: BBB-** Grade: Investment Outlook: Negative (status 8 Abril 2022)

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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. PPM is generally expected for all member countries that have substantial IMF credit outstanding following the expiration of their programs.