Question for written answer E-006428/2014
to the Commission
Rule 130
Ernest Maragall (Verts/ALE)

Subject: External trade surplus

An external trade surplus is usually viewed as an achievement by the country generating it, despite the lack of internal demand which creates it and the negative impact on neighbouring countries, which see their shared currency becoming more expensive, and on third countries which are forced to compensate with a symmetrical deficit.

What does the Commission intend to do to prevent the recurring and excessive external trade surpluses of some EU Member States and of the Union as a whole?