

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

(May 1977 - June 1978)

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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 PARLIAMENT
FORWARDING THE REPORT

2 May 1978

Sir,

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

This report - the fourth since the Association was reactivated in July 1974 - covers the period from May 1977 to April 1978.

For the Association Council

G. CONTOGEOORGIS

President-in-Office

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report, which is the fourth submitted by the Association Council to the Joint Parliamentary Committee since the Association was reactivated in July 1974, covers the period from May 1977 to April 1978.
2. In accordance with the joint wish expressed by Greece and the Community at the Association Council meeting on 28 July 1975 in Athens, the Association Agreement has continued to be applied in accordance with the rules proper to it, in parallel with the negotiations in progress under the Accession Conference.
3. During the period covered by this report the Association bodies were called upon to concentrate on agricultural questions; the most important of these questions concerned the arrangements to be applied to Community imports of Greek wines in replacement of those deriving from Protocol No 14 to the Athens Agreement which the Community, for legal reasons, considered to have expired on 29 April 1977.
4. Greece's external trade continued to expand throughout 1977. However, it should be noted that Greece's exports to the Community increased less rapidly than its imports from the Nine, with the result that its trade deficit with the Community expanded considerably, reaching US \$1,600 million in 1977.
5. As regards financial matters, there was no further intervention on the part of the European Investment Bank; the second EEC-Greece Financial Protocol signed on 28 February 1977 has not yet entered into force, as the ratification or approval procedures are still in progress in several Contracting States. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the European Investment Bank, the Commission of the European Communities and the Greek authorities have already begun preparatory work to ensure that the new Financial Protocol will swiftly be applied as from its entry into force.
6. Like the previous reports, this one contains in an Annex a number of statistics on the pattern of trade between Greece and the Community in 1977.

II. FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

7. The Association Council met twice during the period under review. Its meeting at ambassadorial level on 27 July 1977 was mainly devoted to agricultural questions. The ministerial meeting on 19 December 1977 enabled the two delegations to hold a wide-ranging and general exchange of views on topical problems confronting the Association; this latter meeting immediately preceded the 5th ministerial session of the Accession Conference.
8. The Association Committee in turn held six meetings. Two of these were almost exclusively devoted to the preparation of the two aforementioned Association Council meetings. The other four meetings dealt with the various problems relating to the application of the Athens Agreement; these included certain questions connected with the realization and functioning of the customs union and several problems concerning agriculture, including arrangements for imports of Greek wine into the Community.
9. The only meeting of the EEC-Greece Joint Parliamentary Committee held in 1977 took place in Mytilene from 16 to 18 May 1977. Mr P. PAPALIGOURAS, the then Minister for Co-ordination, attended in his twofold capacity as representative of the Greek Government and President-in-office of the Association Council. The discussions held at that meeting and the statement made by Mr PAPALIGOURAS were mainly devoted to the accession negotiations in progress between Greece and the Community.

III. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE WORKING OF THE CUSTOMS UNION

A. Questions outstanding with regard to the customs union

10. The four series of questions to be resolved in this area ⁽¹⁾ - viz. those which arose following the conversion by Greece in 1974 of specific duties into ad valorem duties; customs exemption arrangements in Greece; the tariff arrangements for products subject to import monopolies; the customs arrangements applicable to imports into the Dodecanese - were discussed several times by the Association bodies.

After studying the memoranda which the Greek delegation had submitted on these problems in the first half of 1977, the Community delegation stated its position on each of the four points in question at the Association Committee meeting on 3 October 1977. The Greek delegation forwarded its reactions on the points not yet resolved in the first three of the aforementioned areas in a memorandum dated 30 November 1977; as the Community experts have now completed their examination of the Greek memorandum, it is to be hoped that a forthcoming meeting of the Association Committee will produce a solution to these questions which is satisfactory to both parties.

The fourth problem - that of the customs arrangements applicable to the Dodecanese - may already be regarded as settled since Greece, in a note dated 14 January 1978, stated that in view of the problems which the existence of a special customs union poses for the functioning of the machinery of such a union, it was prepared to abolish the special arrangements in the Dodecanese as soon as possible.

⁽¹⁾ See previous annual report, chapter II B, section 7 (page 7).

B. Application by Greece of Article 18 of the Athens Agreement (derogating measures to protect new industries in Greece) to products falling within tariff headings Nos ex 84.63 and ex 89.01 B 2 a) III

11. In a note dated 13 October 1977, the Greek delegation informed the Association Council that Greece was applying Article 18 of the Athens Agreement to gearboxes to be incorporated in electric motors and to inflatable PVC boats.

At the Association Committee meeting on 2 December 1977, the Greek delegation stated that the Greek authorities had been obliged to reintroduce for each of these products a customs duty of 12% vis-à-vis the Community (15% vis-à-vis third countries) to give adequate protection to certain industries recently set up in Greece. It emphasized that these industries were of particular importance to the Greek economy in view of their contribution towards raising the level of employment and redressing Greece's deficit trade balance.

The Community delegation took note of this statement and stated that it understood that in invoking Article 18 of the Agreement for these two products, Greece was acting in compliance with the conditions laid down in Decision No 4/74 (¹).

(¹) It should be recalled that this Decision, which the Association Council adopted on 31 October 1974, provides that:

- until 31 October 1980 Greece is entitled to take the measures referred to in Article 18(1) of the Agreement in accordance with the conditions set out in that Article and with the detailed rules laid down by Decision No 4/74 (Article 1);
- tariff measures which fulfil the prescribed conditions must not, for any of the tariff headings which they affect, raise the duty on imports from the Community to more than 20% ad valorem (Article 2);
- the period of validity for the measures taken in accordance with Decision No 4/74 may in no event extend beyond 31 October 1984 (Article 3).

It is worth noting that since the adoption of Decision No 4/74, and apart from the two aforementioned products, Greece made use of the possibility afforded by Article 18 only in one other instance, namely in the case of refractory bricks with a basis of magnesite or chromite (tariff heading No ex 69.02 A). Lastly, given that the second subparagraph of Article 18(2) of the Athens Agreement sanctions such derogating measures in favour of new Greek industries up to an aggregate value of 10% of Greek imports from the Community in 1958, Greece is still far from having exhausted the possibilities open to it pursuant to this provision.

C. Other questions concerning the working of the customs union

12. Among the questions concerning the working of the customs union the Association bodies, at the request of the Community, gave particular attention to the problem of the levying of a special tax on certain alcoholic beverages in Greece. The Greek delegation made it known that this tax was essentially aimed at the consumption of luxury products and was therefore not incompatible with Article 53 of the Athens Agreement; it also pointed out that the tax in question could not be considered as being designed for the protection of Greece's own production of alcoholic beverages intended for everyday consumption. This luxury tax was abolished at the end of 1977.

D. Difficulties encountered by the Community in the textiles sector

13. As there were still difficulties in the Community textiles sector ⁽¹⁾, the situation was again discussed in detail at the meeting of the Association Committee on 24 April 1978.

⁽¹⁾ See previous annual report, pp. 8 and 9, section 8.

The Committee agreed to watch developments in this matter.

IV. AGRICULTURAL QUESTIONS

A. Wine

(a) Harmonization of wine policies

14. The arrangements applicable to imports of Greek wine into the Community were laid down in Protocol No 14 to the Athens Agreement, which entered into force on 1 November 1962; in view of the circumstances at the time the Agreement was negotiated, when there was no common organization of the market in this product, these arrangements differed considerably from one Member State to another both tariffs and quotas.

15. On 28 April 1975, the Community made the declaration referred to in Article 35 of the Association Agreement in respect of the wine sector and Greece stated that it was ready to undertake this harmonization.

The complex problems arising in this area made it impossible to adopt the harmonization decision within the two-year period provided for in Article 36 of the Agreement.

16. The Greek delegation submitted detailed proposals for the harmonization of wine policies at the Association Council meeting on 27 April 1977. In its opinion, these proposals would enable the Association Council to adopt the harmonization decision for wine in the autumn of 1977. For its part, the Community said it was prepared to give the Greek proposals constructive consideration ⁽¹⁾, but emphasized that this difficult task would of necessity take some time.

⁽¹⁾ See previous annual report, p. 12.

At the Association Council meeting at ambassadorial level on 27 July 1977, the Community delegation confirmed that the aforementioned proposals of the Greek delegation - which raised complex issues - required very detailed study by the Community bodies, which would be started in September after the summer recess. To meet the wish expressed by Greece, the Community was prepared to agree to the setting up of a joint working party of Community and Greek experts; this working party was instructed to examine as soon as possible, under the authority of the Association Committee, the problem of harmonization in the wine sector on the basis of the positions adopted on both sides.

17. The working party met in September 1977 and March 1978 under the chairmanship of a Commission representative.

The Association Committee has not yet been informed of the outcome of the working party's proceedings.

(b) Autonomous arrangements applied by the Community to imports of Greek wine upon expiry of the arrangements provided for in Protocol No 14

18. In view of the fact that, as indicated above, the harmonization decision for wine could not be taken within the two-year period provided for in Article 36 of the Agreement, both party became free, from 29 April 1977, to take any steps they considered appropriate, provided that the arrangements applied to the product in question were at least as favourable as those applied to imports from States receiving general most-favoured-ratation treatment.

In view of this state of affairs the Greek delegation, which felt that the harmonization decision could be taken at an early date on the basis of the specific proposals made by it, requested at the Association Council meeting on 27 April 1977 that the Community continue to apply to its imports of Greek wine the arrangements resulting from Protocol No 14. The Community, however, took the view that it was impossible to extend these arrangements beyond 28 April 1977, notably for legal reasons, as these arrangements, which differed from one Member State to another, were incompatible with the very principles underlying the Treaty establishing the Community.

Accordingly, in replacement of the arrangements resulting from Protocol No 14, it **devised a new system for its imports of Greek wine** which was the same for all the Nine and in keeping with Community legislation. This system, which is embodied in Regulation No 1082/77 ⁽¹⁾ of the Council of the Communities, provides for a Community tariff quota of 420,000 hl per year within which Greek wines benefit from an 85% tariff preference.

19. At its meeting at Ambassador level on 27 July 1977, the Association Council discussed this issue in detail. On that occasion, the Greek delegation made several objections to the new Community system. First of all, it felt that the volume of the tariff quota (420,000 hl) was far below the annual average of its wine exports to the Community over the last six years (about 650,000 hl) and that the tariff treatment was much less favourable than that given to almost all its wine exports to the Community during almost 15 years of application of Protocol No 14. Lastly,

⁽¹⁾ See OJ No L 131, 26.5.1977, p. 11 et seq.

Greece criticized the manner in which this quota for its wines had been allocated among the Member States; it expressed the fear that the new system might create serious difficulties, especially for its exports of Samos wines, to France in particular, and that these difficulties might be exacerbated by the new legislation which the Community planned to introduce for its imports of liqueur wines.

In conclusion, the Greek delegation suggested that the Community system for imports of Greek wines be amended as follows: the Community tariff quota would be increased from 420,000 hl to 650,000 hl per year; in allocating it among the Member States account would be taken of the traditional patterns of Greek exports; Greek wines with registered designations of origin would benefit from the same arrangements as those granted by the Community to wines of the same category under Regulation No 1391/77 ⁽¹⁾; Samos wines would continue to be exempt from a countervailing charge.

In its reply, the Community delegation expressed the view that the arrangements introduced by Regulation No 1082/77 assured Greek wines of favourable treatment taking account of the very special relationship between Greece and the Community and that they were, as a whole far more favourable than those applied to all other partner countries of the Community. On the question of the size of the quota, the Community emphasized that it had used the criterion normally applied, namely average imports over the last three years for which statistics were available, in this case from 1973 to 1975.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 158, 26.6.1977

On the subject of the Greek delegation's fears concerning exports of Samos wines, the Community pointed out that, when the common organization of the market in wine was established, Samos wines - as well as other liqueur wines - had been exempted from the countervailing charge on the assumption that, since they were quality wines, they would be sold at a price above the Community reference price. However, as it had subsequently become apparent that certain quantities of these liqueur wines, including Samos wine, were entering the Member States at prices which were appreciably lower than the reference price, the Commission had had no alternative but to adopt Regulation No 1297/77. Under this Regulation the Community would, from 1 January 1978 ⁽¹⁾, grant exemption from the countervailing charge only to wines in respect of which the exporting countries in question had meanwhile undertaken to observe the Community reference price in their exports to the Community, the reference price being, of course, the fundamental element in the Community organization of the wine sector.

Lastly, as regards the statistics provided by the Greek delegation, the Community stated that it had duly noted them and would bear them in mind when considering the arrangements to be introduced for Greek wines from 1 January 1978.

Winding up its discussions on this point at its meeting on 27 July 1977 the Association Council agreed that a joint working party of experts from Greece and the Commission of the European Communities should be set up; this working party was instructed to examine the problems of Samos wines in September immediately after the summer recess and report back later to the Association Committee.

⁽¹⁾ The exemption from the countervailing charge for the liqueur wines in question was successively extended until 1 May 1978 (see Regulation No 423/78 of 28 February 1978 - OJ No L 59, 1.3.1978).

20. At the Association Committee meeting on 2 December 1977, the Community announced to the Greek Delegation that, in its arrangements for imports of Greek wines in 1978, it proposed to make the following two improvements to the arrangements provided for in Regulation No 1082/77: the volume of the tariff quota would be raised from 420,000 to 430,000 hl and, in an attempt to meet Greece's wishes and to take account of the outcome of the discussions of the above-mentioned joint working party of experts on the question of Samos wines, the tariff quota would be allocated differently among the Member States so that France, in particular, was given a substantially higher share in 1978 ⁽¹⁾.

Claiming that these were minimal improvements to the arrangements introduced by Regulation No 1082/77, the Greek delegation pointed out in particular that, according to the EUROSTAT statistics, the annual average of its exports to the Community was about 650,000 hl. In this connection, the Community delegation emphasized that these 650,000 hl also included all other vine products and, in particular, grape juice, of which exports to the Community had reached about 150,000 hl in 1976; it should be noted that this latter product is accorded duty-free entry.

21. At the ministerial meeting of the Association Council on 19 December 1977, this issue was again raised by Greece, which repeated the requests made at the Association Council meeting in July 1977; the Community, for its part, maintained its position.

⁽¹⁾ The Community Regulation in question, (EEC) No 2763/77, was adopted on 5 December 1977 (see CJ No L 322, 17.12.1977).

B. Tomato concentrates

22. In its Regulation No 1431/77 of 29 June 1977 ⁽¹⁾ the Commission raised from 1 July 1977 the minimum price applicable to imports of tomato concentrates originating in Greece to 60.5 UA/100 kg for the Six and to 52.3 UA/100 kg for the three new Member States. This increase followed that decided upon for imports from third countries, which raised the minimum price to 66 UA/100 kg for the Six and to 57 UA/100 kg for the three new Member States. The special minimum price for the three new Member States was repealed by Regulation (EEC) No 436/78 of 1 March 1978 ⁽²⁾.
23. At the Association Council meeting on 27 July 1977, the Greek delegation reiterated the legal and economic reasons which led it to regard this Community safeguard measure as contrary to the provisions of the Association Agreement ⁽³⁾ and again requested that the measure be repealed.

For its part, the Community delegation ⁽⁴⁾ pointed out that the situation on the world market, with its implications for the Community market, was still causing the Community great concern; it regretted that, in these circumstances, it had been necessary to maintain in force the safeguard measure taken under Article 41 of the Athens Agreement. It also pointed out that the new minimum price applicable to Greece afforded Greek products a distinct advantage (about 9%) over those from third countries.

⁽¹⁾ See OJ No L 160, 30.6.1977, pp. 47 and 48.

⁽²⁾ See OJ No L 60, 2.3.1978, p. 11

⁽³⁾ See previous annual report, pp. 13 and 14.

⁽⁴⁾ For the Community's position of principle, see also the previous annual report, pp. 13 and 14.

24. The Greek delegation raised this issue again at the ministerial meeting of the Association Council on 19 December 1977; it pointed out that, in its opinion, the successive extension of a minimum price system imposed on Greece was inconsistent with the provisions of the Association Agreement since, by its very nature, such a safeguard measure should be provisional and exceptional.

In reply, the Community pointed out that this arrangement had been introduced as a result of the very serious situation on the Community market in tomatoes and tomato concentrates - which still obtained - and after efforts to induce Greece to practice voluntary restraint and price control had failed to have the desired results. It also mentioned that Greece's share of the Community market in tomato concentrates was in fact progressing in a manner which should be considered satisfactory ⁽¹⁾.

C. Fresh fruit and vegetables, in particular peaches

25. During the period reviewed by this report, the Commission was on several occasions obliged to introduce countervailing charges on fresh fruit and vegetables from Greece under the relevant Community legislation ⁽²⁾.

Moreover, in respect of peaches - of which, as is generally known, Greece is the Community's main external supplier - Community safeguard measures had had to be applied on two occasions when prices on the market of the Nine fell considerably owing to the scale both of Community production and imports from Greece.

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- ⁽¹⁾ According to the statistics available, which are still provisional, the Community's imports of tomato concentrates in 1977 amounted to about 167,000 tonnes, of which about 58,000 tonnes came from Greece (share of the market = 34.8%).
- ⁽²⁾ Table II/2 annexed to this report shows that Greek exports to the Community for the whole of the item "fruit and vegetables" rose from 259.5 million dollars in 1976 to 345.5 million dollars in 1977 (a 30% increase).

The Greek delegation raised the problem of peaches in the Association bodies, notably at the Association Council meeting on 27 July 1977. On that occasion, it laid particular stress on the various steps taken by the Greek authorities to help avoid disturbances on the Community market and, in particular, the Munich market. The Greek delegation accordingly asked for these safeguard measures to be repealed and drew the Community's attention to their disastrous economic, political and social effects in Greece.

On the Community side, emphasis was placed on the fact that peaches were an extremely sensitive product, especially in the event of bumper harvests as in 1977, and that the Commission was responsible for ensuring, in the interests of all, that prices on the Community market did not collapse. The Community also pointed to the large volume of peaches that had to be withdrawn from the market in the 1977 marketing year ⁽¹⁾.

D. Olive oil

26. Consultation of Greece on the Community regulations applicable to imports of Greek olive oil during the marketing year 1977/1978 took place at the Association Committee meeting on 25 October 1977; on that occasion, the Greek delegation stated that the substantial decrease in Greek exports of olive oil to the Community during the 1976/1977 marketing year was due to the Community regulations for this product; it considered that these regulations did not accord Greece sufficient preference and repeated its earlier request that the standard amount deducted from the levy applicable to imports of Greek olive oil into the Community be increased.

⁽¹⁾ According to the statistics available, which are still provisional Community imports of Greek peaches in 1977 amounted to about 110,000 tonnes.

The Community delegation, however, held that Greek olive oil received very favourable treatment on the Community market, as the special levy applicable to it was calculated solely on the basis of Greek offer prices - and not on the basis of prices recorded on the world market - and at present corresponded to about half that applied in respect of other Community suppliers. The Community delegation felt that the drop in Greek exports of olive oil to the Community was primarily due to certain trade practices which had led Community operators to turn to other suppliers.

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27. Lastly, at the ministerial meeting of Association Council on 19 December 1977 the Greek delegation emphasized the importance of the question of harmonizing agricultural policies and asked that work on this subject be completed as soon as possible. On the subject of exports of certain Greek agricultural products (fruit and vegetables, wine, tomato concentrates, olive oil), Greece referred to the difficulties facing imports of these products into the Community and requested that the arrangements applied to them take account of Greece's privileged relations with the Community under the provisions of the Athens Agreement.

For its part, the Community stated that it was aware of the importance the Greek delegation attached to the harmonization of agricultural policies; it also pointed out that the arrangements it was currently applying to Greek products had enabled exports of Greek fruit and vegetables to the Nine to increase considerably over the last few years ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See in particular the statistical Annex to this report, tables II/1(a) and II/2.

V. TRADE POLICY

A. Application of Protocol No 10 (spirits of turpentine)

28. The Community requested the authorization of the Association Council - required under Decision No 1/75 of the Association Council on the application of paragraph 3 of Protocol No 10 to the Association Agreement - to extend, for the period from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978, the partial suspension of the CCT at 3% for spirits of turpentine. Following the Greek delegation's agreement to this extension, the Association Council gave its authorization on 9 June 1977.

B. Consultation of Greece on certain agreements concluded by the Community with Mediterranean countries and on the Community generalized preferences scheme for 1978

29. Article 64 of the Agreement was applied in the case of the Additional Protocols signed by the Community with Cyprus and Malta in the second half of 1977 and of two Protocols on agriculture concluded with Cyprus in the spring of 1978.

30. Moreover, Greece and the Community consulted in an appropriate forum on the generalized preferences scheme which the Community proposed to apply in 1978.

VI. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

31. The second EEC-Greece Financial Protocol signed on 28 February 1977 ⁽¹⁾ has not yet been able to enter into force as the procedures for ratifying or approving it are still in progress in several of the Contracting Parties.

Greece itself completed the ratification procedure on 26 January 1978. In the case of the Community, the European Parliament delivered a favourable Opinion on 15 June 1977 ⁽²⁾ and the procedures in question have already been completed in five Member States.

32. On the subject of the internal Community arrangements to be made to put this new financial Protocol into effect, it should be noted that the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1978 provides for a payment appropriation of 14.5 MEUA (commitment appropriation authorized for 1978: 22 MEUA).

In addition, on the basis of a proposal for a Council Regulation forwarded by the Commission on 13 March 1978, the Community bodies have begun work on the special internal Community arrangements to be introduced to administer aid paid out of Community budget resources.

⁽¹⁾ For the content of this Protocol, see the previous annual report, section 27, pp. 27 to 19.

⁽²⁾ See OJ No C 163, 11.7.77, pp. 41 and 42.

33. The Greek authorities and the EIB departments are already co-operating closely on the vetting of dossiers concerning a first series of projects to be financed under the new Protocol by the EIB's own resources, in order to ensure that the relevant financing decisions can be signed immediately after the entry into force of the Protocol and that the Greek economy receives a maximum of Community financial aid at the earliest possible date.

As regards the EIB, it is to be noted that the examination of an energy project (two hydroelectric power-stations on the Aliakmon river) is virtually completed and much progress has already been made in the assessment of a forestry project in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace and of three irrigation projects, one in the frontier region of the Evros river and two in Crete (one in the Western part and the other in the Ierapetra district).

On the subject of the financing of industrial projects, the necessary contacts were established, in the course of a recent mission to Athens, with the Greek Industrial Development Bank (ETBA), the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development (ETEBA - NIBID) and with the Agricultural Bank. The data concerning certain eligible projects are now being updated and should shortly be submitted to the Bank.

In this connection, it should be recalled that the second sentence of Article 3(1) of the new Protocol provides in respect of the first year of application for some derogation from the general rule that the amounts to be committed each year must be distributed as evenly as possible throughout the period of application of the Financial Protocol, which of course expires on 31 October 1981.

VII. THE ASSOCIATION'S PERFORMANCE IN THE FIELD OF TRADE IN 1977 ⁽¹⁾

A. Changes in Greece's external trade
(see tables I/1 and I/2)

34. In 1977, Greece's external trade continued to progress, but at a slightly slower pace than in 1976. Total Greek exports rose from 2.5 thousand million dollars in 1976 to 2.7 thousand million dollars in 1977 (+ 7.1%) and imports from 6 to 6.8 thousand million dollars (+ 12.7%).

However, contrary to the previous year, Greek exports to the Nine - which rose from 1.271 to 1.3 thousand million dollars - increased by only 2.3% in 1977 whereas Greek exports to third countries rose from 1.272 to 1.4 thousand million dollars (+ 11.9%). The Community's share in total Greek exports in 1977 fell to about 48% (as against almost 50% in 1976).

Greek imports, however, reflect an opposite development. Here, imports from the Community rose more rapidly (from 2.4 to 2.9 thousand million dollars: + 20.6%) than those from countries not parties to the Association (which rose from 3.6 to 3.9 thousand million dollars: + 7.5%). The Community's share in total Greek imports, which had been steadily declining in the last few years, is again rising and now stands at more than 42%.

⁽¹⁾ The data given in this chapter are based on the statistics appearing in the Annex to this report, which have been provided by the Permanent Delegation of Greece to the EEC.

35. As a result of this trend, the rate of cover of imports by exports for 1977 rose slightly in respect of third countries (from 35.1 to 36.5%) - but fell in respect of trade with the Community (from 53.3% in 1976 to 45.2% in 1977). However, it should be noted that this rate is still much more favourable in Greece's trade with the Community than in its trade with countries not party to the Association.

6. Greece's trade deficit again rose considerably, from 3,500 million dollars in 1976 to about 4,100 million dollars in 1977; this increase was much higher in the case of trade with the Community, in respect of which Greece's deficit reached almost 1,600 million dollars (+ 41.4%), than in the case of trade with third countries (+ 5.2%), in respect of which it nevertheless amounted to a much higher absolute figure, namely about 2,500 million dollars.

B. Structure of Greek exports

(See tables II/1 and II/2)

7. In 1977, Greek exports of agricultural products showed a very satisfactory increase, both in trade with the Community (438 million dollars against 398 million dollars in 1976) and in trade with third countries (544 million dollars against 515 million dollars). This increase is almost solely due to the item "fruit, vegetables and preparations thereof", for which exports jumped from 462 million dollars in 1976 to 584 million dollars in 1977. These exports went mainly to the Community, which accounted for 346 million dollars (against 260 million dollars in 1976), and whose share in total exports of these products thus increased from 56 to 59%.

Greek exports of vine products grew slightly in trade with the Community (from 12.5 to 13 million dollars) and more extensively in trade with third countries (from 6.8 to 10.5 million dollars).

On the other hand, Greece exported less tobacco to the Nine (from 39 million dollars in 1976 to 31 million dollars in 1977) and to third countries (from 138 to 121 million dollars).

Lastly, Greek exports of olive oil to the Community in 1977 show a sharp drop (only 1.4 million dollars against 11.1 million dollars in 1976); this trend was also recorded in respect of third countries (from 3.9 to 2.9 million dollars).

38. Greek exports of industrial products to all destinations also continued to rise in 1977 (reaching 1,730 million dollars against 1,630 million dollars in 1976), but to a lesser degree than exports of agricultural products. It is worth noting, however, that there was a slight decrease in trade with the Nine (from 873 million dollars in 1976 to 862 million dollars in 1977). This is explained by the fall in Greek exports to the Community of certain industrial raw materials (magnesite and energy products). Exports of manufactured products, on the other hand, reflect a more favourable trend, as they rose from 626 million dollars in 1976 to 680 million dollars in 1977.

It should be noted that, for the four most important items in this category, Greece was able to increase its exports to the Community, sometimes to a fairly substantial degree, e.g. in the case of aluminium, of which its exports rose from 77 to 79 million dollars, fur skins and footwear (from 59 to 70 million dollars), grey cotton yarn (from 114 to 145 million dollars) and "other textile products" (260 to 270 million dollars).

C. Structure of Greek imports

(see table III/1a)

39. The following may be deduced from the indications provided in the above-mentioned table:

In 1977, Greek imports of raw materials and fuels amounted to 1,500 million dollars (as against 1,600 million dollars in 1976) and their share in total Greek imports fell from 27 to 22%.

Greek imports of capital goods (excluding ships and boats) rose from 912 million dollars in 1976 to 1,000 million dollars in 1977. This rise was exclusively due to imports from the Community, which increase from 580 million dollars in 1976 to 681 million dollars in 1977, whereas imports from the rest of the world even dropped slightly (from 333 to 321 million dollars).

Greek imports of vessels and boats, which have been rising very sharply for some years, increased further in 1977 and attained 1,400 million dollars, as against 1,100 million dollars in 1976. Their share of total Greek imports, which was still 6% in 1973 and 13% in 1975 ⁽¹⁾, is now 21%. As in previous years, the Community's share of these imports is still rather low (275 million dollars).

"Other manufactured products", which represent the largest item in Greek industrial imports, rose from 1,800 million dollars in 1976 to 2,300 million dollars in 1977. Imports from the Community increased quite considerably (from 1,200 to 1,600 million dollars, i.e. a 33% rise), but so did exports from third countries, which rose from 616 to 741 million dollars (a rise of more than 20%).

⁽¹⁾ See report for the period June 1975 - May 1976, Statistical Annex, p. 13.

Lastly, Greek imports of agricultural and food products increased from 480 million dollars in 1976 to 548 million dollars in 1977. However, this increase is almost entirely due to the rise in Greek imports from third countries, from 324 to 385 million dollars; imports from the Community progressed only slightly from 156 to 163 million dollars. Their share in total Greek imports of agricultural and food products is barely 30%.

D. Geographical distribution of Greek external trade

(tables II/5 and III/2a)

40. As already stated above, the Community's share in Greece's total exports in 1977 was 48% (against 50% in 1976), while its share in Greece's total imports in 1977 was 42% (against 40% in 1976). The Community therefore remains by far Greece's major trading partner. The share of the USA in Greek external trade in 1977 dropped, both in value and as a percentage, in relation to its 1976 share. This is true both of Greece's exports to the USA (from 145 million dollars in 1976 to 126 million dollars in 1977) and of its imports from the USA (from 409 to 346 million dollars over the same period).

41. If we look at the figures for Greece's external trade with the Member States of the Community, we note that Germany remains Greece's main trading partner; in effect, it absorbed 45% of Greek exports in 1977 (581 million dollars) and accounted for 36% of Greek imports from the Community (more than 1,000 million dollars). The rate of cover of imports by exports was 57% while Greece's trade deficit with Germany amounted to 443 million dollars.

Italy occupies second place in Greece's external trade with the Member States of the Community. While Greek exports to Italy decreased from 234 million dollars in 1976 to 192 million in 1977, Greek imports of Italian products continued to increase (from 497 to 609 million dollars). Italy's share in Greek exports to the Community fell from 18 to 15%, while that of imports remained the same (21%). The rate of cover of imports by exports was 31% and the trade deficit vis-à-vis Italy was 418 million dollars.

As for France, its share in Greek exports to the Community increased from 14% in 1976 to 15% in 1977 (in value from 171 to 188 million dollars). Greek imports from France also increased, from 334 to 411 million dollars. The rate of cover of imports by exports was 46% and Greece's trade deficit vis-à-vis France was 223 million dollars.

Greek exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 136 million dollars in 1977 as against 105 million in 1976. The United Kingdom's share in Greek exports to the Community increased from 8 to 10%, but its share in Greek imports is relatively higher, at 13%. The latter increased from 269 to 374 million dollars. The rate of cover of imports by exports was 36% and Greece's trade deficit vis-à-vis the United Kingdom was 238 million dollars.

Greek exports to the Netherlands fell slightly in 1977 (from 135 to 127 million dollars) and Greek imports from the Netherlands increased slightly (from 210 to 228 million dollars). The rate of cover of imports by exports was 56% and the trade deficit vis-à-vis the Netherlands was 101 million dollars.

As regards Greece's trade relations with the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) Greek exports to these countries decreased from 66 million dollars in 1976 to 50 million in 1977. On the other hand, Greek imports from the BLEU continued to increase (from 159 million dollars in 1976 to 183 in 1977). The rate of cover of imports by exports was 27% and Greece's trade deficit vis-à-vis the BLEU was 133 million dollars.

In Greece's trade with Denmark, Greek exports increased between 1976 and 1977 from 15 million to nearly 22 million dollars. On the other hand, Greek imports from Denmark fell slightly, from 38 to 37 million dollars. The rate of cover of imports by exports was 59% and the trade deficit vis-à-vis Denmark was 15 million dollars.

Finally, as regards Ireland, Greek exports to that country were 2.84 million dollars in 1977 as against 2.53 million in 1976. Greek imports from Ireland increased from 7.3 million dollars in 1976 to 10.85 million in 1977. The rate of cover of imports by exports was 26% and Greece's trade deficit vis-à-vis Ireland was around 8 million dollars.

VIII. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ACCESSION OF GREECE TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ⁽¹⁾

42. Work in connection with the accession negotiations between the Community and Greece went ahead in accordance with the agreed timetable. During the period from May 1977 to April 1978 four negotiating sessions were held at Ministerial level (on 25 July, 17 October and 19 December 1977 and 3 April 1978) and nine sessions at Deputy (i.e. Ambassadors') level.

43. At the end of 1977 the stage of negotiations devoted to the submission by both sides of general statements on the main subjects under negotiation was completed. At the Ministerial session of the Conference on 19 December 1977, the Community and Greece jointly noted that it was now possible to begin the negotiations proper in certain sectors where the advancement of work so permitted. Substantive negotiations therefore began in the first quarter of 1978 on three major headings: the customs union and free movement of goods in the industrial sector, capital movements and external relations in respect of industrial products. The negotiations led to an appreciable degree of harmonization in the positions of the two sides and, at the Ministerial session of the Conference on 3 April 1978, both Parties expressed their satisfaction with the progress made since the beginning of the year and noted that, apart from certain specific points and the unresolved question of the period of application of the transitional measures, broad agreement existed already on the subjects of customs union and the free movement of goods in the industrial sector and capital movements and also on the general principles which were to govern the external relations of the ten-member Community as regards industrial products.

⁽¹⁾ Although the accession negotiations are being conducted in a different context, it appeared opportune, in view of the importance of these negotiations for the development of EEC-Greece relations, to include this chapter in the present report.

It should be noted that, at their next session in May 1978, the Deputies will - in addition to settling outstanding questions in the first two areas referred to above - be called upon to embark on substantive negotiations on the specific problems arising in connection with the external relations of the enlarged Community in respect of industrial products and also on the ECSC questions on which the Commission has recently submitted proposals to the Council.

As for the future timetable for the negotiations, at the Ministerial session on 3 April 1978, Mr PAPALIGOURAS, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed his satisfaction with the statements made at the 500th meeting of the Council of the European Communities on 7 February 1978. At that meeting the Commission said that before the end of the summer of 1978 it intended to send the Council proposals covering all aspects of the accession negotiations; the Council stated that it was firmly resolved to conclude the substantive negotiations with Greece as soon as possible and that it would do everything within its power to ensure that this stage of the negotiations was completed in 1978.

IX. OTHER QUESTIONS (INFORMATION)

44. During the period covered by this report four members of the Commission of the European Communities visited Greece. Vice-President NATALI attended the last meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in Mytilene in May 1977 and during his visit had talks with Greek Ministers concerning the negotiations for Greece's accession to the Communities. Mr BURKE had talks with Greek Ministers in June 1977, Mr BRUNNER in July 1977 and Mr CHEYSSON in October 1977.
45. In January 1978 Mr KARAMANLIS became the first Greek Prime Minister to visit the European Commission. Discussions mainly centered on the accession negotiations in progress between Greece and the Community.
46. The Commission continued to welcome Greek "stagiaires" in its departments and organized various information visits. Those received included Greek Members of Parliament, prefects and journalists.
47. The Commission's information office in Athens continued to pursue its information programme on the activities of the Community. Several seminars and symposia were held in Greece including a round-table discussion on EEC industrial policy thinking which was organized by the Athens office in conjunction with the Greek association of managers.

On the subject of Community publications in Greek intended for the Greek circles concerned, it should be noted that, to cope with increased demand, circulation of the monthly periodical "European Community" has been considerably increased and now amounts to 14,500 copies (against 10,000 when it was first published). In addition, information bulletins were published on a variety of subjects. Lastly, the "European Documentation" brochures have recently begun to appear in Greek too.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

I. GREEK EXTERNAL TRADE (1973-1977)

1. CHANGES IN VALUE

(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	799.2	654.9	1,454.1	54.96%	1,740.5	1,732.5	3,473.0	50.12%	46%	38%	42%
1974	1,016.5	1,013.2	2,023.7	50.23%	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%	2,251.0	3,056.4	5,317.4	42.52%	50%	38%	43%
Change	+ 12.1%	+ 13.9%	+ 13.0%		41.4%	+ 22.4%	+ 20.7%				
1976 (*)	1,271.0	1,272.1	2,543.1	49.98%	2,386.6	3,626.6	6,013.2	39.69%	53.3%	35.1%	42.3%
Change	+ 11.6%	+ 10.3%	+ 10.9%		+ 5.6%	+ 18.7%	+ 13.1%				
1977 (**)	1,300.0	1,423.7	2,723.7	47.73%	2,878.0	3,899.7	6,777.7	42.46%	45.2%	36.5%	40.2%
Change	+ 2.3%	+ 11.9%	+ 7.1%		+20.6%	+ 7.5%	+ 12.7%				

Source: Greek National Statistical Office

(*) 1976: 1 US Dollar = 36.889 Drachmas

(**) 1977: 1 US Dollar = 37.203 Drachmas

Table I/2

I. GREEK EXTERNAL TRADE (1973 - 1977)

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 %
1976	- 1,115.6	- 2,354.5	- 3,470.1
Change	- 0.6 %	+ 23.7 %	+ 14.7 %
1977	- 1,578.0	- 2,476.0	- 4,054.0
Change	+ 41.4 %	+ 5.2 %	+ 16.8 %

Table II/1a

1. GREEK EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCT GROUPS

(a) in value

(million \$)

Product groups	1976			1977		
	EEC	Rest of world	World	EEC	Rest of world	World
I. UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO	39.1	138.1	177.2	30.5	120.9	151.4
II. FOODSTUFFS						
1. Fruit, vegetables and preparations thereof ⁽¹⁾	259.5	202.6	462.1	345.5	238.7	584.2
2. Olive oil	11.1	3.9	15.0	1.4	2.9	4.3
3. Wine	12.5	6.8	19.3	13.0	10.5	23.5
4. Others	49.4	84.4	133.8	30.7	92.5	123.2
TOTAL II. 1 - 4	332.5	297.7	630.2	390.6	344.6	735.2
III. INEDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	26.3	78.8	105.1	16.6	78.1	94.7
I-III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	397.9	514.6	912.5	437.7	543.6	981.3
IV. INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS	169.0	130.0	299.0	145.0	135.3	280.3
V. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS ⁽²⁾	704.1	627.4	1,331.5	717.3	744.8	1,462.1
IV-V. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	873.1	757.4	1,630.5	862.3	880.1	1,742.4
I-V. TOTAL EXPORTS	1,271.0	1,272.0	2,543.0	1,300.0	1,423.7	2,723.7

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

Table II/1b

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

PRODUCT GROUP	EEC		Rest of world		World	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
	I. UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO	3.1	2.3	10.9	8.5	7.0
II. FOODSTUFFS						
1. Fruit, vegetables and preparations thereof ⁽¹⁾	20.4	26.6	15.9	16.8	18.2	21.4
2. Olive oil	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
3. Wine	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
4. Others	3.9	2.4	6.6	6.5	5.3	4.5
TOTAL II. 1 - 4	26.2	30.1	23.4	24.2	24.8	27.0
III. NON-EDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	2.0	1.3	6.2	5.5	4.1	3.5
I-III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	31.3	33.7	40.5	38.2	35.9	36.0
IV. INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS	13.3	11.1	10.2	9.5	11.8	10.3
V. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS ⁽²⁾	55.4	55.2	49.3	52.3	52.3	53.7
IV-V. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	68.7	66.3	59.5	61.8	64.1	64.0
I-V. TOTAL EXPORTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ incl. olives

⁽²⁾ incl. ECSC products

Table II/1c

1. GREEK EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCT GROUPS

(c) EEC share as a percentage

(World = 100%)

	1976	1977
<u>I. UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO</u>	22	20
<u>II. FOODSTUFFS</u>		
1. Fruit, vegetables and preparations thereof ⁽¹⁾	56	59
2. Olive oil	74	33
3. Wine	65	55
4. Others	37	25
TOTAL II. 1 - 4	53	53
<u>III. NON-EDIBLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS</u>	25	18
<u>I-III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS</u>	44	45
<u>IV. INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS</u>	57	52
<u>V. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS ⁽²⁾</u>	53	49
<u>IV-V. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS</u>	54	49
<u>I-V. TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	50	48

⁽¹⁾ incl. olives

⁽²⁾ incl. ECSC products

Table II/2

2. GREEK EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(million \$)

CST	PRODUCT GROUP	1976 (*)			1977 (**)		
		EEC	Rest of world	World	EEC	Rest of world	World
		121	39.1	138.1	177.2	30.5	120.9
051.11 } 051.12 } 051.2 } 051.5 } 052.03 } 051.93 } ex 051	1. Tobacco, unmanufactured 2. Fruit and vegetables (a) citrus fruit (b) fresh and dried grapes (raisins) (c) stone fruit, fresh (d) other fruit (fresh and dried)	259.5	202.6	462.1	345.5	238.7	584.2
054	(e) vegetables, fresh and dried	7.5	53.4	60.9	15.6	61.5	77.1
055	(f) prepared and preserved vegetables (incl. olives)	61.8	42.5	104.3	85.9	59.4	145.3
053	(g) fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	38.4	10.2	48.6	78.3	8.7	87.0
421.5	3. Olive oil	6.4	9.7	16.1	13.1	10.0	23.1
112.1	4. Wine	48.2	4.5	52.7	47.6	4.0	51.6
041	5. Wheat	39.8	54.5	94.3	45.6	60.1	106.2
	6. Miscellaneous	57.4	27.8	85.2	59.4	34.5	93.9
	1. - 6. FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO	11.1	3.9	15.0	1.4	2.9	4.3
0+1+4		12.5	6.8	19.3	13.0	10.5	23.5
		10.2	20.5	30.7	-	4.5	4.5
		39.2	63.9	103.1	30.7	88.0	118.7
		371.6	435.8	807.4	421.1	465.5	886.6

(*) 1976: 1 US Dollar = 36,889 drachmas

(**) 1977: 1 US Dollar = 37,203 drachmas

Source: Greek National Statistical Office

Table 11/4
4. GREEK EXPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
(in million \$)

CST	PRODUCT GROUP	1976 (*)			1977 (**)		
		EEC	Rest of world	World	EEC	Rest of world	World
276,24	1. Magnesium (1)	43,1	14,9	58,0	33,4	19,1	52,5
283,30	2. Aluminium ores	6,1	14,4	20,5	6,4	18,0	24,4
ex 2 (2)	3. Other ores	50,3	21,6	71,9	51,7	20,0	71,7
3	4. Energy products (3)	69,5	79,1	148,6	53,5	78,2	131,7
ex 2 and 3	1. - 4. INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS	169,0	130,0	299,0	145,0	135,3	286,3
599,64	5. Rosin	2,5	1,3	3,8	1,5	1,1	2,6
ex 5	6. Other chemical products	36,7	60,5	99,2	44,9	83,8	179,7
613,851	7. Fur skins and footwear	59,1	49,9	108,0	70,2	48,7	118,9
651,30	8. Cotton yarn, grey	114,4	12,5	126,9	144,6	19,0	163,6
ex 65,841	9. Other textile products	259,6	52,4	312,0	269,5	60,9	330,4
684	10. Aluminium	76,7	26,2	102,9	78,9	42,6	121,5
7	11. Machinery	26,7	99,0	125,7	20,0	123,1	143,1
ex 6, 8	12. Miscellaneous	47,9	240,2	288,1	49,9	279,7	329,6
	5. - 12. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	625,6	541,0	1,166,6	679,5	658,9	1,338,4
67	13. Iron and steel	76,5	86,4	164,9	37,8	85,9	123,7
ex 2, 3, 5-8	1. - 13. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	873,1	757,4	1,630,5	862,3	880,1	1,748,4

(1) excl. magnesium oxide
 (2) CST 27 and 28 (excl. 276,24 and 283,30)
 (3) Almost exclusively oil-based petroleum by-products
 (*) 1976: 1 US Dollar = 36,889 drachmas
 (**) 1977: 1 US Dollar = 37,203 drachmas
 Source: Greek National Statistical Office

Table II/5a

<u>5. GREEK EXPORTS</u>				
<u>BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>(a) in value</u>				
To	1976		1977	
	Million US \$	%	Million US \$	%
Germany	542.86	43	581.43	45
France	170.57	14	188.35	15
Italy	233.65	18	191.60	15
BLEU	66.21	5	49.96	4
Netherlands	134.59	11	127.48	10
United Kingdom	105.26	8	136.39	10
Ireland	2.53	-	2.84	-
Denmark	15.35	1	21.96	1
EEC	1,271.02	100	1,300.01	100
EEC	1,271.02	50	1,300.01	48
USA	145.33	6	126.47	5
Rest of world	1,126.72	44	1,297.24	47
T O T A L	2,543.07	100	2,723.72	100

5. GREEK EXPORTS
BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

(b) as index (1961 = 100)

To	1976		1977	
		%		%
Germany	1,291		1,382	
France	1,512		1,670	
Italy	3,082		2,527	
BLEU	3,485		2,629	
Netherlands	2,598		2,461	
United Kingdom	605		783	
Ireland	351		394	
Denmark	3,337		4,773	
EEC	1,467		1,501	
USA	449		390	
Rest of world	1,090		1,255	
T O T A L	1,144		1,225	

III. GREEK IMPORTS
Breakdown by main product groups

(a) in value

(million \$)

PRODUCT GROUP	EEC		Rest of world		World	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
I. Raw materials and fuels ⁽¹⁾	176.8	186.2	1,466.2	1,328.5	1,643.0	1,514.7
Share of total %	7	6	40	34	27	22
II. Capital goods (excluding ships and boats) ⁽²⁾	579.6	680.7	332.5	320.6	912.1	1,001.3
Share of total %	24	24	9	8	15	15
III. Ships and boats ⁽³⁾	255.6	275.3	887.7	1,124.1	1,143.3	1,399.4
Share of total %	11	10	25	29	19	21
IV. Other manufactured products ⁽⁴⁾	1,218.7	1,573.0	616.1	741.1	1,834.8	2,314.1
Share of total %	51	55	17	19	31	34
V. Agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽⁵⁾	156.0	162.8	324.0	385.4	480.0	548.2
Share of total %	7	5	9	10	8	8
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,386.7	2,878.0	3,626.5	8,899.7	6,013.2	6,777.7

⁽¹⁾ CST 2 and 3

⁽²⁾ Machinery and transport equipment: CST 7, excluding - 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: Greek National Statistical Office

Table III/1b

III. GREEK IMPORTS

1. Breakdown by main product groups

(b) as index

(1961 = 100)

PRODUCT GROUP	EEC		Rest of world		World	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
I. Raw materials and fuels	1,291	1,358	1,432	1,297	1,414	1,305
II. Capital goods (excl. ships and boats)	869	1,020	680	656	797	866
III. Ships and boats	789	850	848	1,074	834	1,021
IV. Other manufactured products	828	1,069	597	718	734	925
V. Agricultural products and foodstuffs	1,248	1,302	389	463	501	572
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	877	1,506	820	881	842	949

III. GREEK IMPORTS					
2. BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES AND GROUPS					
(a) in value					
From	1976		1977		%
	Million US \$	%	Million US \$	%	
Germany	872.37	37	1,024.39	36	36
France	334.28	14	410.85	15	15
Italy	497.36	21	609.30	21	21
Bleu	158.70	7	183.22	6	6
Netherlands	209.51	9	228.13	8	8
United Kingdom	269.04	11	373.97	13	13
Ireland	7.30	-	10.85	-	-
Denmark	38.09	1	37.33	1	1
EEC	2,386.65	100	2,878.04	100	100
EEC	2,386.65	40	2,878.04	42	42
USA	408.94	7	346.24	5	5
Rest of world	3,217.60	53	3,553.42	53	53
TOTAL	6,013.19	100	6,777.70	100	100

Source: Greek National Statistical Office

III. GREEK IMPORTS		
2. BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES		
b) as index (1961 = 100)		
from	1976	1977
Germany	678	796
France	762	936
Italy	1,075	1,317
BLEU	696	804
Netherlands	685	746
United Kingdom	355	494
Ireland	1,780	2,646
Denmark	780	765
EEC	676	814
USA	505	427
Rest of world	1,149	1,269
T O T A L	842	949

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