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GREECE

Report on State aid measures

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G R E E C E

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the 1978/79 and 1979/80 inventories of State aid measures for Greek agriculture and further information supplied in October 1980 when the matter was last examined sector by sector.

Information about some aid measures is incomplete as regards the description of the measure, the amount of aid, the breakdown of the total amount by type of scheme, or the change in the amounts involved in 1978, 1979 and 1980<sup>1</sup>. This is one of the reasons for the difficulties encountered in establishing a direct correspondence between the inventory of aid measures and the list of aid measures referred to in Article 69 of the Act of Accession other than socio-structural aid as agreed at the Conference.

II. AMOUNT OF AID

1. Total amount

- (a) State aid for Greek agriculture totalled Dr 22 891.85 million in 1978 and DR 25 301.57 million in 1979. These figures amount to 10.1 and 9.8% respectively of final agricultural production for those years (see tables 1 and 3 of Annex II). The annual growth rate was 10.5%, substantially less than the rate of inflation of prices (19.0%) over the same period. The figure for 1980 has not been calculated because data are incomplete.

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<sup>1</sup> Expenditure 1978, estimates and expenditure 1979, estimates 1980,

- (b) In 1978 State aid averaged Dr 25 435.40 per person engaged in agriculture (0.9 million people in 1977) or 541.72 ECU<sup>1</sup>, as compared with 1 538.00 ECU In the Community<sup>2,3</sup>.
- (c) Expressed in relation to utilized agricultural area (9.2 million ha in 1977)<sup>4</sup>, aid in 1978 averaged Dr 2 488.20 per ha or 52.99 ECU/ha<sup>5</sup>, against 139.00 ECU/ha in the Community<sup>2,3</sup>.

## 2. Breakdown of aid by category

The breakdown of the total amount of aid by category (see Annex I) and the changes in 1978, 1979 and 1980 are shown in Tables 4 and 5. However, for lack of complete data for 1980, comparison had to be confined to 1979. The figures indicate the predominance of aid linked to prices, quantities or units of production at the marketing or price support level (category 2) and aid in respect of inputs (category 3). The amounts in question were roughly equal and accounted for over 85.0% of the total amount of aid in 1978. Far behind come aid measures linked to prices, quantities or units of production at the primary production level (category 1) and aid for investment in primary production (category 4), with 8.0 and 4.5% respectively of the total amount. Category 5 (aid for investment in marketing and processing) and the other categories account for a negligible percentage. The picture in 1979 showed little change, despite a slight increase for categories 2 and 4 and a slight decrease for categories 3 and 1. Nonetheless, categories 2 and 3 continue to account together for almost 90% of the total amount of national aid.

## 3. Breakdown by sector

### A. General

The breakdown of the total amount of aid by sector and changes in 1978, 1979 and 1980 are shown in tables 6 and 7. Once again, for lack of complete date for 1980, comparison has had to be confined to 1979.

<sup>1</sup> Dr 28 112.90 or 511.89 ECU in 1979, based on the same agricultural workforce.

<sup>2</sup> Value for the Community of Nine in 1977 (national plus Community aid).

<sup>3</sup> (a) Dr 100 = 2.12979 ECU in 1978 (average for the calendar year)  
(b) Dr 100 = 1.82082 ECU in 1979 (average for the calendar year)

<sup>4</sup> Including rough grazing

<sup>5</sup> Dr 2 750.20 or 50.08 ECU/ha in 1979, based on the same utilized

- (a) The marked prominence in 1978 of cereals (25.5%), tobacco (12.8%), fruit and vegetables (9.3%) and cotton, not carded or combed, (6.0%), both overall and within the crop products group, is striking. Mention should also be made of other aid not included in the categories listed for a number of crop products (22.7% in 1978) almost all of which is aid for inputs (category 3) (See Table 9) and which occupies second place as regards economic importance, after cereals. The rates for livestock products are very modest, beef and veal being the largest sector (5.2% in 1978).
- (b) The picture changed in 1979, with cereals dropping back to third place (17.5%) and with the advance of cotton, not carded or combed, (6.7%), tobacco (13.8%) and above all fruit and vegetables, which moved into first place (22.3%) with the greatest rate of increase of all sectors (163.1%). Despite a slight decline, other aid not elsewhere classified for a number of crop products maintains its economic importance in national aid in general (second place after fruit and vegetables: i.e. 20.6% in 1979). All the livestock sectors are declining in terms of economic importance, the trend being most marked in the case of beef and veal (1.1% of the total amount in 1979), which shows the largest rate of reduction of all sectors except eggs and poultrymeat (-77.5%).
- (c) In 1978 crop products accounted for 85.6% and livestock products for 11.9% of the total amount of national aid. In 1979 aid in respect of crop products and livestock products also accounted for 8.6 and 1.2% respectively of final agricultural production (see Tables 2 and 3). In 1979 the position of livestock products deteriorated on both fronts. The annual rate of increase for crop products over this period was above average (16.4%) but negative for livestock products (-33.4%) (see Table 1).

## B. Situation by sector

### (a) Fruit and vegetables

There are no figures for 1980 for several aid measures in respect of fruit and vegetables, which is the main reason why examination of Greek State aid measures in agriculture as a whole has had to

Aid measures linked to prices, quantities or units of production at the marketing or price support level (category 2) predominate (89.3% in 1978 and 95.8% in 1979) (See Table 8). The sector showed a spectacular advance in 1979, mainly as a result of the aid to growers of tomatoes for processing, which rose from Dr 15 million in 1978 to Dr 2 526 million in 1979.

The total amount of aid for exports of oranges, mandarins and tangerines fell over the same period, although the rates increased.

For peaches the same types of aid decreased in terms of both the total and the rate per unit.

Processing aid (aid granted to processors on condition that they pay growers a minimum price) was extended to apricots (Dr 276 million)<sup>1,2</sup>, peaches (Dr 753 million)<sup>1</sup> and tomatoes for processing (Dr 2 562 million)<sup>1</sup> in 1979 and to strawberries in 1980 (Dr 134 million)<sup>1,2</sup>.

The amount of aid rose considerably in 1980:

- apricots: Dr 520 million;
- peaches: Dr 1500 million;
- tomatoes for processing: no notification of the amount for 1980 has been received.

The rates of aid also rose during the reference period. On the other hand, aid for investment in primary production (category 4) is very modest (6.8% in 1978 and 2.7% in 1979) and there is no aid at all for investment in marketing and processing (category 5).

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<sup>1</sup> Apricots Dr 7 million, peaches Dr 220 million, tomatoes for processing Dr 15 million, strawberries Dr 24 million in 1978.

<sup>2</sup> Aid measures included in the list of aid referred to in Article 69 of the Act of Accession, excluding socio-structural aid.

(b) Cereals

In the cereals sector aid in respect of inputs (category 3) is the largest item (62.2% in 1978, 78.4% in 1979). The main type of aid is for the sale of feed grain - maize and barley - to producers at below cost price, which amounted to Dr 3473 million in 1979 against Dr 3 614 million in 1978 (decrease of 3.9%) and Dr 3 739 in 1980 (7.7% increase). The rate of aid (a reduction of Dr 1.8/kg on the average on the average cost of imported and domestic feed grain in 1979 and 1980) was slightly lower in 1979 (-5.3%)<sup>1</sup>. Next come aid measures linked to prices, quantities or production units at the primary production level (category 1) which exceeded 20.0% in 1979. The aid in question is income aid granted per unit of area (in the case of hill farmers) or per unit of quantity (in the case of small farmers with not more than 5 ha)<sup>2</sup>, in respect of wheat and barley.

The main reason for the decline of the cereals sector in 1979 (-24.1%) was the abolition of aid for the consumption of wheat (category 2), which in 1978 amounted to Dr 1 127 million. The other aid measures also diminished in 1979, with the exception of aid for hill farmers in respect of durum wheat and barley (increases of 26.9 and 21.4% respectively).

The trend for 1980 is a modest increase for the sector as a whole (7.8%), which coincides with an increase in the main type of aid (sale of feed grain at reduced prices to producers).

The rates of aid remained stable or decreased in 1978, 1979 and 1980, with the exception of aid for hill farmers in respect of durum wheat (50.0% increase in 1980).

(c) Tobacco

In the tobacco sector as well it is aid linked to prices, quantities or units of production at the marketing or price support level (category 2) which predominates (98.0% in 1978, 97.1% in 1979).

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<sup>1</sup> This aid was initially included in the list of aid measures referred to in Article 69 of the Act of Accession (aid other than socio-structural aid) and agreed at the Conference. It was removed from the list because it is to be discontinued before the end of this year, according to a statement by the Hellenic Delegation.

<sup>2</sup> Aid included in the list of aid measures referred to in Article 69 of the Act of Accession, excluding socio-structural aid.

The sector's advance in 1979 and particularly in 1980 is attributable to the aid for exports of oriental tobacco, which was zero in 1978, Dr 387 million in 1979 and Dr 1 000 million in 1980 (158.4% increase in 1980). The rates of aid remained stable in 1978 and 1979.

There are no precise data for 1980; however, overall the amount of aid for the sector rose in 1980 at a rate close to that recorded in 1979 (20.0% and 18.9% respectively).

(d) Cotton, not carded or combed

In the cotton sector category 2 aid measures predominate (94.7% in 1978, 93.7% in 1979). The main aid measure consists of payments to producers for the quantity marketed. The total amount of aid has increased considerably (from Dr 1 310 million in 1978 to Dr 1 600 million in 1979 and Dr 2 800 million in 1980, i.e. rates of increase of 22.1% in 1979 and 75.0% in 1980), but in particular there was a 90.7% increase in the rate of aid in 1979. The 1980 rate has not been notified, but the increase in aid for the sector as a whole in 1980 was three times the 1979 figure (69.5% against 23.5%).

(e) Oils and fats

For the vegetable oils and fats sector (3.2% of the total amount of aid in 1978) the picture is incomplete, the figures for expenditure on intervention costs and aid for the sale of olive oil in 1979 and 1980 and the amount of aid for combatting *Dacus oleae* for 1980 not being available.

(f) Sugar

In the sugar sector (2.5% of the total of aid in 1978 and 2.6% in 1979) there are only category 2 measures, which increased substantially in 1979 as regards both the total amount and the rate of aid. Complete data for 1980 are not available.

(g) Wine

In the wine sector (1.8% of the total amount of aid in 1978 and 2.1% in 1979), it is again category 2 aid measures that predominate (66.5% in 1978, 67.3% in 1979). The main item is export aid, which increased in 1979 and declined in 1980 in terms of the total amount, whereas the rate of aid remained unchanged in 1979 and 1980, with the exception of an increase in 1980 for exports to non-Community countries.

Aid for investment in primary production (category 4) mainly the quality wine p.s.r. programme) increased in 1979 at the expense of aid for the supply of pest control products to growers at less than cost price (category 3). As a whole the sector has declined in importance substantially in 1980 (25.9% drop) after a marked increase in 1979 (32.6%).

(h) Other crop sectors

Category 2 aid measures predominate as far as the other crop sectors are concerned (1.9% of the total amount of aid in 1978 and 2.2% in 1979). This is particularly the case with rice, table olives and potatoes (100%) and, to a lesser extent, seeds and animal feed. On the other hand, in the case of live plants and aromatic and pharmaceutical plants, aid for investment in primary production (category 4) leads, whereas in the case of silkworm raising, the largest item is aid for producers for the purchase of boxes of silk seed at less than cost price (category 3).

For 1980 the trend varies from one product to another. For rice and potatoes, for instance, there was an increase in the total amount in 1979 but a decrease in 1980. In the case of live plants and aromatic and pharmaceutical plants, there was a marked increase in 1979 but a more modest one in 1980.

(i) All crop products

All crop products are also eligible for an important aid: the supply of fertilizers to producers at reduced prices (category 3). This aid, which cannot be broken down by product, amounting to Dr 5 184 million in 1978, accounted for 22.6% of total aid in 1978 (20.6% in 1979)<sup>1</sup>. It increased slightly in 1979 (Dr 5 200 million, i.e. an increase of 0.3%) and in 1980 (Dr 5 600 million, i.e. a 7.7% increase on 1979).

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<sup>1</sup> Aid included in the list of aid measures referred to in Article 69 of the Treaty of Accession, excluding socio-structural aid.



(j) Milk and milk products

In the milk sector (3.3% of the total amount of aid in 1978 and 2.9% in 1979) category 2 aid measures predominate (93.6% in 1978 and 89.0% in 1979). Following the reduction or abolition of some of these aid measures (in particular aid to dairies for milk pasteurization and bottling, amounting to a total of Dr 300 million in 1979, which was abolished in 1980<sup>1</sup>) the sector's percentage dropped in 1979 (-2.6%) and fell further in 1980 (-35.1%).

(k) Beef and veal

For beef and veal (5.2% of the total amount of aid in 1978 and 1.1% in 1979) the abolition in 1979 of aid for the production of veal, amounting to Dr. 1.000 million in 1978, put category 1 aid measures (aid linked to prices, quantities or units of production at the primary production level) into first place (14.6% in 1978, 76.1% in 1979). This aid concerns calving premiums paid to farmers<sup>2</sup>, aid which has increased considerably in terms of absolute amount, particularly in 1980 (64.1%). The rate of aid rose by 20.0% in 1979 and remained unchanged in 1980.

The sector as a whole showed a marked decline in 1979 (-77.5%), following the abolition of aid for the production of veal mentioned above, but there was the substantial increase in 1980 (57.5%).

(l) Sheep and goats

As regards sheep and goats (1.9% of the total amount of aid in 1978 and 1.8% in 1979) it is again category 1 measures in the lead (78.8% in 1978, 81.6% in 1979). Aid measures in this category were also the only ones to increase in terms of total amount and the rate of aid, particularly in 1980. The sector as a whole progressed slightly in 1979 (3.3%) and more substantially in 1980 (26.6%).

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<sup>1</sup> This aid was initially included in the list of aid measures referred to in Article 69 of the Treaty of Accession, excluding socio-structural aid measures.

<sup>2</sup> This aid was included in the list of aid measures referred to in Article 69 of the Treaty of Accession, excluding socio-structural aid, although the Community rules provide for a similar aid measure which is, however, restricted to certain regions of the Community as at present constituted.

(m) Pigs

The lack of figures concerning the pigmeat sector has made calculations impossible.

(n) Eggs and poultrymeat

Category 2 aid predominates (86.8% in 1978, 73.4% in 1979) in the eggs and poultrymeat sector (0.3% of the total amount of aid in 1978 and 0.1% in 1979). This sector showed a marked decrease in 1979 (-81%) and a very substantial increase in 1980 (195.0%).

(o) Honey

In the honey sector, which is of minimal significance, an export aid was reintroduced in 1980.

(p) All livestock products

All livestock products are eligible in addition for fairly substantial aid measures not elsewhere specified (1.1% of the total amount of aid in 1978 and 1.4% in 1979) the principal measures being aid for veterinary measures (category 3), amounting to Dr 242 million in 1979 (51.3% more than in 1978, but falling to 9.1% in 1980) and aid for pasture improvement (category 4), totalling Dr 55 million in 1979 (8.3% less than in 1978, but an increase of 9.1% in 1980).

(q) All agricultural products

All agricultural products are eligible for a significant category 4 aid measure not elsewhere specified granted in the form of medium and long-term loans with reduced interest rates, designed to promote certain lines of production on the farms.

This aid amounted to Dr 433.00 million in 1978, rising to Dr 483.00 million in 1979 (11.5% increase) and Dr 750.00 in 1980 (a 55.3% increase on 1979).

- (r) The forestry sector, finally, remains of minimal significance (less than 1.0% of the total amount of aid), despite a substantial increase in 1979 (28.6%) (See Tables 1 and 2). The predominant aid measures are income aid (category 1), aid for producers of resin<sup>1</sup> and for producers of mastic (regionalized: island of Chios) (80.5% of the amount for the sector in 1978 and 79.9% in 1979). Complete data for 1980 are not available.

### III. ASSESSMENT OF THE AID MEASURES

#### 1. Legal situation

Greek national aid measures are to be assessed generally speaking on the basis of the same rules as applied to national aid granted by the existing Member States. However, there is an additional factor involved. During the negotiations the national aid granted for agriculture in Greece was the subject of specific discussion, which led in particular to the insertion of Article 69 in the Act of Accession and to the adoption of the Joint Declaration on the procedure for the joint examination of national aid granted by the Hellenic Republic in the field of agriculture during the period prior to accession. Reference should also be made as regard the practical implementation of the provisions to the summary of conclusions of the conference. Under these provisions Greece may maintain - but on a transitional and digressive basis - national aid measures which are in principle incompatible with Community provisions.

#### 2. Aid measures under Article 69 of the Act

- (a) Article 69 of the Act of Accession provides for the adoption by the Council of a Regulation listing the aid measures incompatible with Community rules which Greece may maintain on a transitional and digressive basis until 31 December 1985. This provision is the basis for the proposal which the Commission has forwarded to the Council (doc COM(80) 705 of 3 November 1980).

The proposal does not, however, include socio-structural aid measures.

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<sup>1</sup> Non-Annex II product.

- (b) There are 19 of these aid measures, representing 26.7% of the total amount of national aid in 1979, as compared with 28.2% of that amount in 1978 (see Tables 11 and 14). The rate of increase for these aid measures is only half that registered for national aid measures as a whole (4.6% against 10.5%, see Tables 6 and 10).
- (c) The major part of this amount is devoted to inputs (80.4% of the total amount in 1978, 77.2% in 1979 and 72.0% in 1980), the reason being the magnitude of aid for the supply of fertilizers at reduced prices to farmers (see Tables 12 and 13). The increase in aid in this category in 1979 and 1980 is, however, below the rate of increase for such aid as a whole (0.4% against 4.6% in 1979 and 7.7% against 15.4% in 1980) (see Table 12).

Category 1 aid (aid linked to prices, quantities or units of production at the primary production level) occupies second place as regards economic significance (13.1% of the total amount in 1978, 13.2% in 1979 and 14.5% in 1980). Category 1 aid has increased at an annual rate close to the average for such aid over the same period.

Category 2 follows close behind (aid linked to prices, quantities and units of production at marketing or price support level) (6.0% of the total amount in 1978, 9.2% in 1979 and 13.1% in 1980). Such measures are the most numerous (7 out of 19) but represent only 5.0% of the total amount for national aid measures in this category (1980). However, they have increased over this period at a rate of almost 60.0%.

The other categories are of minimal importance.

- (d) Most of the products involved in aid measures are crop products (about 90.0% of the total amount). After aid for the supply of fertilizers to farmers at reduced prices, an unclassified aid measure which relates to several crop products and which is by far the largest item in the list of aid, fruit and vegetables have gone into second place in 1979 and 1980 (5.3% of the total amount of such aid in 1978, 8.8% in 1979 and 13.4% in 1980), overtaking milk and cereals with annual growth rates nearing 75.0%.

Most of these aid measures are in category 2, especially aid in respect of products for processing (apricots and strawberries). The marked increase since 1978 is attributed to the extension of the system which now applies to all such products and to the increase in the rate of aid.

There is also a system of export aid for table grapes conditional upon payment of a minimum price to the grower. The total amount of such aid increased by 27.3% from 1978 to 1980. This aid will be abolished on 1 January 1981, but in accordance with the agreements reached at the Conference it may be changed into production aid on the grounds that producer prices are higher in Greece than in the existing Member States.

Cereals are the second sector of crop products of some importance, although this has been steadily declining during the reference period (5.3% of the total in 1978, 4.6% in 1979 and 4.0% in 1980). All aid in this sector is in category 1 (primarily aid for small farmers with farms not exceeding 5 ha, in respect of wheat and barley). The rate of aid has remained stable during the reference period.

- (e) As regards livestock products, milk is the major sector (about 6.0% of the total amount of such aid for the three years in question). Half of the aid for this sector is category 2 aid which also accounts for the largest percentage of the total amount. Aid for the milk sector has increased at rates close to the average for the aid measures in question during the reference period (4.3% in 1979 and 11.3% in 1980). With one exception there has not been any substantial increase in the rate of aid during the reference period.

Next comes the beef and veal sector, the relative importance of which has increased during the reference period (about 4.5% of the total amount of aid in 1980 against 2.6% in 1978) following high rates of annual increase in 1979 and also in 1980, particularly in calving, the main aid measure in this sector.

The increase is due more to the extension of eligibility than to the increase in the rate of aid (which has risen 20.0% from 1978 to 1980).

(f) The other sectors (live plants, aromatic and pharmaceutical plants and sheep and goats) are of only minimal importance.

3. Other aid measures

The other national aid measures have to be assessed either from the point of view of the organization of the market in the different agricultural sectors or under Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty. They will be assessed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Treaty.

It may, however, be stated provisionally and subject to a more detailed examination, that aid granted on the basis of prices, quantities or units of production at the primary production level or at the marketing or price support level and aid for the purchase of inputs (categories 1 to 3) are fundamentally incompatible with the common market and will have to be replaced where appropriate, by Community measures; aid for investment in primary production and aid for marketing and processing (categories 4 and 5) and aid for natural disasters (category 7), aid for training (category 8) and aid for research (category 9) will be examined after accession in accordance with the provisions laid down (Community law and guidelines on State aid measures); aid for advertising (category 6) will be examined at a later date in conjunction with aid granted by the existing Member States, pursuant to Article 93(1) of the Treaty.

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ANNEX I

CATEGORIES OF AID

- CATEGORY 1: Aid the amount of which is determined by prices, quantities or units of production at the primary production level.
- CATEGORY 2: Aid the amount of which is determined by prices, quantities or units of production at the marketing or price support level
- CATEGORY 3: Aid in respect of inputs (including plant health and veterinary costs and aid to meet part of the cost of insurance)
- CATEGORY 4: Aid for investment in primary production
- CATEGORY 5: Aid for investment in marketing and processing
- CATEGORY 6: Aid for fairs, advertising, search for outlets, etc.
- CATEGORY 7: Aid for natural disasters
- CATEGORY 8: Aid for agricultural training
- CATEGORY 9: Aid for research

ANNEX II

TABLES



TABLE 1

GREECE : National aid : total amount and breakdown by type of production

	1978 EXPENDITURE (FINAL FIGURES) (Dr Million)	1978 EXPENDITURE (FINAL FIGURES) (Dr Million)	1978 EXPENDITURE (FINAL FIGURES) (Dr Million)	1978 EXPENDITURE (FINAL FIGURES) (Dr Million)
	1	2	3	4
TOTAL	22.891,85 <sup>(1)</sup>	25.301,57 <sup>(1)</sup>	10,5 <sup>(1)</sup>	24.775,97 <sup>(1)</sup>
CROP PRODUCTS	19.597,08	22.819,19 <sup>(1)</sup>	16,4 <sup>(1)</sup>	(2)
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	2.731,07 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.819,48 <sup>(1)</sup>	- 33,4 <sup>(1)</sup>	(2)
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	117,60	151,20	28,6	(2)
UNATTRIBUTABLE	446,10	511,70	14,7	(2)

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available  
 (2) Cannot be calculated - complete figures not available

TABLE 2

GREECE : Share of crop products and of livestock products, as a percentage of the total amount of national aid.

	% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF NATIONAL AID	
	1978	1979
CROP PRODUCTS	85,6	90,2
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	11,9	7,2
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	0,5	0,6
UNATTRIBUTABLE	2,0	2,0
	100,0	100,0

TABLE 3

GREECE : National aid, in relation to final agricultural production

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF AID (Dr Million)	AID FOR CROP PRODUCTS (Dr Million)	AID FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (Dr Million)	FINAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Dr Million)	RATIO: 1/4 (%)	RATIO: 2/4 (%)	RATIO: 3/4 (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1978	22.891,85	19.597,08	2.731,07	(1) 226.962,00	10,1	8,6	1,2
1979	25.301,57	22.819,19	1.319,43	(2) 257.438,00	9,8	8,9	0,7

\* At current prices

(1) 158 554,00 (69.9% of the total) from crop products and  
68 408,00 (30.1% of the total) from livestock products

(2) 173 812,00 (67.5% of the total) from crop products and  
83 626,00 (32.5% of the total) from livestock products

TABLE 4

GREECE : Total amount of national aid by category of aid

CATEGORY OF AID	1978 EXPENDITURE (FINAL FIGURES) (Dr Million)	1979 EXPENDITURE (PROVISIONAL FIGURES) (Dr Million)	% INCREASE		
			3 - 2 2	3 - 2 2	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1.865,50	1.895,60	1,6	2.317,35	22,3
2	(1) 10.336,10	(1) 12.406,60	(1) 20,0	(1) 11.110,50	(2)
3	9.630,63	9.679,03	0,5	(1) 9.815,72	(2)
4	(1) 983,62	(1) 1.196,94	(1) 21,7	(1) 1.386,40	15,8 <sup>(1)</sup>
5	22,00	37,60	70,9	31,00	- 17,6
6	0,50	0,80	60,0	2,00	150,0
7	25,00	30,00	24,0	40,00	33,3
8	0,50	12,20	2.340,0	13,00	8,6
9	28,00	42,80	52,9	60,00	40,2
TOTAL	(1) 22.891,85	(1) 25.301,57	(1) 10,5	(1) 24.775,97	(2)

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available

(2) Cannot be calculated - complete figures not available

TABLE 5

GREECE : Percentage share of each category of aid in the total amount of national aid.

CATEGORY OF AID	% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF NATIONAL AID	
	1978	1979
1	8,1	7,5
2	45,2	49,0
3	42,1	38,2
4	4,3	4,7
5	0,1	0,2
6	0,0	0,0
7	0,1	0,1
8	0,0	0,1
9	0,1	0,2
	100,0	100,0

TABLE 6

GREECE : Breakdown by sector of the total amount of national aid.

SECTOR	1978 EXPENDITURE (FINAL FIGURES) (Dr Million)	1979 EXPENDITURE (PROVISIONAL FIGURES) (Dr Million)	% INCREASE 3 - 2	1980 EXPENDITURE (FORECAST) (Dr Million)	% INCREASE 5 - 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. CEREALS	5.833,60	4.429,40	- 24,1	4.775,25	7,8
II. RICE	15,00	32,00	113,3	25,00	- 21,9
III. VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	737,00	580,00 <sup>(1)</sup>	(2)	20,00 <sup>(1)</sup>	(2)
IV. TABLE OLIVES	35,00	-	-	40,00	-
V. SUGAR	565,00	660,00	16,8	316,00 <sup>(1)</sup>	(2)
VI. TOBACCO	2.927,30	3.480,40	18,9	4.176,00	20,0
VII. FRUITS & VEGETABLES	2.140,70	5.632,60	163,1	3.072,10 <sup>(1)</sup>	(2)
VIII. WINE	406,48	538,97	32,6	399,52	- 25,9
IX. LIVE PLANTS	9,90	19,70	99,0	22,00	11,7
X. POTATOES	174,30	261,00	49,7	250,00	- 4,2
XI. SEEDS	104,00	124,00	19,2	162,00	30,7
XII. SILKWORMS	15,80	15,52	- 1,8	27,10	74,6
XIII. CATTLE FEED	17,00	28,80	69,4	40,00	38,9
XIV. COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	1.383,00	1.708,30	23,5	2.895,00 <sup>(1)</sup>	69,5
XV. AROMATIC AND PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS	33,00	85,00	157,6	90,20	5,9
XVI. AID FOR SEVERAL CROP PRODUCTS	5.200,00	5.223,50	0,5	5.630,00	7,8
XVII. FORESTRY PRODUCTS	117,60	151,20	28,6	176,60 <sup>(1)</sup>	(2)
XVIII. MILK	750,00 <sup>(1)</sup>	730,20	- 2,6 <sup>(1)</sup>	474,00	- 35,1
XIX. BEEF AND VEAL	1.204,60	270,56	- 77,5	426,20	57,5
XX. SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	435,20	449,60	3,3	569,00	26,6
XXI. PIGMEAT	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
XXII. EGGS AND POULTRY	76,00 <sup>(1)</sup>	13,90	- 81,7 <sup>(1)</sup>	41,00	195,0
XXIII. HONEY	0,17	0,18	5,9	18,20	10.011,1
XXIV. AID FOR SEVERAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	265,10	355,04	33,9	353,80	- 0,4
XXV. AID FOR SEVERAL PRODUCTS	446,10	511,70	14,7	777,00	51,9
TOTAL	22.891,85 <sup>(1)</sup>	25.301,57 <sup>(1)</sup>	10,5 <sup>(1)</sup>	24.775,97 <sup>(1)</sup>	(2)

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available

(2) Cannot be calculated - complete figures not available

TABLE 7

GREECE : Percentage share of each sector in the total amount of national aid.

SECTOR	% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF NATIONAL AID	
	1978	1979
I. CEREAL	25,5	17,5
II. RICE	0,1	0,1
III. VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS	3,2	2,3 (1)
IV. TABLE OLIVES	0,2	-
V. SUGAR	2,5	2,6
VI. TOBACCO	12,8	13,8
VII. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	9,3	22,3
VIII. WINE	1,8	2,1
IX. LIVE PLANTS	≈ 0,0	0,1
X. POTATOES	0,8	1,0
XI. SEEDS	0,4	0,5
XII. SILKWORMS	0,1	0,1
XIII. CATTLE FEED	0,1	0,1
XIV. COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	6,0	6,7
XV. AROMATIC AND PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS	0,2	0,3
XVI. AID FOR SEVERAL CROP PRODUCTS	22,7	20,6
XVII. FORESTRY PRODUCTS	0,5	0,6
XVIII. MILK	3,3	2,9
XIX. BEEF AND VEAL	5,2	1,1
XX. SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT	1,9	1,8
XXI. PIGMEAT	(2)	(2)
XXII. EGGS AND POULTRY	0,3	0,1
XXIII. HONEY	≈ 0,0	≈ 0,0
XIV. AID FOR SEVERAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	1,1	1,4
XXV. AID FOR SEVERAL PRODUCTS	2,0	2,0
	100,0	100,0

(1) Partial calculations only - complete figures not available

(2) Cannot be calculated - complete figures not available





TABLE 9

-GREECE: Breakdown by sector of total expenditure on aid measures not provided for in Community legislation on the common organizations of agricultural markets which the Hellenic Republic is authorized to maintain on a transitional and digressive basis.

ECTOR	EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE	INCREASE	EXPENDITURE	INCREASE
	1978 (FINAL) (Dr Million)	1979 (FINAL) (Dr. Million)	3-2 2 %	1980 ( ESTIMATE) (Dr. Million)	5-3 3 %
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. CEREALS	341.00	310.50	- 8.9	310.75	0.2
II. RICE	-	-	-	-	-
III. VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	-	-	-	-	-
IV. TABLE OLIVES	-	-	-	-	-
V. SUGAR	-	-	-	-	-
VI. TOBACCO	-	-	-	-	-
VII. FRUIT & VEGETABLE	340.40	596.30	75.2	1 043.50 (1)	75.0 (1)
VIII. WINE	-	-	-	-	-
IX. LIVE PLANTS	2.40	4.40	83.3	5.00	13.6
X. POTATOES	-	-	-	-	-
XI. SEEDS	-	-	-	-	-
XII. SILKWORMS	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. ANIMAL FEED	-	-	-	-	-
XIV. COTTON NOT CARDED OR COMBED	-	-	-	-	-
XV. AROMATIC AND PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS	-	-	-	10.00	-
XVI. SEVERAL CROP PRODUCTS	5 184.00	5 200.00	0.3	5 600.00	7.7
XVII. FORESTRY	-	-	-	-	-
XVIII. MILK	405.10	422.30	4.3	470.00	11.3
XIX. BEEF AND VEAL	171.70	208.80	21.6	340.50	63.1
XX. SHEEP AND GOATS	4.00	2.60	- 35.0	2.50	- 3.8
XXI. PIGMEAT	-	-	-	-	-
XXII. EGGS & POULTRY- MEAT	-	-	-	-	-
XXIII. HONEY	-	-	-	-	-
XXIV. SEVERAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	-	-	-	-	-
XXV. SEVERAL PRODUCTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16 443.00	16 744.30	4.6	17 782.25	15.4

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available

TABLE 10

GREECE : Breakdown in germs of percentages, by sector of the total amount of aid not provided for in Community legislation on the common organisations of agricultural markets which the Hellen Republic is authorized to maintain on a transitional and digressive basis (Regulation (EEC) No )

		% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUCH AID		
SECTOR		1978	1979	1980
I.	CEREALS	5.3	4.6	4.0
II.	RICE	-	-	-
III.	VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	-	-	-
IV.	TABLE OLIVES	-	-	-
V.	SUGAR	-	-	-
VI.	TOBACCO	-	-	-
VII.	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	5.3	2.8	13.4(1)
VIII.	WINE	-	-	-
IX.	LIVE PLANTS	0.0	0.1	0.1
X.	POTATOES	-	-	-
XI.	SEEDS	-	-	-
XII.	SILKWORMS	-	-	-
XIII.	ANIMAL FEED	-	-	-
XIV.	COTTON NOT CARDED OR COMBED	-	-	-
XV.	AROMATIC AND PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS	-	-	-
XVI.	SEVERAL CROP PRODUCTS	30.4	77.1	72.0
XVII.	FORESTRY	-	-	-
XVIII.	MILK	6.3	6.3	6.1
XIX.	BEEF AND VEAL	2.6	3.1	4.4
XX.	SHEEP AND GOATS	0.1	0.0	0.0
XXI.	PIGMEAT	-	-	-
XXII.	EGGS AND POULTRYMEAT	-	-	-
XXIII.	HONEY	-	-	-
XXIV.	SEVERAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	-	-	-
XXV.	SEVERAL PRODUCTS	-	-	-
		100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available.

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**TABLE 11**

**GREECE:** - Aid not provided for in Community legislation on the common organisations of agricultural markets which the Hellenic Republic is authorized to maintain on a transitional and digressive basis (Regulation (EEC) No ) by sector as a percentage of total national aid.

% OF TOTAL NATIONAL AID (BY SECTOR AND TOTAL)		
SECTOR	1978	1979
I. CEREALS	5.9	7.0
II. RICE	-	-
III. VEGETABLE OILS & FATS	-	-
IV. TABLE OLIVES	-	-
V. SUGAR	-	-
VI. TOBACCO	-	-
VII. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	13.9	10.6
VIII. WINE	-	-
IX. LIVE PLANTS	24.2	22.3
X. POTATOES	-	-
XI. SEEDS	-	-
XII. SILKWORMS	-	-
XIII. ANIMAL FEED	-	-
XIV. COTTON NOT CARDED OR COMBED	-	-
XV. AROMATIC AND PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS	-	-
XVI. SEVERAL CROP PRODUCTS	99.7	99.6
XVII. FORESTRY	-	-
XVIII. MILK	54.0 (1)	57.8
XIX. BEEF AND VEAL	14.3	77.2
XX. SHEEP AND GOATS	0.9	0.6
XXI. PIGMEAT	-	-
XXII. EGGS AND POULTRYMEAT	-	-
XXIII. HONEY	-	-
XXIV. SEVERAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	-	-
XXV. SEVERAL PRODUCTS	-	-
TOTAL	28.2	26.7

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available

TABLE 12

GREECE: Breakdown, by category, of aid not provided for in Community legislation on the common organizations of agricultural markets which the Hellenic Republic is authorized to maintain on a transitional and digressive basis (Regulation (EEC) No

CATEGORY OF AID	EXPENDITURE 1978 (FINAL)	EXPENDITURE 1979 (PROVISIONAL)	INCREASE 3 - 2	EXPENDITURE 1980 (ESTIMATE)	INCREASE 5 - 3
	(Dr Million)	(Dr Million)	$\frac{2}{\%}$	(Dr Million)	$\frac{3}{\%}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	846,70	887,50	4,8	1.130,25	27,4
2	387,60	621,60	60,4	1.019,00 (1)	63,9 (1)
3	5.186,40	5.204,40	0,4	5.605,00	7,7
4	23,90	22,10	- 7,5	23,00	4,1
5	4,00	9,30	132,5	5,00	- 46,2
6	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6.448,60	6.744,90	4,6	7.782,25	15,4

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available

TABLE 13

GREECE: Percentage breakdown of the total amount of aid not provided for in Community legislation on the common organizations of agricultural markets which the Hellenic Republic is authorized to maintain on a transitional and digressive basis (Regulation (EEC) No ) by category.

CATEGORY OF AID	% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUCH AID		
	1978	1979	1980
1	13,1	13,2	14,5
2	6,0	9,2	13,1(1)
3	80,4	77,2	72,0
4	0,4	0,3	0,3
5	0,1	0,1	0,1
6	-	-	-
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
	100,0	100,0	100,0

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available

TABLE 14

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GREECE: Aid not provided for in Community Legislation on the common organizations of agricultural markets which the Hellenic Republic is authorised to maintain on a transitional and digressive basis (Regulation (EEC) No ) by category or total, as a percentage of national aid.

CATEGORY OF AID	% OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL AID (BY CATEGORY AND TOTAL)	
	1978	1979
1	45,4	46,8
2	3,7 (1)	5,0 (1)
3	53,9	53,8
4	2,4 (1)	1,9 (1)
5	-	-
6	-	-
7	-	-
8	-	-
9	-	-
TOTAL	28,2	26,7

(1) Partial calculation only - complete figures not available