

EDP Consolidated Inventory of sources and methods

Greece

APRIL 2011

INTRODUCTION

The EDP inventory is an inventory of all the sources and methods used in the compilation of Excessive Deficit Procedure notification of Greece. Particular reference is made to the data contained in the latest transmission of EDP data (1st of April 2011), that is actual data for 2007-2010 (years n-4, n-3, n-2, n-1) .

EDP notification tables and all other related data compilation activities are coordinated by Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) but for the compilation of EDP notification aggregated primary data are derived mainly by the three major institutions, that is ELSTAT, Bank of Greece(BoG) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) General Accounting Office(GAO)and also by Ministries and by the different bodies that are included in the General Government Sector(S13) .

It is noted that between ELSTAT and the various Ministries have been signed Memoranda of Understanding(MoUs) which aim at securing the necessary conditions for the production of statistics and determining the obligations of government bodies, with a view to the accurate and timely compilation of government finance statistics.

The objective of these MoUs is to ensure the regular provision to ELSTAT of data of the bodies that are being supervised by the Ministries and classified in the S13 sector, as well as the regular provision of certain data of the Ministries that are necessary in order for ELSTAT to compile the general government accounts, including the deficit and the debt. The MoUs enhance the production of coherent and quality government finance statistics in compliance with the obligations that arise from the Regulations of the EU and the National Law. Moreover, they are part of the actions undertaken by ELSTAT in the framework of the Joint Action Plan agreed with Eurostat.

Up until now (April 2011) , MoUs have been signed with the following Ministries:

- Foreign Affairs*
- National Defense*
- Health and Social Solidarity*
- Interior, Decentralization and e-Government*
- Justice, Transparency and Human Rights*
- Culture and Tourism*
- Finance*
- Education, Lifelong Learning and Religious Affairs*
- Ministry of Citizens Protection*

Special mention also should be made of the MoU that has been signed in December 2010 between ELSTAT, the GAO and the BoG.

1. Delimitation of General Government

The Hellenic Statistical Authority(ELSTAT) (National Accounts Division) is responsible for the institutional classification of units. ESA95 rules and the “Manual on Government Deficit and Debt MGDD 2010 edition” are both adhered to.

Register:

The official Register of all the agencies, which are classified within the General Government Sector (the Register of General Government Bodies) available on ELSTAT’s website, is taken into account.

The Register of General Government Bodies is updated regularly according to specific classification criteria laid down in ESA 95 (paragraph 3.27 and Table 3.1) and in the ESA 95 implementation Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (MGDD).

A major change took place in 2010 regarding the reclassification of public corporations. ELSTAT carried out a stock-taking exercise to assess the exhaustiveness of the registry. As a result a number of entities were identified and have been reclassified into the general government sector. ELSTAT is implementing a system in order to keep the register up-to-date and to regularly update the register.

ELSTAT amended the previous register in order to integrate the administrative reform of local government (new municipalities, regions). Also, entities of the register were examined for proper classification and ELSTAT proceeded to update the register by adding and deleting entities. In many cases there has been cooperation with Eurostat.

Annex 1 contains a list of units classified to the General Government sector.

Surveys:

The Public Sector Survey Section of National Accounts Directorate of ELSTAT conducts direct surveys on quarterly and annual basis.

The surveys are conducted online from 2011 and onwards for the following entities:

*Extra budgetary funds (EBF- 326 entities surveyed),
Social Security Funds(SSF-50 Social Security Funds surveyed)
Public Hospitals (PH-134 Public Hospitals Surveyed)*

Furthermore, a major change has been made regarding the collection of the data for local government. ELSTAT cooperated with the Greek Company for Local Development (EETAA) and with the Ministry of Interior, Decentralization and Electronic Government for the application that has been developed for the collection of the economic data of the local government. The application is in use from the beginning of the year 2011 and through this application the data for the year 2010 have been collected for Local Government Bodies (1034 municipalities) When the application will be fully developed (expected by April 2011), it

will provide data except for the municipalities, for the regions and for their supervised entities as well.

2. Central Government data

This section describes the availability and use of main data sources for the Central Government sub-sector (S.1311) by type of unit and the adjustments made in order to reach ESA95 definitions. It also covers the treatment for half finalised, finalised and current data, and the process of revision of data.

2.1 Availability and use of data sources

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

1a) Information available/used for this sub-sector in the current year n-1 and year n-2 notified in April (n) and October (n):

Table 1 – Source Data Accounting ¹

Accounting Rules(C/A/M)	Source Data Accounting	April (n)		October (n)	
		Year n-1	Year n-2	Year n-1	Year n-2
C	• Budget Reporting	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U
	• Summary				
C	(1) Current revenue and expenditure	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U
C	(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U
C	(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U
-	(4) Balance sheets	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
	• Detailed				
C	(5) Current revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	A/U	NA/NU	A/U
C	(6) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	A/U	NA/NU	A/U
C	(7) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	NA/NU	A/U	NA/NU	A/U
-	(8) Balance sheets	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
	• Financial Statements				
-	(9) Profit and loss accounts	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
-	(10) Balance sheets	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
	• Other Reporting				
C	(11) Statistical surveys	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U
C	(12) Other :extra budgetary account (please specify)	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U

¹ A/U (available/used), A/NU (available/not used), NA/NU (not available/not used)
C (Cash), A (Accrual), M (Mixed Cash-Accrual)

The main source is the Budget Outturn (for years t-1, t-2, etc) and the Budget (for the year t, t+1) as compiled by the Ministry of Finance and by the General Accounting Office (GAO). The Budget Outturn contains all the necessary data for revenues and expenditures on a cash basis broken down by specific code numbers, by category for direct and indirect taxes, as well as by the other categories of revenues, such as the various revenues from sales of goods and services or the revenues from Investment grants.

However additional information is also used. Main and analytical categories of cash expenditure and revenue data are available from the GAO on a monthly basis. The data available from GAO are cash-based data; consequently ELSTAT conducts the necessary accrual adjustments receiving additional information from the Ministries

More specifically, as regards the revenue and expenditure side, monthly cash data on a code-by-code basis are available from GAO as mentioned. Every unique code number is allocated into the respective ESA 95 category.

Preparatory work includes the examination of all information available on the GAO website. Specifically the GAO Bulletin is taken into account, which is prepared every month and posted on the GAO website since 2010. The GAO Bulletin refers to data on a cumulative basis.

In a second phase, the cash monthly revenues and expenses for the regular budget are received from the GAO, both of them broken down by detailed code numbers.

1b) Reasons for not using the available accounting reports and criteria for choosing only one of them (consistency with data sources used in other sub-sectors, accrual basis, etc) if two different accounting reports are available for the same unit.

The Budget Report is consistent with the other data sources.

The Budget Outturn of the State Budget describes all the inflows and outflows authorized by the Budget, with two fundamental characteristics:

(1) total inflows equal to total outflows and

(2) the basis of accounting is cash, if and only if validated by the Court of Auditors. The Bridge table given from GAO shows all the inflows and outflows authorized by the Budget and all the transactions that are not counted in the determination of the debt and deficit.

All the expense codes from the State Budget have been characterized by ESA category and all the amounts that are not counted according to the Bridge table of General Accounting Office (GAO) in the working balance have been checked in accordance to the ESA95 and the Manual on Deficit and Debt clarifications.

1c) Complementary codification at data source, by counterpart sector

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 intergovernmental 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.

1d) Complementary information of other units/departments that are not reflected in the Budget Reporting, when compiling ESA95 accounts.

*Special accounts are used in the sub-sector of the **central** government (State), while data are also obtained from the Directorate for Privatizations, since the reference year saw sales of shares in public corporations in which the State had a stake in the share capital.*

*Furthermore unpublished data from the GAO are used, pertaining mostly to the adjustment of interest from a cash to **an accruals** basis, the revision of debt assumption etc..*

The revenues of the Public Investment Program (PIP) budget and also the total amount of expenses of the PIP is received for the year t-1. Each specific revenue and expenditure on a code by code basis is classified according to the ESA 95 classification (for example D11 – wages, P2 Intermediate Consumption, etc).

Additional information regarding transfer payments (D7), and in particular intra governmental current transfers (D73), is made available by GAO.

*The transition of the cash basis deficit of the State to ESA 95 accruals deficit involves information regarding: swaps cancellations, military expenses, debt assumptions, debt assumptions of corporations reclassified to GG, accrued taxes, accrued interest, advances **from the EU**, capital transfers to Social Security Funds and other central government bodies (through bonds), unpaid tax refunds, EU disallowances and penalties, privatization accounts, payables and other transition items. Concerning payables figures for the ministries, EL.STAT. has launched recently a new questionnaire accompanied with guidance and instruction on how to complete the questionnaire tables. EL.STAT. has requested payables for the period 2005-2010. Specifically for the years 2009 and 2010 a comparison was made to the figures that GAO has published in order to cross check the received data. The same procedure was followed for the quarters of the year 2010. To effect the transition from cash to accruals data, data requests are sent to various agencies involved (such as the GAO, Single Payment Authority (SPA), Ministry of Defense and to other state agencies involved). All necessary effort is made in order to allocate correctly the respective amounts of transition items into quarters.*

Additional information regarding unpaid tax refund, on VAT and D5, is made available by KEPYO of MoF.

1e) Consistency of classifications used in the Budget Reporting of “the State” and in the Budget Reporting of other General Government entities.

The classifications used in the State Budget and Budget Report differ in terms of coding from those of other sub-sectors of the general government.

1f) Source (direct or indirect) of basic data requested by the National Statistical Institutes

See Table 1.

Basic data on the sub-sector of the central government (State) are requested by the State General Accounting Office and refer to the Budget Report and the State Budget. The Budget Report and the State Budget are received in printed (book) form and CD-Rom and also are available online for the year t-1. Detailed monthly data are also received in an excel format from GAO and the main categories for revenues and expenditure are presented in GAO website almost one month after the end of the reference month. At the same time, special accounts data are collected by the State General Accounting Office by specific sections and the final result of their transactions is incorporated into the EDP.

1g) Nature of the data sources – cash, accrual or mixed

*The primary data given in the Budget Report and State Budget are cash-based. For transactions where the cash basis does not **agree** with the fiscal basis, the necessary adjustments are made.*

Thus, taxes under categories D5, D2, D91 are systematically adjusted each year on a fiscal 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 D5, D2, D91 are ultimately recorded on a cash adjusted basis, which is also the fiscal recording basis.

Adjustments are also made in respect of some other transactions if the data obtained by the State General Accounting Office do not tally with the fiscal basis. These adjustments are not made on a regular annual basis, as in the case of taxes. Thus, in the past, adjustments have been made to the cash basis for salaries of previous fiscal years which, though paid during a specific year (t), actually referred to previous years - so to transfer them to a fiscal recording

basis, these salaries were recorded for the years they actually related to, in other words, years (t-1), (t-2), etc. A similar fiscal-based adjustment was also made in respect of interest.

1h) Circumstances in which data available from basic sources is consolidated.

*The data of the Budget Report and the State Budget obtained by the State General Accounting Office are given on a non-consolidated basis. Thus, the Budget Report and State Budget contain detailed data on **transfers** to various legal persons under public law, local authorities, public hospitals and social security **funds**. The data are then entered into a double-entry table, which is compiled by the National Accounts Division in association with the competent bodies of other sub-sectors of general government. In addition, the data on **intra governmental transfers** for the sub-sector of the general government (State sub-sector) are compared with the beneficiaries of the **transfer** , in other words, the data supplied by the other sub-sectors of general government.*

The data forwarded in March of year (t) and September of year (t), which are for years (t-1) and (t-2), include subsidy data which are definitive for year (t-2) but estimated for year (t-1).

1i) Changes in the accounting rules foreseen in the near future (if any).

No changes in accounting rules are foreseen in the sub-sector of the central government.

2.1.2 Data sources for Central Government: Other entities / other central government bodies (please detail). Other legal entities include public bodies in branches such as education (universities, and polytechnics), public libraries and museums, athletic facilities, research institutes, and other public administrative bodies.

2a) Information available/used for this sub-sector in the current year n-1 and year n-2 notified in April (n) and October (n):

Table 2 – Source Data Accounting

Accounting Rules(C/A/M)	Source Data Accounting	April (n)		October (n)	
		Year n-1	Year n-2	Year n-1	Year n-2
	• Budget Reporting				
	• Summary				
C	(1) Current revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	A/NU	NA/NU	A/NU
C	(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	A/NU	NA/NU	A/NU
C	(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	NA/NU	A/NU	NA/NU	A/NU
C	(4) Balance sheets	NA/NU	A/NU	NA/NU	A/NU
	• Detailed				
C	(5) Current revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	A/NU	NA/NU	A/NU
C	(6) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	A/NU	NA/NU	A/NU
C	(7) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	NA/NU	A/NU	NA/NU	A/NU
-	(8) Balance sheets	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
	• Financial Statements				
A	(9) Profit and loss accounts	NA/NU	A/U	A/U	A/U
A	(10) Balance sheets	NA/NU	A/U	A/U	A/U
	• Other Reporting				
C/A/M	(11) Statistical surveys	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U
C	(12) Other*: (please specify)	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U

*data from the budget report is used for current transfers (D73), and capital transfers (i.e. capital share increase, guarantee calls recorded as D99).

Data for legal entities of the subsector S1311.2 are collected via a special statistical survey carried out by the National Accounts Division on a quarterly and annual basis. The survey collects provisional data on April and final on September. The entities concerned till 2010 complete paper questionnaires or questionnaires in excel form asking for detailed financial and non financial data.

However from 2011 significant improvements have been made regarding the surveys (annually and quarterly) of the General Government units conducted by ELSTAT that refer to Extra budgetary Entities Those are:

- ❑ The improvement of the questionnaire that is being used by adding variables.
- ❑ The collection of the questionnaires through on line application developed by ELSTAT. .

Important role in this played:

Conducting seminars for the training of the statistical correspondents responsible for the questionnaires completion in the new application, but also in the new type of questionnaire. These seminars have also resulted in developing a better level of communication with the entities and for the entities to appreciate the importance of participating in the surveys.

2b) Reasons for not using the available accounting reports and criteria for choosing only one of them (consistency with data sources used in other sub-sectors, accrual basis, etc) if two different accounting reports are available for the same unit.

In order for the ELSTAT to be able to provide accurate statistical data to EU bodies it carries out an online survey, through specific questionnaires to all relative entities asking for revenue and expenditure data, as well as financial data, on both annual and quarterly basis.

2c) Complementary codification at data source, by counterpart sector

A codification of this sort is not available.

2d) Complementary information which is not in the financial statements, when compiling ESA95 accounts.

Additional information for transfers within the public sector(D73) is taken from the budget report.

2e) Consistency of classifications used in this sub-sector and in the Budget Reporting of units in other sub-sectors of General Government.

The same codification is not used for all sub-sectors of general government.

2f) Source (direct or indirect) of basic data requested by the National Statistical Institutes

The basic source of data for sub sector S1311.2 is the survey conducted by ELSTAT (direct). Supplementary data acquired from BOG and GAO are used for cross checking reasons (indirect).

2g) Nature of the data sources – cash, accrual or mixed

Data is recorded on a cash or accrual or mixed basis. See Table 2. The entities of private law are requested to fill in the questionnaire on accrual basis. Public law entities are usually recording their accounts on cash basis so they are usually providing data on the same accounting basis. However it is recommended the adoption of accrual basis.

2h) Circumstances in which data available from basic sources is consolidated.

Data is not consolidated.

2i) Changes in the accounting rules foreseen in the near future (if any).

The questionnaire was revised in an attempt to collect data that will allow a transition to be made from cash to accrual basis.

2.1.3 Data for the current year (n-1) notified in April (n) - detailed explanation

i) Common data sources used for finalised and half-finalised data for the current year in the first notification.

The sources are the same as for the estimations, and the primary data are obtained from the General State Accounts Office. However, instead of the Government Financial Statements we use the national budget, together with the explanatory memorandum, which provides aggregated data for the various expenditure and revenue categories.

ii) Data sources specifically used in the context of the first notification

The sources are the national budget, the explanatory memorandum and unpublished data from the General State Accounts Office relating chiefly to the adjustment of interest from a cash to a fiscal basis, the revision of debt assumption. For transition items (except the one collected from GAO) ELSTAT receives the relative information from the respective agency/ministry.

iii) Estimation methods that may be used in the context of the first notification and their importance in the central budget and for other units included in central government.

In the central budget interest is calculated on a fiscal basis, and for taxes estimation is made on a fiscal basis. In each case certain items of expenditure and revenue relating to previous financial years are transferred to the respective years. For other units included in central government, when there is no response on ELSTAT's survey, estimates are mostly based on imputations of the year t-1. However this refers to a small number of entities without a significant impact on the final result.

2.1.4 Auditing Process

I) Working balances of Central Government that were submitted to an auditing process.

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 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.

II) Incorporation of the findings of the auditing process in the national accounts.

The proposed changes are adopted, provided that they comply with the ESA95 methodology.

2.2 Data treatment

2.2.1 Half finalised and finalised data

a) Financial transactions that may be included in the public accounts of central government and are excluded in notification table 2.

Certain items of the State Budget in the year 2010 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. Specifically the Greek State participated in the capital increase of the following companies: National Bank of Greece, Society of Information (a company recently reclassified into the General Government Sector), and other minor companies outside the General Government Sector.

b) Information and method (s) used for the adjustment cash/accrual for items other than interest.

The sources used originate from the General State Accounts Office and are found in the relevant publication of that body – the Government Financial Statements – for the specific year. On the revenue side the Government Financial Statements contain the assessments, cancellations, cash receipts and the balances of amounts received. On the other hand, it includes expenditure only on a cash basis. The information in that publication is used for the calculation of the transactions on a fiscal basis. For income taxes, capital taxes and other taxes on production (D5, D91, D2), in particular, we use the bi-monthly extensions to calculate the taxes on a fiscal basis. That is to say, we add the first two-month or one month period of year (t+1) to the cash result of year (t) and subtract the first two months or one month of year (t). This result also constitutes an estimation of the above taxes on a fiscal basis.

The Government Financial Statements give the data for the other non-tax transactions on a cash basis, both for revenue and expenditure. The up to now small differences relating to previous years are subtracted from the current year so that the transactions can be estimated on a fiscal basis.

For VAT and D214 the one month extension is used to calculate the taxes on fiscal basis.

c) Sources and methods used for the calculation of interest on an accrual basis.

The interest on the outstanding balance is calculated on 31/12 of year t for the interest-bearing period from 1/1 to 31/12 of year t.

The interest on new issues is calculated from the issue date or the date of re-opening of the issue until 31/12 of year t.

For issues above or below par value the amount above or below par is allocated proportionately to the years from the issue date of the bond until maturity. In the above par case the interest for the years to which it is allocated until redemption is reduced and in the below par case it is increased.

For the issues above or below par of former years the amount for the year of the calculation is calculated on the basis of the allocation made in the issue year (i.e. for year t the issues of year t-1 and the years before that year).

d) Information on other accounts receivable/payable that may be provided in public accounts data.

Accounts receivable/payable consist mainly of the special accounts and the budgetary adjustment by the European Union. The special accounts are for transactions, which are not included in the Government Financial Statements, and their net balance is classified in the category of other current transactions. The adjustment of revenue from the European Union concerns revenue from the Union, which was anticipated in a current year but not disbursed, even though it related to that year. Thus where the disbursement of an amount is delayed, the State undertakes timely payment of the investment but at the same time registers a claim for an equal amount against the European Union for the portion of the investment expenditure which is due from it.

e) Sources and method (s) for the adjustment related to units classified within or outside central government.

The central government sector includes bodies, which are covered in the Government Financial Statements and consists of various ministries and their regional departments and other legal entities under public or private law . The data for these entities are obtained from direct sources (ELSTAT's survey). As already mentioned, the Registry of Extra Budgetary Entities is on a continuous procedure of improvement. ELSTAT is responsible for identifying

these bodies and make the decision on their classification on General Government according to ESA 95 criteria.

f) Other adjustments regularly implemented.

The line other adjustments in the EDP table 2A consists of the following items:

- The item ***Military expenditure (deliveries)*** corresponds to the deliveries of the military equipment (time of recording in national accounts, following the relevant Eurostat decision). The cash payments of the military equipment are excluded from the Working Balance.
- The item ***National Telecommunications and Post Committee (EETT)*** refers to the balance (net lending / net borrowing) of the *National Telecommunications and Post Committee*.
- The item ***Capital transfers to social security funds and public hospitals (through bonds)*** relates to capital transfers in kind (in the form of T-bonds) from the Central government (State budget), not included in the working balance.
- The item ***Debt assumption (NET) for non classified companies*** corresponds to expenditures relating to operations with guarantees of non classified units, which are not included in the Working Balance.
- The item ***“other”*** refers to expenditures relating to operations with guarantees of classified units, which are not included in the Working Balance. It also includes the ***Balance of extra budgetary accounts***, which captures operations of extra-budgetary accounts of Central government (State Budget) not entering the working balance and it is measured by the change in balance outstanding of the account, during the accounting period.
Furthermore, it includes some adjustments which refer to exceptional transactions such as debt cancellations towards third countries (year 2008), debt assumption of ELGA (year 2010), transfer to Hellenic Financial Stability Fund (year 2010) and a National Accounts adjustment for issuance of government bonds for payments relating to public hospitals payables of previous years (year 2010).

The line ***“other”*** includes also some ***other minor*** adjustments, which refer to negligible transactions.

g) Sources of information used for transactions, which need specific attention (in cases where they are not directly identifiable in public accounts): debt assumption, debt cancellation, privatisation, securitisations, capital injection into public corporations, payments from the central bank.

This information, which relates mainly to debt assumption, if any, is obtained from the General State Accounting Office.

2.2.2 Revision process

Steps in the revision process of data, for the State and for other units included in central government, after the first notification

The various aggregates for the State have been modified after the first notification of the data. Hence there is revision of the central government data, which is based initially on the revised data of the General State Accounts Office, but also on any newer data for non-budgetary aggregates such as debt assumption and participation in the equity of public undertakings and bodies if those have changed. For other units included in central government, there is a request to provide us questionnaires with updated data since in the meantime they have finalised their accounts.

3. State Government

Not applicable for Greece

4. Local Government

This section describes the availability and use of main data sources for the Local Government sub-sector (S.1313) by type of unit and the adjustments made in order to reach ESA95 definitions. It also covers the treatment for half finalised, finalised and current data, and the process of revision of data.

4.1 Availability and use of data sources

4.1.1 Data sources for Local Government main units: municipalities, localities

1a) Information available/used for this sub-sector in the current year n-1 and year n-2 notified in April (n) and October (n):

Table 3 – Source Data Accounting

Accounting Rules(C/A/M)	Source Data Accounting	April (n)		October (n)	
		Year n-1	Year n-2	Year n-1	Year n-2
C	• Budget Reporting	N.A/NU	A/NU	NA/N.U	A/NU
	• Summary				
C	(1) Current revenue and expenditure	A/U	A/NU	A/U	N.A/NU
C	(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	A/U	A/NU	A/U	N.A/NU
C	(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	A/U	A/NU	A/U	N.A/NU
C	(4) Balance sheets	N.A/NU	N.A/NU	A/U	N.A/NU
	• Detailed				
C	(5) Current revenue and expenditure	N.A/NU	A/NU	A/U	A/NU
C	(6) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	N.A/NU	A/NU	A/U	A/NU
C	(7) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	N.A/NU	A/NU	A/U	A/NU
C	(8) Balance sheets	N.A/NU	A/NU	A/U	NA/NU
	• Financial Statements				
-	(9) Profit and loss accounts	N.A/NU	N.A/NU	N.A/NU	N.A/NU
-	(10) Balance sheets	N.A/NU	N.A/NU	N.A/NU	N.A/NU
	• Other Reporting				
C	(11) Statistical survey	NA/NU	A/U	NA/NU	A/U
-	(12) Other: Data Base of EETAA SA	A/U	N.A/NU	A/U	N.A/NU

The local government sub-sector comprises all municipalities and communities in accordance with the administrative structure provided for in Greek legislation. The total number of municipalities and communities comes to 1034. This structure was valid till 2010. It includes

- *Municipalities (and communities till 2010)*
- *Municipal Enterprises*

From 2011 and onwards the total number of municipalities will be 325.

For the LG data until 2009, ELSTAT collected them through direct survey, using specialized questionnaires asking for detailed information as regards revenues and expenditures. For the year 2009, additional information is received from GAO Directorate D39. The information provided is on quarterly and annual basis, but on a more aggregated basis. For the year 2010, an online system of data collection is functioning under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior. This is considered to be a major improvement. ELSTAT has direct access to the database. The implementation of this online system via the electronic database helps to eliminate the delays that used to arise during the collection of the questionnaires, which used to be collected in paper form.

1b) Reasons for not using the available accounting reports and criteria for choosing only one of them (consistency with data sources used in other sub-sectors, accrual basis, etc) if two different accounting reports are available for the same unit.

For 2009, municipalities compile an annual statement of revenue and expenditure, which is approved by the competent local council. Since this is a time-consuming process and the volume of data included in annual statements is large, data are not available on time, i.e. in March or September (since data are not submitted electronically, processing time must be allowed. Data are available three or four years after the reference year).

In order to overcome these obstacles and for the statistical service to supply accurate statistical data to EU bodies, the service carries out a survey, sending out questionnaires to all units (municipalities and rural districts) asking for revenue and expenditure data, as well as financial data, on an annual basis.

For the year 2007 and 2008 (edp notification March 11) data are final.

For the year 2009, questionnaires were sent to all units .

For the year 2010, data were used from the database of EETAA S.A.

It is scheduled that, for EDP October 2011 and for the year 2010, budget outturns and balances will be available.

In addition, annual and quarterly data collected by the State General Accounting Office are being used, which show municipal data in a more aggregated form. Latest data are for 2009.

MUNICIPALITIES.

2008-2009.

For the year 2008 the final results of census conducted by ELSTAT were used. This led to an increase of the deficit of 2008 by 53 million (from -79 to -132 million euro). This revision

had also an impact on the deficit of 2009, which increased by 66 million euro (from –65 to –131 million euro).

The data for 2009 are not final and have been calculated by using annual indices per transaction. These indices were derived from the Survey conducted by ELSTAT (649 Common Municipalities for 2008 and 2009). Big Municipalities are included.

2010.

For the year 2010, the data derived from the new data base/system of Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government (EETAA SA) / Ministry of Interior. The response rate was extremely high by population size (92.13% of the total Greek Population).

It must be underlined that all big Municipalities responded. The set used from the database was thoroughly scrutinized for its quality assurance (that is revenues and expenditures were checked for the completeness in their entries and examined for internal consistency) and after correcting the final percentage of Municipalities remained significantly high (88.36% of the total Greek Population).

In order to gross for non-response the Municipalities were classified in 5 stratas based on the population in each Municipality (using 2001 census) and for each one total figures of expenditure and revenues were calculated.

Payables

The dataset contained also information on payables for the year 2009 and 2010. Following the abovementioned procedure of grossing up, the flows of payables were calculated.

Debt of local government t.

For the calculation of debt, there were used data from the Bank of Greece. Furthermore, data for loans with the abroad were collected for the relevant Municipalities. Debt of Municipal Enterprises was also included (using questionnaires received by big Municipalities).

1.c) Complementary codification at data source, by counterpart sector

A classification of this sort is not available.

1d) Complementary information, which is not in the financial statements, when compiling ESA95 accounts .

State transfers to municipalities are taken into account as recorded in the budget report. For adjustment of expenses on accrual basis data for payables are used.

1e) Consistency of classifications used in this sub-sector and in the Budget Reporting of other General Government units.

Municipalities show their transactions in their reports and follow their own classification system, which differs from that of the other units of the general government. The National Accounts Division performs a correlation of these transactions on the basis of ESA95.

1f) Source (direct or indirect) of basic data requested by the National Statistical Institutes

Until 2009 data are collected mainly by the statistical service with questionnaires sent to municipalities and localities.

From 2010 and onwards the basic source has been the data base of EETAA SA. Evaluating the MoU with the Ministry of Interior, ELSTAT, via the electronic platform, was supplied with all the necessary material for the calculation of the EDP tables from EETAA SA, in an effective cooperation, succeeding coverage in the total population that reached up to 91%.

1g) Nature of the data sources – cash, accrual or mixed

Data are on a cash basis. Furthermore we receive information on the change of stocks of payables.

1h) Circumstances in which data available from basic sources is consolidated.

Data is not consolidated.

1i) Changes in the accounting rules foreseen in the near future (if any).

4.1.2 Data sources for Local Government: Local Government bodies / non-profit institutions

2a) Information available/used for this sub-sector in the current year n-1 and year n-2 notified in April (n) and October (n):

From the EDP notification March 2006 and for the year 2002 and onwards, in the subsector S1313 the municipal enterprises, except water supplies enterprises, which are controlled and financed indirectly by the respective local Governments, are included.

In EDP October 2010, for the year 2009, after consultation with Eurostat, questionnaires were sent to big municipalities, (12 units) asking for revenues and expenditure of municipal enterprises they supervise. For the EDP April 2011 questionnaires were sent to 26 big municipalities, (with received response 20 out of 26), asking for revenues and expenditure of the enterprises they own. After investigating the completeness of the inscriptions, figures for revenues and expenditure were extrapolated.

In the framework of implementing the new administrative structure “ Kallikratis “, all municipal enterprises will provide the data base with data.

2b) Reasons for not using the available accounting reports and criteria for choosing only one of them (consistency with data sources used in other sub-sectors, accrual basis, etc) if two different accounting reports are available for the same unit.

There is not yet a database for municipal enterprises.

2c) Complementary codification at data source, by counterpart sector

A classification of this sort is not available

2d) Complementary information which is not in the financial statements, when compiling ESA95 accounts.

2e) Consistency of classifications used in this sub-sector and in the Budget Reporting of units in other sub-sectors of General Government.

They are implementing the National Accounting System.

2f) Source (direct or indirect) of basic data requested by the National Statistical Institutes

see 2a

2g) Nature of the data sources – cash, accrual or mixed

Cash.

2h) Circumstances in which data available from basic sources is consolidated.

2i) Changes in the accounting rules foreseen in the near future (if any).

4.1.3 Data for the current year (n-1) notified in April (n) - detailed explanation

i) Common data sources used for finalised and half-finalised data for the current year in the first notification.

ii) Data sources specifically used in the context of the first notification.

For the years 2007 and 2008 data for municipalities are final

For the calculation of 2009 change indices between 2009-08 were used . Questionnaires were used.

For the year 2010 data derived from the database of EETAA SA

iii) Estimation methods that may be used in the context of the first notification

For the year 2009 indices were used, coming from the survey.

For the year 2010, data of municipalities were thoroughly analysed using the stratification technique of applying indices.

4.1.4 Auditing Process

I) Working balances of Local Government that were submitted to an auditing process.

The reports and budgets of all local government units beyond the state are audited by the Court of Auditors..

II) Incorporation of the findings of the auditing process in the national accounts.

4.2 Data treatment

4.2.1 Half finalised and finalised data

a) Original source of data used as a starting step

The data for 2007 and 2008 are final. The results of the annual survey of local authorities are the data source. The survey encompasses all municipalities and communes and is therefore comprehensive. The collected data cover all revenue and expenditure of those bodies. The items are classified by code, as provided for by the municipalities and communes code. These data are adjusted to the transactions of ESA 95.

Account was also taken of state grants to municipalities and communes from the national budget. Those data were cross-checked against the survey data. The data for 2009 and 2010 are provisional, because the collection and processing of the survey data has not yet been completed.

The data for the year 2009 were calculated using indicators derived from a sample of municipalities. For the calculation of the indicators account was taken of detailed data from large municipalities and of aggregated data for a large number of municipalities and communes on an annual and a quarterly basis (source: General State Accounts Office). Grants data from the government financial statements were also used.

For the year 2010 the data base of EETAA SA was used. The figures for revenues and expenditure refer to the great majority of Municipalities, representing the 92% of the total Greek Population. This data base also included information about payables, for both of the years (2009 and 2010).

b) Financial transactions that may be included in the public accounts of local Government and are excluded in notification table 2.

The working balance of Table 2 of EDP, contains specific financial transactions (loans and other financial transactions) that are broken down in the same table so as to calculate B9.

c) Information and the method(s) used for the adjustment cash/accrual for items other than interest.

Adjustments to revenue and expenditure were not made because of lack of data (e.g. there are no monthly data for tax receipts). Moreover, the share of local-government tax revenue in the overall tax revenue of general government is minimal.

However, transactions between municipalities and municipal enterprises (e.g. capital transfers to the enterprises by municipalities) are included in the accounts of the local government sub-sector. Information on payables is used.

d) Sources and methods used for the calculation of interest on an accrual basis.

Interest is on cash basis.

e) Information on other accounts receivable/payable that may be provided in the data sources.

Information comes from the data base of EETAA SA, as described above.

f) Sources and method (s) for the adjustment related to units classified within or outside local Government.

Local authorities establish municipal enterprises to which public works are assigned funded by local authorities (for instance, construction of public infrastructure, organizing of cultural events etc). Data for municipal enterprises for both of the years of 2009 and 2010, are coming from a sample survey carried out by ELSTAT. Water supply enterprises are classified outside local government sector because they carry out market service and they are not financed by municipalities.

g) Other adjustments regularly implemented.

No

h) Sources of information used for transactions, which need specific attention (in cases where they are not directly identifiable in public accounts): debt assumption, debt cancellation, privatisation, securitisations and capital injection into public corporations owned by local Government.

Likewise, the available data indicate that the municipalities did not record any revenue from privatisation or the securitisation of revenue.

4.2.2 Revision process

Steps in the revision process of data, after the first notification.

The 2009 and 2010 data will be revised in the next notification (September 2011) based on more recent information.

5. Social Security Funds

This section describes the availability and use of main data sources for the Social Security Funds Government sub-sector (S.1314) by type of unit and the adjustments made in order to reach ESA95 definitions. This sub sector contains the Social Security Funds (SSF) and the Public Hospitals (PH). It also covers the treatment for half finalised, finalised and current data, and the process of revision of data.

5.1 Availability and use of data sources

5.1.1 Data sources available: Social Security Funds and Public Hospitals

1a) Information available/used for this sub-sector in the current year n-1 and year n-2 notified in April (n) and October (n):

Table 4 – Source Data Accounting ²

Accounting Rules(C/A/M)	Source Data Accounting	April (n)		October (n)	
		Year n-1	Year n-2	Year n-1	Year n-2
	• Budget Reporting				
	• Summary				
C	(1) Current revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
C	(2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
C	(3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
-	(4) Balance sheets	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
	• Detailed				
C	(5) Current revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
C	(6) Current and capital revenue and expenditure	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
C	(7) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
-	(8) Balance sheets	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
	• Financial Statements				
-	(9) Profit and loss accounts	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
-	(10) Balance sheets	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU	NA/NU
	• Other Reporting				
C	(11) Statistical surveys	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U
C	(12) Other: (please specify)*	A/U	A/U	A/U	A/U

² A/U (available/used), A/NU (available/not used), NA/NU (not available/not used)
C (Cash), A (Accrual), M (Mixed Cash-Accrual)

* Data from the budget report are used for the current transfers within general government (D73), specific capital transfers (D9) and public hospital salaries (D1). See also paragraph 5.1.1.1d

Collection of data takes place through a new (applied for year 2010) on-line survey with a high coverage for the Social Security Funds and Public Hospitals. The collected information is mainly on cash basis and covers both financial and non-financial transactions of SSF. It should be noted that in the beginning of 2011, the questionnaire's breakdown of specific codes and relevant instructions were revised providing more detailed information.

1b) Reasons for not using the available accounting reports and criteria for choosing only one of them (consistency with data sources used in other sub-sectors, accrual basis, etc) if two different accounting reports are available for the same unit.

There are no available accounting reports for n-1 year, since they have not compile balance sheets.

In order to overcome these obstacle and for the Greek statistical service to provide accurate statistical data to EU bodies, the service carries out a survey, sending out questionnaires to all units asking for revenue and expenditure data, as well as financial data, on both an annual and quarterly basis.

1c) Complementary codification at data source, by counterpart sector

No such coding is available.

1d) Complementary information which is not in the financial statements, when compiling ESA95 accounts.

ELSTAT is gathering the following specific complementary information:

- *Social Contribution Accruals*

A survey on the biggest SSF is applied by ELSTAT in order to obtain information for the accrual adjustment of social contributions.

- *Payables of Social Security Funds*

A new improved data collection procedure has been applied (for all years) by sending specific questionnaire to SSF regarding the payables to:

- Lump sum payments to new pensioners*
- Dividends to new pensioners*
- Private clinics, private hospitals, laboratories and other*
- Private doctors*
- Pharmacies*
- Pharmaceutical companies*
- Other expenditures*

- *Payables of Public Hospitals*

A new improved data collection procedure has been applied (for all years) by sending specific questionnaire to the Ministry of Health regarding the payables to:

- ❑ *Sanitary products*
- ❑ *Pharmaceutical products*
- ❑ *Orthopedics*
- ❑ *Chemical reagent products*
- ❑ *Other expenditures*

Other elements:

- ❑ *Specific information is gathered by ELSTAT through official communication directly with SSF and PH.*
- ❑ *Further official communication exists with the respective supervising Ministries*

1e) Consistency of classifications used in this sub-sector and in the Budget Reporting of other General Government units.

The same codification is not used for all sub-sectors of general government.

1f) Source (direct or indirect) of basic data requested by the National Statistical Institutes

The data are directly collected by the on-line survey of ELSTAT.

Additional information on the financial data are gathered by Bank of Greece.

1g) Nature of the data sources – cash, accrual or mixed

The primary data are given mainly on a cash basis. For transactions in which the cash basis does not tally with the fiscal basis, the necessary adjustments are made.

1h) Circumstances in which data available from basic sources is consolidated.

Data are not consolidated.

1i) Changes in the accounting rules foreseen in the near future (if any).

No major changes are foreseen in the near future.

5.1.2 Data for the current year (n-1) notified in April (n) - detailed explanation

i) Common data sources used for finalised and half-finalised data for the current year in the first notification.

The sources described in paragraph 5.2.1a are used also to derive the S1314 accounts for the current year for SSF and PH.

ii) Data sources specifically used in the context of the first notification.

No such case exists.

iii) Estimation methods that may be used in the context of the first notification

The data used are based on ELSTAT's online survey. We use annual data from the collected questionnaires and estimations for the missing entities, using existing annual data of previous years.

5.1.3 Auditing Process

I) Working balances of each of the sub-sectors that were submitted to an auditing process.

The reports and budgets of SSF and PH are monitored by the corresponding supervising Ministries, by the Court of Auditors and by private auditing services.

II) Incorporation of the findings of the auditing process in the national accounts.

Any major proposed changes are adopted, provided that they comply with the ESA95 methodology.

5.2 Data treatment

5.2.1 Half finalised and finalised data

a) Original source of data used as a starting step

The following original sources were used for the creation of the S1314 social-security accounts for 2010:

The provisional data of the annual survey of SSF and Public Hospitals carried out by the National Accounts Division for 2010.

In addition the updated data of the annual survey of SSF and Public Hospitals for 2009 is used.

Specific data are obtained from General Accounting Office and Bank of Greece like D73, D1 for PH, etc.

b) Adjustments for financial transactions in units' data sources used for units classified in the Social Security Funds sub-sector.

Financial data for EDP Table 3E are derived mainly from Bank of Greece. Data collected through ELSTAT 's survey regarding loans are used.

c) Information and the method(s) used for the adjustment cash/accrual (excluding interest) for social contributions and social benefits.

Primary social contributions data from the social security funds are on a cash basis. Systematically contributions D6111, D6112, D6113 are adjusted on accruals basis. The method implemented is identical to the method used for the taxes adjustment and has already being transmitted through a relative questionnaire, to Eurostat. The method is based on the use of the first month of year $t+1$ for the estimation of accruals basis. In this way the

recording of social security contributions is implemented through the following identity: Contributions of year t (accruals basis) = contributions of year t (cash basis) + contributions of January year (t+1) – contributions of January year t. In such a way the social security contributions D611 are finally recorded on cash adjusted manner that constitutes also the accruals recording basis.

d) Sources and method used for the calculation of interest on an accrual basis where units' data sources provide only information on a cash basis.

Bank of Greece provides interest on accrual basis for year 2010.

e) Information on other accounts receivable/payable that may be provided in units' data sources.

In "other accounts receivable" in Table 2D of the notification of April 2010 it is shown the net accrual results for each year for the contributions of employers and employees/self-employed persons obtained from the method we have described in paragraph 5.2.1.c.

In "other accounts payables" appear the payables of SSF and PH as we have described in paragraph 5.1.1.1a.

f) Other adjustments regularly implemented.

Other adjustments in EDP Table 2D:

*The item **Capital transfers from central government** (positive sign) relates to the capital transfers in kind received from the State budget, not included in the working balance. Their counterpart can be seen in "Other adjustments" of Table 2A.*

5.2.2 Revision process

Steps in the revision process of data, after the first notification.

The data are revised after the first notification through a second round of survey of SSF and PH.

6. Actual data on government debt

6.1 Half finalised and finalised data

a) Adjustments to the data sources that may be needed in order to value debt according to the specific EDP rules for each government sub-sector.

S.1311. Central government debt is recorded at nominal (face) value. In this context, as a general rule no adjustment of data is needed. However, the following debt instruments are adjusted as explained below:

- *Instruments issued at discount (e.g. zero-coupon bonds, treasury bills, commercial paper etc.) are recorded at nominal value for EDP purposes.*
- *Index-linked instruments are adjusted to include index-linkage effect on the value of the principal.*
- *Financial derivatives used to cover exchange risk are included in the stock of debt.*
- *Debt in currencies other than euro is converted to euro by using the relevant exchange rate at the end of the reference period.*

Data are calculated on the basis of primary data received by the Ministry Finance (MoF), General Accounting Office. Since the accounts for year n-1 are finalised by the end of April of year n, data for year n-1 are considered final after that date.

Data on debt of Extra Budgetary entities that are part of central government, are collected through ELSTAT's survey and they are cross-checked with data which are provided by the Bank of Greece.

Finally, data on currency and deposits (AF.2) are provided by the Bank of Greece. This consists only of coin liabilities as the central government does not accept deposits.

S.1313. See S.1314

S.1314. Data concerning debt are derived by the Bank of Greece and General Accounting Office

b) Sources of information used for the consolidation of debt and the valuation of holdings at the level of each government sub-sector (intra-flows and positions) and at the level of general government sector (inter-flows and positions).

For S. 1311.2 information used for the consolidation of debt(holding of the sub-sector of state bonds) is provided by BoG

S.1314. The most important part of the intergovernmental debt concerns the outstanding amount of securities other than shares issued by Central Government and held by Social Security Funds. The information is provided by the Bank of Greece. These data are in any case cross-checked with data derived from ELSTAT's survey.

c) Use of financial accounts for the implementation of notification table 3, concerning assets and other liabilities.

The data used in table 3 are derived from the GAO, BOG and ELSTAT survey. These data are also used for the compilation of financial accounts.

d) Sources of information for the adjustments relating to transactions in debt instruments that are not valued at the nominal (face) value of the instrument, for each government sub-sector.

Such adjustments are related to the item securities other than shares and mainly to issuances above or below par, differences between interest accrued and paid and redemptions above or below par. The adjustments are calculated from data compiled by the MoF, General Accounting Office.

e) 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), for each government sub-sector.

As stated above, all debt instruments are recorded at nominal (face) value. For those debt instruments that are denominated in foreign currencies, valuation differences are derived by taking into account any appreciation or depreciation of the relevant currency against the euro. The adjustments are calculated from data compiled by the MoF, General Accounting Office.

For S.1311.2 data in Table 3 concerning appreciation /depreciation of foreign debt is acquired from the financial statements of the entities.

6.2 Data for the current year notified in April

a) Data sources that may be used specifically in the context of the first notification

Data on the central government debt are based on information derived from MoF, General Accounting Office and for some items from Bank of Greece.

Data for the debt of local authorities are compiled by the Bank of Greece on the basis of information derived from the relevant survey carried out by the ELSTAT and banking data.

b) Estimation methods that may be used in the context of the first notification.

For the central government debt, the debt level for the current year is estimated by taking into account the deficit of the current year and any other factors that affect debt.

c) Steps in the revision process of data, after the first notification.

In case the budgetary developments differ from those foreseen in the budget, the data are revised accordingly in the September notification.

7. Specific issues

7.1 Long-Term Contracts between Government and Private Entities

7.1.1 Identification and data sources of long-term contracts between Government and Private Entities (PPPs).

As sources of possible PPP projects we use the yearly Budget Report and the Public Investment Program. Also ELSTAT is in close cooperation with the Special Secretariat for PPPs.

7.1.2 Alternative data sources in cases of lack of comprehensiveness or reliability.

7.1.3 Terminology used for PPPs in the national language(s) and correspondence in English.

The terminology in Greek used for Public Private Partnerships is : Συμπράξεις Δημόσιου - Ιδιωτικού Τομέα (SDIT).

7.1.4 Agency, organization, or association dealing specifically with PPPs.

The Special Secretariat for PPPs was set up in with the ratification of Law 3389/2005. This Unit follows the structure and role of equivalent units in other Member States of the European Union for the promotion and implementation of PPPs. The mission of the Special Secretariat is the provision of support and assistance to the Inter-Ministerial PPP Committee and to public entities, while its main tasks involve the following:

- the identification of the works or services which might be constructed or provided through Partnerships and be included under the provisions of Law 3389/2005,*
- the evaluation of the proposals submitted by public entities and their subsequent forwarding to the Inter-Ministerial PPP Committee for approval,*
- the promotion in general of the construction of works or the provision of services through the Partnership framework,*
- the facilitation and support of Public Entities in pursuing contract award procedures, as defined in Law 3389/2005, for the selection of Private Entities,*
- the monitoring of the implementation of Partnership Contracts.*

7.1.5 Legal instruments, including laws, regulations, or decrees, governing or regulating PPPs.

The Special Secretariat for PPPs was set up with the ratification of Law 3389/2005. This Unit follows the structure and role of equivalent units in other Member States of the European Union for the promotion and implementation of PPPs.

7.2 Long-term contracts for military equipment

7.2.1 Contracts used by military forces for the procurement of equipment:

All the military expenditures are recorded when delivered. Before 2006 the recording was on a cash basis.

7.2.2 Borderline cases regarding the classification of some goods as military goods or as other equipment used by military forces.

Up to now all military goods have been treated as intermediate consumption according to the ruling of ESA 95. There was no exception.

7.2.3 Recording of the impact on government expenditure from the above-mentioned contracts.

An impact on government expenditure is recorded upon fulfilment of the commercial contract (regardless of full or partial delivery of goods). However, when partial delivery (actual or in connection with milestones completion) is allowed by the commercial contract by explicitly transferring the ownership to the purchaser, then a corresponding expenditure is recorded.

7.2.4 Available information for the treatment of the above-mentioned contracts in national accounts.

For reasons of national security all information is not freely available. Information concerning contract amounts in connection with the quantity of military goods ordered, construction periods, delivery frequency –in case of partial deliveries of goods, etc., is considered confidential.

However, the Ministry of Defence can provide data for:

- the stock of advance payments for military procurements (at least from a certain point of time onwards)*
- the advance payments within a year as a whole (but not in connection with specific contracts)*
- the value of delivered goods within a year as a whole (but not in connection with specific contracts) which can set-off a corresponding amount of the advance payments stock again as a whole.*

7.3 Pension Schemes

7.3 Pension Schemes

7.3.1 Definition of pensions

The following codes are applicable to classification of coverage of pension schemes:

- 1) disability pensions (disability)
- 2) early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work (disability)
- 3) old age pensions (old age)
- 4) anticipated old age pensions (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.

7.3.2 Classification of pension schemes

The following table lists pension schemes of certain big SSF in Greece. The key to the "Coverage" numbers can be found in section 7.3.1 above, and the key for "Scheme" can be found below the table.

#	Scheme name	Coverage	Scheme
1	IKA	1-6	A
2	OGA	1-6	A
3	OAEF	1-6	A
4	NAT	1-6	A
5	OAED	7	E

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

7.3.3 Classification of social insurance pension schemes

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.

7.3.4 Definition of social security schemes

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.

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 can not be classified as a social security scheme, because it does not fulfil one (or two) of the three conditions "imposed", "controlled" and "financed".

7.3.5 Classification of institutional units supporting pension schemes. Borderline cases

The pension schemes in Greece are classified by sub-sector as follows:

		Categories of pension schemes					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
Institutional sectors/ sub-sectors	S.11	XX	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	S.121	XX	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
	S.122	XX	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
	S.123	XX	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
	S.124	XX	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
	S.125	XX	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
	S.1311	XX	XX	YES	NO	YES	NO
	S.1312	XX	XX	NO	NO	YES	NO
	S.1313	XX	XX	NO	NO	YES	NO
	S.1314	YES	XX	NO	NO	YES	NO
	S.14	XX	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	S.15	XX	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
	S.2	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO

Yes = there are institutional units belonging to the sector/sub-sector which support (run) pension scheme of the specified category:

No = there is no institutional unit belonging to the sector/sub-sector which supports (runs) pension schemes of the specified category;

XX = the combination is impossible.

The code key for the category of pension schemes may be found in section 7.3.2.

7.4 Guarantees

7.4.1 Treatment of new guarantees provided

New guarantees are treated as contingent liabilities, and therefore not recorded in the national accounts.

7.4.2 Treatment of Guarantees called (and not repaid within the same year by the original debtor)

Guarantees called are treated as capital transfers from government to other institutional units and recorded in the amount reduced by the repayments relating to the guarantees called and fees collected for guarantees.

7.4.3 Treatment of repayments related to guarantees called

See 7.4.2. Repayments decrease the amount of guarantees called recorded as capital transfers.

7.4.4 Treatment of write-offs by government, if any, of government assets that arose from calls

See above 7.4.2

ANNEX 1

List of the units included in each of the sub-sectors of general government.

- A. *The EBFs sub-sector includes 307 old EBFs and 19 new government enterprises, i.e., 326 entities in total divided into two categories (situation April 2011):*
- *Legal entities under Public Law, such as Universities, Museums, the National Opera, National Theatres etc.*
 - *Public enterprises, such as Hellenic Railways Organization (OSE), Athens-Piraeus Electric Railways (ISAP), etc.*
- B. *The local government sub-sector comprises all municipalities and communities in accordance with the administrative structure provided for in Greek legislation. The total number of municipalities and communities comes to 1034. This structure was valid till 2010.*
- C. *The registry of S1314 includes 50 Social Security Funds and 134 Public Hospitals.*