

Economic Adjustment Program

The Portuguese Government decided to **exit the Economic Adjustment Program without any further support**. The announcement was made on May 4th, after a special cabinet meeting. The official press release is available [here](#).

The decision follows the successful **conclusion of the 12th and final review mission**, on May 2nd. The EC-ECB-IMF staff stated that “the program remains on track to be concluded, following the completion of this final review. The program has put the Portuguese economy on a path towards sound public finances, financial stability and competitiveness.” The joint press release is available [here](#).

On May 5th, these developments were presented at the Eurogroup meeting. The euro area finance ministers welcomed the progress achieved throughout the Program period and stated their support for “the Portuguese government’s decision to exit its macroeconomic adjustment programme without successor arrangement”. The Eurogroup statement on Portugal is available [here](#).

On the same day, the President of the European Commission praised Portugal’s efforts and declared that “most of the serious economic imbalances that led to the crisis have been, or are being, corrected. The foundations for sustainable growth have been laid. And investor confidence has returned.” President Barroso added that “The European Commission will remain at Portugal’s side following its exit from the programme”. The President’s statement on Portugal is available [here](#).

Financial Markets

“The situation in the financial markets, notably the successful issuance of long-term debt, and the existence of a cash buffer that covers the government’s funding needs for the next 12 months” was a decisive factor in the Portuguese Government’s decision on the exit strategy, as indicated in the official press release.

Portugal recently returned to long-term bond auctions, thereby completing a decisive step in the strategy to regain full bond market access. On April 23rd, the Debt Management Agency (IGCP) held one auction of the Portuguese Government Bond maturing in February 2024, issuing an amount of € 750M. The weighted average yield of 3.5752% and the bid-to-cover ratio of 3.5 confirmed the confidence and credibility that Portugal has been accumulating over the past three years.

Fiscal Strategy Document

The Fiscal Strategy Document for 2014-2018 (FSD) was presented on April 30th. It includes the Government’s proposals for the **medium-term fiscal strategy and the underlying macro-financial scenario**. The document and its annex are available [here](#) and [here](#) (only in Portuguese).

i. Macroeconomic Scenario

The macroeconomic scenario was updated as the economy continues to recover gradually:

- GDP is still expected to increase by 1.2% this year. Projections indicate that growth should accelerate to 1.5% in 2015, 1.7% in 2016 and 1.8% in 2017 and 2018.
- The unemployment rate was revised downwards once again. It is now expected to reach 15.4% in 2014 and to continue declining in outer years, reaching 13.2% in 2018.

ii. Fiscal Accounts & Public Debt

The Government remains committed to comply with a 4% of GDP deficit in 2014 and a 2.5% of GDP deficit in 2015, thereby closing the Excessive Deficit Procedure next year. Fiscal adjustment will continue in the outer years, so as to achieve the medium-term objective in 2017 (structural deficit of 0.5% of GDP) and a balanced budget in 2018.

General Government gross debt is now expected to reach 130.2% of GDP by end-2014. The revision vis-à-vis the 11th review is mainly explained by the ongoing debt management operations in SOEs. Nevertheless, net debt is expected to remain below 122% of GDP by end-year, reflecting the cash buffer accumulated so far.

iii. Fiscal Consolidation Measures for 2015

The FSD includes the specification of measures of 0.8% of GDP, consistent with achieving the 2015 deficit target, as agreed in the 11th review. They rely mainly on the expenditure side and result from the ongoing streamlining of the public sector. For 2015, the Government also proposes to start reversing some transitory measures in place, which implies the need for additional measures:

- 20% of the wage reduction applied to civil servants will be reversed. This will be compensated with additional savings from the use of the requalification program and the Aproximar program.
- The Extraordinary Solidarity Contribution on pensions (CES) will be abolished. It will be compensated with a sustainability contribution on pensions, a 0.25 p.p. increase in the normal VAT rate (which will be allocated to the pension systems) and a 0.20 p.p. increase in employees’ contribution to social security.