

GREECE'S GREAT PRIVATIZATION PUSH THE SELLING OFF OF THE COUNTRY'S UTILITIES AND ASSETS

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Abstract: *With the onset of the Greek financial crisis in 2009 and the subsequent need for bailouts and loans from foreign creditors, Greece's publicly owned assets and state-run services were brought into focus and became the target for reform, restructuring and privatization. This received a new and drastic impetus last year as a result of the latest bailout agreement between Greece and its creditors, which requires that the country implement a wide-ranging privatization program to the value of 50 billion euros. Here we shall briefly overview the examples of water supply, electricity, and ports, all of which have been explicitly mentioned and singled out with regards to Greece's privatization push and attempts to reform state structures.*

Keywords: Greece, financial crisis, public services, bailout, water supply, energy sector, privatization of ports, state-owned companies

Introduction

As a result of the 2009 Greek financial crisis and the subsequent bailouts and loans from foreign creditors, Greece's publically-owned assets and state-run services have been brought into focus and became the target for reform. This received a new and drastic impetus earlier this year as a result of the 2015 bailout agreement reached between Greece and its creditors, which requires that the country implement a wide-ranging 50 billion euro privatization program (Kottasova, 2015). Here there shall be an overview of water supply, electricity, and ports, areas which have been explicitly targeted with regards to Greece's privatization and reform program.

1. Privatization of Water Supply

Greece has substantial water resources amounting to 58 billion cubic meters per year (Josephs, 2015). The country's two major suppliers of water, EYDAP in Athens and EYATH in Thessaloniki, are considered efficient overall in their operations (Kishimoto & Hoedeman, 2015). As a result of

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Greece's economic crisis, the conservative government of Antonis Samaras (2012-2015) planned to privatize both EYDAP and EYATH, and interest was expressed in such a possibility by various foreign investors (Yallouros, 2014). However, this plan provoked considerable public opposition (Kishimoto & Hoedeman, 2015). The Council of State, Greece's highest administrative court, in a 2014 decision stopped the privatization of a substantial amount of EYDAP, basing their ruling on the grounds that such an action might put public health at risk (Kishimoto & Hoedeman, 2015). In that same year a non-binding referendum was also organised and held in Thessaloniki with 218, 002 participants, 98% of which voted against the privatization of the city's water provider (Kishimoto & Hoedeman, 2015).

18. Thessaloniki Water Supply & Sewerage S.A. (EYATH)
EYATH SA has the exclusive right to provide water and sewerage services in the Greater Thessaloniki Area through a 30-year exclusive concession agreement with the Hellenic Republic, effective from 2001.

Privatisation Method	Advisors	Current Status	Next Steps – Main Issues
Sale of 23% of share capital. HRADF currently holds 74% of the shares.		Previous privatization attempt for the sale of 51% was put on hold based on the decision by the Council of State regarding the similar privatisation of EYDAP. According to the Court decision, the state should retain at least 50% plus 1 share in EYDAP, so only a minority stake can be sold.	Next Steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRADF to engage advisors • Assessment of alternative options for the sale of 23% of the shares • Improvement of the regulatory framework and adoption of a revised Concession Agreement by the Company and the HR

19. Athens Water Supply & Sewerage S.A (EYDAP)
EYDAP has the exclusive right to offer water and sewerage services in the Greater Attica Area. The term of this right, as well as its renewal, is regulated by a 20-year Agreement signed by the Hellenic Republic and EYDAP in 1999.

Privatisation Method	Advisors	Current Status	Next Steps – Main Issues
Sale of 11% of the shares. HRADF holds 27% of the shares.		According to decision by the Council of State concerning the legality of the transfer of the shares to the HRADF, the transfer of 34,0033% of EYDAP shares has been canceled. Therefore, HRADF owns 27% of EYDAP shares and the HR 34%. According to the Court decision, the state should retain at least 50% plus 1 share, so only a minority stake can be sold.	Main Issues to be addressed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HR and HRADF to request return of capital to shareholders, as provided in corporate law. 2. HRADF to engage advisors.

Source: [Asset Development Plan](#) issued by the [Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund](#) (July 30th, 2015)

There have been complaints of hypocrisy in relation to the push for Greece to privatize its water supply. George Archontopoulos, president of the Thessaloniki water company trade union, claimed that it is in fact a case of the Germans adopting a hypocritical „do as I say, but not as I do” approach to the issue (Mathiesen, 2015). The reason for this claim is the fact that in recent years there has actually been a move towards governments buying back water utilities in certain parts of Europe, such as in Germany and France (Mathiesen, 2015). Furthermore, there has been the criticism that overall the water supply system in Athens and Thessaloniki works fairly efficiently, thus calling into question the need to privatize (Mathiesen, 2015). In fact, it is said that the companies themselves are able to independently modernise their services and supply networks without the help of further private capital (Parliamentary questions to the Commission, 2013). Thus, it is claimed that the privatization has nothing to do with improving the provision of services, and everything to do with, in the words of one expert, „fiscal reasons” (Parliamentary questions to the Commission, 2013). However, despite such misgivings and opposition, under the terms of Greece's most recent bailout agreement with its creditors, Greece is to sell off large amounts of its water utilities in both Athens and Thessaloniki. According to the terms of the bailout, 11% of EYDAP shares are to be sold off, which in reality means that 49.7% of the utility would be in private hands, as 38.7% of its shares are already in the ownership of private

individuals and companies (Kishimoto & Hoedeman, 2015). In relation to Thessaloniki's EYATH, 23% of state-owned shares should be privatized, which means that on the whole 49% of the company's shares would be in private hands (Kishimoto & Hoedeman, 2015). Though these figures mean that officially private investors would not have majority ownership over the companies, something explicitly prohibited by the 2014 Council of State's decision, in fact, at such high levels of privatization, some believe that they would effectively gain management control over the two companies (Kishimoto & Hoedeman, 2015).

2. Energy Sector Reforms

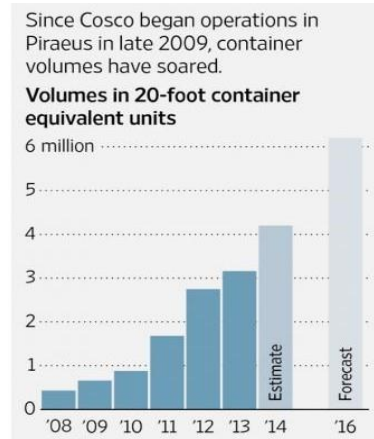
A further condition of the latest bailout agreement is that Greece must make „irreversible reforms” in the power and energy sectors, with a particular focus upon ADMIE, the country's electricity transmission company (Lewis, 2015). Greece's largest electric power company is the Public Power Corporation (DEI), which produces 80% of Greece's power output (Adamopoulos, 2015), 51% of which is currently state-owned, with the remaining amount being held by private interests (Adamopoulos, 2015). Though officially ADMIE is owned by DEI, it acts as a separate company with its own independent operations and structures (Adamopoulos, 2015). The Samaras government had planned to carry out privatizations in this area, which attracted interest from such countries as Italy, China, Canada and Belgium (Tsagas, 2015). However, such measures were opposed by the government of Alexis Tsipras and so progress in this area came to a halt (Lewis, 2015).

A major criticism of the provision of energy services in Greece is its monopolistic nature and that it does not facilitate competition, but rather discourages it, and that in fact various Greek governments have actively supported the status quo (Tsagas, 2015). The desire to alter this state of affairs also can be related to the aim of creating a single EU energy market (Lewis, 2015) for purchases, supplies and consumption, and thus lower the cost of energy and diversify its supply (EU Commission, 2015).

According to the details of the latest bailout agreement, ADMIE should either be privatized or a solution should be found that would have an equivalent effect on competition (Makris, 2015). Despite this, the Greek government initially denied that there were plans to undertake a privatization campaign of ADMIE in the near future, and it sought alternative methods, which would have simultaneously avoided privatization while allowing for more competition in the energy sector (Adamopoulos, 2015). One such solution proposed by Minister Skourletis was for ADMIE to be removed from DEI's jurisdiction, without it being privatized (Adamopoulos, 2015). Eventually an agreement was reached with Greece's creditors, which entails the Greek state retaining 51% ownership of ADMIE, with 20% to be bought by a strategic investor, while a further 29% will be floated on the Athens Stock Exchange (ADMIE, 2015).

3. Chinese Investment in the Greek Ports

Another program originally planned by the Samaras government but subsequently put on hold due to the initial strong opposition of the Syriza government is the privatization of the Ports of Piraeus and Thessaloniki (Ekathimerini, 2015). Greece has the European Union's longest coastline and possesses the largest number of islands, and along with them a large number of ports (Corres & Papachristou, 2013). The Port of Piraeus is the largest port hub in the country and accounts for 85% of Greece's passenger movements and cargo, while Thessaloniki is the second largest, and is geographically significant within Europe (Corres & Papachristou, 2013). The Port of Piraeus was generally considered to have had an out dated infrastructure and to have been inefficient (Granitsas & Paris, 2014), and the structure of its labour relations was considered cumbersome (Alderman, 2012). This changed, however, when the Chinese company COSCO became the operator of two of Piraeus' cargo piers in 2008, which led to an enormous boost in output and efficiency, and has generally been seen as a great success story (Smotlczyk, 2015), with the port becoming one of the fastest-growing and biggest in the Mediterranean (Granitsas & Paris, 2014). COSCO expressed strong interest in gaining majority control over the entire port and was greatly concerned over Syriza's initial opposition to privatization (Smotlczyk, 2015). In the aftermath of the new bailout agreement, the Tsipras government began pressing ahead with the port privatization program, despite their initial opposition to it (Newton, 2015). The deadline for tenders for the privatization of the Port of Piraeus was set for the end of October last year and for the Port of Thessaloniki the deadline is the end of March 2016 (Reuters, 2015). With regards to Piraeus, it was China's Cosco Group that was successful in its bid, receiving approval from the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund to obtain a 67% share in the port (Ship-Technology, 2016).



Conclusions

National governments, ideally, should be able to organize the state and its structures according to the country's best interests. This means that service provision and asset ownership should either remain in public hands or undergo partial or complete privatization, depending on what is most likely to be beneficial and successful. In Greece's case, it can be said that irresponsible administrative, economic and fiscal practices over recent decades have led to a certain loss of national sovereignty and of the ability of Greeks to decide in which way their country and its public administration should operate. This does not mean that the movement towards privatization and restructuring in Greece is in itself a negative thing; on the contrary, in certain areas it has been absolutely necessary. Indeed, with regards to ports we see that COSCO's operation in Piraeus has been an overwhelming

success. However, we may also observe that in relation to the question of the privatization of water supply that the need now for the country to reach certain fiscal targets and fulfil its responsibilities to its creditors may lead to actions which are not necessarily the most beneficial for the running of the state and the provision of services to its citizens.

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