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**SUPPORT OF THE GREEK AGRICULTURE
DURING 1988-1997**

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SUMMARY

1. Introduction

In the developing countries agricultural production forms an important percentage of GDP, while in the developed countries food safety and environmental protection are considered important sectors. Usually, the agricultural sector absorbs an important percentage of employment while at the same time it concerns the less prosperous strata of the population. Processing of agricultural products, marketing and consumption of foods is obviously of great importance, as well as their involvement in matters of public health. Due to the aforementioned reasons – and more reasons as well – primary production is supported in several ways.

2. Measures of Agricultural Policy

There are several measures on the exercise of agricultural policy. They can be classified into three categories:

- Measures regarding the structures of agricultural production and processing, like support for investments in agricultural holdings and processing, aid granting for the development of less-favoured regions, land reclamation works, fallowing, young farmers' incentive, pensioning, crop conversion, farmers' training etc.
- Measures regarding the inputs of agricultural production (medicines, fertilizers, energy etc) that can reduce the production costs, especially due to their certain tax treatment or even due to their subsidization.
- Measures regarding the agricultural product itself, like import duties and export subsidies in order to increase the domestic prize for the producer or the subsidies per kilo production, per square kilometre of cultivated land or per breeding animal, or other measures like intervention, withdrawal, etc.

There are also many measures, which are classified under other policy sectors, e.g. farmers' insurance, agricultural credit, food legislation, etc., although they concern agricultural production.

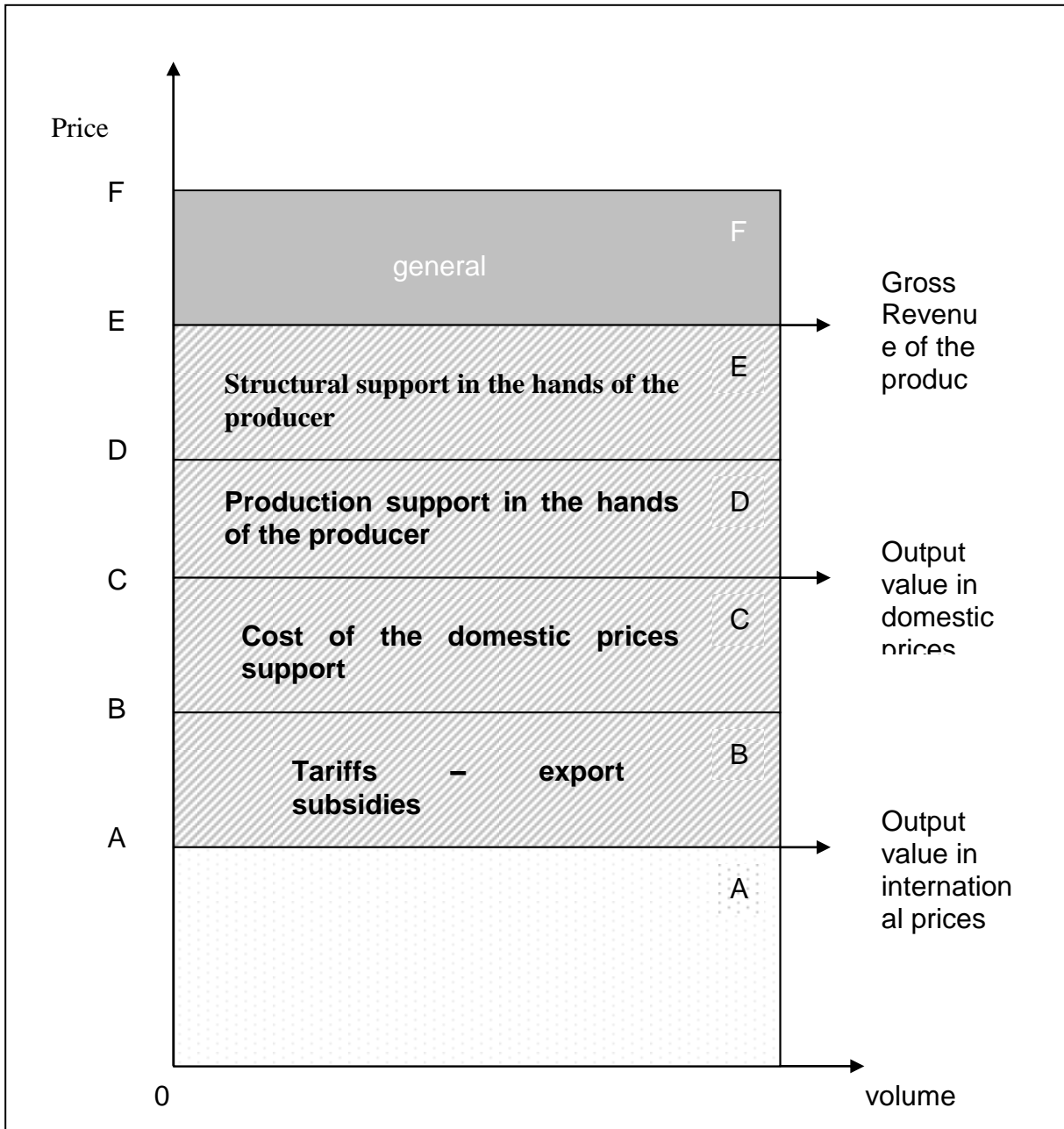
3. The concept regarding the support of the agricultural sector

In almost all countries of the world and in a continual basis during the last decades, there has been a need for measuring the support provided in the agricultural sector under various policy measures. Farmers complain about insufficient support, tax payers about high-cost agricultural policy, consumers complain about policy measures that lead to foods' higher prices and certain governments accuse others for extensive support that leads to the increase of the domestic production and the replacement of their products from the international market e.t.c.

The concept of creating a measurement index on the support of the agricultural sector, initiated in the beginnings of 1970, within the framework of FAO, was introduced by Professor Tim Josling, although the theoretical basis can be found in papers of Max Corden since the end of the 1950's. Later on, within the framework of OECD, the methodology for the support measurement was completed, however only recently was this methodology adopted by GATT and later on by WTO.

The methodology used in the present paper is a variation of the relevant concepts as they have already been analyzed within the OECD Commission on Agriculture, in order to adapt more effectively to the plethora of the special community and national measures which are implemented in the Greek agriculture. The following diagram helps to understand the concepts involved:

Diagram 1



Suppose that the price of an agricultural product in the international market is (OA). To increase the price of the domestic production we impose a tariff in the imports and we grant a subsidy on the exports that equals to (AC). This way, price in the domestic market increases to level (OC). The element (AC) is called Support of the Market Price or Support resulting from the imbalance between Domestic and International Prices. Obviously, the price (OC) reflects the output value, denominated in producer's price.

In certain products there are no fixed international prices, e.g. in fruits and vegetables, in wine, etc. In these cases, we get the level of the international prices, if we subtract the total credits (that were spent on export subsidies or even on other support measures regarding the domestic price of the product – intervention, withdrawal, projects regarding the reconversion of varieties cultivated etc) from the production value(OC level). Thus, the total impact of the imbalance between domestic and international prices(AC), differentiates between the impact of the export subsidies and tariffs on the one hand(AB) and the impact of the other domestic prices' support measures (BC) on the other hand.

However, the producers, in addition to their income resulting from the selling of their production (element OC), receive certain subsidies, not negligible at all (element CE). These subsidies regard either the production of a certain product, eg. rice or wheat support per square kilometre, support per breeding ewe, support per male bovine etc (element CD) or direct aid for the benefit of the producers, which are not linked with the production of a certain product but regard the so-called "reconversion" of cultivation, e.g. grant of compensation in favor of the problem regions, support favoring investments at holdings' level, young farmers' incentive etc.(element DE). It is namely about aid received directly by the producers but that have nothing to do with the production of a specific product. On the contrary, this type of aid concerns the structure of the production.

OE – or the OOEE area – represents the gross return of the producers. It consists of three components:

- a. the element (OE) – or the area OOAA – which represents the value of the domestic production expressed in international market values. It shows the level of the gross revenue of the producers in the theoretical case that no support measure is implemented on the agricultural production.
- b. the element (AC) – or the area AACC – which is the element that secures the domestic production from the low prices of the international market. In products, for which international prices are published, element (AB) is easily measured by comparing domestic with international prices. For those products that no international prices are communicated, the element of

external protection (BC) is estimated by the financial cost of the various support measures of those products (intervention, withdrawal etc), with the direct aid that is paid to producers excluded.

- c. the element (CE) – or the area CCEE – which is the sum of the subsidies and support paid directly in favor of the producers (or the hands of the producer). This element is subdivided in two subtotals: subtotal (CD) regarding aid linked with the produce of a certain agricultural product and subtotal (DE) regarding direct aid of structural nature.

While (OE) refers to the gross revenue of producers, (AE) refers to the support of agricultural production. The support burdens either the national or the Community budget - as it is in the cases of the elements (BC), (CD) and (DE), or the consumer - as in the element (AB). **This support can be evaluated either as a cardinal number or as a proportion(%).** In this last case, it is enough to estimate the area(AE):(OE)% . It is also obvious, that **the support can be either estimated for each product separately or for the total agricultural production of a country as well.**

Finally, there is another one aid category which doesn't directly result in the "hands of the producers", but it concerns them and influences their final position. It is about policy measures like land reclamation works, agricultural advice, farmers' training etc. All these measures, that have a certain fiscal cost, are usually described under the term "**general services**" and are represented in Chart 1 by (EF) - area (EEFF). It is not allocated in the production of each one agricultural product separately, but concerns the total sum of agricultural production.

Consequently, the support can be expressed:

- per product or in the total production as the quotient (AE) : (OE)%,
- by the general services (EF) : (OE)% and finally,
- by the total support of the agricultural sector (AF) :(OE)% described as "**equivalent to the agricultural sector support**".

It is also noted that public expenditure on behalf of OGA(it is the Greek Farmers' Security Organization) has not been taken into account, because it was considered as a measure of social policy and not as a measure of agricultural policy.

4. Tables' presentation

Relevant research related to the support of the Greek agriculture had been conducted ten years ago regarding the year 1988. The present paper continues the research on the period 1989-1997. It was conducted during 1999-2000. It includes 224 tables and 168 charts. This present brief

presentation is made after a three years' delay, due to personal and exceptional pressure of work.

Tables 1 to 100 refer to the volume of production, the producer's price and the production value for the total amount of products comprising Greek agricultural production, even including products with minor involvement in the production value, like saffron, red pepper, olive-cakes, hay and sheep's wool. For the most important of these products the estimation of the sum has also been made (producer's price + product support), at constant prices of 1989(see results further below).

Tables 101 to 115 are preparatory tables of the following estimations. It is worth mentioning the summarized table No.104 regarding the "Gross value of agricultural production, 1989-1997, at constant prices".

Table 116 is the first of a series of tables that present the evaluation of the support per product. For instance, table 116 presents the support of soft wheat during the period 1989-1997. All these tables have the same structure. Lines 1,2 and 3 repeat the elements of production volume, producer's price and production value at current prices. Lines 4, 5, 6 and 7 refer to the data components of the support in drachmas per year, as they have been analyzed in the previous paragraph and are presented in chart 1 above. The percentage of the provided support per year appears in line 10. The last line refers to the average support for the total research period. For the products on which international prices are registered, line 7(support from the difference between domestic-international prices) is the result of the next table indicated as A, eg. 116 A.

Tables 147, 148 and 149 refer to the support for the total of plant, animal and agricultural production respectively. They are the sum and the processing result of the previous tables. Table 149 C refers to the support at constant prices of 1989.

Table 150 refers to the estimation of the support by the "general services". It is about the area EEFF of Chart 1.

The four last tables are also summary tables:

- Table 151: equivalent of agricultural sector support
- Table 152: equivalent of support, the intermediate consumption subtracted
- Table 153: equivalent of support per hectare
- Table 154: equivalent of support per annual labor unit

5. Conclusions

5.1 Positive conclusions

The average support per product and the total of the agricultural production for the period 1989-1997 has as following:

Product/Sector	% Support
Tobacco	84,5
Raisins	70,9
Sun flower	63,5
Cotton	61,0
Peaches – Nectarines	60,6
Beefs	57,5
Batley	51,4
Oats	49,7
Tomato for processing	49,5
Durum wheat	47,2
Maize	46,5
Rice	44,3
Citrus fruits	43,8
Soft wheat	42,1
Olive Oil	26,0
Dried figs	23,8
Grapes for wine – making	22,2
Apples	18,5
Rye	14,1
Pears	5,6
Other fruits and vegetables	4,0
Feeding stuffs	3,9
Other plant products	3,8
Total of plant production	33,1
Milk	56,2
Eggs	50,1
Poultry	41,7
Bovine-meat	37,7
Swine – meat	30,7
Shepard goat meat	26,1
Other meat products	3,4
Total of meat production	39,7
Total of agricultural production	34,9

General Services	5,3
Equivalent support of the Agricultural Sector	40,2
Equivalent support without an intermediate consumption	51,2

The above mentioned elements are revealing. If we consider that a support level of 30% is rather high, we can see that there are many products with a higher support with prominent the tobacco. It is surprising the fact that cotton is not second in a row concerning the support but fourth after tobacco, raisins and sunflower. Also the percentages of support concerning the peaches, beets, milk, eggs, the tomato processing, cereals, rice, citrus fruits and meats are high. Lower than the foreseen is the estimated support on the olive oil (26%) and the sheep and goat meat (26,1%). The grapes for wine – making, the dried figs and the apples are coming after. For the rest of the products the support is almost negligible. In this category of products belong not only the rest of the fresh fruits and vegetables (citrus fruits, peaches, apples and tomatoes are not included) but some other very important for our primary sector products as legumes, dried fruits, alfa-alfa, floricultural products, propagation material, honey, leathers etc.

A second important conclusion is related to the development of the support component elements (Table 149 A). We are observing a continuous increased support participation provided by the indirect aids, at the expense of the support provided by the difference, between internal world prices and from other market support measures as he intervention and withdrawal mechanisms.

The third important conclusion is resulting from the Table 152, where the support is calculated not as a percentage of gross return of the producers but as a percentage of gross value added of the produce (without the intermediate consumption). The resulting average support percentage for the period 1989-1997 is amounted to 51,2% against 40,2% which is “equivalent of the agricultural sector support” as it was analyzed in the above mentioned paragraph 3. That means that on average the half of the agricultural income is derived from the measures of the applicable policy and the rest is resulting from the market.

The fourth important element is resulting from the Table 153: support per stremma of agricultural land in 1997 the size was close to 37.000 drh on the average for 39 million stremma of useful agricultural land. For comparison reasons the gross return of soft wheat is given concerning the same year:

Producer price	: 50 drh/kilo
Aid	: <u>17 drh/kilo</u>
Total	: 67 drh/kilo
Yield per stremma	: 250 kilo/stremma
Gross return/stremma	: 17.000 drh/stremma

Finally, in the Table 154, the aid of the agricultural production is allocated per Annual Work Unit. This element is also important as the previous elements.

Support provided for the Greek Agriculture						
Year	Gross return of the producers in billion drh	Support in billion drh	Support %	Support without an intermediate consumption	Support per stremma of agricultural land in drh/stremma	Support per Annual Work Unit in drh/A.W.U.
1989	1,7	0,6	34,4	43	14.224	714.000
1990	1,8	0,7	42,0	54	18.951	1.009.000
1991	2,5	0,9	37,8	46	24.068	1.393.000
1992	2,5	1,0	40,9	52	26.119	1.489.000
1993	2,6	1,2	46,2	60	30.930	1.725.000
1994	3,1	1,3	41,0	52	32.037	1.870.000
1995	3,2	1,3	40,6	52	32.924	2.017.000
1996	3,4	1,4	39,2	51	34.588	2.179.000
1997	3,6	1,4	40,1	51	36.888	2.394.000

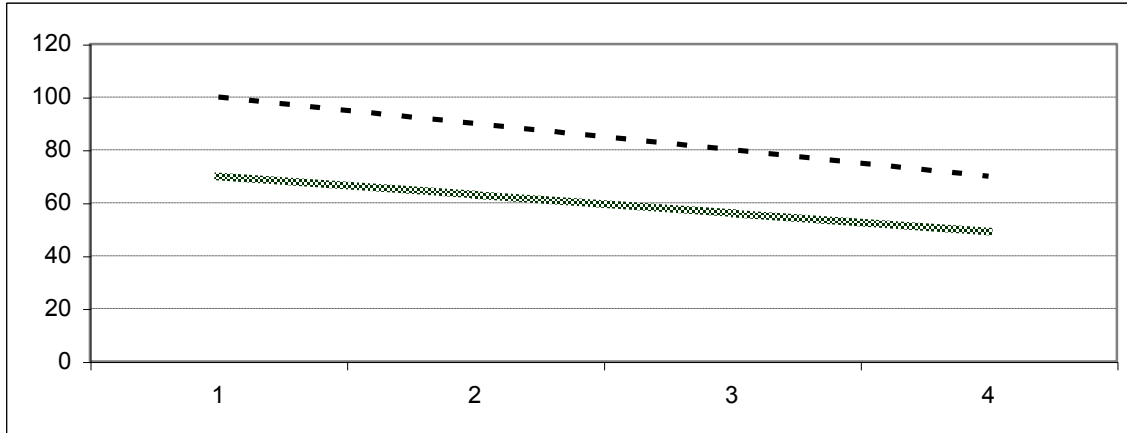
5.2 Negative conclusions

The above mentioned – paragraph establishes the size of the support provided to the greek agriculture from the applicable policy and importance to the establishment of the agricultural income. A more careful look complicated the whole situation and comes to mind the expression “while the numbers prosper, people are miserable”.

Firstly, the meaning of support and the methodology of its estimation according to the OECD competent committee is incomplete. Let’s mention a theoretical example:

Year	Gross return of the producers	Produce value in world prices	Support (1) – (2)	Support in % (3) : (1)
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-
1	100	70	30	30%
2	90	63	27	30%
3	80	56	24	30%
4	70	49	21	30%

Chart 2

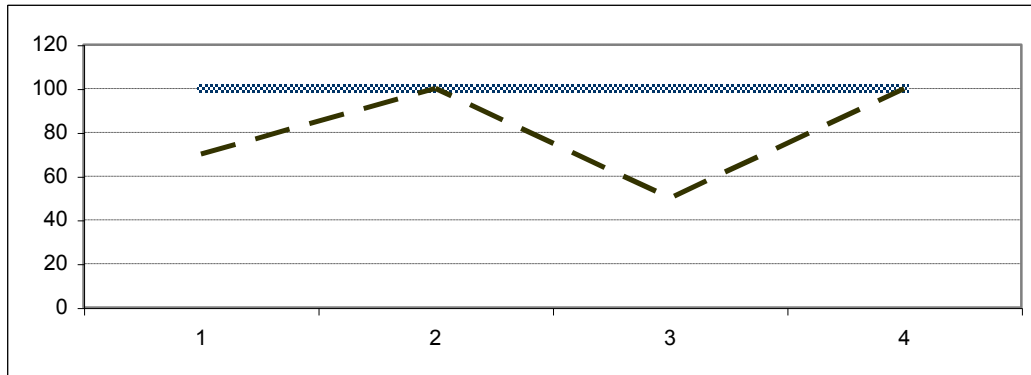


In the first year (1) the support is $100-70/100\%= 30\%$. During the next years the support in % remains always 30% while the gross return of the producers falls from 100 to 70 units. The producers are ignoring the percentages of the theoretical support facing indirectly the decrease of their production value by 30 units within 3 years. This latest element is ignored by the methodology followed by OECD.

Another example: Let's suppose that the gross return of the producers remains steady while there is a fluctuation in the support in order to compensate for the world prices.

Year	Gross return of the producers	Production value in world prices	Support (1)-(2)	Support in % (3):(1)
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-
1	100	70	30	30%
2	100	100	0	0%
3	100	50	50	50%
4	100	100	0	0%

Chart 3



Since the income of the producers remains steady, the theory claims that the provided support is fluctuating from 0 to 50%. Of course it is difficult this situation to be understood by the immediate interested persons.

The above-mentioned are completely confirmed by the real elements of the period 1989-1997.

1st example: the world price of the rice between 1995 and 1997 was increased from 53 to 89 drh/kilo(Table 122 and 122A). The outcome was the decrease of the internal support from 53% to 5%.

2nd example: (in billion drh, in prices 1989 – Table 149 C):

		1989	1997
1.	Cross return of the producers will support	1.658	1.366
2.	Support of the agricultural production	466	481
3.	Gross return without support	1.192	884
4.	% support (2):(1)	28%	35%

The above-mentioned data are real resulting from the Table 149C. We notice that between 1989 and 1997 the OECD support was increase, concerning the total of the greek agriculture, from 28% to 35% while in fact the gross return of the producers, including the support, decreased by 18%.

The real situation led us to calculation of the increased price plus the provided support for a chain of basic products of the greek agriculture during the period 1989-1997 and the deflation on the basis of the year 1989. The results are characteristics:

Modification of the real prices and aids during 1989-1998 on the basis of the year 1989=100	
Soft wheat	-29%
Durum wheat	-25%
Maize	-34%
Rice	-45%
Dried beans	-45%
Tobacco (total)	-19%
Cotton	-37%
Beets	-37%
Oranges	-43%
Apples	-22%
Peaches-Nectarines	+4%
Watermelons	-50%
Melons	-57%
Grapes	-24%
Fresh tomatoes	+17%
Tomatoes for processing	-30%
Cucumbers	-6%
Cabbage	-24%
Edible olives	-9%
Olive oil	-32%
Alfa-Alfa	-33%
Grapes for wine making	-25%
Potatoes	+27%
Bovine-meat	-19%
Swine-meat	-35%
Sheep-meat	-36%
Poultry meat	-31%
Cow milk	-25%
Eggs	-48%
Honey	-33%

We must seriously take under consideration the intense decreases concerning the calculation method of the support as it was developed by the OECD competent committee and applied during the negotiations at GATT level formerly and at WTO level nowadays.

Conclusion

We hope that in the future, the third degree education will examine the issue concerning the calculation of the provided support to the greek agriculture.

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