Question for written answer E-010442/2015
to the Commission
Rule 130
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Subject: Valuation of Greece's sovereign debt

In a talk given at the Ifo economics research institute the investor Paul Kazarian maintained that Greece’s sovereign debt is in fact much smaller than generally accepted. As a result of a failure to apply normal valuation standards, the figures do not take account of the more favourable terms already granted by the country's creditors.

1. Are Greece’s calculations of its sovereign debt actually based on the definition employed in the Maastricht Treaty, i.e. the nominal value of the country’s liabilities, not their current market value?

2. Paul Kazarian has valued Greece’s sovereign debt in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and has come up with a figure which is very different from that usually reported. Can the Commission see errors in his calculations? If so, what are they?

3. In calculating Greece’s sovereign debt, does the Commission take account of the haircuts and deferrals of interest payments which have already been granted and other changes to the Net Present Value, and can it put a figure on Greece’s sovereign debt which takes account of these easier terms and changes?