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Greece

Exporter Guide

An Introduction to the Greek Market

2005

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Report Highlights:
Greece is an import-dependent country with total CY 2004 agricultural imports from the U.S. of $128 million. The fastest-growing component of Greece's agricultural imports from the U.S. are consumer ready products, amounting to $64 million in 2004 compared to $27.2 million in 2000, with tree nuts leading the category.

This report prepared by the FAS/Athens Office for U.S. exporters provides information on Greece's economic situation, market structure, exporter tips and best prospects for high-value food and agricultural products.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Rome[IT]
[GR]

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SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Economic Situation

Greece, an EU member state has a population of 11 million people. It is import-dependent, with EU countries supplying the majority of imported food products. In 2004, Greece's agricultural and food products annual imports were valued at $6.2 billion and exports were valued at $3.2 billion. With a GDP of $196.7 million and a 4.2 percent growth rate for 2004, higher than the European Union average, Greece's economic prospects remain favorable. Its growth rate for 2006 is projected to be around 3.8 percent. Per capita GDP in 2005 is estimated at over $20,000. Economic growth in the second quarter of 2005 was 3.7 percent and the National Statistical Service of Greece (NSS) projects 3.5 percent growth by the end of the year. The general government debt increased slightly in 2004 to 110.5% from 109.3%. Greece foresees a reduction in the general government deficit to 3.6 percent of GDP in 2005 and 2.6 percent in 2006 from 6.6 percent in 2004. Inflation seems to hold tight at 3.8 percent in October, dropping slightly form 3.9 percent in September. The average inflation for the year is expected to be 3.6 percent. Greek unemployment was 9.6 percent in the second quarter of 2005. Greece appears in the 46th position in the list of competitiveness, downgraded from the 37th a year ago.

Greece's trade deficit fell by 3.0 percent in the January-July period compared with the same period last year, according to the NSS. The NSS reports that Greece's trade deficit fell to $20 billion in the first seven months of 2005 from $20.7 billion in 2004. Greek household debt to financial institutions surpassed $75 billion at the end of August, or 33.5 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product, according to the Bank of Greece. Consumer loans surpassed $25.25 billion in the same period, increasing by 31.8 percent when compared with August 2004. The retail sales turnover index rose 7.3 percent in August compared with the same month last year, per NSS report, with 10.7 percent rise in the food store index.

The National Council for Tourism reported encouraging growth in the sector, as arrivals are running 5-8 percent above 2004 levels. The government is helping to boost the tourist industry with incentives for investment in special forms of tourism, such as spas, in order to extend the tourist season. The target for the next decade is to attract 20 million tourists per year, while presently Greece receives approximately 14 million tourists per year.

Greece replaced its currency with the Euro on January 1, 2002, and it participates in the Eurozone. However, a real convergence of the Greek economy with the other EU countries has not yet been achieved and the government aims to meet that target by 2010.

In 2004, total Greek imports from the U.S. amounted to $127 million. Consumer-oriented products comprised half of Greek imports from the United States in 2004, and is the fastest-growing sector of Greece's agricultural imports from the U.S. Major Greek imports of U.S. products were: tree nuts $35 million; forest products $18 million, panting seeds 14 million, tobacco 10 million, poultry meat (for transshipment to Balkan countries) $13 million. In 2004, bakery mixes recorded their highest export level, reaching $1.4 million. Greece's agricultural exports to the U.S. in 2004 amounted to $182, with processed fruit and vegetable exports valued at $76 million, followed by tobacco at $38 million, cheese at $14 million and olive oil at $12 million.

Key Demographic Trends

Greece's population, as shown in the following table, is getting older, with 16.71 percent of its population over 65 years of age. Greece's birth rate is also one of the lowest in the world, with 104,420 births in 2003. Deaths increased, reaching 105,529 in 2003 compared to 103,339 in 2002. There are about 1 million immigrants in Greece.

Population of Greece by sex and age groups (in million)

	Censuses			
	1971	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**
Greece total	**8.7**	**9.8**	**10.3**	**11.0**
Males	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.4
Females	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.6
0-14 years	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6
15- 64 years	5.6	6.1	6.9	7.5
65 years and over	0.9	1.2	0.44	1.9
Percentage distribution %				
Males	48.89	49.07	49.27	49.50
Females	51.11	50.93	50.73	50.50
0-14 years	25.36	23.69	19.25	5.18
15-64 years	63.72	63.58	67.06	68.12
65 years and over	10.92	12.73	13.69	16.71

Source: National Statistical Service

♦ Of the total of 11.0 million people, 3.9 million live in the Athens metropolitan area.

♦ The average size household is 2.6 persons compared to 3.5 persons 10 years earlier. Increasing disposable incomes, larger numbers of dual-income families, an increase in one-member households, and an increase in single parent households have resulted in expanded demand for consumer-ready products and restaurant meals.

♦ 43.6 percent of the female population is working outside home.

♦ Socio-economic changes have significantly affected food trends in Greece. Higher incomes, larger number of dual-income families, and an increase in one-member households allows room for higher quality foods. Consequently, consumer preferences are moving towards easy-to-prepare meals and foods that deliver more health benefits.

♦ Food safety, although not neglected by the average consumer, is still not as big an issue in Greece as in some other European countries. Forty-five percent of the population is interested in food safety issues according to a recent survey. Moreover, food scares have caused the higher-income population to seek healthier and organic foods, increasing the demand for these products, as well as the demand for functional foods.

♦ Greeks are reported to be the largest consumers of tree nuts, (8 kg per capita), while the per capita cheese and fish consumption each exceeds 24 kg.

♦ Greeks work an average of 41.6 hours per week, as compared with the EU-25 average of 37.4 hours, placing Greece third on the list of average working hours in the EU. Part-time employment is not popular in Greece, with only 4.9 percent of Greek workers in part-time jobs.

Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Exporters in Greece

Advantages	Challenges
Imports in the primary and secondary sectors have risen and are expected to increase further in the coming years.	There is increasing competition from EU-origin, imported foods. Only a limited number of importers and distributors are aware of the varied and innovative U.S. food products that can be exported to meet Greek needs.
Greece's established tourist base is growing in popularity following the Olympics, resulting in the expansion of an important market for U.S. exports.	There is a need to educate the Greek catering sector representatives about the high quality, variety and availability of U.S. food products. U.S. exporters need to focus on innovative products to tempt Greek traders.
The exchange rate between the dollar and the euro favors U.S. exports.	Price factor is determinant when choosing food products for the HRI sector.
Greek importers favor U.S. products because of good quality and wider variety.	Average tariff levels remain high, resulting in an increase to the products' price. GM labeling requirements, on the other hand, result in consumer concern, and in some cases an outright ban of food ingredients from the Greek market.

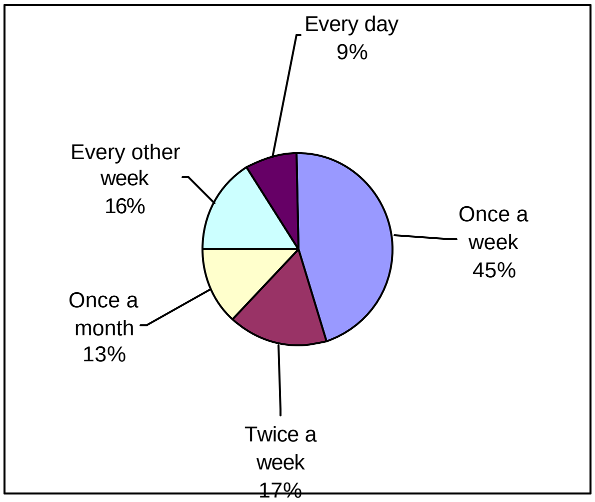
SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Eighty per cent of Greece's import trade is handled through sales agents or distributors. Sales agents operate as brokers without taking legal possession of the product or making imports on their own account. Agency agreements are not required to be exclusive and can cover any time period. Distributors operate on a wholesale (and in some cases, retail) basis, with exclusive sales rights for certain districts or for the entire country. Retail and wholesale trade is characterized by small, family-owned and operated businesses, each of which deals in a narrow range of goods. There are 300,000 trading establishments in Greece. There are 7,000 corporations and limited liability companies engaged in wholesale trade and 3,200 corporations and limited liability companies handling retail trade.

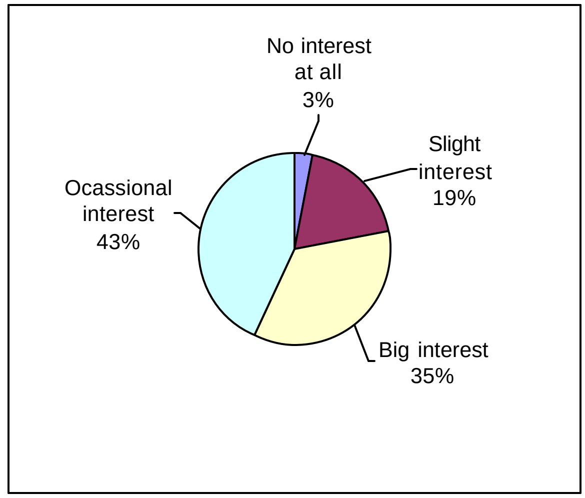
In Greece there are several department stores, supermarkets and chains. There are about 3,350 supermarkets, of which 2,260 belong to supermarket chains, with 730 of these located in the Athens metropolitan area. Supermarket sales in 2004 reached $10 billion compared to $9.1 in 2003, with the top ten supermarket chains achieving sales of $8 billion. Convenience stores and kiosks constitute an integral part of the traditional Greek market. With an area of 1.95 square meters, Kiosks are particularly important. There are over 18,000 Kiosks throughout Greece and their combined sales are $7.5 billion. Over fifty-five percent of their sales are derived from tobacco products and fifteen percent from food products, particularly dairy products, juices, and colas.

A study conducted by the Center of Consumer's Protection in 2004 showed that only 35% of the consumers read food labels. However, 9 out of 10 consumers want food labels to be more clear, informative and understandable for the average person. As shown in the following table, the majority of Greek consumers purchase food items once a week.

Frequency of Food Items Purchases



Consumers' interest in food labeling



Source: FoodService magazine

Consumer loyalty to well-known brands, which have dominated the market for a number of years, seems to be weakening due in part to economic recession and also to an increase in lower-priced private label products. Sales last year of private label brands spread rapidly and are expected to occupy a bigger share of the market in the coming years. Estimates indicate that big supermarket chains in Greece carry more than five thousand private labeled products.

Greece, as a member of the European Union, follows EU regulations. Labeling and ingredient legislation for all food and agricultural products is based on EU rules and regulations. Additionally, Greece maintains specific labeling and ingredient rules for some food products. These are described in detail in the Greek Food Code published by the General State Chemical Laboratory (GSCL). The GSCL is the Greek agency responsible for label and product ingredient regulations. It also performs laboratory tests for granting importation approval for foodstuffs subject to approval. The Food Control Agency (EFET), on the other hand, enforces the regulations and the collection of samples to check compliance with EU Dir 89/397. Greece requires that labels be in Greek, however multi-language labels are acceptable. For additional information on food labeling, food standards, and regulations, please refer to Post Food and Agricultural Regulations and Standards Report (FAIRS), GR4021, available on internet website: http://www.fas.usda.gov.

Specific agricultural and food products which are subject to inspections and Greek restrictions include:

- **Poultry, Meat, Fish, Dairy, Egg**: Products of third country origin must originate from plants included in the list of EU approved plants.
- **Enriched/Bleached flour**: Greek regulations prohibit the importation of any products made from or including enriched/bleached flour.

- **Nuts**: Imported nuts are subject to a random aflatoxin test at entry or at selling points. At port, usually one out of ten containers is sampled for aflatoxin. Public health certificates for row nuts imported into Greece are required in accordance with EU legislation in effect.
- **Seeds:** Greek authorities require non-presence of transgenic material for imported cotton seeds, while for corn seeds the tolerance level set is 0.5% for corn varieties registered into EU variety catalogues. Wheat seeds are tested on a random basis for Karnal bunt, even it they are accompanied by USDA/APHIS phytosanitary certificates.
- **Products derived from genetic modification.** Biotech products are handled strictly.

Exporters are advised to have an experienced agent or joint-venture partner, with a suitable background, experience and extensive sales/service network, who can offer full support to the end-user.

SECTION III. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The retail sector in Greece is still growing and concentrating, especially in metropolitan Athens. The sector is facing competition with the emergence of new international chains and mergers of existing companies and food processors. The food and beverage industry retains a leading position among Greece's industrial sectors in profits, productivity, innovation and dynamism. Greek companies in the food and beverage sector have undertaken investments in machinery and modernization, which have elevated it above than other sectors. However, compared with international competitors, the Greek food and beverage sector is still behind, with shortcomings in export marketing, distribution networks abroad, promotion of products, and prestige.

Domestic food and beverage production comprises over 20 percent of total Greek industrial production, with 1,300 companies employing 70,000 people. Between 1995 and 2004 the sector's production increased by 21 percent. Big and medium size enterprises, while only 20 percent of the total number of companies in this sector, account for 92 percent of its profits.

For more information on the retail market, please see the report entitled Greece's Retail Food Sector on the FAS home page at http://www.fas.usda.gov.

Tourism in Greece increased by 13 percent in 2005, over 2004, according to data provided by the Bank of Greece, and resulted in an increase in revenues of 3.9 percent. Greece ranks as the 15th most popular tourist destination in the world, receiving approximately 14.2 million tourists. Greece is ranked 22nd in the world Conference tourism sector, a promising sector that has contributed to transforming Greece's tourism industry into a four-season destination. Athens' International Airport announced in early November that in the nine-month period, January to September, it experienced a 6.5 percent increase in passenger traffic over the same period last year. The total, during the January to September period, reached 11.2 million passengers, ranking Athens International Airport among the most rapidly growing large European airports.

In Greece, the hotel/restaurant industry (HRI) food service sector has also grown rapidly. The size of the overall HRI food service sector in 2003 was $635 million. The sector is highly competitive but offers opportunities for U.S. food ingredients. Ethnic foods, mainly Mexican, show potential in the sector.

For more information on the retail market, please see the report entitled Greece's HRI Food Service Sector on the FAS home page at http://www.fas.usda.gov.

Greece's agricultural and food and beverage imports in 2004 were $6.2 billion, of which $3.6 billion were consumer-oriented products, mainly meat ($850 million), dairy products ($410 million), and cheese ($360 million). Greece's agricultural and food and beverage exports in 2004 were $3.2 billion, of which $189 million were destined to the U.S. Greece exports mainly processed fruits ($595 million), fresh fruits ($355 million), olive oil ($185 million), tobacco ($282 million), and fresh fish ($411 million). In Greece, one out of three products consumed in the food and beverage sector is imported.

The selling factors and techniques that are applicable to Greece are generally the same as those in other Western European countries. Advertising and sales promotion are usually handled by one of the many local or locally stationed international companies. Advertising companies use all types of media to reach target groups.

Greece, although behind the rest of Europe in the introduction of new technologies, is beginning to show signs of growth. According to a recent survey, the use of the internet remains low in Greece compared to the rest of Europe. Only one in five Greeks (20.08 percent) use the network, with only 17.9 percent of the population using it at least once a week. However, among the youngest age groups (16-24 years old) and the inhabitants of urban cities with higher education, access rates as high as 42 percent are attained. The price of rapid internet service in Greece remains high, compared with the rest of Europe.

SECTION IV. BEST CONSUMER ORIENTED PRODUCT PROSPECTS

The Greek market holds good potential for U.S. products in both the retail market and the HRI markets. The following product categories and products are considered to have the best prospects.

® **Frozen Products**: The frozen food sector is experiencing an upward trend, although Greek per capita consumption of frozen products, at 12 kg, is among the lowest in Europe. In CY 2003 the size of the frozen food products market, including vegetables, seafood, dough, desserts, and ready-meals, reached $438 million, with a volume of 130,000 tons. Frozen vegetable sales in 2003 were $60.8 million, a 14.6 percent increase when compared with 2002. Dough sales amounted to $90 million, an increase of 5.26 percent over 2002. Although Greeks prefer fresh over frozen products, they are starting to recognize the advantages of frozen foods, such as shelf life, economy and availability.

The ready meal market size in 2004 was $500 million, a 10 percent increase over 2003, with favorable 2005 forecasts, especially for frozen meals. The market is concentrated, with twelve companies making 68% of the sales. The main competitors in ready meals include, first take out food for home consumption, found mostly in urban areas such as Athens, and second, fast foods.

® **Nuts and dried fruits**: Sales in the nut and dried fruit sector is also in an increasing trend. The market favors companies that offer high quality products at fair prices. Large consumption (approx 65,000 tons) coupled with the fact that local production cannot meet demand, provide market potential for tree nut imports from the U.S., particularly in almonds, pistachios, hazelnuts and pecans.

® **Snack foods** (sweet and salty): The consumption of snacks, both sweet and salty, has an annual growth of 8.5 percent, up from previous years. CY 2004 snack foods imports amounted $226 million. Chocolate consumption also shows an upward trend with a 1.5 percent annual growth rate. However, consumption is relatively low in Greece (2.1 kg per capita) compared to other European countries. Imported chocolate products in 2004 amounted to 9,600 tons, compared to 8,500 tons in 2000. Total consumption in 2004 reached 27,000 tons.

® **Food ingredients**: Bakery and confectionary mixes, flours, seasonings, fats, cereals, flavors and aromas, fruit fillings, etc. Food ingredients are in demand for both the hotel and restaurant industry and the food processing industry. Currently they are imported mainly from EU countries.

® **Frozen fish and seafood:** The consumption needs in this category are primarily met through imported products. The frozen seafood market has recorded a steady growth in recent years, primarily due to new product introductions and higher quality standards, as well as consumer preferences for healthier foods. The frozen seafood market continues to show a steady increase, with 6% annual growth over the last several years. This growth is expected to continue.

® **Beverages**: Sales of juices in Greece have been increasing, and are expected to continue to expand in the coming years. During CY 2004, juice sales amounted to $238 million, with long-life products dominating the market, with sales of $164 million. Cola products are also popular in Greece. Greek sales of beer have been stable for a number of years, with a market size of $570 million in wholesale prices. With a $450 million wine market, and an expected continuing upward trend in wine consumption, Greece is a promising market for imported wines, especially when considering the limited local production and high domestic production cost.

® **Meat**: The Greek meat-processing sector is experiencing a transition in adapting to new conditions. Local production is unable to meet market demands and consumer quality preferences. Almost 90 percent of beef consumed in Greece is imported. However, opportunities for U.S. beef are limited given the import quota on meat and high prices of meat.

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

For additional information, lists of private sector contacts, lists of food shows in Greece and scheduled promotional events organized by our office, please contact the Foreign Agricultural Service Office in Athens at the following address:

Foreign Agricultural Service
American Embassy
91 Vasilissis Sophias Ave
GR-101 60 Athens
Tel. ++30-210-720-2233
Fax: ++30-210-721-5264
Email:AgAthens@usda.gov
FAS home page: http://www.fas.usda.gov
U.S. Embassy home page: http://www.usemebassy.gr

GREEK GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agency responsible for Greek labeling/product ingredient regulations:

General State Chemical Laboratory
Mr. Yiannis Chroneos, Director
Directorate of Foods

16, A. Tsoha Str, GR-115 21 Athens
Tel.: ++30-210-6479-251
Fax: ++30-210-6467-725
Email: gxk-foodiv@ath.forthnet.gr
Agency responsible for controlling food quality:

Food Control Agency (EFET)
Dr. Ioannis Vlemmas, President
5, Karystou Str., GR-115 53 Athens
Tel. ++30-210-6971-500
Fax: ++30-210-6971-501
Email: info@efet.gr

Exchange Rates Used:

Average 2003:	$1.00 = €0.925
Average 2004:	$1.00 = €0.810
Average Oct 2005	$1.00 = €0.832

Source: Charleston Financial Management Center

APPENDIX 1. STATISTICS

TABLE A. KEY TRADE AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR 2004

Agricultural Imports from All Countries ($Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%) 1/	$5,196 / 3%
Consumer Food Imports from All Countries ($Mil) /U.S. Market Share (%)1/	$3,623/ 1%
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries ($Mil) /U.S. Market Share (%) 1/	$ 411 / 3%
Total Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	11.0 / .5%
Urban Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	7.0 / 0.2%
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas 2/	1
Size of the Middle Class (Millions) 5/	6.5
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars)	$17,880
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.4%
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars)	$3,000
Percent of Female Population Employed 4/	43.6
Exchange Rate (US$1 –EURO) 6/	.810

Footnotes

1/ Use FAS's web-enabled UNTrade database (HS -digit option; Import Market Share BICO 3-Year format)
2/Population in excess of 1,000,000
3/ Middle Class Income: $19,000-28,000 annual earnings
4/ Percent against total number of women (15 years old or above)
5/ Unofficial data
6/ Charleston Financial Management Center – CY 2004 average

TABLE B. GREECE'S IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURE, FISH AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS

Greece Imports of Agriculture, Fish & Forestry Products
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Imports from the World			Imports from the U.S.			U.S Market Share		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
BULK AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	528	611	666	54	53	31	10%	9%	5%
Wheat	165	185	168	1	1	1	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%
Coarse Grains	40	44	64	1	1	1	0.40%	0.24%	0.11%
Rice	13	14	17	1	1	1	0.14%	0.16%	0.29%
Soybeans	76	108	117	37	43	8	48%	40%	7%
Other Oilseeds	44	49	59	11	6	7	24%	12%	11%
Cotton	3	12	6	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Tobacco	104	109	126	2	2	15	2%	2%	12%
Rubber & Allied Gums	5	8	10	0	1	1	0%	0.05%	0.48%
Raw Coffee	24	25	35	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Cocoa Beans	8	10	7	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Tea (Incl. Herb Tea)	3	5	4	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Raw Beet & Cane Sugar	1	1	6	1	1	0	0.65%	0.11%	0%
Pulses	29	26	28	4	2	1	13%	8%	5%
Peanuts	10	11	14	1	1	1	3%	0.98%	0.36%
Other Bulk Commodities	3	3	5	0	0	1	0%	0%	0.41%
INTERMEDIATE AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	490	754	907	22	22	25	5%	3%	3%
Wheat Flour	2	3	5	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Soybean Meal	49	63	104	2	2	1	4%	3%	0.08%
Soybean Oil	1	1	1	0	1	0	0%	0.40%	0%
Vegetable Oils (Excl. Soybean Oil)	86	191	157	3	1	1	4%	0.32%	0.18%
Feeds & Fodders (Excl. Pet Foods)	47	81	79	1	1	1	0.75%	0.37%	0.47%
Live Animals	71	88	106	0	1	1	0%	0.01%	0.25%
Hides & Skins	49	67	78	11	9	13	23%	14%	16%
Animal Fats	1	1	2	1	0	0	32%	0%	0%
Planting Seeds	34	44	57	2	8	9	7%	19%	15%
Sugars, Sweeteners, & Beverage Bases	21	40	117	1	1	1	0.23%	0.24%	0.11%
Essential Oils	47	69	81	1	1	1	2%	1%	0.88%
Other Intermediate Products	82	107	119	1	1	1	1%	1%	1%
CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	2,463	3,105	3,623	25	38	49	1%	1%	1%
Snack Foods (Excl. Nuts)	139	189	226	1	1	2	0.09%	0.14%	0.84%
Breakfast Cereals & Pancake Mix	26	40	64	1	1	0	0.02%	0.01%	0%
Red Meats, Fresh/Chilled/Frozen	613	743	848	1	1	1	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Red Meats, Prepared/Preserved	53	66	81	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Poultry Meat	86	99	114	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Dairy Products (Excl. Cheese)	282	396	409	0	1	1	0%	0.01%	0.00%
Cheese	272	297	360	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Eggs & Products	10	12	18	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Fresh Fruit	124	170	221	2	1	1	1%	0.60%	0.17%
Fresh Vegetables	82	117	134	1	0	0	0.06%	0%	0%
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	154	204	232	3	4	3	2%	2%	1%
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	43	56	67	2	1	2	4%	2%	3%
Tree Nuts	65	85	106	12	24	35	19%	28%	33%

Wine & Beer	89	61	76	1	1	1	0.04%	0.12%	0.20%
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	41	55	73	0	1	1	0%	0.00%	0.01%
Pet Foods (Dog & Cat Food)	65	67	77	2	1	2	2%	2%	2%
Other Consumer-Oriented Products	320	449	517	5	5	5	1%	1%	0.95%
FOREST PRODUCTS (EXCL. PULP & PAPER)	424	491	575	20	20	22	5%	4%	4%
Logs & Chips	31	40	50	1	1	1	0.12%	0.07%	0.10%
Hardwood Lumber	72	56	74	12	11	11	17%	20%	15%
Softwood and Treated Lumber	166	156	147	3	3	3	2%	2%	2%
Panel Products (Incl. Plywood)	81	134	163	4	5	7	5%	4%	4%
Other Value-Added Wood Products	74	105	140	1	1	1	0.54%	0.86%	0.56%
FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS	316	380	411	2	2	3	0.66%	0.61%	0.77%
Salmon	11	13	18	1	1	1	0.51%	0.34%	0.44%
Surimi	1	1	1	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Crustaceans	32	43	45	1	1	1	2%	0.83%	0.85%
Groundfish & Flatfish	62	72	94	1	1	1	0.74%	0.34%	0.38%
Molluscs	92	112	90	1	2	2	1%	1%	2%
Other Fishery Products	119	139	163	1	1	1	0.04%	0.09%	0.10%
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TOTAL	3,482	4,471	5,196	101	113	105	3%	3%	2%
AGRICULTURAL, FISH & FORESTRY TOTAL	4,221	5,341	6,182	123	136	130	3%	3%	2%

NA - Data not available (not reported)   Data: Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HS 6 Digit)
Source: FAS' Global Agricultural Trade System using data from the United Nations Statistical Office

TABLE C. TOP 15 SUPPLIERS OF CONSUMER FOODS AND EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS

CONSUMER-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL TOTAL
400

Greece Imports as derived from available Exporter Data Top 15 Ranking	Import		
	2002	2003	2004
	1000$	1000$	1000$
France	400,558	554,762	619,272
Germany	330,037	444,914	553,086
Italy	373,110	434,974	512,173
United Kingdom	62,186	70,428	85,877
Turkey	39,865	55,061	80,738
United States	40,508	60,525	62,367
Austria	32,340	53,042	58,254
Ireland	33,579	39,074	46,365
New Zealand	18,580	19,019	22,065
Romania	8,591	11,650	19,401
Macedonia (Skopje)	8,635	11,067	18,995
Brazil	7,149	7,852	16,526
Finland	10,706	12,792	15,760
Switzerland	11,771	13,566	14,392
China (Peoples Republic of)	9,058	12,337	13,675
Other	958,622	1,183,594	42,541
Total	2,345,295	2,984,657	2,181,487

NA - Data not available (not reported)   Data: Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HS 6 Digit)
Source: FAS' Global Agricultural Trade System using data from the United Nations Statistical Office

FISH & SEAFOOD PRODUCTS
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Greece Imports as derived from available Exporter Data Top 15 Ranking	Import		
	2002	2003	2004
	1000$	1000$	1000$
Italy	40,115	36,031	40,606
Turkey	15,568	19,887	23,089
Norway	18,101	19,903	20,187
Iceland	12,372	16,549	17,407
Germany	11,298	13,809	13,421
France	7,711	10,475	11,113
United Kingdom	7,025	9,745	9,563

Australia	1,599	9,624	9,477
New Zealand	5,769	8,266	8,761
China (Peoples Republic of)	1,288	3,856	5,913
Tunisia	3,550	3,800	5,250
South Africa	1,306	3,872	4,088
Canada	2,176	2,904	2,883
Singapore	1,608	1,470	2,672
United States	3,206	2,083	2,528
Other	163,077	179,581	12,912
Total	295,769	341,855	189,870

NA - Data not available (not reported) ***Data: Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HS 6 Digit)***
Source: FAS' Global Agricultural Trade System using data from the United Nations Statistical Office