

A S S O C I A T I O N
between
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES
and
GREECE

REPORT
FROM THE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL
TO THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

(June 1975 to May 1976)

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LETTER FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK PARLIAMENT AND
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
FORWARDING THE REPORT

1 June 1976

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of Association Council Decision No 1/63 relating to the Parliamentary Committee of the EEC - Greece Association, I am forwarding to you herewith the attached Association Council report.

This report - the second since the Association was reactivated in July 1974 - follows up the report sent to you for the meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee held in Athens from 25 to 27 June 1975.

For the Association Council

P. PAPALIGOURAS
President in Office

I. INTRODUCTION

Since Greece's return to democratic rule the Association Council has presented the EEC - Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee with an initial report which paid special attention to the measures taken to reactivate the Association. The report was included in the dossiers of the Parliamentary Committee at its 9th meeting (25/27 June 1975 in Athens).

This report aims to take stock of the work of the Association Council since that time.

The Association Council is glad to have this opportunity of stressing its great interest in the work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which brings together representatives of the peoples of the ten States signatory to the Association Agreement, and whose recommendations are viewed by the Association Council as a most valuable contribution to the Association's work.

At each of the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in the period under review (25/27 June 1975 in Athens, 8/10 December 1975 in Rome) the Association Council insisted on being represented by its President, in turn Mr PAPALIGOURAS, Minister of Co-ordination and Planning of the Greek Republic, and Mr F. CATTANEI, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Italian Government, who gave very detailed accounts of the progress of the Association, and answered many questions put to them by those taking part.

The Association Council has met twice since the 9th meeting of the Parliamentary Committee: on 28 July 1975 in Athens, at Ministerial level, and on 24 March 1976 in Brussels, at Ambassadorial level.

The Association Committee, whose task it is to prepare the discussions of the Association Council and generally to ensure the continued co-operation between the EEC and Greece which is necessary for the proper functioning of the Agreement, has met four times since June 1975 ⁽¹⁾

It should also be noted that the EEC-Greece Customs Co-operation Committee - which did not meet under the dictatorship - resumed work in 1975; it held two meetings that year, on 17/18 March and 30/31 October 1975, in Brussels.

Discussions within the Association bodies have dealt mainly with agricultural questions: harmonization of the agricultural policies of Greece and the Communities, and certain problems which arose in trade in agricultural produce. The question of the negotiation of a second Financial Protocol was also broached in the Association context, as was that of the application of Article 64 and Protocol No 10 of the Agreement.

But the key event of the period under discussion was obviously Greece's request for accession to the Communities, submitted on 12 June 1975, i.e. immediately after the Association Council's previous report had been circulated and a few days before the 9th meeting of the Parliamentary Committee in Athens.

Greece's request for accession to the Communities was the subject of a statement by the Greek delegation at the Athens meeting of the Association Council, and in conclusion, the Association Council described the lines along which the Association should develop in the light of the request.

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On the basis of the statistics available (which are set out in Annex I), this report also contains notes on the development of trade between Greece and the Community during 1975.

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(1) 25 July 1975, 7 November 1975, 1 March 1976 and 14 May 1976

II. AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS

A. Harmonization of agricultural policies

At the Athens meeting the Association Council reached conclusions which grew out of its determination to make a concrete, rapid and effective start to the essential preparatory work. It was agreed that initially the Community and Greece would exchange information on their respective regulations governing the fruit and vegetable and wine sectors ⁽¹⁾.

The Association Council had agreed to give priority to the harmonization of agricultural policies in these two sectors on account both of their major role in trade between the Community and Greece, and of the extreme sensitivity of the products involved.

These exchanges of information were to be followed as soon as possible by consultation within the Association Council. Lastly, it was decided that "ad hoc" Committees of experts could be set up to prepare the work and be delegated by the Association Committee to list the problems to be resolved.

⁽¹⁾ See also the previous report of the EEC-Greece Association Council to the Parliamentary Committee of the Association (EEC-GA 21/75, 110 June 1975, page 11).

The Committee of experts met on 13/14 November 1975, 18/19 March 1976 and 10/11 May 1976 (1). The first meeting was basically devoted to comparing the Greek and Community agricultural policies in the two sectors referred to. The second allowed the Greek representatives to describe measures which could be taken by Greece to bring about harmonization; the Greek delegation stated its readiness, particularly in the case of fruit and vegetables, to apply all the mechanisms and the Community price system as from 1977.

The Association Committee is now to consider this Interim Report.

Thus it may fairly be said that after the impetus supplied by the Association Council in July 1975, work on harmonizing the agricultural policies has made definite progress. Furthermore, the time taken to prepare work on this question should not be a matter for surprise, given its delicate nature and great technical complexity.

(1) An Interim Report on the first two meetings was sent to the Association Committee in April. The report on the meeting on 10 and 11 May has not yet reached it.

B. Arrangements pending harmonization and administrative co-operation

It will be recalled that, as regards the question of the arrangements to be applied pending harmonization, the Community had made a proposal ⁽¹⁾ to Greece at the Association Council on 2 December 1974. The Community offered to refrain for a certain period from applying countervailing charges to Greek fruit and vegetables, except peaches, oranges and cucumbers, the safeguard clause of the Community Regulation on fruit and vegetables also continuing to apply. Due to fundamental differences in the interpretation of the provisions of the Athens Agreement applicable in this field, it was not possible to reach agreement at that time, as the Community claimed that the period during which application of countervailing charges or of safeguard measures was ruled out had come to an end, while Greece maintained that it had not. In spite of subsequent efforts it was not possible to reach agreement over provisional advance arrangements, to be embodied in a formal decision of the Association Council, and the differences of interpretation remain.

In particular due to conditions on the Community market, and co-operation between the Greek authorities and the Commission, it was however possible throughout 1975 to avoid application by the Community of the above Common Agricultural Policy measures in respect of Greek exports of fruit and vegetables to the Nine.

⁽¹⁾ See previous report of the EEC-Greece Association Council (CEE-GR 21/75, page 12).

But owing to difficulties on the Community market, at the start of 1976 the Commission - which administers the machinery of the common agricultural policy - imposed a countervailing charge of 0.81 UA/100 kg on imports of Greek oranges ⁽¹⁾, for a five-day period (21 to 26 February 1976). Greece raised this problem in the Association Council meeting on 24 March 1976 at Ambassadorial level.

The Greek delegation protested against the introduction of this measure. After questioning the legality, the desirability and even the practical use of the countervailing charge, it drew the Community's attention to the regrettable political and social consequences, in Greece, of this decision, which furthermore appeared to have no economic justification; the Greek authorities had even prohibited all exports of Greek oranges to the Nine for a certain period. At the precise time when the Greek authorities, noting the recovery of the Community market in the meantime and bearing in mind the approach of the end of the period for exporting oranges, had once more allowed exports - though in very small quantities - the Community had taken this action.

While finding Greek concern understandable, the Community replied by restating its position over the applicability of countervailing charges to Greece in cases where the objective situation on the Community market called for such measures ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Regulation (EEC) No 364/76 (OJ No L 44, 20.2.1976, pages 26 and 27).

⁽²⁾ It should be noted that subsequently the Commission adopted Regulation (EEC) No 948/76 (OJ No L 109, 27.4.1976) imposing a countervailing charge on imports of cucumbers originating in Greece, at a level of 9.53 UA/100 kg, later reduced to 6.66 UA/100 kg by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1023/76 (OJ No L 115, 1.5.1976).

At the Association Council meeting on 24 March 1976, the Greek delegation, referring to the statements made by Mr PAPANIGOURAS at the Ministerial meeting on 28 July 1975, confirmed that Greece was ready to apply the mechanisms and intervention prices required by the Common Agricultural Policy as from the 1976 marketing year, as regards peaches ⁽¹⁾ - the third particularly sensitive product in trade in fresh fruit and vegetables between the Community and Greece.

The delegation stated that the measures to be taken, which could be described as advance harmonization, would be agreed on and applied within the framework of the present intensification of administrative co-operation between the Commission and the Greek authorities.

The measures announced by the Greek delegation were welcomed by the Community, which considered that while they should be studied in greater detail they seemed likely to contribute effectively to an appreciable improvement of conditions on the Community market.

The two parties to the Association Council were in complete agreement over the need for even closer and more intense administrative co-operation, but certain differences of opinion subsist over the scope of such co-operation: in the Greek view it should lead to countervailing charges and safeguard clauses not being applied, whereas the Community considers that this co-operation can of course help in avoiding the application of the these charges, but cannot stand in the way of their application if the market conditions specified in Community Regulations require their introduction.

⁽¹⁾ for which the exporting year normally begins at the beginning of June.

Table II/2

2. GREEK EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(million \$)

CST	PRODUCT GROUP	1973 (1)			1974 (2)			1975 (3)		
		EEC	Rest of world	World	EEC	Rest of world	World	EEC	Rest of world	World
121	1. Tobacco, unmanufactured	16.9	60.8	77.7	65.5	104.8	170.3	49.4	105.8	155.2
051.11	2. Fruit and vegetables	181.7	93.8	275.5	214.8	134.8	349.6	272.9	156.0	428.9
051.12		(a) citrus fruit	3.5	25.3	28.8	3.6	40.3	43.9	10.9	52.7
051.5	(b) fresh and dried grapes (raisins)	55.4	30.1	85.5	66.2	34.5	100.7	61.5	29.9	91.4
052.03		(c) stone fruit, fresh	32.9	1.6	34.5	43.9	6.1	50.0	80.3	6.6
051.93	(d) other fruit (fresh and dried)	3.4	1.2	4.6	0.8	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.6	10.4
ex051	(e) vegetables, fresh and dried	8.6	0.7	9.3	12.4	2.2	14.6	22.6	2.9	25.5
054	(f) prepared and preserved vegetables (incl. olives)	35.7	21.2	56.9	55.5	31.5	87.0	42.6	40.2	82.9
055		(g) fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	42.2	13.7	55.9	32.4	16.8	49.2	50.1	18.1
053	3. Olive oil	2.8	1.4	4.2	2.8	8.0	10.8	9.5	11.0	20.5
421.5	4. Wine	11.2	9.6	20.8	5.8	10.1	15.9	12.0	11.7	23.7
112.1	5. Wheat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	15.1	22.1
041	6. Miscellaneous	48.8	17.0	65.8	39.4	33.4	72.8	47.6	52.0	92.6
0+144	1. - 6. FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO	261.4	182.6	444.0	328.3	291.1	619.4	398.4	342.2	740.6

(1) Source: Greek monthly statistical bulletin for external trade - December 1973

(2) Source: (100 Drahmas = 33.7268 UA)

(3) Source: Greek monthly statistical bulletin for external trade - December 1974

(4) Source: (1000 Drahmas = 33.3333 \$)

(5) For 1975: US \$ 1 = 32.349 drachmas

C. Tomato concentrates

It will be recalled that because of disturbances on the Community market for tomato concentrates, the Community was obliged to introduce arrangements on 22 July 1975 which mainly consisted of applying a minimum price for imports of this product from third countries, set at 600 UA/tonne; Greece was not covered by this system and was thus the only supplier outside the Community which did not have to observe this minimum price. However, in view of the critical state of the Community tomato concentrates market the Greek authorities, working with the Commission, took certain unilateral measures as from 1 August 1975.

Since the situation on the Community market for this product continued to deteriorate, on 27 February 1976 the Commission finally considered it necessary to adopt Regulation (EEC) No 459/76 ⁽¹⁾ whereby a minimum price of 550 UA/tonne was introduced for imports of Greek tomato concentrates into the Community ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See OJ No L 53, 28.2.1976.

⁽²⁾ This 550 UA/tonne price applies to the Community of Six. The price for the three new Member States is 365 UA/tonne.

Greece immediately reacted by calling for an emergency meeting of the Association Council at Ambassadorial level, and by submitting a memorandum which led up to a request that the Community reverse its decision.

The Greek delegation's argument at this meeting held on 24 March 1976, was, firstly, that Greece was not responsible for the situation on the Community market for this product, and secondly, that the system adopted by the Community conflicted with both the letter and the spirit of the Athens Agreement.

Greece pointed out that it had shown a co-operative attitude, as it had in relation to the orange question referred to above; the Greek authorities had adopted quantitative controls on exports to the Community and had later required the observance of a certain minimum export price, excluding however those amounts for which contracts had already been signed or invoices validated (about 8,000 tonnes) before the date on which this export price was introduced (550 UA/tonne, on 1.12.1975).

The delegation also recalled that in February 1976, and thus a few days before the Commission introduced the minimum price, it had informed the latter of the Greek Government's decision to cut tomato production by 40% in the coming year, in order to allow the market to recover.

.../...

On a more general level, Greece questioned the legality of the Commission's action, since it considered that the conditions required under Article 41 of the Agreement for such an exception to be applied to Greece did not obtain. It also considered in particular that the action taken must be considered as "an obstacle to progressive expansion of trade" between the Community and Greece, which is a criterion laid down by Article 41 of the Athens Agreement (referring to Article 44 of the Treaty of Rome). Alternatively, the minimum price imposed on Greece ought in its opinion to have preserved in full its preferential margin ⁽¹⁾, making it 510 UA/tonne (i.e. 600 UA/tonne = minimum price for third countries, less CCT customs duties of 18%).

The Community view was that - without in any way questioning the goodwill of either side - the problems encountered showed once again the difficulty of finding truly satisfactory solutions while harmonization of agricultural policies remained unachieved.

The Community stated that it considered it had taken account of the requirement under Article 41 of the Agreement not to form an obstacle to the progressive expansion of trade with Greece, both in the choice of measures taken (since a system of quantitative restriction, another possibility according to Article 41 would have been more restrictive) and by the level of the minimum price applicable to Greece, which preserved a not inconsiderable preferential margin.

⁽¹⁾ Greece enjoys exemption from duty, as the CCT is at 18%.

The Community made the further point that looking at the situation from the economic viewpoint, the conclusion was inevitable that in spite of Greece's undoubted efforts, large quantities of Greek exports to the Community continued to be made at abnormally low prices, which led to a progressive deterioration on the Community market on which, at 130,000 tonnes, accumulated stocks amounted to 83% of Community production in 1975. During the period in which only third countries were subject to the minimum price (600 UA/tonne), that is from September to December 1975, Greece's share of the Community market had risen to about 86% in the case of the Community of Six, and about 43% in the case of the Community of Nine, which represented a significant increase over the figures for 1974 (66% and 38%).

Lastly, the Community considered that the words "shall not include customs duties" which appear in Article 41 define only the way in which the minimum price should be applied between the parties to the Association, and had nothing whatever to do with measures that the interested party, in this case the Community, might take as regards countries not parties to this Association, since the customs duties to be paid by the latter did not enter into the calculation. In the Community view, the Greek interpretation would have the effect of rendering the safeguard measures totally ineffective.

After remarking that the statistics available on either side did not always appear to agree, the Greek delegation replied that it was bound to maintain the position stated above on the basic question of the interpretation of Article 41 of the Agreement.

The Association Council on 24 March 1976 requested the Association Committee to continue with its examination of this question on the basis of the statements by the two parties to seek at its own level a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem and to report back at the next meeting.

.../...

D. Consultation of Greece before the adoption by the Community of Regulations concerning the importation of crude olive oil from Greece

(a) Standard amount applicable for the 1975/1976 marketing year

Consultation on the extension, for the 1975/1976 marketing year, of the standard amount of 0.50 UA/100 kg, as required under the basic Regulation No 162/66 Article 3(3), took place at the Association Committee meeting on 7 November 1975.

(b) New Community Regulations instituting special measures in particular for the determination of offers of olive oil on the Greek market

Consultation over these new regulations ⁽¹⁾ took place at the 84th meeting of the Association Committee (1 March 1976).

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 601/76, 15 March 1976 (OJ No L 72, 18.3.1976, page 1).

E. Consultations, under Article 34(3) of the Agreement (processed fruit and vegetables/olive oil)

For the Greek delegation, which had requested the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the Association Council meeting on 28 July 1975, consultations on these Commission proposals regarding the establishment of new agricultural policies or the alteration of current agricultural policies ⁽¹⁾ were indispensable; in its view they constituted for Greece a kind of "right to inspect" Community agricultural policy before harmonization and thus before accession. At the same time they were an important means of preserving Greek interests and of protecting the preferential treatment of Greek farming established by the Athens Agreement, particularly for products set out in Annex III to the Agreement (fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, tobacco, olive oil).

In reply the Community stated that being aware of the importance for Greece of these consultations, and that relations between Greece and the Community were, by reason of the very dynamics of the Association Agreement, bound to become more and more close, it had taken and would take all the necessary steps to ensure that in future these consultations took place regularly, in the appropriate sitting.

⁽¹⁾ Making more particular reference to certain measures taken by the Community in June 1975 as regards olive oil.

The Association Council also agreed that consultations over Community agricultural regulations, required under Article 34(3) of the Agreement, would be taken further.

At this Association Council, the Greek delegation expressed the wish that processed fruit and vegetables and olive oil (which had both been affected by new Community provisions) should be studied in greater technical detail by the group of experts.

In October 1975 the group submitted its report to the Association Committee, which duly took note, mentioning the great usefulness of the work.

III. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

A. Use of remaining funds under the first Financial Protocol

It will be recalled that in October 1974, the Community had informed the Greek Government of its agreement that the unused balance of the first EEC-Greece Financial Protocol (55.775 million dollars) should be made available again to Greece. The European Investment Bank therefore resumed lending activities in Greece. In June 1975 it granted a global loan of 10 million dollars to the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development (NIBID), to be on-lent to help small and medium scale ventures, and a 1.85 million dollar loan to the Hellenic Bank for Industrial Development (ETBA) to contribute to its financing of a new aluminium rolling mill near Athens.

On 15 October 1975, the EIB granted two other loans to Greece amounting in all to 31.4 million dollars (27.2 MUA).

Of this sum, 30,033.000 dollars will be used to help finance irrigation and flood control works being carried out by the Greek government in the plain of Serres, in eastern Macedonia ⁽¹⁾; the remaining 1.4 million dollars will go towards paying for a textile mill near Salonika.

⁽¹⁾ The EIB had already, under the first Financial Protocol, assisted in the execution of a certain number of investment projects in this field through loans totalling 30.3 million dollars, granted in 1965 to 1967, for the Salonika, Karditsa and Pinios irrigation schemes.

With the first of these loans, granted to the Serres project, the EIB is contributing to development of Greek agriculture. It should be noted that this is the largest scale action ever undertaken in Greece by the EIB.

The Serres project, which is part of an accelerated public investment programme in Greece - designed to increase the region's irrigated area by about one-third - consists of re-habilitating and extending the old flood regulation system of the river Strymon (largely silted up since the system was built in 1928-1938) in order to protect the Serres plain (118,000 ha).

An existing irrigation network currently covering 44,000 ha will be extended to 64,000 ha and plans will be drawn up for irrigating a further 10,000 ha.

All these measures, due to be completed in 1978, should bring about a considerable increase in milk, meat, vegetable, fruit and cotton production, and more than double the present limited number of jobs for the 13,000 families in the area.

The increase in farm incomes and a higher standard of living should help to slow down emigration, which has reduced the local population by 20% over the last 10 years.

The terms of the loan are 17 years at an interest rate of 9½%. However, a 3% interest rate subsidy has been granted by the six founding States of the EEC, which brings the net rate down to 6½%.

.../...

The second loan will help to create more than 150 jobs in a new cotton spinning and weaving plant to be built by Tissages Héliéniques S.A. in Yannitsa, about 50 km west of Salonika, which will assist the economic development of the region.

The loan which is of 1.4 million dollars was granted to the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETBA) for 9½ years at 9½%, as a contribution to its own financing of the new mill.

Lastly, in December 1975 the Bank granted two loans in Greece amounting to the equivalent of 9.032 million dollars (7.38 MUA), at a 9½% interest rate.

The larger of the two, equivalent to 5 million dollars, was granted for 9 years to the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETBA) for the building of a factory at Volos (Thessaly) by Chandris Cables S.A. which will have a production capacity of 20,000 tonnes per year of electrical and telecommunications cables, to be sold on the home and export markets.

The second loan, equivalent to 4.032 million dollars, was granted to the ETBA to help finance a new cement works to be built by the Titan Cement Company at Kamari (Boeotia) with an annual production capacity of 1 million tonnes. The term of the loan will be 10 years, and the cement will be sold on the Greek home market.

These loans together bring the total amount of finance granted by the EIB to Greece to 121.5 million dollars, to be deducted from the 125 million dollars specified in the Financial Protocol annexed to the Association Agreement between Greece and the Community, which came into force in 1962.

.../...

B. Conclusion of a second Financial Protocol

At the Association Council meeting in December 1974, as part of the decisions taken on re-activating the association, the Community indicated that it was in principle in favour of drawing up a second Financial Protocol.

This question was raised again in the Association Council at its meetings in July 1975 and April 1976.

The Greek delegation, which had submitted two memoranda to the Community on the matter, restated its proposals which can be summarized as follows:

1. - the grant of 250 MUA's worth of long term loans by the EIB to go towards work on the infrastructure, with a 3% annual interest rate subsidy; the bulk of these loans to be earmarked for work on the agricultural infrastructure;
2. - the allocation of 150 MUA as a grant for the re-organization of Greek agriculture;
3. - access for Greece to the EIB, in accordance with the Declaration of Intent attached to the Athens Agreement, for the financing of industrial projects; this access to be up to a figure of 125 MUA (non-subsidized loans subject to the Bank's normal conditions).

The Greek delegation specified that its financial proposals had been made with Greece's accession to the Community in mind. Thus most of the long-term loans would be devoted to work on the agricultural infrastructure and particularly to irrigation in order to improve the essential conditions for diversifying and developing Greek farming structures.

.../...

The 150 MUA requested by Greece as a grant would be spent on financing projects directly related to re-organizing Greek agriculture by encouraging as far as possible the development of production which could complement Community production. Lastly, the grant of loans by the EIB to the private sector in Greece for industrial projects was regarded by the Greek government as vital in accelerating the modernization and adaptation of Greek industry. In Greece's view, the methods of finance proposed, while conceived with an eye to accession, were in every way compatible with the Association Agreement.

The Greek delegation expressed its great concern that no progress had been made towards concluding the second Financial Protocol, and laid great emphasis on the urgent need for its signing and implementation, since throughout the "freeze" period Greece was entirely without financial assistance from the Community, and since the funds provided under the first Financial Protocol were on the point of being completely used up by the end of 1975.

This being so, the Greek delegation felt that care should be taken to see that the Greek economy was not deprived of Community financial help during the period required for the ratification of the new Financial Protocol. It felt that it would therefore be justifiable that Greece be treated as a special case and that at least a tranche of the appropriations to be granted under the second Financial Protocol be made available upon its signature.

.../...

The Community replied that the Greek proposal and particularly the memoranda submitted by Athens were currently being given the closest study by the Council.

The time it had taken for the Community to reach a position was largely due to the need to look at the question in the context of the Community's external commitments during the years to come, and did not call into question the agreement in principle on the conclusion of a second Financial Protocol between the EEC and Greece. Furthermore, it likewise appeared essential to consider certain problems of a general order in this global context, such as the system in financing foreign aid (budgeting and EIB operations financed from its own resources), and that of the unit of account to adopt.

Since work on these problems had progressed in the meantime, it should be possible in the near future to open negotiations between the Community and Greece on the second Financial Protocol.

.../...

IV. REQUEST BY GREECE FOR ACCESSION TO THE COMMUNITIES

During the July 1975 meeting of the Association Council, the Greek delegation explained the reasons behind this request and said in particular that it was based on the common desire of the Greek people and those of the Community for a politically and economically united Europe which was democratic, free and socially progressive. This request was furthermore an extension of longstanding Greek policy initiated when the Government of Mr KARAMANLIS submitted a request for association in 1959.

After noting the Greek statement, the Association Council confirmed that both parties were agreed in considering that work undertaken in connection with Greece's application for Accession should not delay the development of the Association, in accordance with the Athens Agreement.

The interest of both parties in the expeditious conclusion of the procedures required under the Treaty of Rome is not only the result of the speed with which the Council of the Communities acknowledged the Greek request - in June 1975 - but also of the decision taken on 9 February 1976 by which the Council firstly, agreed that the essential preparatory work would be conducted as soon as possible and in a positive spirit, and secondly, instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee aided by the Commission, to prepare its proceedings to this end.

It should also be recalled that the two parties are convinced that progress already achieved in the context of the Association and particularly over customs union, and any further work in this context, particularly on agricultural harmonization and financial co-operation, are likely to mitigate to a great extent the problems posed by the accession of Greece to the European Community.

.../...

V. CONSULTATION WITH GREECE OVER COMMUNITY TRADE POLICY

A. Community offer as part of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations over tropical products

The Community, which is taking an active part in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations currently in progress in Geneva, was called upon to submit its offer for tropical products in spring 1976.

It should be recalled that under the terms of the undertakings made in the Tokyo Declaration, it was agreed to treat tropical products as a special and priority sector and that the beneficiary countries (basically those covered by the system of generalized preferences) attached special importance to obtaining, as part of this, further concessions from the industrialized countries.

One of the main products to be included in this Community offer was unmanufactured tobacco for which Protocol No 10 (3) of the Athens Agreement, as extended by the Association Council Decision No 1/75 (1), fixes certain limits on the Community's freedom to impose tariffs. The prior agreement of the Association Council, and thus of Greece, is necessary before any Community concession towards countries neither associated nor linked to it through a preferential agreement is made, if it exceeds a certain sum established on the basis of a reference period (about 44,000 tonnes). The offer which the Community was intending to submit in Geneva (2) exceeded this limit, and it therefore requested the Greek Government to give its agreement so that the Association Council could authorize the Community to exceed the above limit; the Community also emphasized that this offer over tobacco was in its view a solution which balanced the interests of tobacco producers in the Community and in associated countries, especially Greece, and the interests of producers in developing countries, particularly affected by the recent economic crisis.

(1) The text of this Decision is set out in Annex C to the previous report to the Parliamentary Committee.

(2) and which was restricted to the countries benefiting from the Community generalized preferences.

At the 84th meeting of the Association Committee on 1 March 1976, the Greek delegation, after stressing the importance of tobacco to the Greek economy and particularly to its export trade, recalled that Greece had already made a positive contribution to measures undertaken under the aegis of various international organizations in favour of the developing countries. Appreciating the political interest of the problems of the developing countries and eager to contribute to measures to assist them, the Greek delegation agreed on 6 April 1976 to the offer for unmanufactured tobacco which was being considered by the Community as described above.

Consultation of Greece under Article 64 of the Athens Agreement regarding the other aspects of the offer on tropical products also took place at the 84th meeting of the Association Committee on 1 March 1976.

B. Consultation of Greece on agreements forming part of the Community overall Mediterranean approach, and on the Community generalized preferences for 1976

Pursuant to Article 64, Greece was also consulted firstly on the Community scheme of generalized preferences for 1976 and secondly over a Protocol and an Agreement signed with Malta ⁽¹⁾. Consultation under the Article referred to concerning the agreements signed between the Community and the Maghreb countries on 25, 26 and 27 April 1976 is still in progress.

⁽¹⁾ These are: a Protocol laying down certain provisions relating to the agreement establishing an association between the EEC and Malta, and an agreement extending the provisions governing the first stage of the EEC-Malta Association Agreement.

VI. 1975 ASSOCIATION TRADE RESULTS (1)

1. Preliminary comments

It should first of all be made clear that the results set forth in this Chapter relate mainly to trade between Greece and the Nine over the last three years (i.e. from 1.1.1973 to 31.12.1975)(2). It should nevertheless be pointed out in this context that the Interim Agreement on the Additional Protocol (enlargement) signed on 28 April 1975, which was designed to extend the Association in trade matters to take in the three new Member States of the Community, only entered into force on 1 July 1975. Thus, it was only from the latter date that trade between Greece on the one hand and Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom on the other received preferential treatment under the Association.

2. Trends in Greek external trade

(see tables I/1 and I/2)

Total Greek external trade continued to increase through 1975 both on the export and import fronts, although on the whole at a less rapid rate than in 1974 (+ 13% compared with + 39.6% in 1974 and + 20.7% compared with + 26.9% in 1974). The same trend is evident in trade between Greece and the Community, although the percentage increases are slightly below average (exports + 12.1%; imports + 18.4%). There was therefore a further minor drop in the EEC's share of

(1) The assessment given in this Chapter is based upon statistics supplied by the Greek Permanent Delegation to the EEC (see Annex to this report).

(2) It is not possible to establish any comparison with any years before 1973 as statistics on trade between the nine Member States of the Community and Greece are available only from 1973 onwards.

Greek external trade from 50.1% to 49.7% for exports and from 43.3% to 42.5% for imports. The cover rate for imports by exports fell by three points against the 1974 figure. It is now at 50%, still a more satisfactory level than the figure for the rest of the world (38%).

To sum up, it may therefore be stated that Greek external trade has continued to expand in 1975. This trend has been more balanced in the specific case of trade with the Community rather than with the rest of the world, which means that although reaching the considerable figure of \$1.1 thousand million (an increase of 25.6% over 1974), the trade deficit is nonetheless lower than Greece's performance vis-à-vis the rest of the world, viz. \$1.9 thousand million representing an increase of 28.3%.

3. Structure of Greek exports

The following conclusions on this matter may be reached on the basis of the series II tables set out in the Annex hereto:

- (a) Greek agricultural exports continue to account for a very large proportion of the country's external trade (35.8%). There is a consistent upward trend in export income derived from this sector, despite major fluctuations from one year to the next caused by climatic conditions. As was the case before, the two most important items in this sector in 1975 were tobacco (\$155.2 million) and particularly fruit, vegetables and preparations thereof (\$428.9 million).

1975 was a satisfactory year for Greek agricultural exports to the Community. As shown in Table II/1 with the exception of tobacco (where income slumped from \$65.5 million in 1974 to \$49.4 million in 1975), there was an - in some instances considerable - increase in exports of all the other agricultural products listed in this table. The most

.../...

noteworthy figures are those for fruit, vegetables and preparations thereof, which increased from \$214.8 million in 1974 to 272.9 million in 1975, and for olive oil which reached \$2.8 million in 1974 and \$9.5 million in 1975. This confirms the importance for Greek agricultural exports of the Community market which in 1975 absorbed 51% of Greek exports in this sector, as against 49% in 1973 and 47% in 1974.

- (b) Greek exports of industrial products to the rest of the world have increased at a more rapid rate (increasing from \$368.3 million in 1973 to \$632.6 million in 1974 and \$752.6 million in 1975) than to the Community, where the corresponding figures were \$519.7 million in 1973, \$632.6 million in 1974 and \$752.6 million in 1975. The most important items in Greek industrial exports to the Community in 1975 were energy products (almost entirely petroleum based products), which reached \$151.4 million and particularly "other textile products" which increased from \$121 million in 1973 to \$171.9 million in 1974 and \$245.2 million in 1975. The corresponding figures for Greek exports to the rest of the world were \$31.6 million in 1973, \$40.7 million in 1974 and \$44.7 million in 1975, thus showing that the increase in these exports to the Community has been much quicker than in the case of other countries.

- (c) As regards Greece's main customers within the Community, it should be noted that Germany still continues to hold the first place by a long way accounting for 42% of Greek exports to the Nine, followed by Italy with 17%, France (15%), the Netherlands (11%) and the United Kingdom (10%).

.../...

(d) A further interesting fact which may be derived from table II/5b is that, calculated on an index basis of 1961 = 100, Greek exports to the six Member States of the original Community since the creation of the Association have progressed much more strongly (1,498) than those to the rest of the world (825) and in particular the United States (359).

4. Structure of Greek imports

The statistics for Greek imports given in the annexes hereto are relatively speaking less detailed than the figures given for Greek exports. The following information may, however, be derived from them:

(a) As indicated in Table III/1 a, "other manufactured products" (\$1,627.9 million = 31%) continue to constitute the bulk of Greek imports in 1975, followed very closely by imports of raw materials and fuels, which practically doubled during the period from 1973 to 1974 as a result of factors such as the increase in oil prices. Imports of other products increased from \$755.2 million to \$1,389.1 million, followed by a further rise in 1975 to \$1,592.5 million, thus accounting for 30% of overall Greek imports and 47% of their imports from countries other than the Community. Imports of capital goods (excluding ships) fell very slightly against the previous year (\$905.2 million in 1975 compared with \$910.9 million in 1974), and accounted only for 17% of the total as against 21% in 1974 and 24% in 1975. However, imports of ships, which accounted for \$198.6 million in 1973 and \$106.9 million in 1974, leapt upwards to \$693.5 million in 1975, representing 13% of total Greek imports as against 6% in 1973 and 2% in 1974. Finally, Greek imports of agricultural products registered a slight drop in 1975, reaching \$498.3 million compared with \$503.2 million in 1974.

.../...

- (b) As regards Greek imports from the Community in 1975, those of "other manufactured products" were the largest item as in the past (\$1,070.6 million = 47%). Next come capital goods (excluding ships) \$624.5 million = 28%) for which there has nevertheless been a certain drop as compared with the year before, when such imports reached \$649.7 million, or 34% of Greek imports from the Nine. Greek imports of ships from the Community followed the general upward trend noted in the sector in that year. They increased from \$32.6 million in 1974 to \$263.1 million in 1975 and their share in total Greek imports from the Community increased from 2 to 12%. Finally, it should be noted that Greek imports of agricultural products from the Community increased in value from \$126.7 million in 1974 to \$148.3 million in 1975, although their share in the total fell one point and is now 6%.
- (c) Taking the Community's share in Greece's total imports for each sector, it may be noted that imports from the Community represented the largest share in the sphere of "other manufactured products" (\$1,070.6 million of \$1,627.9 million = 65.8%) and capital goods (\$624.5 million of \$905.2 million = 69%). On the other hand, for food and agricultural products, the Community's share remains quite low when compared with Greek imports from the rest of the world (\$148.3 million out of \$498.3 million = 29.8%).

.../...

- (d) Of the main countries supplying Greece from within the Community, Germany is in first place with a figure of \$842.87 million which is 37% of the total Greek imports from the Community. Next come Italy (\$438.07 million = 19%), France (\$318.20 million = 14%), United Kingdom (\$256.27 million = 11%) and the Netherlands (\$214.32 million), the latter managing to improve its position amongst the Nine by increasing from 7% in 1973 to 10% in 1975.

Finally, it should be pointed out that during the first years of the Association and until 1972, Greek imports from the Community (of the Six) increased at a considerably more rapid rate than those from the rest of the world. This trend has been reversed since 1973, mainly because of the increase in the price of petroleum, and table III/2b shows that as an index (taking 1961 as = 100) Greek imports from the Six reached 721 while the figure for total imports is 745. By way of comparison it should be noted that the index for the United States is only 484.

.../...

VII. OTHER QUESTIONS (INFORMATION)

(a) Community participation in the Salonika Fair
(August/September 1975)

The Community participated in the 40th Salonika Fair, held from 31 August to 14 September 1975, which is the most important trade fair in the region.

To underline the Communities' presence at the Fair, the Commission, in conjunction with the Greek authorities, organized a "European Day" on 11 September 1975 at which it was represented by its Vice-President Mr C. SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA.

(b) Opening of the Press and Information Office of the
Commission of the European Communities in Athens

The official opening of the Office took place on 14 May 1976 in the presence of the Vice-President of the Commission, Mr C. SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA.

The task of the Office, which has been operating unofficially since the beginning of 1976, is to inform the Greek public about the European Communities and their activities and to organize colloquies, seminars and information visits either in Greece or to the Headquarters of the Institutions of the European Communities.

In this connection it should be noted that several Greek-language publications are being produced and in particular a monthly bulletin called « Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότης »

STATISTICAL ANNEX

**on the Association's 1975
trade results**

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Table I/1

I. GREECE'S EXTERNAL TRADE (1973-1975)

1. CHANGES (VALUE) (1)

(million \$)

Period	Exports				Imports				Imports covered by exports (%)		
	EEC	Rest of World	World	EEC share	EEC	Rest of World	World	EEC share	EEC	Rest of World	World
1973 (1)	799.2	654.9	1,454.1	54.96%	1,740.5	1,732.5	3,473.0	50.12%	46%	38%	42%
1974 (2)	1,016.5	1,013.2	2,023.7	50.08%	1,909.8	2,496.2	4,406.0	43.34%	53%	41%	46%
Change	+ 27.2%	+ 54.1%	+ 39.6%		+ 9.7%	+ 44.1%	+ 26.9%				
1975	1,139.2	1,153.7	2,292.9	49.68%	2,261.0	3,056.4	5,317.4	42.52%	50%	38%	43%
Change	+ 12.1%	+ 13.9%	+ 13.0%		+18.4%	+ 22.4%	+ 20.7%				

(1) Source: Commodity Trade Statistics-United Nations

(2) Source: Monthly Statistical Bulletin for External Trade - December 1974
- Greek National Statistical Office

Table I/2

I. GREECE'S EXTERNAL TRADE (1973 - 1975)

2. CHANGES IN TRADE DEFICIT

(million \$)

Period	EEC	Rest of world	World
1973	- 941.3	- 1,077.6	- 2,018.9
1974	- 893.3	- 1,483	- 2,376.3
Change	- 5.1 %	+ 37.6 %	+ 17.7 %
1975	- 1,121.8	- 1,902.7	- 3,024.5
Change	+ 25.6 %	+ 28.3 %	+ 27.3 %

.../...

Table II/1a

1. GREEK EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCT GROUPS

(a) value

(million \$)

Product groups	1973				1974				1975			
	EEC	Rest of world	World	EEC	Rest of world	World	EEC	Rest of world	World	EEC	Rest of world	World
I. UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO	16.9	60.8	77.7	65.5	104.8	170.3	49.4	105.8	155.2			
II. FOODSTUFFS												
1. Fruit, vegetables and preparations thereof ⁽¹⁾	181.7	93.8	275.5	214.8	134.8	349.6	272.9	156.0	428.9			
2. Olive oil	2.8	1.4	4.2	2.8	8.0	10.8	9.5	11.0	20.5			
3. Wine	11.2	9.6	20.8	5.8	10.1	15.9	12.0	11.7	23.7			
4. Others	48.8	17.0	65.8	59.4	33.4	72.8	54.6	57.7	112.3			
TOTAL II. 1 - 4	244.5	121.8	366.3	262.8	186.3	449.1	349.0	236.4	585.4			
III. INEDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	18.1	103.9	122	11.6	90.2	101.8	21.9	58.9	80.8			
I-III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	279.5	286.5	566.0	339.9	381.3	721.2	420.3	401.1	821.4			
IV. INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS	168.3	109.1	277.4	182.7	113.2	295.9	213.3	160.1	373.4			
V. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS ⁽²⁾	351.4	259.2	610.6	493.9	519.4	1,013.3	505.6	592.5	1,098.1			
IV-V. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	519.7	368.3	888.0	676.6	632.6	1,309.2	718.9	752.6	1,471.5			
I-V. TOTAL EXPORTS	799.2	654.8	1,454.0	1,016.5	1,013.2	2,029.7	1,139.2	1,153.7	2,292.9			

⁽¹⁾ incl. olives⁽²⁾ incl. EEC products

* corrected figure

Table II/1 b

1. GREEK EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCT GROUPS
 (b) percentage of total exports

PRODUCT GROUPS	EEC				Rest of world				World			
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
I. UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO	2.1	6.4	4.4	9.3	10.3	9.2	5.3	8.4	6.8			
II. FOODSTUFFS												
1. Fruit, vegetables and preparations thereof ⁽¹⁾	16.7	21.1	24.0	9.8	13.3	13.5	13.6	17.2	18.7			
2. Olive oil	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.9			
3. Wine	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.0			
4. Others	12.2	3.9	4.8	7.1	3.3	5.0	9.9	3.6	4.9			
TOTAL II. 1 - 4	30.6	25.9	30.6	18.6	18.4	20.5	25.2	22.1	25.5			
III. INEDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	2.3	1.1	1.9	15.9	8.9	5.1	8.4	5.0	3.5			
IV-V. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	35.0	33.4	36.9	43.8	37.6	34.8	38.9	35.5	35.8			
IV. INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS	21.0	18.0	18.7	16.7	11.2	13.9	19.1	14.6	16.3			
V. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS ⁽²⁾	44.0	48.6	44.4	39.6	51.2	51.4	42.0	49.9	47.9			
IV-V. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	65.0	66.6	63.1	56.2	62.4	65.2	61.1	64.5	64.2			
I-V. TOTAL EXPORTS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

⁽¹⁾ incl. olives

⁽²⁾ incl. ECSC products

At the Association Council meeting on 24 March 1976, the Greek delegation, referring to the statements made by Mr PAPANIGOURAS at the Ministerial meeting on 28 July 1975, confirmed that Greece was ready to apply the mechanisms and intervention prices required by the Common Agricultural Policy as from the 1976 marketing year, as regards peaches ⁽¹⁾ - the third particularly sensitive product in trade in fresh fruit and vegetables between the Community and Greece.

The delegation stated that the measures to be taken, which could be described as advance harmonization, would be agreed on and applied within the framework of the present intensification of administrative co-operation between the Commission and the Greek authorities.

The measures announced by the Greek delegation were welcomed by the Community, which considered that while they should be studied in greater detail they seemed likely to contribute effectively to an appreciable improvement of conditions on the Community market.

The two parties to the Association Council were in complete agreement over the need for even closer and more intense administrative co-operation, but certain differences of opinion subsist over the scope of such co-operation: in the Greek view it should lead to countervailing charges and safeguard clauses not being applied, whereas the Community considers that this co-operation can of course help in avoiding the application of the these charges, but cannot stand in the way of their application if the market conditions specified in Community Regulations require their introduction.

(¹) for which the exporting year normally begins at the beginning of June.

Table II/3

3. GREEK EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN

(million \$)

CST	PRODUCT GROUP	1973			1974			1975 (1)		
		EEC	Rest of World	World (**)	EEC	Rest of World	World (**)	EEC	Rest of World	World
263	1. Cotton	8.2	73.0	81.2	1.4	51.3	52.7	5.9	26.1	32.0
211	2. Hides and skins	5.6	25.9	31.5	6.0	31.0	37.0	11.3	26.3	37.6
291.97	3. Natural sponges	1.3 (*)	1.3 (*)	2.6 (*)	1.2 (**)	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.4
ex. 2	4. Miscellaneous	3.0	3.7	6.7	3.0	6.7	9.7	3.5	5.3	8.8
CST 2 (excl. 27 and 28)	1. - 4. INEDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	18.1	103.9	122.0	11.6	90.2	101.8	21.9	58.9	80.8
	FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO	261.4 (*)	182.6 (*)	444.0 (*)	328.3	291.1	619.4	398.4	342.2	740.6
	TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	279.5	286.5	566.0	339.9	381.3	721.2	420.3	401.1	821.4

Source: Commodity Trade Statistics - United Nations

(*) Source: Greek Monthly Statistical Bulletin for External Trade - December 1973

(1,000 Drachmas = 33.7268 UA)

(**) Source: Greek Monthly Statistical Bulletin for External Trade - December 1974

(1,000 Drachmas = 33.3333 \$)

(1) For 1975: US \$ 1 = 32.349 Drachmas

Table II/4

4. GREEK EXPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (1)

CST	PRODUCT GROUP	1973				1974				1975			
		Rest of world		World	Rest of world		World (**)	Rest of world		World	Rest of world		
		EEC			EEC			EEC			EEC		
276.24	1. Magnesium (2)	25.7(*)	10.0(*)	36.6(*)	38.7(**)	19.1(**)	57.8	42.2	24.4	66.6			
283.30	2. Aluminum ores	3.2	8.3	11.5	5.0	8.9	13.9	4.0	16.5	20.5			
ex 2 (3)	3. Other ores	16.7	9.1	25.8	25.1	16.5	41.6	15.7	33.2				
3	4. Energy products (4)	122.7	80.8	203.5	113.9	68.7	182.6	151.4	101.7	253.1			
ex 2 and 3	1.- 4. INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS	168.3	109.1	277.4	182.7	113.2	295.9	213.3	160.1	373.4			
599.64	5. Rosin	2.3(*)	2.2(*)	4.5(*)	3.5(**)	4.0(**)	7.5	1.6	2.5	4.1			
ex 5	6. Other chemical products	37.7	37.6	75.3	43.6	50.1	93.7	57.2	72.9	130.1			
613.4851	7. Fur skins and footwear	29.9	25.5	55.4	45.9	35.8	81.7	44.6	53.2	97.8			
651.30	8. Cotton yarn, grey	26.5	2.1	28.6	49.1	3.0	52.1	-	-	-			
ex 65.841	9. Other textile products	121.0	31.6	152.6	171.9	40.7	212.6	245.2	44.7	289.9			
684	10. Aluminum	60.3	7.6	67.9	81.4	14.8	96.2	56.7	26.2	82.9			
7	11. Machinery	13.2	18.2	31.4	17.5	36.6	54.1	23.8	65.6	89.4			
ex 6, 8	12. Miscellaneous	30.7	52.4	83.1	43.7	158.1	201.8	48.0	202.4	250.4			
	5.- 12. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	321.6	177.2	498.8	456.6	343.1	799.7	477.1	467.5	944.6			
67	13. Iron and steel	29.8	82.0	111.8	37.3	176.3	213.6	28.5	125.0	153.5			
ex 2,3,5-8	1.- 13. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	519.7	368.3	888.0	676.6	632.6	1,309.2	718.9	752.6	1,471.5			

(1) Source: Commodity trade statistics - United Nations

(2) excl. magnesium oxide

(3) CST 27 and 28 (excl. 276.24 and 283.30)

(4) Almost exclusively oil-based

(5) CST 5, 6, 7 and 8 (excl. 67)

(*) Source: Greek Monthly Statistical Bulletin for External Trade - December 1973

(1000 Drachmas = 33.7268 UA)

(**) Source: Greek Monthly Statistical Bulletin for External Trade - December 1974

(1000 Drachmas = 33.3333 \$)

Table II/5a

II. GREEK EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES ⁽¹⁾

(a) value

To	1973		1974		1975	
	million \$	%	million \$	%	million \$	%
GERMANY	313,98	39	428,69	42	482,68	42
FRANCE	96,35	12	121,11	12	166,81	15
ITALY	138,02	17	173,37	17	189,48	17
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	45,94	6	70,42	7	44,28	4
NETHERLANDS	96,95	12	95,97	9	129,03	11
UNITED KINGDOM	101,82	13	116,71	12	112,10	10
IRELAND	1,35	-	1,29	-	1,00	-
DENMARK	4,75	1	8,93	1	13,86	1
EEC	799,16	100	1,016,49	100	1,139,24	100
EEC	799,16	55	1,016,49	50	1,139,24	50
USA	93,65	6	122,90	6	116,44	5
Rest of world	361,24	39	890,30	44	1,037,25	45
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	1,454,05	100	2,029,69	100	2,292,93	100

⁽¹⁾ Source : Commodity Trade Statistics - United Nations

.../...

Table II/5 b

5. GREEK EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

(b) index

(1961 = 100)

FROM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
GERMANY	185	218	261	308	317	446	746	1,018	1,148
FRANCE	404	299	330	320	550	627	853	1,072	1,479
ITALY	651	825	710	853	750	1,156	1,816	2,281	2,500
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	732	774	967	1,248	1,261	1,113	2,297	3,521	2,322
NETHERLANDS	242	378	579	765	798	1,072	1,864	1,846	2,491
The SIX ⁽¹⁾	294	327	367	433	469	623	1,015	1,306	1,489
The SIX ⁽¹⁾	294	327	367	433	459	523	1,015	1,306	1,489
EFTA (nine countries)	131	126	143	197	166	209	582	-	-
EASTERN EUROPE	171	137	171	203	164	225	323	-	-
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	213	194	319	332	339	322	516	-	-
USA	185	146	167	149	183	262	289	379	359
BEST OF WORLD	294	227	264	316	403	558	1,029	-	- (*)
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	222	209	248	288	297	390	651	909	1,031

⁽¹⁾ Available only for the six Member States of the Community as originally constituted

(*) "Rest of world" index (total Greek exports minus EEC (Six)) = 825

Table III/1a

III. GREEK IMPORTS

1. Breakdown by main product groups

(a) value

(million \$)

PRODUCT GROUPS	EEC					Rest of World					World		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	
I. Raw materials and fuels (1)	122.3	145.7	134.2	652.9	1,240.4	1,438.0	755.2	1,389.1	1,522.2	755.2	1,389.1	1,522.2	
Share of total %	7	8	7	36	50	47	22	32	30	22	32	30	
II. Capital goods (excl. ships and boats) (2)	549.4	649.7	624.5	289.3	261.2	280.6	838.7	910.9	905.2	838.7	910.9	905.2	
Share of total %	32	34	28	17	10	10	24	21	7	24	21	7	
III. Ships and boats (3)	61.5	32.6	253.1	137.1	74.3	430.4	198.6	106.9	593.3	198.6	106.9	593.3	
Share of total %	3	2	12	8	3	14	6	2	-3	6	2	-3	
IV. Other manufactured products (4)	839.4	939.5	1,070.5	395.4	556.4	597.3	1,254.8	1,459.9	1,627.2	1,254.8	1,459.9	1,627.2	
Share of total %	50	49	47	23	22	18	35	34	31	35	34	31	
V. Agricultural products and foodstuffs (5)	130.9	125.7	148.3	284.8	376.5	350.1	415.7	503.2	482.2	415.7	503.2	482.2	
Share of total %	8	7	6	16	15	11	12	11	9	12	11	9	
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,740.5	1,857.2	2,261.0	1,732.5	2,508.8	3,056.4	3,473.0	4,406.0	5,317.0	3,473.0	4,406.0	5,317.0	

(1) CST 2 and 3

(2) Machinery and transport equipment: CST 7, excl.

- domestic electrical equipment

(CST 725)

- cars

(CST 732)

- ships and boats

(CST 735)

(3) CST 735

(4) CST 5, 6, 725, 732, 8 and 9

(5) CST 0, 1 and 4

Source: UNO statistics - Commodity trade statistics

Table III/1b

III. GREEK IMPORTS

1. Breakdown of main product groups

(b) index

(1961 = 100)

PRODUCT GROUPS	EEC			Rest of world				World		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	
I. Raw materials and fuels	944	1,085	1,128	611	1,211	1,404	650	1,195	1,370	
II. Capital goods (excl. ships and boats)	826	977	939	592	535	574	733	796	791	
III. Ships and boats	190	101	812	131	71	411	145	78	508	
IV. Other manufactured products	591	639	728	383	539	540	506	599	631	
V. Agricultural products and feedstuffs	1,047	1,013	1,185	342	452	420	434	525	520	
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	640	698	831	392	568	691	486	617	745	

Table III/2a

III. GREEK IMPORTS

2. Breakdown by countries and country groups

(a) Value

From	1973 (1)		1974 (2)		1975 (3)	
	million \$	%	million \$	%	million \$	%
GERMANY	678.10	39	713.95	38	842.87	37
FRANCE	262.68	15	311.83	16	318.20	14
ITALY	317.01	18	376.05	20	438.07	19
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	130.15	7	123.52	6	149.41	7
NETHERLANDS	128.04	7	154.27	8	214.32	10
UNITED KINGDOM	195.85	11	208.25	11	256.27	11
IRELAND	6.85	-	2.81	-	4.64	-
DENMARK	21.82	1	19.14	1	37.21	2
EEC	1,740.50	100	1,909.82	100	2,260.99	100
EEC	1,740.50	50	1,909.82	43	2,260.99	43
USA	288.89	8	403.41	9	392.25	7
Rest of world	1,443.66	42	2,092.80	48	2,664.15	50
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,473.05	100	4,406.03	100	5,317.39	100

(1) Source : Commodity trade statistics - United Nations

(2) Source : Greek Monthly Statistical Bulletin for External Trade
- December 1974 - (1000 Drachmas = 33.3333 \$)

(3) For 1975: US \$ 1 = 32.349 Drachmas

Table III/2b

III. GREEK IMPORTS

2. Breakdown by countries and groups of countries

(b) index

(1961 = 100)

FROM	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
GERMANY	174	200	239	283	318	381	527	555	655
FRANCE	215	240	248	325	352	436	598	710	725
ITALY	266	337	310	354	417	536	686	814	947
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	180	238	234	248	291	375	571	541	655
NETHERLANDS	142	154	184	214	242	278	418	504	700
<u>The SIX</u> ⁽¹⁾	194	223	246	291	329	407	557	611	721
The SIX ⁽¹⁾	194	223	246	291	329	407	557	611	721
EFTA (nine countries)	162	191	196	261	222	232	-	-	-
EASTERN EUROPE	180	222	192	202	206	252	376	-	-
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	152	201	211	218	362	397	422	-	-
USA	124	132	188	144	169	180	357	498	484
REST OF WORLD	135	155	232	353	378	366	635	-	-
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	166	195	223	274	294	329	486	617	745

⁽¹⁾ Available only for the six Member States of the Community as originally constituted.

