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Programme Timeline for Cyprus

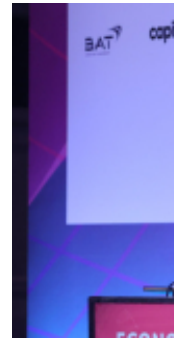
European Stability Mechanism

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Highlights



**Post-Programme
Surveillance Report - Cyprus,
Autumn 2022**

23/11/2022 | NEWS

**Wim Van Aken in interview
with Kathimerini Cyprus**

23/10/2022 | INTERVIEWS

**Essential
stabilise
econom**

18/10/202

PROGRAMME TIMELINE FOR CYPRUS

Programme

	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		

- May 2013

ESM disburses first loan tranche



Programme overview

Years: 2013-2016

Lenders: ESM (€6.3 billion); International Monetary Fund (€1 billion).

Economic adjustment and reforms

In the late 2010s, Cyprus witnessed a rapid growth of the financial sector and expansion of bank lending. At the same time, serious macro-economic imbalances built up. They extended to public finances with current account deficits and to trade with dropping exports due to Cyprus' falling competitiveness. The banking sector was increasingly cut off from international market funding and Cyprus' largest banks recorded substantial capital shortfalls. The global and the euro area crises exposed these growing financial vulnerabilities coupled with structural weaknesses in the rest of the economy. The Cypriot economy's strong links to Greece amplified the situation. The excessive budget deficit limited Cyprus's ability to support banks on the verge of collapse. Cyprus requested financial assistance from the EFSF/ESM and IMF in June 2012.

The financial assistance package was tied to an economic adjustment programme, which included:

- Restoring the soundness of the Cypriot banking sector by restructuring and downsizing financial institutions;
- Fiscal consolidation to correct the excessive general government deficit, in particular through measures to reduce current primary expenditure and to increase the efficiency of public spending; and,
- Structural reforms to support competitiveness and sustainable growth.

Thanks to the implementation of reforms, Cyprus resumed economic growth and regained access to international financial markets. The country reduced its public deficit, and the oversized financial sector was significantly downsized and restructured. Capital controls and the economic adjustment programme helped stabilise deposits and the liquidity of the banking system. Confidence in the financial system was also strengthened thanks to improved financial regulation and supervision, while banks achieved sizeable reductions in the very high levels of non-performing loans that followed from the crisis. Cyprus's economic recovery continued to progress until 2020, when the pandemic crisis triggered a severe downturn to economies all around the world. Earlier reforms and fiscal consolidation helped improve the resilience of the Cypriot economy in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic.

After the programme

Following the completion of Cyprus's programme in 2016, post-programme surveillance (PPS) has been carried out by the European Commission in liaison with the European Central Bank. The procedure involves regular review missions in the programme country to assess its economic, fiscal and financial situation. The ESM participates in PPS missions to fulfil the requirements of its Early Warning System, i.e. to assess a country's capacity to repay its outstanding loans.

Cyprus fully repaid its IMF loan in February 2020.

ESM country team coordinator for Cyprus: Wim Van Aken

Disbursements of ESM financial assistance to Cyprus □

13/05/2013	13/05/2013	26/06/2013	27/09/2013	27/09/2013
€1 billion	€1 billion	€1 billion	€750 million	€750 million
Cash	Cash	Cash	Cashless	Cashless
13/05/2026	13/05/2027	26/06/2028	27/09/2029	27/09/2029
€2 billion	€2 billion	€3 billion	€4.5 billion	€4.5 billion

Weighted average maturity of loans: 14.9 years

Details of the ESM floating rate notes provided to Cyprus*

EU000A1U98Y4
 27/09/2013
 27/03/2015
 18-month FRN
 €1.5 billion

*Notes provided by the ESM are redeemed at maturity and rolled over into cash loans

Related documents

- Conclusion of ESM programme for Cyprus: an overview (*presentation*) (PDF, 538 KB)

Legal documents

- Financial Assistance Facility Agreement (PDF, 188 KB)
- Notice related to Recital E of the Financial Assistance Facility Agreement (PDF, 183 KB)

Review documents published by the European Commission



- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Autumn 2021
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Spring 2021
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Autumn 2020
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Spring 2020
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Autumn 2019; Statement by European Commission and ECB, 20 September 2019
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Spring 2019; Statement by European Commission and ECB, 22 March 2019
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Autumn 2018; Statement by European Commission and ECB, 28/09/2018
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Spring 2018; Statement by European Commission and ECB, 23/03/2018
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Autumn 2017; Statement by European Commission and ECB, 29/09/2017
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report - Spring 2017; Statement by European Commission and ECB, 31/03/2017
- Post-Programme Surveillance Report, Autumn 2016; Statement by European Commission and ECB, 30/09/2016
- Eighth Review - Autumn 2015
- Seventh Review - Summer 2015 (PDF, 2.6 MB); Statement by European Commission, ECB and IMF, 16/11/2015
- Sixth Review - Spring 2015 (PDF, 3.91 MB); Statement by European Commission, ECB and IMF, 20/05/2016
- Fifth Review - Summer 2014 (PDF, 6.2 MB); Statement by European Commission, ECB and IMF, 08/05/2015
- Fourth Review - Spring 2014 (PDF, 5.48 MB); Statement by European Commission, ECB and IMF, 17/05/2015
- Third Review - Winter 2014 (PDF, 9.12 MB); Statement by European Commission, ECB and IMF, 11/02/2014
- Second Review - Autumn 2013 (PDF, 11.2 MB); Statement by European Commission, ECB and IMF, 07/11/2013

- First Review - Summer 2013 (PDF, 7.26 MB); Statement by European Commission, ECB and IMF, 31/07/2013
- The Economic Adjustment Programme for Cyprus (PDF, 1.97 MB); Statement by European Commission, ECB and IMF, 27/06/2013

Facts

3.2 %

Cyprus's estimated GDP growth in 2019

0.56 %

average interest rate on ESM loans to Cyprus (Q2 2022)

4.1 %

Cyprus's estimated GDP growth in 2022

€1.5 billion

amount ESM disbursed to Cyprus for bank recapitalisation

See more facts →

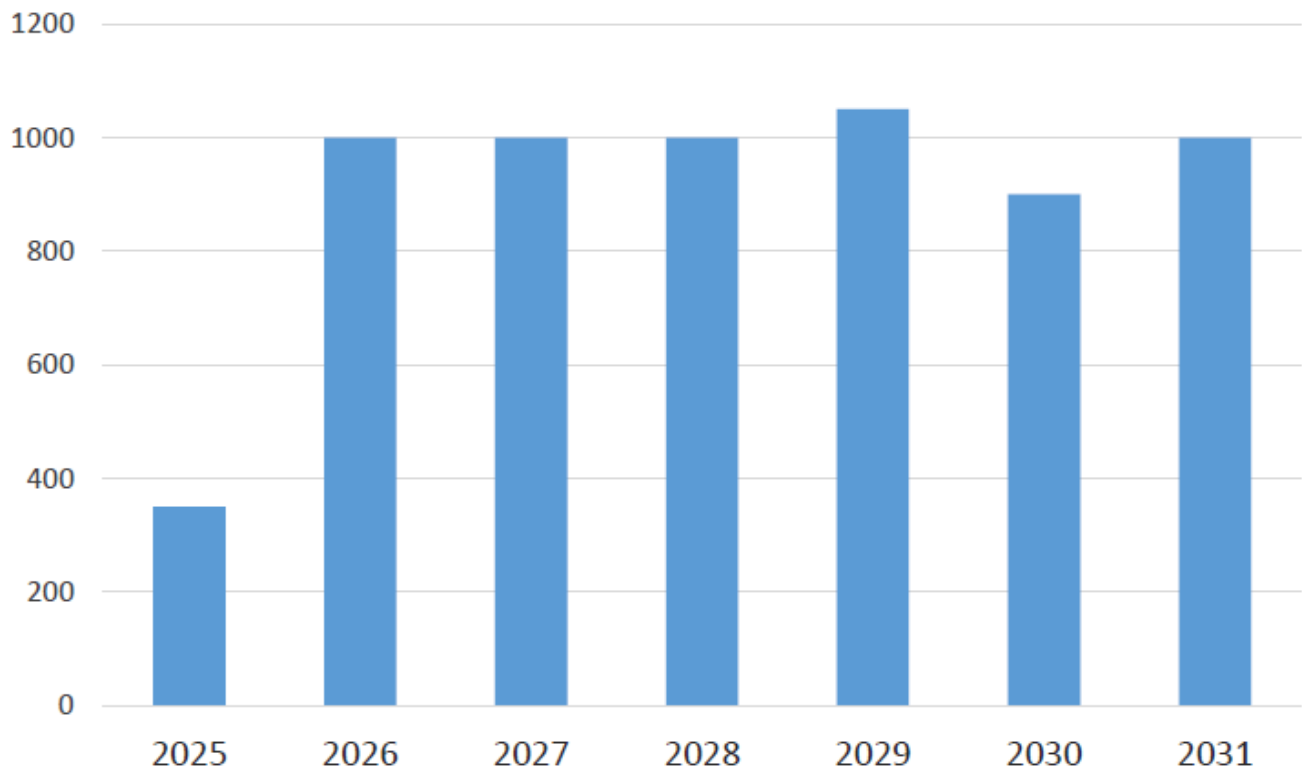


Explainer

When will Cyprus have to repay its loans?

Cyprus will repay the principal on ESM loans from 2025 to 2031.

Cyprus's ESM loan repayment profile (€ million)



What were the policy conditions that the Cypriot government had to implement in order to receive financial assistance?

The key conditions of the programme were:

to restore the soundness of the Cypriot banking sector and rebuild depositors' and market confidence by thoroughly restructuring and downsizing financial institutions; to continue the process of fiscal consolidation to correct the excessive general government deficit, in particular through measures to reduce current primary expenditure and to increase the efficiency of public spending; and

to implement structural reforms to support competitiveness and sustainable and balanced growth, allowing for the unwinding of macroeconomic imbalances. □

What was the size of the financial assistance programme?

The total amount of financial assistance agreed in 2013, in support of Cyprus's macroeconomic adjustment programme, was up to €10 billion. However, thanks to the rapid economic recovery made by Cyprus, the full amount was not needed. The ESM disbursed €6.3 billion, and the IMF disbursed a further €1 billion.

Why did Cyprus need financial assistance?

Cyprus's accession to the EU in 2004 and its adoption of the euro in 2008 contributed to a rapid growth of the financial sector and expansion of bank lending. At its height in 2009, the Cypriot banking sector was equivalent to nine times the country's GDP, compared to the current ratio of 3.5 times GDP (close to the EU average). In addition, high current account deficits were recorded, and exports dropped due to Cyprus's falling competitiveness.

The banking sector was increasingly cut off from international market funding and Cyprus's largest banks recorded substantial capital shortfalls against the backdrop of the exposure to the Greek economy and deteriorating loan quality. Bank credit policy, poor risk management practices and insufficient supervision contributed to the problems. The excessive budget deficit limited Cyprus's ability to help when the banks were on the verge of collapse.

Further information and related content

→ **Eurogroup Statement on Cyprus**



→ ESM Board of Governors approves updated Memorandum of Understanding with Cyprus

→ ESM Board of Directors approves €100 million disbursement to Cyprus

→ ESM Board of Directors approves €350 million disbursement to Cyprus

→ ESM Board of Directors approves €600 million disbursement to Cyprus

→ ESM Board of Directors approves €150 million disbursement to Cyprus

→ ESM disburses €1.5 billion to Cyprus

→ ESM to disburse €1.5 billion to Cyprus

→ ESM disburses €1 billion to Cyprus

→ ESM disburses the first tranche of financial assistance to Cyprus



→ ESM Board of Governors grants stability support to Cyprus