
GREEN EUROPE

NEWSLETTER ON THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY



**The agricultural
aspects
of enlargement
of the European
Community
GREECE**

Text: Adrien RIES
Christa HAEBLER



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aspects
of enlargement
of the European
Community
GREECE

"Une Grèce secrète repose au coeur
de tous les hommes d'Occident"

André MALRAUX

Hommage à La Grèce

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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	4
<u>Part 1</u> : Greek agriculture and the Community	6
I. Overall survey	6
II. Agriculture	9
III. Agricultural policy	17
<u>Part 2</u> : Greece, the 10th Member State of the Community	20
I. The Accession Treaty	20
II. Agricultural aspects	23
A. Fruit and vegetables	23
B. Tobacco	25
C. Cotton	25
D. Olive oil	25
E. Wine	26
F. Animal products	26
III. The Mediterranean context	28
<u>Part 3</u> : The agricultural outlook for the enlarged Community	31
Bibliography	34
Statistical Annex.	35

Introduction

Negotiations between Greece and the Community already have a long history, dating back to 9 July 1962 and the conclusion of the Association Agreement, the first step along the road towards Greece becoming the tenth member of the Community.

The Association Agreement provided that Greek agricultural policy should be harmonized with the common agricultural policy over a twelve-year period.

This harmonization was delayed by the military dictatorship (1967-74) which froze relations between Greece and the Community.

After the dictatorship was abolished, Greece applied to become a full member of the Community (1975) and the negotiations which began in 1976 resulted in the signing, on 28 May 1979, of the Accession Treaty whereby Greece became a full member of the Community on 1 January 1981.

The accession of a tenth Member State did not in itself pose any problem since the Community had already made preparations to welcome Norway before the latter finally decided against membership.

The Nordic country has been replaced by a Mediterranean country; instead of stretching to the northern confines of Europe, the Community frontiers expand southwards.

The accession of Greece marks the beginning of a new Community interest in the Mediterranean countries, together with the negotiations with Portugal and Spain.

Whereas in the Community of the Nine the focus of interest was in the north, the Community of the Twelve will see the balance readjusted in favour of the Mediterranean.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (THE TEN ON 1.1.1981)



PART 1 : GREEK AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMUNITY

I. Overall survey

1. An aerial photograph of the Community enlarged to include Greece would reveal the following facts :
 - (a) The Community is expanding in a south-easterly direction, reaching out past Sicily and across the Mediterranean Basin for more than 1 000 km. The great industrial centres of the north (the Ruhr, the Parisian basin) are remote from Greece (some 2 500 km from Rhodes). Greece has no common land frontier with the Community, from which it is separated by Yugoslavia and Austria.
 - (b) The present Community will increase by some 132 000 km² in area (8.6%) that is, by an area approximately half the size of Italy. The Greek islands (numbering about 100) account for almost one-fifth of Greek territory and cover a total area which is almost the size of Belgium.
 - (c) Greece is a mountainous country, with little flat land except in the north east (Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly). The relief is comparable to that of many regions in the south of the present Community (boot of Italy, south of France to the west of the Rhone). In Greece, 25% of the UAA lies on hillsides and 18% on mountain sides.
 - (d) The climate is varied, ranging from continental in the north to almost sub-tropical in the south. Rainfall is generally low; streams are often short-lived torrents. Erosion and general wear to the soil are important factors.
2. In demographic terms, the enlargement of the Community will mean a 3.5% increase in population. Nearly half of the 9 million Greeks live in the urban centres, of which the largest is the Athens-Piraeus conurbation with over 3 million inhabitants. In Greece the population density is 70 people to the squarekilometre as against 170 in the present Community (44 in Ireland).

3. The working population of Greece is estimated at 3.2 million (102 million in the present Community). A sectoral breakdown reveals the predominance of agriculture in the Greek economy (28%).

In the existing Community, only Ireland now has such a large percentage of farmers in its working population (24.5%); all the other countries, including Italy (15.8%), are industrialized, with agriculture playing a secondary role to industry.

4. Greek industry is concentrated in Athens and a few areas of industrial development. This has resulted in regional problems of a more serious nature than in Italy and Ireland; in most regions of mainland Greece, the Peloponnese and the Islands, agriculture is the only economic activity of any importance, apart from tourism and shipping. Greek agriculture is now experiencing the transition from underdevelopment to more intensive methods.

Agriculture and the economy in general

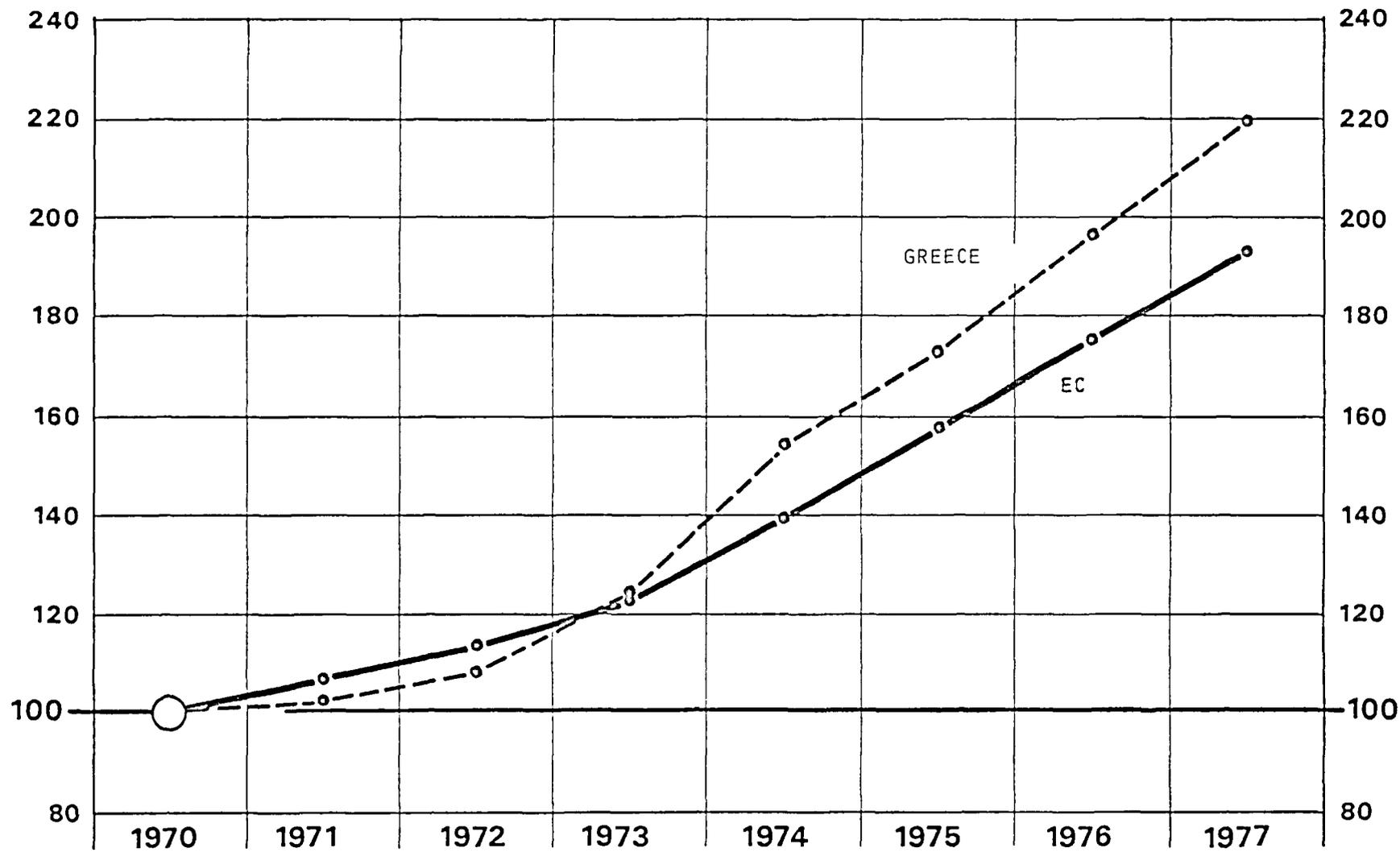
Specification	Greece	Community
Farming population as percentage of working population	28,8	8,7
Contribution of agriculture to GNP (%)	17,2	4,4
Contribution of agriculture to exports (%)	34,0	7,7
Agricultural products as percentage of imports (%)	10,0	20,8

5. Greece runs a large deficit on its overall trade balance, partly because of its reliance on imported capital goods; until recently, this deficit has been offset by a surplus on invisibles (earnings from shipping, tourism, transfers by emigrant workers).

Greece has a positive and steadily improving trade balance where agricultural and food products are concerned. In 1977 Greek exports of such products were valued at \$ 942 million while imports totalled only \$ 650 million.

PRICE INDICES FOR FINAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN THE ECONOMIC TERRITORY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND GREECE

(1970=100)



Agricultural exports represent some 34% of total exports and play a vital role in the Greek trade balance, although the percentage of agricultural exports is higher in Ireland (50%) and in Denmark (37%). More than half of these agricultural exports are sent to the present Community (a quarter of Greek agricultural imports come from the Community).

Since 1973 inflation has been rising at a faster rate in Greece than in the Community. With 40% of household expenditure going on food, drink and tobacco, the average Greek spends relatively more on food than the average citizen of the present Community (24.6%), but somewhat less than the average Irishman (42%).

II. Agriculture

6. One difficulty facing Greek agriculture is the inadequacy of the factors of production, the situation being similar to that in the Italian Mezzogiorno. Compared with the Community, Greece has an excessively large farming population, whilst the areas farmed are too small and often poor in quality.

Production structures

Specification	Greece	Mezzogiorno	Community
Area per holding (ha)	8,6 (3,9)	7,7	16,6
Holdings with less than 5 ha (%)	73,3	71,0	42,1
Holdings with more than 20 ha(%)	1,2	5,5	23,2
Area farmed per head (ha)	7,8 (3,5)	4,9	10,3

* The figures in brackets relate to cultivated land (arable land and permanent crops) and do not include permanent pasture.

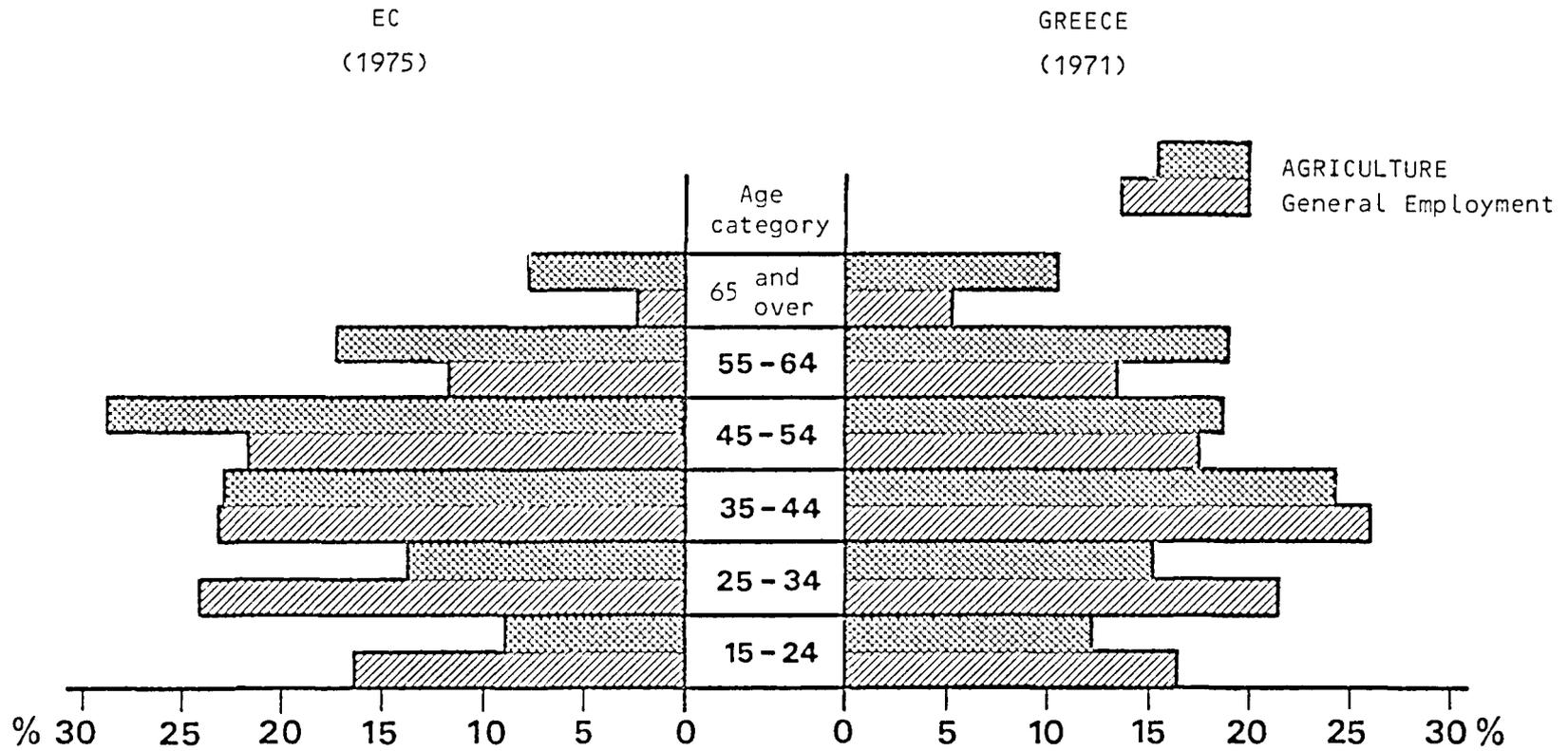
Greece has 8.8 million hectares of farmland, 40% of which is arable. The quality of the soil varies with altitude. First of all there are the mountain areas where the climate (dry in summer and cold in winter) and the poor quality of the soil limit crops to low-yield cereals, dried vegetables and shell-fruits; in such areas only extensive grazing (e.g. sheep farming) is possible. Secondly, there are the hilly areas, also with poor soil and dry climate; here olive groves and fields of cereals are the most common sight, followed by vineyards and orchards. Thirdly, there is the agriculture of the plains, with intensive farming of irrigated land (900 000 ha), and market gardening, producing mainly fruit and vegetables. In Greece, 23% of the total UAA is irrigated, which is a higher percentage than that for Spain (11%). Annual crops are grown on 69% of the area irrigated (e.g. sugarbeet, 10% for flowers and nurseries, 2% for vineyards and 19% for arboriculture). Irrigated land accounts for 25% of the area under annual crops, 85% of the area under vegetables, flowers and nurseries, 9% of the vineyards and 21% of the area used for arboriculture.

The agricultural labour force is still underemployed, although more than half a million young people have left the land over the past 10 years and even though labour-intensive crops (wine, fruit and vegetables) are more common in Greece than elsewhere in the Community.

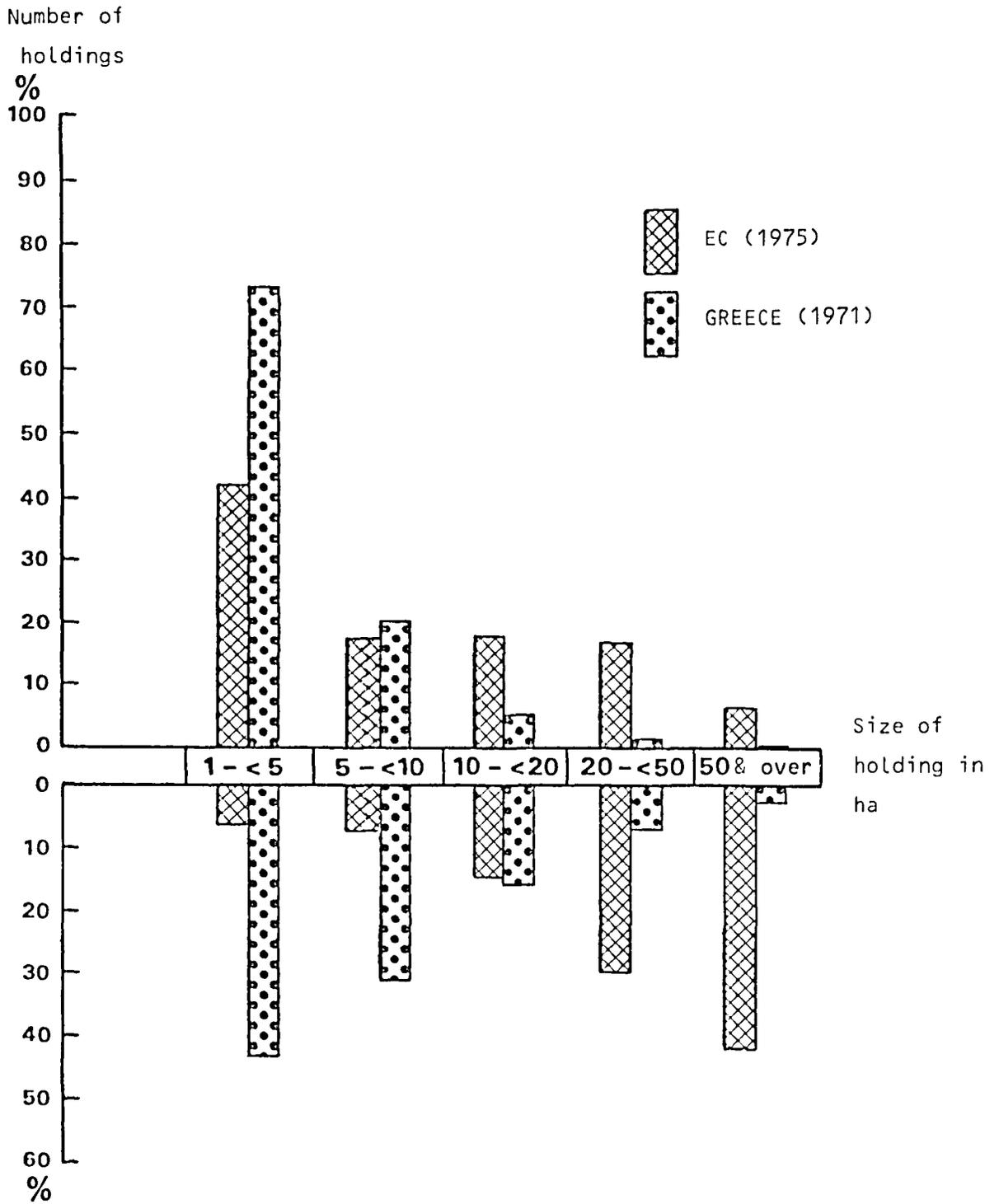
As compared with the Nine, Greece has more young people and more elderly people in its farming population and this makes restructuring more difficult. Another reason for the delay in improving Greek agricultural structures is the predominance of very small farms and very small herds of cattle and pigs (see graphs).

The means of production have undergone remarkable changes in Greece; the use of fertilizer almost doubled between 1970 and 1978, whilst the number of tractors is now 175% greater than in 1969. The application of more modern production techniques has resulted in increased yields :

BREAKDOWN BY AGE CATEGORY OF PERSONS IN GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND PERSONS
 EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY OR FISHERIES, IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
 AND IN GREECE (%)

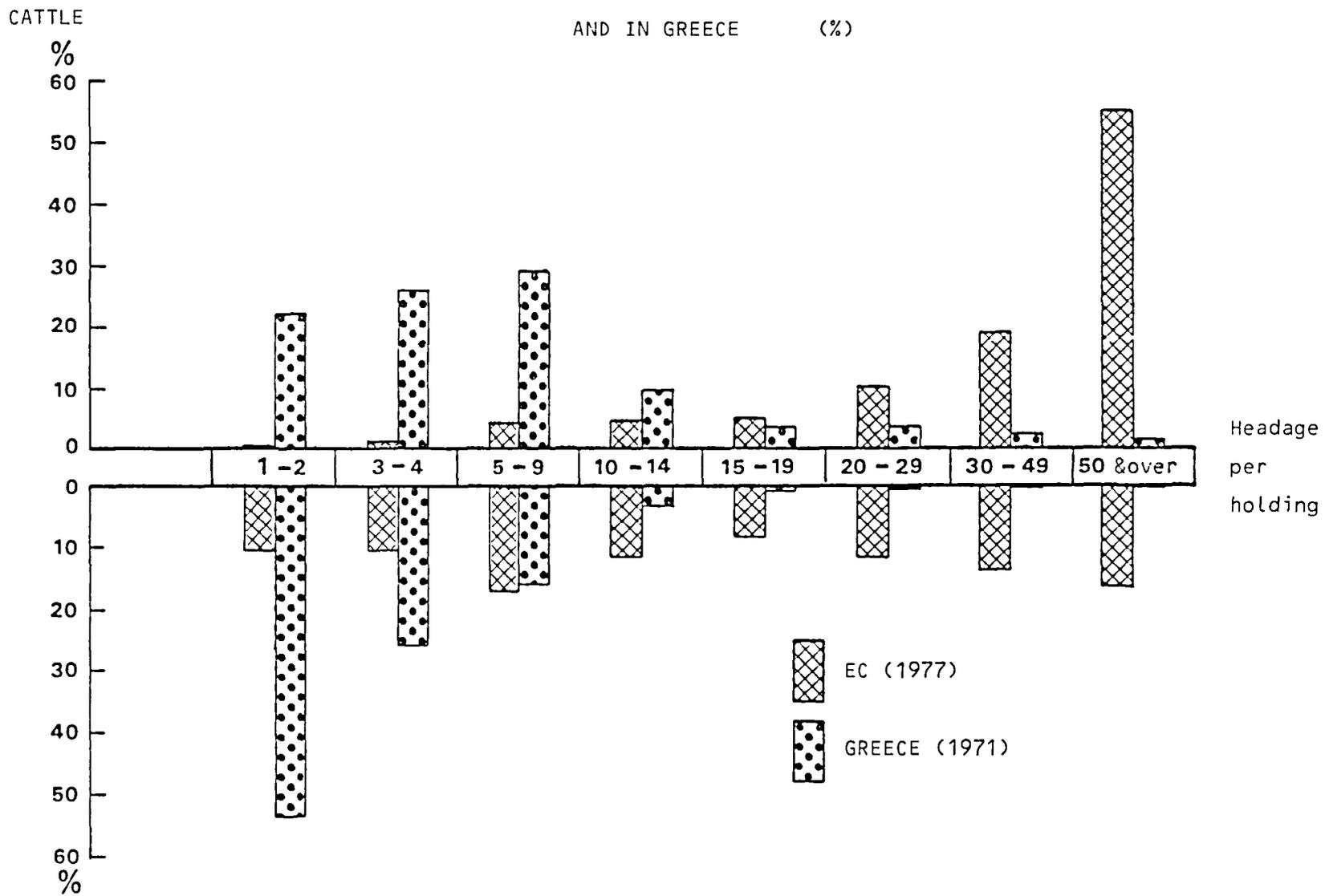


NUMBER AND AREA OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY AND IN GREECE (%)



CCE - DG VI / A 2 - 8005.29

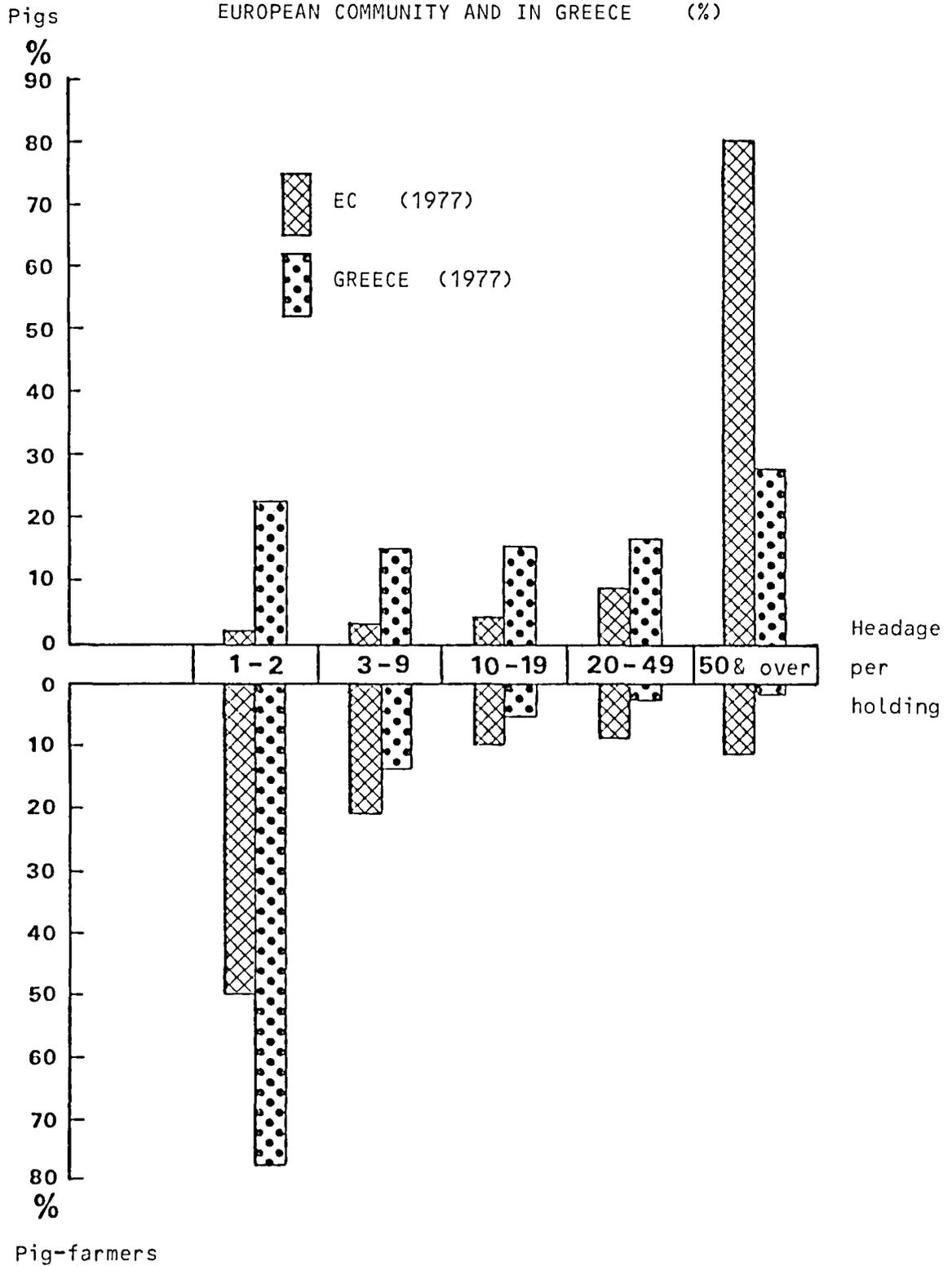
NUMBERS OF CATTLE AND CATTLE-FARMERS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



Cattle-farmers

NUMBER OF PIGS AND PIG-FARMERS IN THE

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND IN GREECE (%)



CCE - DG VI / A 2 - 8005.31

Between 1970 and 1978 wheat, tomato and tobacco yields increased by some 30%, olive-oil yields by 80% and cotton yields by 13%. These changes show how vigorously Greek agriculture is progressing.

7. Vegetable and specialized crops account for the bulk of Greek agricultural production whereas in the Community animal produce predominates.

Agricultural production

%

Product	Greece	Community
Animal products	31	60
Vegetable products	69	40
Mediterranean products*	47	18

*Vegetables, fruit, wine, tobacco, oilseeds, cotton, sheepmeat and goatmeat.

8. Production of certain Mediterranean products (citrus fruit, cotton, tobacco, wine, wheat, and certain vegetables and fruits such as tomatoes and peaches) is in excess of the home market's requirements. These products constitute the bulk of Greek agricultural exports, with tobacco (28%) and oil seeds (6%) playing an important supporting role alongside the main exports, namely fresh and processed fruit and vegetables (59%).

Greece is almost self-sufficient in a number of other agricultural products : barley, sugar, potatoes, pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat, fish. It is lacking, and in some cases very lacking, in other products which account for a considerable proportion of its imports : fodder grains (42%), milk (11%) and beef and veal (30%).

9. On the whole, Greek agricultural production is complementary to, rather than competitive with, that of the present Community. Those Greek products which account for a sizeable percentage of Community production are mostly products in which the present Community is lacking.

Agricultural production in Greece and the Community

Product	Greek production as a % of production in EUR Nine	Rate of self-supply in EUR Nine (%)
Cotton	100	0
Tobacco	51	29
Fresh vegetables	18	94
Oil seeds	16	20
Mutton and lamb	15	64
Rice	12	64
Fresh fruit	11	78

In most cases, however, where the Community has disposal problems by reason of an occasional or permanent surplus, Greek production is nothing like as large as that of the Community. Besides, Greece is usually in deficit for these products. The most striking examples are milk products and beef. Here, Greek production scarcely exceeds 1% of Community production.

On the other hand, there are competition difficulties in the areas of wine and fruit (peaches), where both Greece and the Community enjoy fluctuating surpluses. The edge is taken off this problem, however, by the fact that Greek production is relatively slight in comparison with the Community's, by the particular nature of certain products (retsina wine), and, more generally, by the staggering of harvests as a result of climatic differences.

III. Agricultural policy

10. If Greek agricultural production is broken down according to the type of support which the various products would receive under the common organization of agricultural markets, it will be seen that the products covered by market organization of the "deficiency payment" type (durum wheat, olive oil, oilseeds, tobacco) and the "direct aid" type (cotton, seed) are much more common than in the present Community. On the other hand, the typically northern products covered by "support price" arrangements (milk, cereals, sugar, beef and veal, pigmeat) are of lesser importance. Support prices do in fact apply to 40% of final Greek production but this is because the intervention arrangements also apply to products such as wheat, rice, wine, fruit and vegetables (e.g. tomatoes, oranges, mandarins, lemons, table grapes, apples, pears and peaches).

Products subject to the common organization of agricultural markets
%

Type of organization	Greece	Community
Support prices	40	71,9
Deficiency payments	15	2,5
Direct aid	5	0,6
External protection	40	25,0

The organization of Greek agricultural markets is currently based on three main principles : price stabilization (intervention buying, buffer stocks, restrictions on areas planted), protection against imports and income subsidies (particularly in the form of subsidized means of production).

For some time it has been an aim of Greek policy that agriculture should contribute more actively to restoring the overall trade balance which is showing a marked deficit. To this end, specific subsidies are granted towards exports of certain products (notable fruit and vegetables).

11. One major obstacle to any improvement of Greek agricultural structures is the lack of land mobility. Most farms are owner-occupied. Heavier investment in agriculture is restricted by the fact that farms are too small, holdings are fragmented and much of the area is mountainous. The Greek Agricultural Bank (the main provider of farm loans) has helped to supply the capital which is lacking, but often the Bank funds available for medium- and long-term loans are not fully utilized.
12. Relatively speaking, Greek aid for agriculture is only about 20% of that granted in the present Community.

Agricultural expenditure
(in units of account)

Specification	Greece	Community
Expenditure per hectare	39	158
Expenditure per worker	305	1.629
Expenditure per holding	336	2.791

More than one-third of Greek expenditure goes to subsidize the purchase of means of production (particularly fertilizer) and almost half goes to support the market for four products (dried grapes, tobacco, cotton and oranges).

13. The main farmers' organization in Greece is the "PASEGES" or "Panhellenic Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives". The cooperative movement began about 1915 and cooperatives are currently governed by a law which came into force on 1 September 1979.

The cooperatives are a well-structured organization :

- 7 000 cooperatives at local level (1978);
- 134 cooperative unions, each covering a specific geographical area;
- 44 open unions, at national or regional level, consisting of local and regional cooperatives and operating in terms of market requirements

rather than on any geographical basis.

At the top of this pyramid stands the PASEGES, which coordinates the activities of the cooperatives and represents them both at home and abroad;

- at home, it holds talks with the Government to defend farmers' interests and plays the role of a trade union in that it provides a forum for the expression of differing points of view;
- abroad, it is a member of the International Cooperative Alliance, the IFAP and the European Confederation of Agriculture. It is a member of COPA (Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC) and of COGECA (General Committee for Agricultural Cooperation in the EEC).

The cooperatives are of various kinds : they may be production, processing, marketing or multi-purpose cooperatives.

Alongside the cooperatives, but of comparatively little importance, there are :

- associations of an essentially political nature, governed by a law on trade unions;
- producer groups, which are a more recent phenomenon and involve merely the pooling of land and resources.

14. Some sectors of the agri-food industry belong to the Federation of Greek Food Industries, which is in turn affiliated to the Federation of Greek Industries. The wine sector is directly affiliated to the latter Federation.

Some agricultural workers, especially those working for the cooperatives, are unionized and belong to the Federation of Unionized Agricultural Workers, which is affiliated to the CGT (GSEE).

The PASOK (Panhellenic Socialist Party) has recently set up a "General Confederation of Greek Farmers".

Lastly, consumers' interests are defended by INKA (National Consumers' Institute).

PART 2 : GREECE, THE 10TH MEMBER STATE OF THE COMMUNITY

I. The Accession Treaty

The Treaty providing for Greek accession was signed on 28th May 1979. Greece thus became the 10th Member State of the Community on 1 January 81. The terms of accession were laid down in the various instruments making up this Treaty. As the common agricultural policy is so highly developed, it is natural that a considerable part of the Treaty should deal with agriculture. The agricultural provisions consist of derogations from the general rules and of special rules applicable solely to the agricultural sector.

2. Under the terms of the Accession Treaty, Greece has undertaken to apply the entire body of Community legislation, that is, all the Community decisions adopted over the past 15 years. Given the difference between Greek and Community legislation, this represents a very considerable undertaking. The contracting parties provided, therefore, for a transitional period during which Greek legislation would be adapted to the Community rules. This transitional period is relatively short : as a general rule, it is fixed at five years (from 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1985); Greek businesses and farms will have this time to expand and adapt to the new socio-economic and legal framework.

This transitional period will give the Greek economy a chance to adapt while still protected against the big Community firms which might invade the Greek market. The same also applies to that section of the Community economy which will have to adjust to increased competition from Greece.

There are some exceptions, however, the most important being in the agricultural sector :

- for fresh and processed tomatoes and peaches, the transitional period will last seven years (from 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1987). Greece is a major exporter of these products, of which the Community is already producing a surplus. During this longer transitional period both sides should try to match supply with demand;

- There will be no transitional period for the application of the CCT (Common Customs Tariff) to milk and milk products, fruit and vegetables, wine and fishery products. In these sectors the CCT is fully applicable as from 1 January 1981;
 - the agreements which the Community has concluded with certain non-member countries are also applicable as from 1 January 1981, although tariff concessions will be implemented only gradually. The Lomé Convention undertakings concerning sugar also apply to Greece without any transitional period.
3. The approximation of institutional prices begins with the marketing year in 1981, in the case of those products for which a Community price is fixed (e.g. milk products on 1 April). After those dates the gaps between Greek and Community prices will be reduced by one-fifth and one-seventh respectively, bringing the Greek prices closer to the Community level.

The special aids, premiums and subsidies available under the common organization of agricultural markets will also be introduced in Greece. Where a few products such as pigmeat are concerned, approximation may involve a reduction in Greek prices, but in the case of most products (durum wheat, olive oil, tobacco, fruit and vegetables) Greek prices will be increased. Until 30 December 1985 Greece may continue to grant, on a degressive basis, national aid for products not subject to a common market organization. During the transitional period, the gap between Community and Greek prices for agricultural products traded between the present Community and Greece will be offset by monetary compensatory amounts (MCA) or by other systems of compensation.

These compensatory measures are necessary if the prices of agricultural products are to be brought closer together. Without such measures, goods would cross the frontiers between Greece and the Community at the prices applied in the respective territories. If there were no monetary compensatory amounts, lower-priced Greek products would all be offered on the Community market, or vice-versa. Clearly, the MCAs will lose their importance as prices are aligned and will be discontinued at the end of

transitional periods.

4. It should also be mentioned that Greece has undertaken to establish, on its accession to the Community, an exchange market for the Greek drachma in Athens and to take steps to ensure that the drachma is officially quoted on at least one foreign exchange market in the present Community. At the moment, the exchange rates for the drachma are still being fixed by the National Bank of Greece. This is not in accordance with the rules governing the operation of the European Monetary System, which has to be a true reflection of actual transactions on currency markets.
5. Given the Mediterranean nature of Greek agriculture, provision has been made for premiums for the production of dried figs, dried grapes and cotton (not carded or combed).

The new Community arrangements for cotton include production aid, but only for a specified quantity each year, and aid to encourage the formation of producer groups and associations thereof, with the financial burden to be shouldered by the Community. In the case of two other products, the Council has until 31 May 1981 to decide what measures should apply.

Lastly, under the heading "Agriculture", the Treaty lays down transitional measures applicable to matters such as stores of agricultural produce at the time of accession, veterinary measures, seeds and plants, quotas for certain agricultural products imported from non-member countries, etc.

6. As regards the policy on agricultural structures, Greece has undertaken to implement the necessary measures so that it will comply, by 31 December 1983 at the latest, with the directives which have applied within the present Community since 1972 and 1975 as regards :
 - the modernization of farms;
 - measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement;
 - the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture;
 - mountain and hill farming and farming in less-favoured areas.

On the other hand, Greece has applied, as from 1 January 1981, the regulations on the processing and marketing of agricultural products and those relating to agricultural producer groups and associations thereof.

II. Agricultural aspects

7. Plant products account for a much larger percentage (69%) of final agricultural production in Greece (1976) than in the Nine (40%). Fruit and vegetables (particularly citrus fruit and tomatoes), tobacco, olive oil and dry pulses play a much larger role than in the existing Community. Greece will be the only Member State producing significant quantities of cotton. These product sectors (classic examples of Mediterranean agriculture) are also those where Greece produces more than it consumes, so that a considerable proportion is exported.

Where animal production is concerned, however, Greece is increasingly dependent on imports of raw materials (fodder grains, proteins) together with beef, sheepmeat and certain milk products.

A. Fruit and vegetables

a) Vegetable production

Of the 170 000 ha under vegetables, 85% is irrigated; the areas under glass (some 2 000 ha) are negligible. On the whole, farms are very small. To improve the trade balance, the Greek Government has been encouraging vegetable production, which has practically doubled over the past 15 years. The increase has been particularly striking in the case of tomatoes for processing (398 000 t in 1971, 850 000 t in 1975). The self-supply rate for all kinds of tomatoes is about 148%, but Greece does not export any fresh tomatoes. The surplus consists of processed products, including tomato concentrates, production of which rose from 11 000 t in 1960/66 to 180 000 t in 1979. Over the same period, production of peeled tomatoes rose from 2 300 t to 30 000 t. The Community of the Nine has been the major importer of these products for some time.

Greece also exports small quantities of melons, water melons, cucumbers, sweet peppers and early potatoes.

b) Fruit production

In 1972 (the most recent year for which complete statistics are available), the area under orchards was 175 000 ha, more than 80% of which was irrigated. The most important crops were citrus fruit (26%), peaches (15%), almonds (11%), apples (10%) and figs (7%).

Greek orange production rose at an annual rate of some 3.3% between 1969 and 1976, whilst exports increased by 7.8% over the same period. Greece is the world's sixth largest exporter of oranges, at 390 000t per year (Italy is 8th) and 17% of its exports go to the present Community. The quantities involved are small, however, as they represent no more than 2% of all Community imports. With Greek accession, the Community's rate of self-supply rises from 41% to 50%. Production of other citrus fruit (except lemons) is very low.

Production and exports of peaches have also shown a marked increase. Between 1971 and 1975, production rose from 207 500 t to 301 000 t, whilst exports increased from 58 300 t to 166 000 t. In 1975, some 90% of exports were sent to the Community, which has a self-supply rate of about 96% for this product. The self-supply rate will reach 104% following accession, if Greek consumption levels off. It is quite probable, however, that Greek consumption will continue to rise at the same rate as incomes.

Production of table grapes has fluctuated around 200 000 t (reaching a maximum of 247 000 t in 1974), but exports increased from 25 900 t to 42 900 t between 1971 and 1975. The Community took some 66% of these exports and its self-supply rate rose from 68% to 74% on Greek accession.

Greece has four main customers for its fresh fruit : the EEC (about 38% of the total), the Eastern bloc countries including the USSR (37%) Austria (6%) and Yugoslavia (5%).

(c) Fruit and vegetables as a whole

It is interesting to note that the value of processed fruit and vegetables exported by Greece to the Community (72 million u.a.) is equivalent to 75% of the Spanish figure (96 m u.a.), but this falls far short of the value of Community imports from other non-member countries (715 m u.a. in processed fruit and vegetables).

Thus, Greece provides only 5% of the Community's total imports of fruit and vegetables (4.5% of fresh fruit, 24% of dried fruit; 7.4% of preserved fruit; 2% of fresh vegetables and 11% of preserved vegetables).

B. Tobacco

Oriental tobacco is widely grown. At 118 000 t in 1977, Greek production was equivalent to 70% of Community production, but it varies from one year to another and greatly exceeds home consumption. About 53% is exported, mainly to the Community (which takes about 26% of all exports), eastern Europe, the United States and Japan. Greece supplies only 4.5% of the Community's total imports of tobacco.

C. Cotton

Production of unginned cotton reached 435 000 t in 1977, having varied between 330 000 t and 395 000 t in previous years. Cotton fibres account for about 1/3 of the unginned cotton, while production of ginned cotton in 1977 was some 145 000 t. The cotton fibres are mainly processed in Greece (75%). Since exports usually exceed imports by a considerable margin, Greece is a net exporter of cotton fibres. In 1975 and 1976, 18% of cotton fibre exports went to the Community.

D. Olive oil

Over the past ten years, Greek production of olive oil has averaged some 220 000 t, that is, slightly less than half the amount produced in the Community of the Nine. Both in the Community and in Greece, olive oil production is tending to level off. In recent years Greece has exported relatively little olive oil because the average per capita consumption has been very high (15 kg per capita, as against 8.4 kg in Italy and

2.5 kg for the Nine). The quantities exported have almost all come to the Community.

With Greek accession, the Community's self-supply rate will have risen from 88% (Community of the Nine) to 95% (Community of the Ten).

E. Wine

Greek wine production is insignificant (5 000 000 hl) by comparison with Community production (140 000 000 hl in 1976/77). While wines account for 58% of all Greek production. Since per capita consumption is somewhat less than in the Community (38 l in Greece as against 49 l in EUR "9"), however, Greek exports are relatively large (1.1 million hl = 22% of production). Only 47% of exports come to the Community, which takes 9% of its total wine imports from Greece. With Greek accession, the self-supply rate rises from 99.6% to 100.4%.

The weighted average prices for Greek white wines are currently about 95% of those for Community wines of the same type, whilst the prices for Greek red wines are equivalent to 62% of the prices for comparable wines in the Community.

F. Animal products

At just under 60 kg per year, per capita consumption of meat in Greece is lower than in the Community (81 kg per year). Greek consumption approaches the Community level only in the poultrymeat sector (12 kg in Greece, 13 kg in the EEC); on the other hand, consumption of sheepmeat is much higher (14 kg in Greece, 3 kg in the EEC). Greek consumption of cheese (15 kg per annum) is above the Community average (12 kg) but consumption of butter (1 kg) is much lower (7 kg in the EEC); consumption of fresh milk products is roughly the same (94 kg in Greece, 103 kg in the EEC).

Greek livestock numbers rose to a record level in 1973/74 but fell sharply over the period 1975/77. Beef production, which had reached a high level in 1974/75, was down again in 1976/77. In view of the fact that beef consumption is tending to increase (exceeding consumption of sheepmeat and goatmeat from 1975 onwards), the fall in beef production led to a substantial

rise in the quantities imported. On average, over the period 1974/76, Greece met 70% of its beef requirements from home production. Sheep numbers, which reached a record level in 1973, now seem to be slowly decreasing.

Consumption of mutton and lamb has followed a downward trend since the early 1970's : over the period 1974/77 (when the Greek self-supply rate was 88%) annual imports of sheepmeat were well below the 1970/73 figures. Goat numbers have increased since 1970 and goatmeat production, which is about half that of sheepmeat, has risen slowly in the 1970's. Pigmeat production more than doubled between 1970 and 1977, whilst poultrymeat production almost doubled over the same period. Thus, Greece covers almost all its own needs in this sector, even though consumption is rising substantially. From 1970 to 1977, home production of all categories of meat satisfied 70 to 90% of Greece's annual requirements. The percentage of total meat production accounted for by pigmeat and poultrymeat rose from 39% to 51%, taking the place of beef and veal, whilst the percentage accounted for by sheepmeat and goatmeat fell from 60% to 48%.

Egg production, which is increasingly concentrated in intensive industrial-type units, is sufficient to meet home market requirements.

A high percentage of the milk produced in Greece comes from sheep and goats (58% of the total in 1975/77), while cow's milk accounts for only 42% of production. Overall milk production increased steadily from 1970 to 1977 but production of cow's milk, which is mainly used as drinking milk and for fresh dairy products, was insufficient to meet home demand. The milk from sheep and goats is mainly used for the manufacture of cheese. From 1970 to 1977 Greece was able to meet 90% of its own requirements for milk and milk products (expressed in terms of cow's milk equivalent). Imports consist almost entirely of milk powder and condensed milk.

As an incentive to animal production, Greece makes fodder grains (of national or foreign origin) available to stock-farmers at prices some 30% lower than intervention prices.

III. The Mediterranean context

8. Agricultural structures in Greece are the same as in most parts of France and Italy which are classified as "Mediterranean regions", not just because of their geographical location but also because of their climate and farming structures.

If a region is to be classified as a "Mediterranean region" for the purposes of the common agricultural policy, at least 40% of its total agricultural production must consist of the following products : durum wheat, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, wine, olive oil, fruit (except apples), citrus fruit, sheep and goats. Since some 45% of final Greek agricultural production consists of these products, Greece satisfies the définition of a "Mediterranean region".

The need to show a special interest in the development of the Mediterranean regions became clear in 1976 when Greece submitted its application for membership. Since that date a number of specific measures have been applied within the Community, relating both to structural and sectoral matters. Where these measures are an integral part of the common organization of the market in the product concerned, they became applicable in Greece at the time of accession, that is, on 1 January 1981. At a later date, consideration will be given to the question of whether Greece should be covered by special measures such as investment aid (irrigation, rural infrastructure, forestry), and aid for advisory services and producer groups, such as are being implemented in the Mediterranean regions of the present Community.

While it is natural that the measures to develop the Mediterranean regions should be implemented almost exclusively in the agricultural sector, which plays such an important role, it has always been acknowledged that the problems of these regions stemmed from the inadequacies of their general economic development. A solution to these problems will also depend on what progress is achieved in the fields covered by the common economic, regional and social policies.

9. The fact that the Community's second enlargement will confer membership on a Mediterranean country brings with it another set of problems which may be termed "external" since they relate to the Community's trade with non-member countries in the Mediterranean region. The Community has concluded preferential agreements with Cyprus, Malta, Turkey, the Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), the Mashrak (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria) and Israel. These agreements cover a wide range of activities, but they are also concerned with these countries' exports of agricultural produce to the Community. This is partly because the agricultural sector plays a relatively important part in the economy of these countries. Thus, in Morocco and Tunisia, agriculture employs 45 to 55% of the working population; it accounts for more than 20% of the Moroccan GDP and more than 10% of the Tunisian GDP, not to mention 20 to 25% of all exports from Israel, Morocco and Tunisia. The Mediterranean enlargement of the Community will mean that, while these countries will have easier access to the Greek market (which has traditionally been protected), they will meet with keener competition as the Community is enlarged to include Greece, Spain and Portugal, since the applicant countries have similar production structures and the non-member countries will also lose the benefits granted under the preferential agreements. The repercussions will be especially severe for those non-member countries which supply a considerable proportion of the Community's imports and whose exports to the EEC represent a high percentage of their total exports of the products concerned. It will be seen from the table below that, for example, Spain is already sending almost all its exports of oranges and tomatoes to the Community. Thus, if nothing else changes, Spanish membership of the Community will probably have few negative consequences for its main rivals to supply these products, namely Israel and Morocco. The case of Greece is different, however, since Greece sends less than 20% of its exports of oranges and tomatoes to the Nine; it therefore has scope for increasing its supplies to the Community, to the detriment of its Mediterranean rivals.

To prevent such disturbances, therefore, the Community would be well advised to help Greece to keep its traditional export markets.

Percentage of Community imports coming from
Mediterranean countries (a) and percentage of these countries'
total exports of certain products taken
by the EEC (b)

		Oranges	Tomatoes	Potatoes	Olive oil	wine
Spain	(a)	46,2	57,4	18,6	28,0	38,2
	(b)	92,2	96,0	93,9	38,0	34,1
Greece	(a)	1,6	0,1	7,9	13,0	9,0
	(b)	17,4	13,0	87,4	84,0	47,5
Portugal	(a)			0,1	0,2	11,6
	(b)			26,1	4,4	36,8
Israel	(a)	19,0	0,8			
	(b)	59,0	74,0			
Morocco	(a)	8,6	32,8	7,7	13,0	3,9
	(b)	39,0	98,0	83,0	86,0	36,4
Tunisia	(a)				36,0	5,2
	(b)				76,0	48,4
Algeria	(a)					6,2
	(b)					7,5
Cyprus	(a)			16,0		4,4
	(b)			87,0		65,2
Egypt	(a)			9,8		
	(b)			35,0		

PART 3 : THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY

1. Analysis of the present situation would indicate that the Community's enlargement to include Greece will not pose any insurmountable problems for the agricultural markets, since Greek agricultural production is more or less complementary to production in the Nine and since Greece already enjoys preferential treatment in its relations with the EEC. It is not impossible, however, that the volume of production may be affected by the new forms of support which will be introduced in Greece as the rules of the Common Agricultural Police are gradually brought into effect.

2. Greek farmers currently enjoy certain guarantees and these will be increased on certain products : tobacco and durum wheat (price rise), rice (abolition of production limits), olive oil (substantial price rise), certain fruit and vegetables (withdrawal price). As yields of these products are lower in Greece than the Community average, it is difficult to estimate what precise impact these guarantees will make but some expansion of Greek production is to be expected, together with an increase in yields. Greece is already more than self-sufficient in these products and since Greek consumption is already above the Community average and is unlikely to increase further, the guarantees may result in a greater volume of exports to the present Community. This might mean a slight deflection of trade away from the non-member countries which supply the EEC. Another possible consequence is the creation or accumulation of intervention stocks (e.g. of olive oil). Where fruit and vegetables are concerned, difficulties might be avoided if early varieties were more widely grown.

3. On the other hand, a drop in production might occur in certain livestock sectors where the common organization of markets is less generous than the present Greek arrangements; pigmeat (higher prices for fodder grains, lower meat prices), milk. In these sectors, and in the beef sector, the Greek market will probably receive increased imports from the present Community. Given the restricted size of this market, however, it cannot be expected to absorb a substantial volume of the present Community's surpluses.

4. Consumption of certain agricultural products might be adversely affected when the double-price system currently applicable to certain sectors is abolished and when prices rise as a result of the Community arrangements being applied. This particularly applies to bread grains, certain fruit and vegetables, olive oil and milk products. The relatively high inflation rate in Greece may partially offset, during the transitional period, the effects which adjustment will have on agricultural production. At the level of the Community, which has some 260 million inhabitants, lower consumption of certain foodstuffs by Greece's nine million consumers should have only a marginal effect. One exception is olive oil, of which Greece has a particularly high per capita consumption (15 kg per year, as against 8.4 kg in Italy).
5. The above remarks should be interpreted with caution, however. The integration process may have unexpected consequences. It is difficult to forecast the combined effect, over a number of years, of factors such as geographic remoteness from the main consumer centres of Northern Europe, the existence of production structures which are inadequate in many instances, the deficiencies of the marketing network, the general economic environment and the liberalization of trade in an agrarian economy accustomed to tight control of imports and exports.
6. Where agricultural structures are concerned, Greece is similar to Italy and Ireland when these countries first implemented the Common Agricultural Policy. Since the economic climate is now less favourable than in 1962 or 1973, progress towards the improvement of production, processing and marketing structures will probably be slower in Greece. In its preparations for entry into the Common Market, however, Greece is making a real effort, particularly in the organization of the markets for fruit and vegetables.
7. Experience with previous accessions shows how difficult it is to assess the financial consequences of a new country joining the Community.

Where the EAGGF Guarantee Section is concerned, extra expenditure in 1981 as a result of Greek accession is currently forecast at some 200 million

units of account; included in this calculation are the possible savings to be made through the replacement of export refunds by "accession" compensatory amounts, the level of which will gradually decrease. As Greece adjusts to the Common Agricultural Policy during the transitional period, this extra expenditure will increase : given stable economic circumstances, it should amount to some 600 million EUA by the end of the period.

Where the EAGGF Guidance Section is concerned, expenditure could be very low in 1981, at around 15-20 million u.a., and, depending on the investment projects implemented and the other structural policy measures applied, should rise steadily to reach 60 million u.a. by the end of the transitional period.

Total expenditure on Greece by the two EAGGF sections could increase from 200 million u.a. to some 700 million u.a., which would be about 5% of all EAGGF expenditure.

Implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy in Greece should, however, result in some extra revenue from the levies charged on Greek imports of agricultural products from non-member countries. This revenue is put at some 100 million u.a. for 1981.

In the agricultural sector, therefore, the total net cost should be about 120 million u.a. immediately after accession, rising to 600 million u.a. by the end of the transitional period.

Provided that expenditure and revenue develop along the lines forecast, Greek accession does not appear to prevent any serious problems for the Community budget.

8. Despite all the difficulties which may arise at decision-making levels from the Community's enlargement to ten Member States, there are positive aspects to Greek accession which are other than purely political. In the agricultural sector, enlargement will help to achieve a better balance between North and South, Greek membership will focus attention more closely on the problems of the Mediterranean area and will build a new bridge towards Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

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Statistical Annex

Summary of tables

- Table 1 - Gross domestic product by main sectors, Greece 1963-76
- Table 2 - Expenditure on food etc. and price indices, Greece 1965-77
- Table 3 - Gross product (at 1970 prices) per member of the working population in Greece
- Table 4 - Net agricultural income at current and at constant prices, Greece 1969-77
- Table 5 - Breakdown of final agricultural production at current prices and rates of exchange
- Table 6 - Greece : agricultural trade 1970-77 - SITC (Standard International Trade Classification)
- Table 7 - Community imports from Greece, Spain and Portugal
- Table 8 - Land use in Greece in 1961, 1971 and 1975
- Table 9 - Yields in 100 kg/ha for "1976"
- Table 10 - Per capita consumption of certain foodstuffs in the Community and in Greece (kg/year)
- Table 11 - Rates of self-supply in Greece and the EEC (9)
- Table 12 - Agricultural machinery and equipment in Greece
- Table 13 - Greece : production of principal crops, 1965-77
- Table 14 - Greece : production of principal animal products, 1965-77

Table I - Gross domestic product by main sectors, Greece 1963-76

(in '000 million drachmas, at 1970 prices and %)

	1963	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 (prov)
GDP at factor cost	159,2	258,0	278,6	304,0	329,3	323,3	339,8	358,7	370,3
of which :									
- Agriculture etc.	39,6	47,1	48,7	51,5	51,2	53,8	56,7	55,6	52,9
- Industry (a)	40,4	81,0	90,8	102,0	114,4	101,7	107,6	117,0	122,1
of which :									
Manufacturing industries	(22,7)	(49,3)	(54,6)	(58,9)	(69,2)	(67,3)	(70,9)	(77,9)	(79,4)
Construction	(13,8)	(23,0)	(26,3)	(31,2)	(31,9)	(22,0)	(23,2)	(24,2)	(26,3)
- Services	79,2	129,9	139,1	150,5	163,7	167,8	175,5	186,1	195,2
Agriculture as % of GDP									
- at current prices	24,8	18,2	18,2	18,6	20,4	19,8	18,7	18,8	17,2
- at 1970 prices	24,9	18,2	17,5	17,0	15,5	16,6	16,7	15,5	14,3
Implicit price indices (1970 = 100)									
GDP	78	100	103	109	130	157	175	200	225
GAP	77	100	108	119	171	187	196	243	271

(a) Including extractive industries, manufacturing industries, construction, electricity, etc.

Note : Rate of growth (% per year), 1962-1964 to 1975-1977

GDP at factor cost	6.4
Agriculture, etc.	3.0
Industry	8.2
of which : Manufacturing industries	(9.6)
Construction	(4.2)
Services	6.7

Source : Greek national accounts - OECD

Table 2 - Expenditure on food etc. and price indices, Greece 1965-77

(in '000 million drachmas, at current prices and as %)

	1963	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 (prov.)
Private consumer expenditure (a)	106,5	210,5	322,1	396,9	476,1	574,9	675,4
of which :							
Food, drink, tobacco	50,3	87,8	135,2	170,0	202,6	237,9	270,8
Idem as %	47,2	41,7	42,0	42,8	42,6	41,4	40,1
Implicit price indices (1970 = 100)							
Private consumer expenditure	83,0	100,0	124,0	155,0	174,0	196,0	229,0
Food, drink, tobacco	81,0	100,0	135,0	169,0	191,0	215,0	238,0
Consumer price indices (1974 = 100)							
Total (weighting 1000)	54,0	63,5	78,8	100,0	113,4	128,5	144,1
Food, drink, tobacco (weighting 397.6)	51,3	61,8	79,3	100,0	112,4	127,3	144,0

(a) Calculated from a direct estimate

Source : Ministry for Coordination, Greek national accounts and Greek National Statistical Office

OECD

Table 3 - Gross product (at 1970 prices) per member of working population in Greece

(in drachmas and as %)

	1961	1971	1975	1977
Gross domestic product per member of working population (drs)	41.019	86.560	106.531	123.228
Gross agricultural product per member of working population (drs)	20.072	37.577	50.251	61.085
Gross non-agricultural product per member of working population (drs)	65.393	119.547	137.361	148.387
GAP as % of G non-AP	30,7	31,4	36,6	41,2

Source : Table 7 and Greek national accounts.

OECD

Table 4 - Net agricultural income at current prices and at constant prices, Greece 1969-77

(in million drachmas and as %)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Net agricultural revenue (at current prices)	41.561	45.355	50.425	59.332	84.657	96.874	106.568	129.568	
Consumer price index (1974=100)	61,7	63,5	65,4	68,2	78,8	100,0	113,4	128,5	144,1
% change from previous year	+ 2,5	+ 2,9	+ 3,0	+ 4,3	+ 15,5	+ 26,9	+ 13,4	+ 13,3	+ 12,1
Net agricultural income (at 1974 prices)	67.360	71.425	77.102	86.997	107.433	96.874	93.975	100.818	
% change from previous year	+ 6,2	+ 6,0	+ 7,9	+ 12,8	+ 23,5	- 9,8	- 3,0	+ 7,3	

Source : Greek national accounts and National Statistical Office

OECD

Table 5 - Breakdown of final agricultural production at current prices and rates of exchange

(1976 -in %)

	Greece	EUR "9"		Greece	EUR "9"
Plant production	69,00	40,0	Animal production	31,00	60,0
Total cereals (without rice)	12,6	10,0	Total meat	18,0	36,1
of which : wheat	7,8	5,9	of which : beef and veal	4,9	15,8
barley	2,7	2,6	sheepmeat	4,1	.
maize	1,7	1,1	goatmeat	2,2	.
Rice	0,4	0,2	pigmeat	3,7	13,6
Potatoes	3,3	5,0	poultrymeat	2,8	4,0
Vegetables	9,0	6,6	other	0,3	2,7
Fruit (including dried fruit)	4,4	4,2	Milk	8,2	18,9
Wine	2,3	4,8	of which : cow's milk	2,5	3,9
Tobacco	6,1	0,4	Eggs	2,7	3,9
Sugarbeet	1,9	2,6	Other animal products	2,2	1,1
Oilseeds	0,5	0,3			
Olive oil	7,6	0,7			
Table olives	0,8	.			
Cotton	4,5	0			
Other crops	15,5	5,2			

Sources : For Greece : OECD : Agricultural Policy of Greece, 1979

For EUR "9" : Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1977 - EUROSTAT

Table 6 - Greece : agricultural trade (a) 1970-77 - SITC (Standard International Trade Classification)

(in million US dollars and as %)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>Exports f.o.b.</u>								
Total exports	643	662	871	1.444	2.030	2.278	2.543	2.746
Agricultural exports (0, 1, 22, 29, 4, 263)	312	339	417	529	682	777	863	942
Idem as % of total exports	49	51	48	37	34	34	34	34
Agricultural exports to the EEC (9)				271	332	405	384	433
Idem as % of total agricultural exports				51	49	52	44	46
<u>Imports c.i.f.</u>								
Total imports	1.958	2.098	2.346	3.465	4.385	5.321	6.013	6.833
Agricultural imports (0, 1, 22, 29, 4, 263)	223	266	270	444	536	551	539	650
Idem as % of total imports	11	13	12	13	12	10	9	10
Agricultural imports from the EEC (9)				135	131	155	162	171
Idem as % of total agricultural imports				30	24	28	30	26
Overall trade balance	- 1.315	- 1.436	- 1.475	- 2.021	- 2.355	- 3.043	- 3.470	- 4.087
Agricultural trade balance	+ 89	+ 73	+ 147	+ 85	+ 146	+ 226	+ 324	+ 292
Agricultural trade balance with the EEC (9)				+ 136	+ 201	+ 250	+ 222	+ 262

(a) Including cotton, SITC 263.

Source : OECD - Trade by Commodities, Series B, 1970-76 and National Statistics Office for 1977.

Table 7 - Community imports from Greece, Spain and Portugal

Products	Greece	Spain	Portugal
(in t) ¹			
Early potatoes	31.595	35.501	2.701
Cucumbers	22.322	2.399	-
Oranges (16.10 to 31.3)	22.934	752.639	-
Lemons	6.926	131.688	-
Table grapes	31.456	95.946	-
Raisins	82.289	361	-
Apricots	19.262	8.649	-
Peaches	52.991	16.428	-
Melons	17.460	87.757	-
(in money terms) ² - ('000 AUA)			
Olive oil	21.678	44.075	236
Processed fruit and vegetables	71.790	95.863	15.785
Alcoholic drinks	18.044	121.569	60.169
Tobacco	35.500	117	1.198
Cotton, cotton products	66.439	25.612	39.846

¹ 1976

² 1975

Source : The positive contribution of Greece to the European Community, by Xenophon Zolotas; Athens, 1978 - page 67.

Table 8 - Land use in Greece in 1961, 1971 and 1975

(in '000 ha)

	1961	1962	1975 (a)
Cereals	1.766	1.629	1.547
Dried vegetables	261	132	106
Root and tuber crops (b)	59	77	100
Industrial crops (c)	359	263	251
Green fodder	327	395	430
Vegetables, flowers, etc.	151	153	147
Other arable land, including fallow	354	536	500
Twin-purpose land	- 284	- 194	- 141
Total arable land	2.993	2.991	2.940
Permanent crops, orchards, vineyards, olive groves etc.	782	919	980
Permanent pasture	5.135	4.930	4.930
Total agricultural area	8.910	8.840	8.850
Woodland	2.474	2.635	2.640
Other	1.810	1.719	1.704
Total area	13.194	13.194	13.194

(a) Estimate

(b) Potatoes, sugarbeet, etc.

(c) Tobacco, cotton, oilseeds, etc.

(d) Lucerne

Source : OECD , Statistics of Area, Production and Yield of Crop Products, 1955-1976 (December 1977)

Table 9 - Yields in 100 kg/ha for "1976"

Products	EEC	Greece
Field beans	15,1	12,8
Total wheat	37,4	22,4
Rye	32,7	15,7
Barley	36,5	21,9
Maize	48,4	39,3
Sugar	51,4	80,0
Potatoes	247,0	151,8
Raw tobacco	19,7	12,5
Milk (kg per cow)	3.840,0	3.414,0
(1977)		
Wine (hl/ha)	60,9	49,0

Source : EUROSTAT

Statistical Yearbook of Greece, 1978

Table 10 - Per capita consumption of certain foodstuffs in the Community and in Greece

(kg/year)

Products	EEC	Greece
Cereals	81	110,0
Rice	4	7,0
Sugar	37	22,0
Wine	49	40,0
Meat	84	59,0
of which : beef and veal	25	16,4
pigmeat	34	12,3
poultrymeat	13	11,8
sheepmeat	3	14,1
Vegetable oils	9	15,0
Butter	7	0,9
Cheese	12	14,8
Fresh dairy produce	103	94,4
Fresh fruit (not citrus)	62	187,0
Citrus fruit	24	45,0
Fresh vegetables	94	176,0

Sources : EUROSTAT

Buck : Griechenland und die Europäische Gemeinschaft, 1978

EEC : Agricultural situation and food supply in certain Arab and Mediterranean countries and their foreseeable development. Information on Agriculture, N° 64, June 1979.

Table 11 - Rates of self-supply in Greece and the EEC (9)

Products	Greece (Average 1974-1976) %	EUR "9" (Average 1975-1977) %
Common wheat	111,9	105
Durum wheat	103,0	85
Barley	98,0	102
Maize	38,9	53
Rice	110,3	93
Potatoes	106,3	99
Fresh tomatoes	100,0	92
Cucumbers	124,7	86
Cotton	124,5	0
Table grapes	120,9	100
Apricots	162,5	86
Apples	101,7	99
Peaches	166,7	101
Oranges and mandarins	151,9	47
Lemons	190,7	94
Olive oil	119,8	88
Wine	116,9	98
Beef and veal	70,4	101
Pigmeat	99,1	99
Shipmeat and goatmeat	87,5	66
Poultrymeat	99,1	102
Butter	93,5	111
Cheese	99,3	103
Cow's milk	89,2	100
Eggs	100,0	101

Sources : Zolotas : The positive contribution of Greece to the European Community, Athens 1978

EEC : The Agricultural Situation in the Community, 1979

Avermaete : Land- en Tuinbouw bij de uitbreiding van de EEG met Griekenland, Spanje en Portugal

Table 12 - Agricultural machinery and equipment in Greece

Equipment	1963	1969	1975	1978	1978:1969 %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agricultural tractors - total	39.519	95.342	152.889	167.300	175
of which : under 18 h.p.	12.366	38.047	59.465	64.644	170
2. Combine harvesters	2.625	4.344	5.234	5.511	127
3. Harvesters	2.470	3.048	4.062	4.669	153
4. Threshers (all kinds)	1.521	1.264	890	881	70
5. Hay rakes	-	2.900	6.024	6.398	220
6. Maize defoliator	2.843	2.903	2.308	2.234	77
7. Diesel and oil pumps	85.844	145.056	168.647	172.996	119
Electric pumps	15.122	32.901	52.305	58.392	177
Other pumps	13.122	6.531	14.428	13.797	211
8. Sprinkler - irrigation units	8.311	42.312	83.476	90.672	214
9. Incubators	-	542	543	574	106
10. Drills for wheat	-	11.511	19.277	21.580	187
for maize, cotton etc.	-	21.978	23.111	22.896	104

Source : Greek Statistical Yearbook

Table 13 - Greece : production of principal crops, 1965-77

(' 000 tonnes)

	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Wheat	2.073	1.931	1.948	1.768	1.681	2.153	2.120	2.351	1.716*
Barley	338	737	781	874	850	969	916	955	702*
Maize	249	511	569	584	604	459	488	555	541
Rice	104	79	79	74	84	105	102	84	94
Olive oil	255	186	186	233	192	215	258	224	231
Sugarbeet	655	1.359	1.380	1.171	1.422	1.511	2.666	3.100	2.445
Potatoes	517	756	668	689	765	778	878	933	920
Tomatoes	470	1.011	1.095	968	1.265	1.635	1.671	1.109	1.393
Melons and water melons	433	694	667	669	678	581	993	698	587
Onions (dried)	89	142	114	116	128	132	128	129	132
Cabbages and cauliflowers	125	169	160	162	177	175	167	183	174
Cucumbers	51	112	98	98	109	108	93	89	101
Currants and sultanas	177	169	161	137	146	179	157	141	138
Tobacco (leaf)	126	95	87	86	91	83	119	139	118
Cotton (ginned)	228	328	359	395	361	370	366	340*	435
Wine	406	453	456	482	427	490	445	547	525
Apples	184	235	226	185	273	193	270	255	222
Pears	92	125	108	128	130	104	151	107	110
Peaches	105	175	208	224	284	295	329	333	342
Apricots	27	43	41	50	50	70	75	74	69
Table grapes	188	193	155	183	177	205	227	205	187
Table olives	65	49	108	97	88	98	136	54	68
Oranges		412	361	508	428	581	555	499	429*
Lemons		142	133	151	164	187	207	190	197
Mandarins		33	31	38	37	35	41	34	26*
Other citrus fruit		6	5	7	7	7	8	6	6
Citrus fruit (total)	570	593	530	704	636	810	811	729	658

* Bad weather.

Source : National Statistical Office, Monthly Statistical Bulletins (1965-75), Ministry of Agriculture (1967-77)
- OECD

Table 14 - A. Greece : production of principal animal products - 1965-77

('000 tonnes)

	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>Meat</u>									
Beef and veal	62	90	87	92	89	117	127	121	108
Sheepmeat	53	60	63	65	70	74	76	78	80
Goatmeat	26	31	33	34	36	38	39	39	39
Pigmeat	47	52	63	74	91	106	103	118	117
Poultrymeat	23	67	83	91	103	109	115	125	128
Other*	4	4	6	9	9	5	9	8	6
Total meat	215	304	335	365	398	449	469	489	478
<u>Milk</u>									
from cows		570	566	575	654	687	723	695	741
from ewes		439	472	495	530	546	558	564	578
from goats		330	353	369	384	400	409	408	418
from other animals		5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
Total milk	1.110	1.344	1.395	1.442	1.570	1.635	1.692	1.668	1.738
Eggs	82	97	108	105	104	105	106	105	118
B. Greece : livestock numbers									('000)
Cattle	1.046	952	986	1.055	1.232	1.240	1.184	1.116	
of which : breeding cows								(829)	
Sheep	7.819	7.535	7.686	7.906	8.367	8.274	8.361	8.135	
Goat	3.845	4.130	4.185	4.261	4.472	4.476	4.608	4.524	
Pigs	558	446	504	590	826	761	709	830	
Hens	21.783	24.133	28.643	30.662	29.566	30.053	28.843	29.229	

* Rabbit, buffalo, horse

Source : Ministry of Agriculture : Meat : 1976, 1977; Milk : all years; Eggs : 1976, 1977;
 Livestock numbers : 1976
 National Statistical Office, Monthly Bulletins : Meat 1965 - 1975; Eggs 1965 - 1975;
 Livestock numbers : 1965 - 1975.

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