Eva Kaili (S&D)

Subject: Surpluses and the 'Superfund'

In signing the third ‘Memorandum’, the SYRIZA government has bound Greece to two onerous conditions:

Firstly: national assets, including archaeological sites, are entrusted to the so-called ‘Superfund’. The name ‘Superfund’ implies an unconscionable relationship of dependence for the Greek people, but at the same time creates no added value for the lenders.

Secondly: Greece is committed to achieving fiscal surpluses over a number of years on a scale which seems difficult to achieve; moreover, this will have a recessionary effect and hinder a return to growth and the acceleration of job creation.

The withdrawal of SYRIZA from power will undeniably create the conditions for getting the economy back on an even keel and restoring Greece’s credibility. Indeed, markets are already welcoming the prospects for the Greek economy as the elections approach.

In view of the above, will the Commission say:

Is there any other example of a democratic government anywhere in the world at any time achieving primary surpluses at the level required by the lenders?

What is the added value of the ‘Superfund’ in Greece’s relationship with the lenders which is based on the ‘Memorandum’?

What scope exists for the ‘Memorandum’ agreement to be adjusted by a new bilateral convention which will reduce the level of the surpluses required and abolish the Superfund?