**Question for written answer E-002481/2015**
**to the Commission**
Rule 130
**Miguel Viegas (GUE/NGL)**

Subject: Portuguese debt

Between 2007 and 2014, Portugal was one of the countries whose debt increased the most. Between 2007, when the financial crisis began, and 2014, total indebtedness, including the public and private sectors, rose from 258% of GDP to 358%. During this period, Portugal was number four on the list of countries worldwide whose debt increased the most. In terms of stock, there are also few countries whose level of indebtedness is higher than Portugal's.

This once again demonstrates that current indebtedness is clearly linked to the emergence of the financial crisis, which forced the Portuguese State to borrow in order to rescue the private banking sector. It also shows that the Troika's solutions and the entire intervention programme have not only failed to solve the main problems affecting the Portuguese economy, but have also served to significantly increase public and private indebtedness (with the exception of families).

What is the European Commission's assessment of the economic adjustment programme that was imposed on the Portuguese State between 2007 and 2014? Does it think Portugal is likely to be able to reduce its public debt, given the forecasts for short- and medium-term growth and taking account of the primary surplus needed to comply with the requirements of the Budgetary Treaty?