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## Greece

Post: Rome

## Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual 2017

Report Categories:
Fresh Deciduous Fruit
Approved By:
Fred Giles
Prepared By:
Dimosthenis Faniadis

## Report Highlights:

Greece's MY 2017/18 apple production is forecast to decrease from the previous year, down 5.2 percent, at $282,000 \mathrm{MT}$. In MY 2017/18 pear production is forecast to increase from the previous year, up 13.8 percent, at $78,000 \mathrm{MT}$. Greece is the second largest producer of table grapes in the EU-28, behind Italy. According to industry estimates, table grape production in MY2017/18 is forecast at $320,000 \mathrm{MT}$, up 14.3 percent compared to the previous campaign.

## General Information:

## GREECE

## I. APPLES

Table 1: Area (Hectares), Supply and Distribution (Metric Tons)

| Apples | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates <br> 2015/2016 | Estimates <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 6} / \mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | Forecast <br> 2017/2018 |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| Area Harvested | 10,623 | 11,780 | 10,500 |
| Commercial Production | 278,438 | 297,594 | 282,000 |
| Intra EU-28 Imports | 8,671 | 11,922 | 11,000 |
| Extra EU-28 Imports | 15,114 | 4,627 | 9,500 |
| Total Imports | 23,785 | 16,549 | 20,500 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{3 0 2 , 2 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 4 , 1 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 2 , 5 0 0}$ |
| Fresh Domestic | 205,550 |  |  |
| Consumption | 11,162 | 224,515 | 14,507 |
| Intra EU-28 Exports | 85,511 | 75,121 | 12,000 |
| Extra EU-28 Exports | 96,673 | 89,628 | 78,000 |
| Total Exports | $\mathbf{3 0 2 , 2 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 4 , 1 4 3}$ | 90,000 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{3 0 2 , 5 0 0}$ |  |  |

Sources: Greek Industry; GTA (Global Trade Atlas)

## PRODUCTION

Greece's MY 2017/18 (July/June) apple production is forecast to decrease from the previous year, down 5.2 percent, at $282,000 \mathrm{MT}$, due to the hail that occurred in the apple growing areas of North Greece. In Greece, there are approximately 13,000 hectares currently cultivated for apples. The main producing areas include the prefectures of Kastoria, Kozani, Pella, and Imathia in Macedonia; and Magnesia and Larissa in Thessaly. Almost 53 percent of Greek apple orchards consist of red varieties, predominately Red Delicious. The green varieties (mostly Granny Smith) follow with 15 percent, while Fuji and Golden Delicious represent 9 percent, respectively. The remaining 14 percent of cultivated orchards are planted with Gala, Jonagold, Jonagored and new apple varieties (Ariane, Belgica, Cameo, Diwa, Honey Crunch, Jazz, Junami, Rubens, Tentation, Wellant, etc.).

## TRADE

In MY 2016/17, Greece exported 89,628 MT of apples, mainly to Egypt (41,969 MT). New exports to Jordan ( 8,773 MT), Iraq ( 3,099 MT) and Saudi Arabia (1,863 MT) were registered. In MY 2016/17,

Greece imported 16,549 MT of apples, mainly from Italy (5,730 MT), Poland (4,161 MT), and Albania (3,548 MT).

Table 2: Greece's top 10 apple exports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | Change <br> $\mathbf{n n n y y y y y n}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |  |
| World | T | 74,296 | 96,673 | 89,628 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | -7.29 |
| EU 28 | T | 11,578 | 11,162 | 14,507 | 15.58 | 11.55 | 16.19 | 29.97 |
| Egypt | T | 38,119 | 62,088 | 41,969 | 51.31 | 64.22 | 46.83 | -32.40 |
| Bulgaria | T | 8,448 | 6,959 | 9,874 | 11.37 | 7.20 | 11.02 | 41.88 |
| Jordan | T | 2,224 | 6,142 | 8,773 | 2.99 | 6.35 | 9.79 | 42.83 |
| Turkey | T | 13,420 | 6,599 | 7,027 | 18.06 | 6.83 | 7.84 | 6.49 |
| Albania | T | 4,781 | 3,718 | 5,333 | 6.44 | 3.85 | 5.95 | 43.43 |
| Iraq | T | 422 | 881 | 3,099 | 0.57 | 0.91 | 3.46 | 251.93 |
| Cyprus | T | 2,005 | 1,981 | 2,599 | 2.70 | 2.05 | 2.90 | 31.15 |
| Serbia | T | 152 | 609 | 2,413 | 0.20 | 0.63 | 2.69 | 296.00 |
| Saudi Arabia | T | 73 | 1,565 | 1,863 | 0.10 | 1.62 | 2.08 | 19.04 |
| United Arab | T | 0 | 375 | 1,566 | 0.00 | 0.39 | 1.75 | 317.44 |
| Emirates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: GTA
Table 3: Greece's top 10 apple imports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
| World | T | 13,686 | 23,785 | 16,549 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | -30.42 |
| EU 28 | T | 12,622 | 8,671 | 11,922 | 92.22 | 36.45 | 72.04 | 37.50 |
| Italy | T | 8,323 | 3,900 | 5,730 | 60.81 | 16.40 | 34.62 | 46.93 |
| Poland | T | 1,841 | 2,941 | 4,161 | 13.45 | 12.37 | 25.14 | 41.47 |
| Albania | T | 163 | 5,010 | 3,548 | 1.19 | 21.06 | 21.44 | -29.19 |
| Germany | T | 1,334 | 1,062 | 943 | 9.75 | 4.46 | 5.70 | -11.17 |
| Macedonia | T | 185 | 9,479 | 631 | 1.35 | 39.85 | 3.81 | -93.34 |
| Netherlands | T | 313 | 300 | 415 | 2.29 | 1.26 | 2.51 | 38.31 |
| Spain | T | 283 | 132 | 388 | 2.07 | 0.56 | 2.34 | 193.19 |
| Serbia | T | 233 | 326 | 261 | 1.70 | 1.37 | 1.58 | -19.84 |
| United Kingdom | T | 41 | 162 | 155 | 0.30 | 0.68 | 0.94 | -4.15 |
| Bulgaria | T | 250 | 46 | 72 | 1.82 | 0.19 | 0.44 | 57.88 |

Source: GTA

## II. PEARS

Table 4: Area (Hectares), Supply and Distribution (Metric Tons)

| Pears | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 5 / 2 0 1 6}$ | Estimates <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 6} / \mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | Forecast <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 8}$ |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 5,100 | 5,100 | 5,100 |
| Area Harvested | 4,350 | 4,445 | 4,500 |
| Commercial Production | 72,417 | 68,529 | 78,000 |
| Intra EU-28 Imports | 2,773 | 4,323 | 2,800 |
| Extra EU-28 Imports | 2,990 | 2,660 | 2,800 |
| Total Imports | 5,763 | 6,983 | 5,600 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{7 8 , 1 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 , 5 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 , 6 0 0}$ |
| Fresh Domestic | $\mathbf{}$ |  |  |
| Consumption | 72,697 | 70,284 | 78,100 |
| Intra EU-28 Exports | 2,400 | 3,182 | 3,000 |
| Extra EU-28 Exports | 3,083 | 2,046 | 2,500 |
| Total Exports | 5,483 | 5,228 | 5,500 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{7 8 , 1 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 , 5 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 , 6 0 0}$ |

Sources: Greek Industry; GTA

## PRODUCTION

Greece's MY 2017/18 (July/June) pear production is forecast to increase from the previous year, up 13.8 percent, at $78,000 \mathrm{MT}$. There are approximately 5,100 hectares currently cultivated for pears. The main producing areas include the townships of Larissa in Thessaly; Pella and Imathia in Macedonia; and Corinth in Peloponnese. Krystalli (synonymous to the Spanish Blanquilla) is the leading pear variety in Greece. Williams, Kondoules, Santa Maria, Passacrassana, Abate Fetel, and Coscia-Ercollini are also grown in Greece. Fruit quality is expected to be high, with satisfactory calibers and sugar content.

## TRADE

Greece's MY 2016/17 pear imports reached 6,983 MT, mainly from Spain (1,934 MT), Italy (1,253 MT), and Argentina ( $1,016 \mathrm{MT}$ ). In MY 2016/17, Greece exported 5,228 MT of pears, mostly to Bulgaria (1,829 MT), Albania (1,091 MT), and Romania (659 MT).

Table 5: Greece's top 10 pear exports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
| World | T | 4,895 | 5,483 | 5,228 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | -4.65 |
| EU 28 | T | 2,510 | 2,400 | 3,182 | 51.27 | 43.77 | 60.86 | 32.60 |
| Bulgaria | T | 1,826 | 1,546 | 1,829 | 37.30 | 28.20 | 34.99 | 18.32 |


| Albania | T | 1,564 | 1,240 | 1,091 | 31.95 | 22.62 | 20.87 | -12.02 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Romania | T | 362 | 387 | 659 | 7.39 | 7.05 | 12.61 | 70.43 |
| Jordan | T | 109 | 913 | 458 | 2.23 | 16.65 | 8.77 | -49.79 |
| Cyprus | T | 253 | 339 | 369 | 5.16 | 6.18 | 7.05 | 8.84 |
| Macedonia | T | 291 | 134 | 135 | 5.94 | 2.44 | 2.58 | 1.05 |
| Italy | T | 0 | 24 | 94 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 1.80 | 289.68 |
| Saudi Arabia | T | 24 | 113 | 92 | 0.48 | 2.05 | 1.77 | -17.99 |
| Kosovo | T | 0 | 14 | 82 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 1.56 | 493.01 |
| Israel | T | 61 | 271 | 72 | 1.24 | 4.94 | 1.38 | -73.42 |

Source: GTA

Table 6: Greece's top 10 pear imports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
| World | T | 7,433 | 5,763 | 6,983 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 21.17 |
| EU 28 | T | 5,222 | 2,773 | 4,323 | 70.25 | 48.12 | 61.90 | 55.88 |
| Spain | T | 2,385 | 734 | 1,934 | 32.08 | 12.74 | 27.70 | 163.51 |
| Italy | T | 1,740 | 1,285 | 1,253 | 23.41 | 22.30 | 17.94 | -2.51 |
| Argentina | T | 837 | 1,119 | 1,016 | 11.26 | 19.42 | 14.55 | -9.21 |
| South Africa | T | 882 | 1,331 | 969 | 11.87 | 23.10 | 13.87 | -27.24 |
| Netherlands | T | 485 | 227 | 417 | 6.52 | 3.95 | 5.97 | 83.12 |
| Germany | T | 500 | 316 | 325 | 6.73 | 5.49 | 4.65 | 2.64 |
| Turkey | T | 100 | 195 | 316 | 1.34 | 3.38 | 4.52 | 62.12 |
| Chile | T | 392 | 345 | 289 | 5.28 | 5.98 | 4.14 | -16.10 |
| Poland | T | 50 | 73 | 223 | 0.68 | 1.27 | 3.19 | 204.69 |
| United Kingdom | T | 29 | 54 | 110 | 0.39 | 0.94 | 1.58 | 104.01 |

Source: GTA

## III. TABLE GRAPES

Table 7: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

| Table grapes | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates 2015/2016 | Estimates $2016 / 2017$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Forecast } \\ \text { 2017/2018 } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Area Harvested | 16,500 | 16,102 | 16,500 |
| Production | 311,048 | 279,731 | 320,000 |
| Intra EU-28 Imports | 948 | 683 | 600 |
| Extra EU-28 Imports | 262 | 296 | 300 |
| Total Imports | 1,210 | 979 | 900 |
| Total Supply | 312,258 | 280,710 | 320,900 |
| Fresh Domestic Consumption | 230,045 | 202,043 | 230,900 |
| Intra EU-28 Exports | 79,753 | 76,236 | 86,000 |
| Extra EU-28 Exports | 2,460 | 2,431 | 4,000 |
| Total Exports | 82,213 | 78,667 | 90,000 |
| Total Distribution | 312,258 | 280,710 | 320,900 |

Sources: Greek Industry; GTA

## PRODUCTION

Greece is the second largest producer of table grapes in the EU-28, behind Italy. According to industry estimates, table grape production in MY2017/18 is forecast at 320,000 MT. Fruit quality is expected to be good. There are approximately 17,000 hectares currently cultivated with table grapes. The main producing areas include the townships of Corinth in Peloponnese; Kavala in Macedonia; and Heraklion on the island of Crete. The rain in June and the summer drought in some areas of Crete affected the quality; in Corinth and Kavala the production increase compared to last year is estimated at approximately 20 percent higher with good fruit quality. Sultana (Thompson Seedless) and Victoria are the leading table grape varieties grown in Greece. Crimson Seedless is showing an increased interest for new plantations, currently planted in $1,000 \mathrm{ha}$; Crimson grapes are forecast down 20 percent for the current year. Moreover, a greater focus is now being placed on diversifying Greece's grape offer to extend the marketing season into October and November. Other varieties cultivated include the table grapes Prime, Superior, Flame, and Cardinal.

## TRADE

In MY 2016/17, Greece exported 78,667 MT of table grapes, mainly to Germany ( 22,738 MT), the United Kingdom (13,808 MT), Romania (7,680 MT), and the Netherlands (7,352 MT). Greek table grapes (both seedless and seeded) are mainly marketed within Europe from late July to the end of September. Growers of Thompson Seedless from Corinth and Crete received lower prices than in 2016 due to competition from Spain and Italy in the first half of September. On the other hand, growers of Victoria, and Crimson received higher prices compared to the same period last year. In MY 2016/17,

Greece imported 979 MT of table grapes, mainly from Chile (286 MT), and the Netherlands (273 MT).
Table 8: Greece's top 10 table grape exports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
| World | T | 91,344 | 82,213 | 78,667 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | -4.31 |
| EU 28 | T | 87,010 | 79,753 | 76,236 | 95.26 | 97.01 | 96.91 | -4.41 |
| Germany | T | 33,869 | 26,505 | 22,738 | 37.08 | 32.24 | 28.90 | -14.21 |
| United Kingdom | T | 18,278 | 15,051 | 13,808 | 20.01 | 18.31 | 17.55 | -8.25 |
| Romania | T | 2,469 | 5,147 | 7,680 | 2.70 | 6.26 | 9.76 | 49.21 |
| Netherlands | T | 8,752 | 9,060 | 7,352 | 9.58 | 11.02 | 9.35 | -18.85 |
| Bulgaria | T | 3,470 | 2,905 | 5,422 | 3.80 | 3.53 | 6.89 | 86.65 |
| Poland | T | 4,868 | 4,959 | 4,183 | 5.33 | 6.03 | 5.32 | -15.65 |
| Italy | T | 260 | 2,815 | 2,450 | 0.28 | 3.42 | 3.11 | -12.98 |
| Czech Republic | T | 2,222 | 2,199 | 1,996 | 2.43 | 2.67 | 2.54 | -9.23 |
| Austria | T | 1,312 | 1,020 | 1,738 | 1.44 | 1.24 | 2.21 | 70.46 |
| Sweden | T | 2,606 | 2,156 | 1,699 | 2.85 | 2.62 | 2.16 | -21.23 |

Source: GTA

Table 9: Greece's top 10 table grape imports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
| World | T | 1,045 | 1,210 | 979 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | -19.13 |
| EU 28 | T | 955 | 948 | 683 | 91.47 | 78.35 | 69.78 | -27.98 |
| Chile | T | 70 | 216 | 286 | 6.67 | 17.89 | 29.18 | 31.94 |
| Netherlands | T | 244 | 269 | 273 | 23.39 | 22.20 | 27.86 | 1.49 |
| Italy | T | 421 | 345 | 207 | 40.31 | 28.49 | 21.11 | -40.07 |
| Germany | T | 116 | 38 | 106 | 11.12 | 3.12 | 10.79 | 179.39 |
| United Kingdom | T | 3 | 72 | 33 | 0.25 | 5.92 | 3.34 | -54.44 |
| Spain | T | 102 | 58 | 23 | 9.79 | 4.76 | 2.32 | -60.58 |
| Romania | T | 3 | 108 | 20 | 0.28 | 8.89 | 2.04 | -81.41 |
| Bulgaria | T | 52 | 38 | 16 | 5.02 | 3.11 | 1.63 | -57.60 |
| Egypt | T | 4 | 8 | 6 | 0.39 | 0.65 | 0.56 | -30.24 |
| Israel | T | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 0.47 | -12.82 |

Source: GTA

## Abbreviations and definitions used in this report:

EU European Union

MS EU-28 Member State
Ha hectare; 1 ha $=2.471$ acres
MT Metric ton $=1000 \mathrm{~kg}$
MY Marketing Year
Apples: July/June
Pears: July/June
Table Grapes: June/May
HS Codes:
Apples: 080810
Pears: 080830
Table grapes: 080610

