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Greece

Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Annual

2004

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Report Highlights:
Apple production in 2004/2005 is expected to be 283,000 T or 70% higher than last year's weather-damaged crop. Exports are channeled to Balkan countries buying on price. Apple imports, at 28,000 T in 2003, were high due to the poor crop. However, apple imports are expected to continue and U.S. apples, helped by the weak dollar and superior quality, have made inroads into the Greek market. Domestic apples lack adequate post harvest handling. Pear production is estimated at 46,000 tons for 2004/2005. Table grapes are predominantly Sultanas and Victorias exported to EU partners. Greek table grape production is estimated at 322,000 T in 2004/2005.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Rome [IT1]
[GR]

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Executive Summary

Production

Fresh Apples and Pears

As a result of favorable weather conditions, which prevailed in most of the apple producing regions of Greece during the blooming stage, coupled with normal weather conditions during fruit development, fresh apple production in Greece for marketing year (MY) 2004/05 is expected to be higher by almost 70% over that produced in (MY) 2003/04. There were extreme weather conditions in 2003 making production suffer a 30 percent reduction compared to the 2002 crop. Presently, a total amount of 283,000 MT of apples is predicted to be produced commercially in (MY) 2004/05 compared to 165,000 MT in (MY) 2003/04 (figure slightly revised from that reported in GR 4001). According to farmer organizations, central Greece was favored mostly by good weather, while in west Macedonia (the region most affected by frost in 2003) slightly unfavorable weather conditions prevailed this year, degrading red apple varieties in quality only. Smaller size of fruit is the problem this year in West Macedonia, which may have been the result of stress caused by extreme weather a year before.

As cited in GR 4001, a large amount of apples were downgraded in 2003 after they were hit by hail. Reportedly, this year hailstorms in apple producing regions were negligible. In general, average quality and quantity of the (MY) 2004/05-apple crop is considered to be at normal levels, after an almost three year period of relatively short harvests.

Acreage of apple orchards does not show an increase over the past years. On the contrary, some gradual decrease is reported, particularly in regions severely hit by adverse weather conditions, prevailing since 2001. These acreage reductions are of negligible importance from the point of view of fruit output because most of the trees lost or uprooted due to age, are frequently replaced by new improved varieties. In the late 80s and the 90s, the Greek Ministry of Agriculture promoted and supported expansion of red varieties (Red Delicious in particular) and incentives were offered for farmers to uproot trees from the plains and use hilly and mountainous soils for such crops. The plan was to improve fruit quality, which finally was not as successful as expected. This is mostly because of lack of know how in implementing modern cultivation practices. Greek farmers have not learned to specialize in apple crop production. Most of them are dealing with more than one crop on relatively small sized farms.

According to a German study prepared in the early 90s, Greece ranked 8th according to an evaluation of the fresh fruit sectors of 9 countries, based on flexibility, technology, quality, consistency and innovation. First came Spain with 9.2 points, while Greece got 3.6 points. Trade sources report that since then, the Greek apple sector (cultivation, variety composition, storage and marketing) has improved a lot, but still many things have to be done in order to be able to compete with EU or third country imports of similar products (from Italy, Germany, New Zealand, Chile and USA) domestically and abroad. Currently, most Greek fresh products, including apples, are sold to former Eastern bloc countries where quality is not the key criterion, but price. Albania and Bulgaria absorb the bulk of Greek apples.

Reportedly, Greek apples (mostly the red varieties) appearing in the market after the month of February are of unacceptable quality, a fact, which has to do with a lack of satisfactory production and preservation practices, a lack of facilities, poor facilities, packing methods and marketing procedures. This quality problem becomes a key issue for those amounts destined to European markets, where distance is an additional problem. Apples are transported mostly by trucks through Yugoslavia and on car ferries through Italy.

Because of this quality problem, Greek apples although cheaper than similar imported apples, have faced stiff competition from other apples purchased from Chile, US and elsewhere (i.e. Washington Red Delicious). Greek consumers and tourists prefer better quality products and imports of better quality products have shown a spectacular increase since 1998. A number of attempts have been made by individual Greek farmers and farming groups to improving quality, but these are limited. In fact, Greek apple farmers complain that they do not receive enough support aimed at improving quality. Greek apples are famous for their taste, but this is not enough. Farmers report that integrated Orchard Management methods and modern preservation practices have to be implemented in the sector, because consumers buy by the eye and not by taste.

The apple variety of Zagora (the most preferred by Greek consumers) produced only in Central Greece (on the mountain of Pilion) has its own EU-protected name “Zagorin”, a denomination of origin, according to EU Regulation 1107/96. This local Red Delicious apple variety makes up such a high percentage of domestic consumption that they affect the price level of fresh apples in Greece, provided that they are available. In 2003, due to adverse weather, availability reached a minimum level. When adverse weather conditions prevail in Greece, consumer prices for fresh products are prohibitive for the average income consumer. A detailed description of these developments is given in GR 2021, GR 4001 and GR 3019. Such developments result in higher farmer and retail market prices, and as a result consumption of imported apples in the Greek market is high. Due to lower domestic output in 2003, apple imports in CY 2003 reached 30,772 MT compared to 18,173 MT a year earlier. Actual domestic consumption exceeds 200,000 MT of apples.

Recently, apples of Italian origin (almost 50% of total imports in CY 2003) dramatically entered the Greek fresh apple market through an extensive advertising campaign in the Central Markets of Athens and Thessaloniki, followed by German, Chilean, Spanish, Austrian and US apples. Some U.S. apples also reach Greece through Germany and other European member states. U.S. apples are gradually but steadily, gaining ground among Greek consumers. This caused a stiff competition in the domestic market and Greek producers and traders realize that the future of Greek apple sector must focus on crop restructuring, better certification of fresh products, improved quality, and promotion and packing methods. At orchard level, the introduction of more popular varieties and lower production costs are necessary. Also, it has to be noted that consumer awareness of chemical residue levels is growing and Consumer Organizations ask for strict implementation of all the requirements regarding safety, hygiene and traceability controls for both domestic and imported fresh fruit and vegetables. It is well known that over-use or improper usage of chemicals by many farmers, in both timelines and in quantities applied, cannot be fully controlled, compared to imported ones which have to fulfill certain standards. This is connected to the fact that legislators at both national and EU levels have still not managed to provide producers and traders with a set of harmonized directives regarding the use of plant protection chemicals and the maximum quantities to be applied (see also GR-4011 of July 2004, Vol. Report on MRLs).

On average, about 15% of Greek apples produced are kept under refrigeration until February 1 each year. This percentage varies from year to year, according to crop quality, amounts of imported apples and consumer demand. The key factors that determine the amounts kept under refrigeration are imports and domestic apple availability after a certain harvest. Due to large quantities of imported fresh apples, Greek apples are kept in stock to enter the fresh market later in months of shortage (usually in July), while some quantities may be utilized in other ways. Some will probably be exported to Balkan countries at lower prices due to relatively lower quality. As cited above, ways of preserving fruit (as well as all factors connected to good preservation practices) are to be considered by the Greek industry, because large amounts of apples entering the market later in the marketing year are of lower quality, or are priced down and are less preferred by consumers who buy imported apples of higher quality at any price. However, because of the low dollar value against the Euro, prices of imported fruit from third countries are highly competitive. These amounts of preserved (in cold storage) apples do not appear in the attached PS&D in a category of “stocks”. They are part of the Fresh Consumption category. Withdrawals are within the 10% of the marketable amounts allowed by EU regulations.

Due to the same favorable weather, Greek pear production for (MY) 2004/05 is estimated at 45,000 MT, a much higher output (pear crop almost recovered) after the weather damaged 2003 crop, which is finally estimated at 31,000 MT (figure revised from that reported in GR 4001). Due to labor intensive practices required by the pear crop, compared to other deciduous fruit crops, pear production acreage-wise is limited, while high production costs make them less demanded and less competitive in the Greek Market, compared to imported pears. Consequently the final market prices for pears are higher. The supply of fresh pears in the Greek Market depends on imports, mostly from Italy.

Most of the problems pertaining to apple production, as described in the preceding section, affect pears as well. There are problems in the production stage and at the post harvest stage (required treatments that are needed prior to reaching the fresh markets). Significant new plantings are not reported, but there are a large number of young orchards, which gradually enter production every year. There have been some attempts in central Macedonia to restructure fruit crops and a slight shift is observed from peach crops to other crops, pears included. Another, but secondary reason, for proceeding with new plantations is fire blight (Erwinia amylo-vora disease) which has forced farmers to uproot trees and replace them with new ones, particularly of the Krystalli local variety. Williams variety (produced under EU quota) is the best managed variety in Greece (Palmettos –hedges- are common, with more trees per area unit, facilitating better orchard management). Williams are destined for processing and production of fruit cocktails and salads. Other common domestically produced fresh table varieties are cited in the previous AgAthens reports (see also GR 3019 and GR 4001).

Prices

Producer prices for apples this year (farm gate) are expected to fluctuate between €0.28-0.48/Kg compared to €0.30-0.52/kg last year, due to higher output, with Red Delicious and Granny Smith varieties always being the higher priced fruit. As cited above, the dollar value against the Euro, has affected prices of imported apples downwards and reportedly, this year Chilean apples (Red Chief) are imported at prices of €0.88/kg (CIF Basis port of Piraeus). US apples (average weighted price) in 2003 were purchased at €0.89/kg (CIF Basis). Producer prices for domestic apples are not to be compared with import prices, although after a rough calculation by adding wholesalers (7%) and retailers (25 - 27%) profit margins, retail prices of imported apples are close to those of domestic fruit at consistently higher quality and also are available to the consumer off-season. Consumer prices for apples this year have fluctuated between €0.90/Kg – €1.80/Kg according to season, variety and quality. Central Fresh Fruit Market Organization of Athens has classified fresh fruit to three quality grades, EXTRA, N0 I and No II. EXTRA quality apples are the most expensive and available in limited amounts, most of which are imported, as well as a few well-known domestic varieties of high quality.

Pear prices follow the same trends with apples. In periods of shortage, both farm and consumer prices are increased. MY 2003/04 farm prices for pears, per variety produced, are reported in GR 4001 and have fluctuated between €0.40/Kg – €0.90/kg according to variety and quality. Farmer prices for the new crop of MY 2004/2005 are expected to drop slightly due to higher fruit output.

The most popular pear varieties are the Passacrassanas (or Passi Crassana), Abate Fetels, Kristallis and Kontoulas, with retail prices this year fluctuating between €0.97/Kg – €1.90/kg according to variety, season and quality grade. Imported pears from Italy (Abate and Passi Crassana pears) and Spain (Blanquillas) are priced between €1.90-2.00/kg and €1.40-1.45/kg respectively, according to season and quality (retail basis). Turkish and Italian Santa Maria pears are priced between €1.28 – 1.35/kg (retail basis). The Santa Maria pears cover market needs during the summer period from July until late September.

Profit Margins

These prices above are just indicative prices as reported by farming organizations and the Central Fruit and Vegetable Market in Athens. In reality, in grocery stores and open city markets, these fluctuations may differ and be wider, according to location (down town Athens or the suburbs), season and supply/demand trends. The frequent and in most cases, totally unjustifiable fresh fruit and vegetable consumer price fluctuations (upwards) have caused serious complaints from consumers and have alerted GOG authorities to proceed with stricter market police controls in the marketplace.

Since 2002, GOG Ministry of Commerce has enforced a number of Ministerial Decisions in an attempt to control fraud in the Central fresh fruit and vegetable wholesale and retail markets. Traders and a number of farmers who bring their produce to the city markets with the usual justification of fruit shortage due to adverse weather conditions and increase of production and transportation costs, ask for extremely high prices for their fresh products and frequently cause unusual complaints (through the media) from consumer organizations. Market police and EFET (the Greek government food control organization) are instructed accordingly to control and check selling prices in major markets around the country. Reportedly, for some basic fruit and vegetable products, at times Greek consumers have to pay 10 or 20 times the grower price at retail level, particularly in the open markets. Normally, the wholesale profit margins should range between 7-10% over the grower price, while the allowable retailer margin should not exceed 25% or 27% according to the type of product, in compliance with the effective legislation and market police orders (these profit margin percentages revise those reported in GR 4001).

Besides these consumer complaints, the farm community is also complaining because they see their products reaching the urban consumer's plate at extremely high prices, with all the intermediaries making very large profits. The intermediaries are the local buyers of fruit who buy from the farmer and take the fruit to the city wholesaler and lastly, the grocer/retailer who sells the fruit to consumers. Sometimes, farmers take the fruit to the central open markets and prefer to exploit the system themselves and sell at slightly lower prices from those of the grocer/retailer. More on GOG's measures to rationalize prices in the wholesale and retail market of fresh fruits and vegetables are reported in the semi-annual Fresh Deciduous Report No. GR 4001.

Consumption

Increased demand for high quality fresh products was observed during the Athens 2004 Olympic games this summer, with the increased number of visitors. GOG controls were intensified, after a number of incidents of fraud reported in grocery stores, restaurants and open city markets. Large availability of apples in MY 2004/05 and a more increased domestic demand, revise predictions of domestic apple consumption upwards. The same picture is expected for the fresh pear consumption trends. It has to be mentioned that fresh fruit consumption figures cited in attached PS&Ds, include large amounts of on farm consumption, plus wastage and losses, which are not categorized in PS&D tables. The largest output, the higher on-farm consumption and losses are expected although difficult to quantify. All these amounts are reflected in the domestic fresh consumption category.

Fresh Table Grapes

Unlike apples and pears, the Ministry of Agriculture reports that table grapes this year will show a slight drop in output, about 5% compared to that of 2003, due to fungi (Phytofthora). affecting Sultana vineyards in North of Peloponnesos. The volume of commercial production is estimated to reach approximately 276,000 MT, and the average quality of grapes is good to excellent. The grape harvest began two weeks late, due to normal temperatures but relatively wet summer conditions, which prevailed in most grape producing regions.

The sultana variety for dried and table use, is the most important crop of Crete. In MY 04/05 sultana output is estimated between 28,000 - 30,000 MT which is considered satisfactory. Sultanas produced in Peloponessos are oriented mostly to the fresh market, while those in Crete are mostly destined for dried fruit production. The region of Kavala (eastern Macedonia) is expected to give a rich harvest of table grapes mostly due to greater numbers of vines planted in recent years and better weather, compared to other regions.

Indicatively, farmers will receive this year €0.30 - 0.50/kg for fresh table sultanas in Peloponessos, €0.17 – 0.70/kg in Crete and €0.40 – 0.42/kg for the Victoria variety grown in Kavala. Farmer prices fluctuate according to variety, quality, location, appearance and month. Consumer prices also fluctuate accordingly, between €0.78 - 2.25/kg. Import prices for Italian and Spanish table grapes are reported at €1.50 – 1.55/kg CIF basis early this year.

Consumption figures stated in PS&Ds include amounts sold in regional and central fresh fruit markets and also farm usage, losses, wastage and amounts used for local (home made) wine production and distillation. The processing category in PS&Ds is amounts, which include grape juice production and table grapes, mixed with wine grapes utilized by wineries. Limited amounts are dried and used in animal feeding. These factors have been taking into consideration in revising and updating attached PS&Ds. Most of the figures cited in PS&Ds are estimates made by AgOffice due to lack of official data available. The only official data available and used in PS&D composition is production and trade data, as provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and NSS (National Statistical Service). Production figures for 2004 crops are preliminary estimates, subject to further revision later in the year.

Market/Competitor Statements

Fresh Apples and Pears

According to the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, as of July 16 2004, 19,164 MT of fresh apples were exported compared to 25,930 MT in the same period last year of which 12,255 MT were destined for Albania; 5,443 MT to Bulgaria; and only 23 MT to EU countries.

The composition and quality of Greek fruit, as well as consumer preferences in Central Europe for other types of apples and pears not actually produced in Greece, are the factors prohibiting Greek exports to expand within the EU markets. Greek exports take place to the Balkans and only in periods after Greek domestic demand is satisfied first. The average Greek consumer prefers local varieties, although in recent years has become well acquainted with good quality imported fruit, including US apples in particular. US apples in 2003 (CY Basis) imported to Greece have exceeded, for first time, the amount of 1,000 MT. They are mostly of the Washington Red Delicious type, which is gaining ground among demanding consumers and in places where trade from tourism is gaining strength (Crete, Aegean Islands and big cities and ports).

In CY 2003 the value of Greek apple exports reached €13.4 million while the value of imports was at €22.9 million. The weighted average export price was €433/MT while import price was at €819/MT, a good indication of the quality difference between the imported and exported product. 26 percent of Greek exported apples are of the Golden Delicious type, followed by another 7% of Granny Smiths and 67% of all other types. The majority of imported apples are yellow varieties. Yellows dominate the green ones among the imported apples, of which the majority come from Italy (over 45%).

For the same year (calendar basis) the value of pear exports was at €0.33 million, while the value of imports was at €14.0 million. Corresponding weighted average prices were at €558/MT (export price) and €832/MT (import price). Exports of Greek pears are of negligible importance, while imports from Spain dominate the market (Over 40 %), followed by Italy and South Africa.

Reportedly, US apples are well accepted by the Greek consumer and further promotion will be beneficial, particularly in regions where this US product of high quality has already gained popularity.
The GOG, in the framework of the EU funded Competitiveness Plans, supports Export Trade Associations as well as Farming Organizations in promoting exports of Greek Fresh Agricultural Products in to EU markets. This funding is covered by 50% from EU funds and 50% from the national budget. Priority is given to organic agricultural products. Plan proposals are submitted every June to the Ministry of Agriculture, while the EU gives final approvals. These plans are supported in the framework of EU Regulations No. 2826/2000 and 94/2002 and implementation lasts for about 3 years, including promotion, public relations & advertisement, quality, hygiene and food safety programs. This plan started in 2001/2002 and Greece has supported programs of €1.6 million (€0.8 million were offered by the national budget) not exclusively for apples or pears, but for the promotion of various fresh horticultural products in general.

A larger Fresh and Processed Products Promotion Plan was announced by the GOG Ministry of Agriculture this summer (2004) for a total expenditure of €320 million in an attempt to support Greek agricultural exports through quality improvement and promotion. Details of this program will be published before the end of the year. The Greek Agricultural trade balance is negative and is dramatically worsening, reaching the record figure of (-) €2.017 billion in 2003 (a 336% increase in a ten year period, since 1993). Fresh fruit and vegetables play an important role in these developments.

This year, the GOG Ministry of Agriculture has intensified enforcement of EU Reg. No. 1122/8.8.03 for obligatory packaging and standardization of fresh fruit to be marketed in the domestic market. This regulation applies for all fresh fruit and vegetables either imported or domestically produced. In compliance with this Regulation and relevant Ministerial Decision No. 257543/8.8.03, Quality grades must be separated, as well varieties and place of origin. Products must be priced accordingly, well visible to the consumer. Marketing of fresh products, which do not comply with above legislation, must not take place and/or to be withdrawn from markets. For imported products country of origin labeling is required, while for those domestically produced, the name of the region where it is produced must be cited.

Table Grapes

The value of exported Greek grapes in CY 2003 is reported at €82.9 million with a weighted average export price at €1,200/MT, while the value of imported grapes in the same period was at €1.79 million at the price of €1,428/MT (CIF Basis), Italy being the key supplier for Greece.

The key buyers of Greek table grapes (mostly of fresh Sultanas and Victoria variety) are Germany, UK and Poland. The introduction of cheaper imported grapes from Egypt and Brazil in the U.K. market creates a stiff competitive environment for Greek table grapes. According to trade sources the German market seems to be more profitable for Greek grapes.

Italian grapes reach the Greek market at a competitive price between €1.20 – €1.25/Kg (CIF basis), compared to imported grapes from third countries and even compared to some domestic varieties. After almost two bad exporting years for Italian grapes, this season a larger amount of table grapes is expected to be purchased by Greek importers at, comparatively, much better prices.

In CY 2003, Greece imported 79,000 MT of bananas, compared to 68,000 MT in CY 2002 and 67,000 MT in CY 2001. This increase is observed in years of low domestic supply of fruit. In years of apple and pear shortages in the Mediterranean basin, imports of bananas and other tropical fruit show an increase. Greece imports about 3,000 MT –3,500 MT of other tropical fruit per annum, mostly to satisfy tourist consumer demand. There is a slight increase of such imports in recent years (mostly of papayas, pineapples, mangos and coconuts). In CY 2003, a total amount of 2,263 MT was imported at a value of €3.7 million.

PS&D Table, Fresh Apples

Country	Greece						
Commodity	Apples, Fresh				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)		
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		07/2002		07/2003		07/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	16230	16230	16236	16236	0	16235	(HA)
Area Harvested	15800	15800	15940	15940	0	15938	(HA)
Bearing Trees	6058	6058	6058	6058	0	6066	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	58	58	58	58	0	50	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	6116	6116	6116	6116	0	6116	(1000 TREES)
Commercial Production	232000	232000	190000	165000	0	283000	(MT)
Non-Comm. Production	3000	3000	3000	4000	0	4500	(MT)
TOTAL Production	235000	235000	193000	169000	0	287500	(MT)
TOTAL Imports	16000	16000	24000	21000	0	18000	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	251000	251000	217000	190000	0	305500	(MT)
Domestic Fresh Consum	206000	230000	180000	170000	0	245000	(MT)
Exports, Fresh Only	26000	16000	20000	17000	0	38000	(MT)
For Processing	1000	1500	1200	1000	0	2500	(MT)
Withdrawal From Market	18000	3500	15800	2000	0	20000	(MT)
TOTAL UTILIZATION	251000	251000	217000	190000	0	305500	(MT)

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Apples

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Apples, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	CY
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Italy	21	Italy	80
Spain	57	Portugal	87
Other EU	37	Austria	22
>Sub Total EU	115	Spain	20
Albania	7635	Netherlands	7
Bulgaria	9280	>EU Total	216
Romania	260	Bulgaria	11685
		Albania	15661
		Russian Feder.	1105
		Yugoslavia	596
Total for Others	17290		29263
Others not Liste	883		1509
Grand Total	18173		30772

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Apples

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Apples, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	202	U.S.	1022
Others		Others	
Italy	14446	Italy	12968
Germany	2627	Germany	3232
Holland	803	Netherlands	1957
Spain	3661	Spain	1404
Other EU	1187	Austria	1304
>Sub Total EU	22724	Other EU	687
Chile	1317	>Sub Total EU	21552
Argentina	507	Chile	3719
		Turkey	518
		Argentina	565
Total for Others	24548		26354
Others not Liste	1736		560
Grand Total	26486		27936

PS&D Table, Fresh Table Grapes

PSD Table

Country Greece

Commodity Grapes, Table, Fresh (HA)(MT)

	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	19500	19500	19500	19500	0	19500	(HA)
Area Harvested	19500	19500	19500	19500	0	19500	(HA)
Commercial Production	278000	278000	278000	290000	0	276000	(MT)
Non-Comm. Production	36000	30000	36000	32000	0	28000	(MT)
TOTAL Production	314000	308000	314000	322000	0	304000	(MT)
TOTAL Imports	3000	1260	2500	1000	0	1200	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	317000	309260	316500	323000	0	305200	(MT)
Domestic Fresh Consum	152000	172260	149500	175000	0	173000	(MT)
Exports, Fresh Only	115000	69000	117000	80000	0	70000	(MT)
For Processing	50000	68000	50000	68000	0	62200	(MT)
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
TOTAL UTILIZATION	317000	309260	316500	323000	0	305200	(MT)

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Table Grapes

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Grapes, Table, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	CY
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	18706	Germany	20580
U.K.	10278	U.K.	11368
Holland	6447	Netherlands	6941
Other EU	369	Austria	964
>Sub Total EU	35800	Other EU	174
Poland	8489	>Sub Total EU	40027
FYROM	2146	Poland	13742
Czechia	3227	Czech Republic	3885
Romania	1314	FYROM	1604
Albania	1516	Albania	1662
Total for Others	52492		60920
Others not Liste	4589		7860
Grand Total	57081		68780

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Table Grapes

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Grapes, Table, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Italy	772	Italy	385
Germany	43	Germany	132
Other EU	135	Netherlands	151
>Sub Total EU	950	Spain	123
Argentina	13	Belg+Lux.	15
Chile	80	France	8
S. Africa	77	Austria	2
		>Sub Total EU	816
		Chile	291
		South Africa	60
Total for Others	1120		1167
Others not Liste	20		89
Grand Total	1140		1256

PS&D Table, Fresh Pears

PSD Table

Country Greece

Commodity Pears, Fresh (HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)

	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	New]
Market Year Begin		07/2002		07/2003		07/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	9000	9000	7500	7500	0	0	(HA)
Area Harvested	9000	9000	7500	7500	0	0	(HA)
Bearing Trees	3930	3930	3830	3830	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	40	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	3930	3930	3830	3870	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Commercial Production	35700	35700	24100	31000	0	45000	(MT)
Non-Comm. Production	1300	1300	900	900	0	1000	(MT)
TOTAL Production	37000	37000	25000	31900	0	46000	(MT)
TOTAL Imports	25000	25000	45000	20000	0	17000	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	62000	62000	70000	51900	0	63000	(MT)
Domestic Fresh Consum	55449	55000	63985	46500	0	53000	(MT)
Exports, Fresh Only	215	914	200	250	0	2000	(MT)
For Processing	6000	5500	5500	4650	0	6300	(MT)
Withdrawal From Market	336	586	315	500	0	1700	(MT)
TOTAL UTILIZATION	62000	62000	70000	51900	0	63000	(MT)

Export Trade Matrix, Fresh Pears

Export Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Pears, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	CY
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	4	Netherlands	13
Other EU	5	>Sub Total EU	13
>Sub Total EU	9	Albania	236
Albania	322	Bulgaria	175
Bulgaria	420	FYROM	89
		Cyprus	29
		Romania	34
		Yugoslavia	15
Total for Others	751		591
Others not Liste	270		
Grand Total	1021		591

Import Trade Matrix, Fresh Pears

Import Trade Matrix

Country Greece

Commodit Pears, Fresh

Time Period		Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	9814	Germany	1186
Holland	447	Spain	8177
Italy	9264	Italy	2300
Other EU	556	Netherlands	932
>Sub Total EU	20081	France	246
S. Africa	153	Belg+Lux.	263
Argentina	417	>Sub Total EU	13104
		S. Africa	1841
		Turkey	947
		Argentina	538
Total for Others	20651		16430
Others not Liste	1491		460
Grand Total	22142		16890