



European  
Commission

version: September 2019

## **Analytical factsheet for Greece:**

### ***Nine objectives for a future Common Agricultural Policy***



*This factsheet provides an overview of the agricultural sector and rural development in Greece. The factsheet presents facts and figures for each of the 9 specific objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy after 2020, as proposed by the Commission on 1 June 2018 (COM(2018)392 final). The information reflects all common context indicators and impact indicators in relation to agriculture and rural development for which data is available to date. This factsheet is based on available information received from Member States by the Commission up to August 2019. It is made available without prejudice to any finding in respect of Member State compliance with the regulatory framework and does not prejudice on Member States' future CAP Strategic Plans.*



Agriculture  
and Rural  
Development

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Indicator	Source	impact in PMEF	Current CMEF indicator
<b>Support viable farm income and resilience across the Union to enhance food security</b>			
Agricultural income versus general economy	EUROSTAT	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.01</a>
Evolution of agricultural income	EUROSTAT	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicators I.01 &amp; I.02</a>
Evolution of agricultural income by sector	DG AGRI - FADN	yes	
Evolution of agricultural income by farm size	DG AGRI - FADN		
Evolution of agricultural income in ANC areas	DG AGRI - FADN	yes	
<b>Enhance market orientation and increase competitiveness</b>			
Total factor productivity	EUROSTAT	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.03</a>
Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture	EUROSTAT		<a href="#">Context indicator C.28</a>
Cost and revenue structure of income	EUROSTAT		
Agri-food trade imports and exports	COMEXT	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.06</a>
Ratio EU prices versus world market	DG AGRI, FAOSTAT		<a href="#">Impact indicator I.04</a>
Number of farms, hectares and Livestock units	EUROSTAT		<a href="#">Context C.17, C.18, C.21, C.33</a>
<b>Improve the farmers' position in the value chain</b>			
Value added for primary producers in food chain	EUROSTAT	yes	Result indicator Pillar I
Agricultural output per sector	EUROSTAT		
<b>Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy</b>			
GHG emissions from agriculture	EEA	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.07</a>
Mean organic carbon content	JRC	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.12</a>
Production of renewable energy from agriculture	EURObserv'ER, ...	yes	<a href="#">Context indicator C.43</a>
Physical area under AECM	AIR		
<b>Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air</b>			
% of agricultural area at risk of soil erosion	JRC	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.13</a>
Ammonia emissions from agriculture	EEA	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.07</a>
Gross nutrient balance in agricultural land	EEA	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.11</a>
Nitrates in groundwater	EEA	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.11</a>
Water abstraction in agriculture	EUROSTAT		<a href="#">Impact indicator I.10, C.20</a>
<b>Contribution to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes</b>			
Farmland Bird Index	EBCC-PECBMS	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.08</a>
Conservation status of agricultural habitats	EEA-DG ENV		<a href="#">Context indicator C.36</a>
Average number of linear elements	JRC		
Area under NATURA 2000	NATURA 2000 Barometer		<a href="#">Context indicator C.34</a>
<b>Attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas</b>			
Age structure of farm managers by gender	EUROSTAT		<a href="#">Context indicator C.23</a>
Agricultural training of farm managers <35 years	EUROSTAT		<a href="#">Context indicator C.24</a>
Economic farm size by age class	EUROSTAT		
<b>Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry</b>			
Employment rate in predominantly rural areas	EUROSTAT	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.14</a>
GDP per head in predominantly rural areas	EUROSTAT	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.16</a>
Distribution of direct aids	DG AGRI (CATS)	yes	
Poverty index in rural areas	EUROSTAT	yes	<a href="#">Impact indicator I.15</a>
Tourism infrastructure	EUROSTAT		<a href="#">Context indicator C.30</a>
<b>Improve the response of EU agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food, as well as animal welfare</b>			
Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents	ESVAC	yes	
Sales of plant protection products	EUROSTAT		
Farming intensity	DG AGRI - FADN		<a href="#">Context indicator C.33</a>
Area under organic farming	EUROSTAT		<a href="#">Context indicator C.19</a>
<b>Fostering knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture</b>			
% RD budget to knowledge and innovation	DG AGRI (SFC)	yes	
Number of EIP operational groups	DG AGRI		
Agricultural training of farm managers	EUROSTAT		<a href="#">Context indicator C.24</a>

# SUPPORT VIABLE FARM INCOME AND RESILIENCE ACROSS THE UNION TO ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY



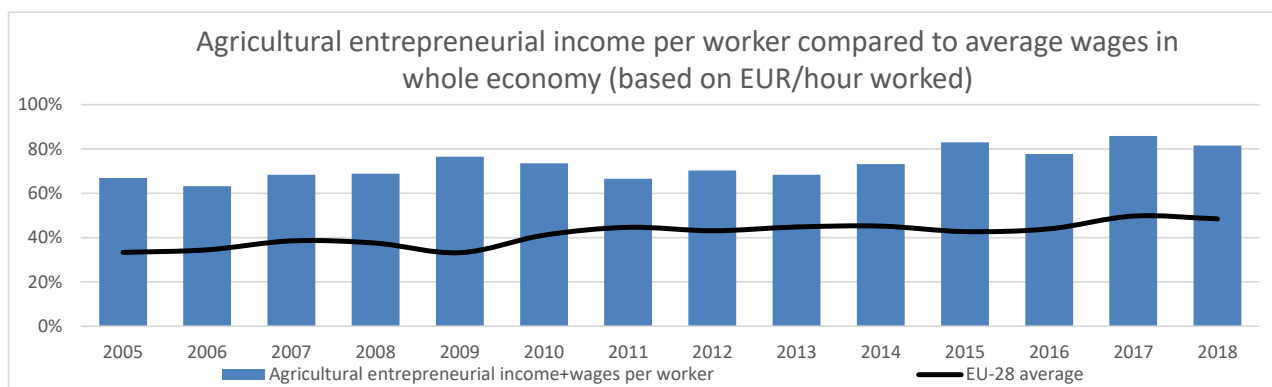
[More information on this objective in the brief on ensuring viable farm income](#)

## Reducing income disparities

Evolution of agricultural income compared to general economy

[Methodology \(I.1\)](#)

In Greece, the agricultural income per worker is on average about 73% of the average wage in the whole economy between 2005 and 2018. This share ranges from 86% in 2017 to 63% in 2006. At EU level, the gap between the agricultural income per worker and the average wage in the economy seems to be closing over time. The peaks in 2009, 2015 and 2017 are linked to the fluctuations in the agricultural income in Greece (see graph below).



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

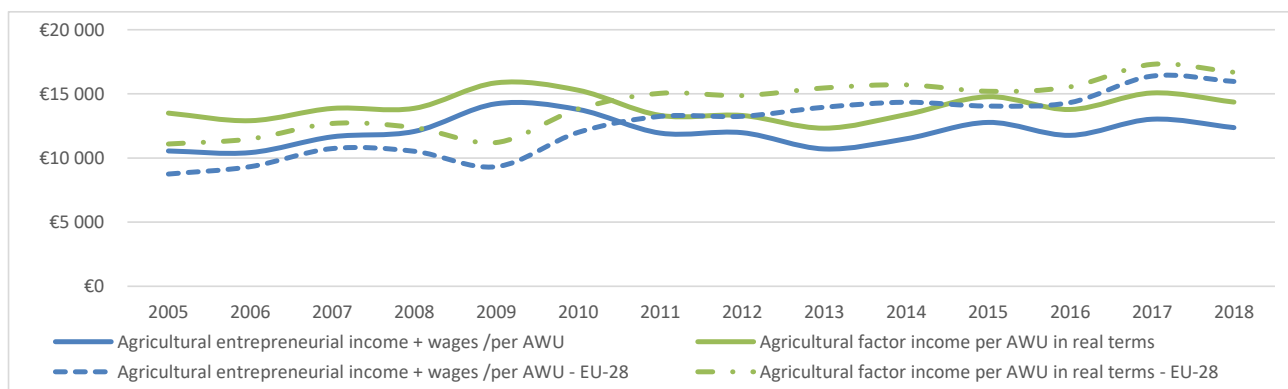
[Find here a comparison per MS based on 2011-2013 data](#)

## Reducing farm income variability

Evolution of agricultural income

[Methodology \(I.01 & I.02\)](#)

The average agricultural factor income per worker fluctuates around EUR 14 000 between 2005 and 2018. Direct payments form 32% (2017) of the agricultural factor income in Greece. Payments under Pillar II are on average 4% of the income. ANC payments play a role especially for sheep and goat farming.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

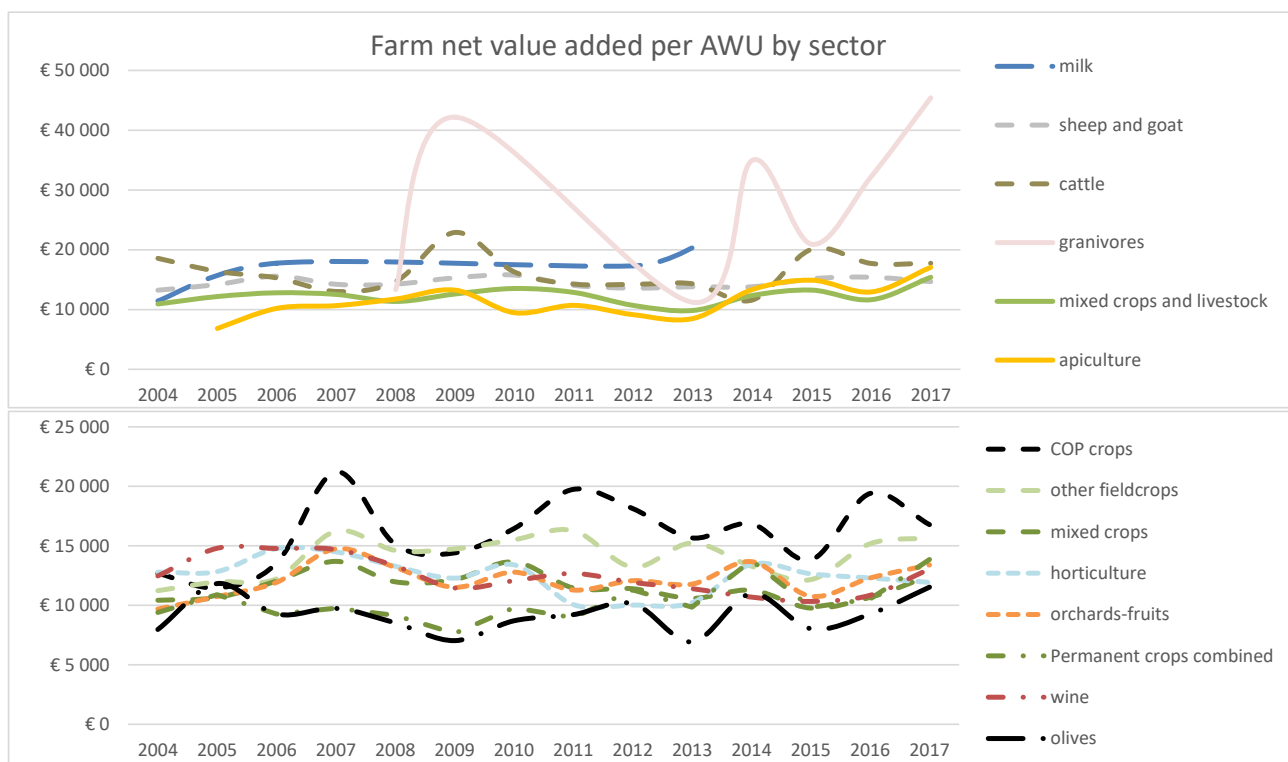
## Supporting viable farm income

Evolution of agricultural income level by sector

The income per worker is above average for (COP) field crops, granivores and milk. Income per worker is on average lower in the apiculture, olive sector and mixed crops and livestock sector in Greece. Greece used 7.7% of its direct payment envelope to provide voluntary coupled support to rice, cereals, beef, fruit and vegetables, sheep and goat, protein crops, seeds, silkworms, sugar beet and grain legumes.

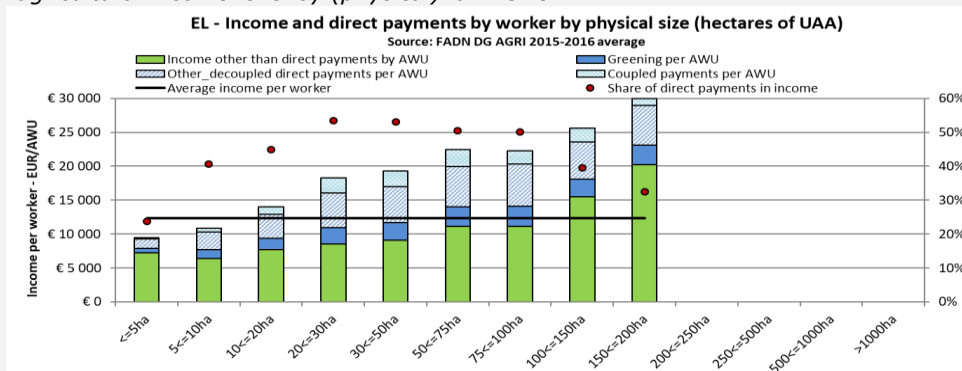
Income per worker is below average for farms with less than 10 hectares in Greece. The share of direct payments in income increases with farm size up to 50 hectares, and decreases afterwards.

Note: The four graphs below are based on FADN data. Please note that FADN data is based on a sample survey, with the sample partly different each year. FADN is based on a sample of farms throughout Europe representing only the so-called professional farms, i.e. farms above a certain threshold of economic size. This explains the differences in income level between FADN and EUROSTAT data.



Source: DG AGRI - FADN

#### Evolution of agricultural income level by (physical) farm size

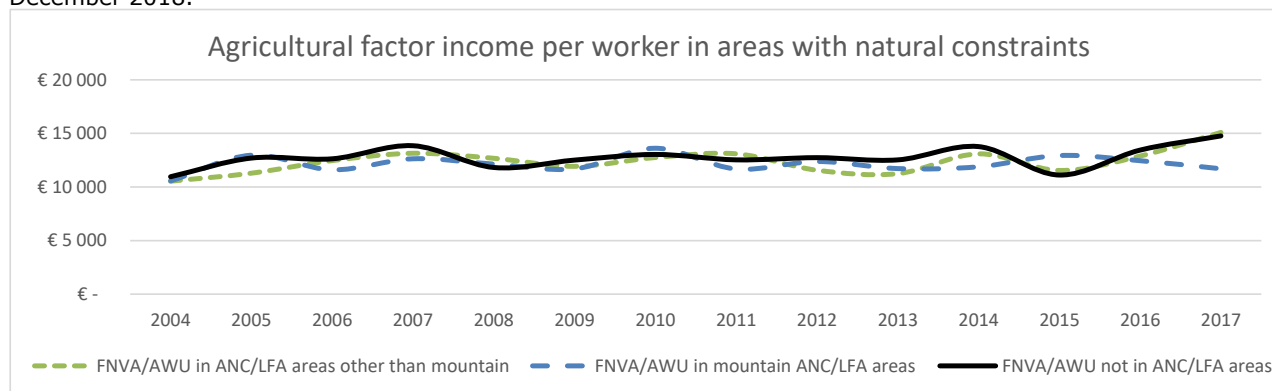


[Find more information on CAP income support in the dashboard - Farming Income support](#)

### Contributing to territorial balance

Evolution of agricultural income in areas with natural constraints

In Greece, the agricultural factor income per worker (FNVA/AWU in FADN) is on average similar in ANC mountain areas (95% of income 'not in ANC') and ANC 'other than mountain' (97%). 78% of the agricultural area is designated as ANC area (54% mountain) in Greece. 22.6% of the RD envelope is programmed for ANC payments (total public expenditures). Data for EL is based on the old LFA designation, as the ANC designation is adopted by December 2018.



Source: DG AGRI - FADN

# ENHANCE MARKET ORIENTATION AND INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS



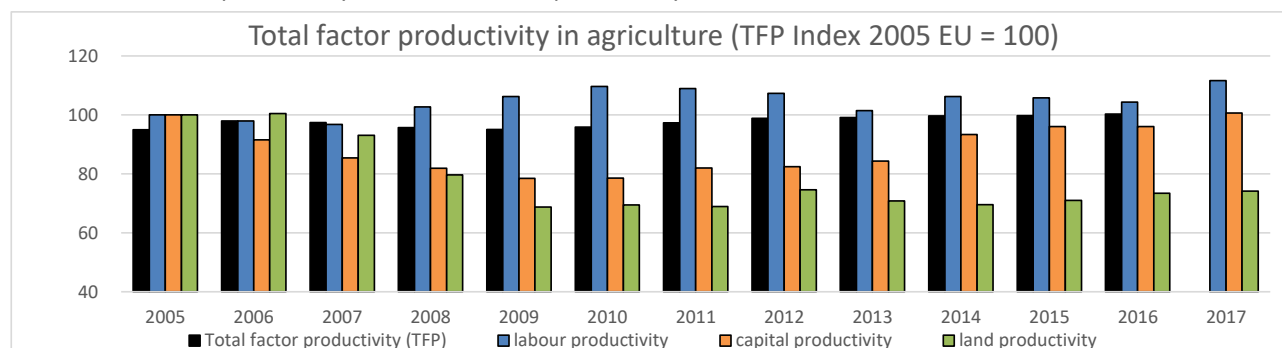
## Increase farm productivity

Total factor productivity

[Methodology \(I.03\)](#)

[Methodology \(C.22\)](#)

The total factor productivity (TFP) is increasing in Greece. Not all components of the partial productivity are increasing, in particular land productivity has decreased since 2007. Labour productivity in EL increases mainly due to the outflow of labour (-28% between 2005 and 2017). The capital productivity presents the returns on investments. Land productivity reflect the developments in yields and rents.

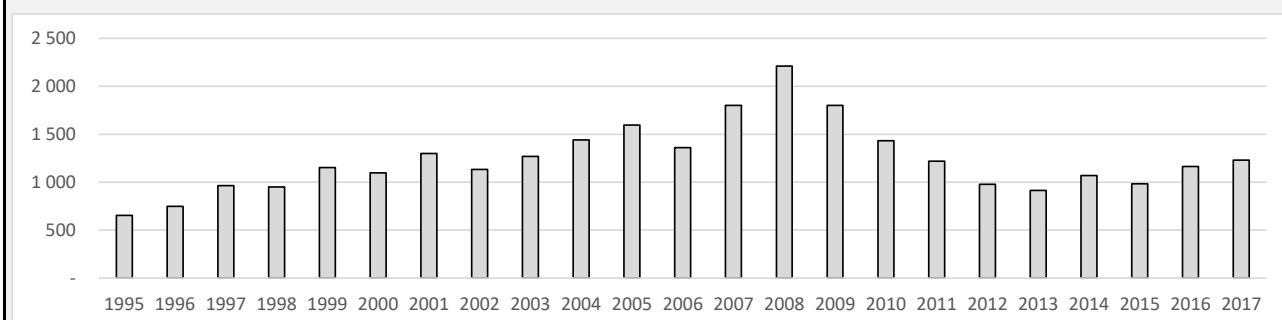


Source: EUROSTAT for TFP and DG AGRI for partial productivity

## Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture in EUR million (current prices)

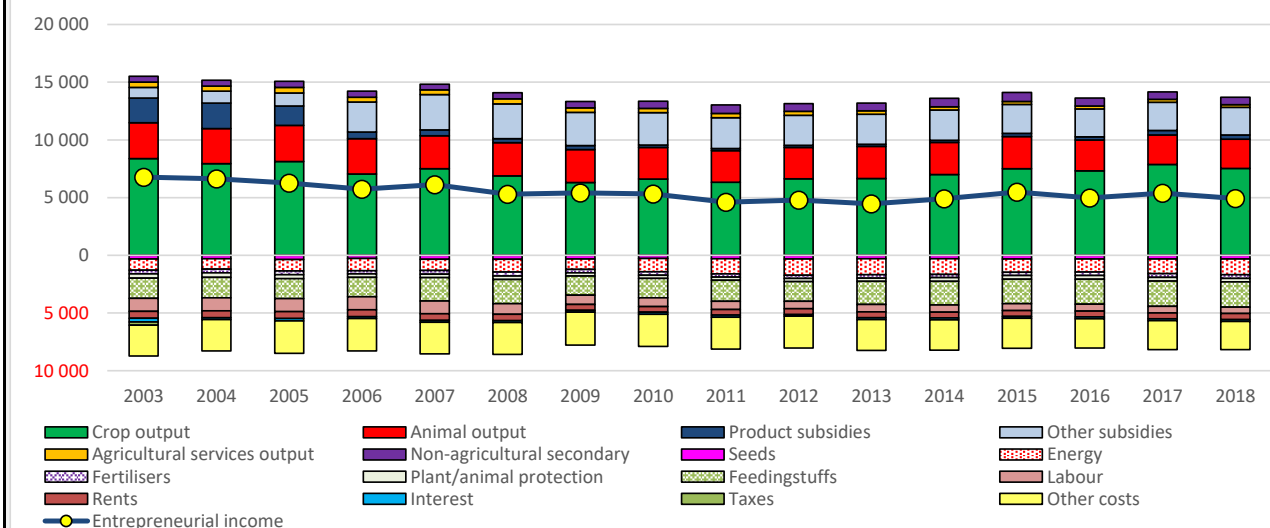
[Methodology \(C.28\)](#)

The indicator measures producers' investments, deducting disposals, in fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (e.g. land) realized by the productive activity of producer or institutional units.



Source: EUROSTAT

## Cost and revenue structure of agricultural income (real prices) in million EUR



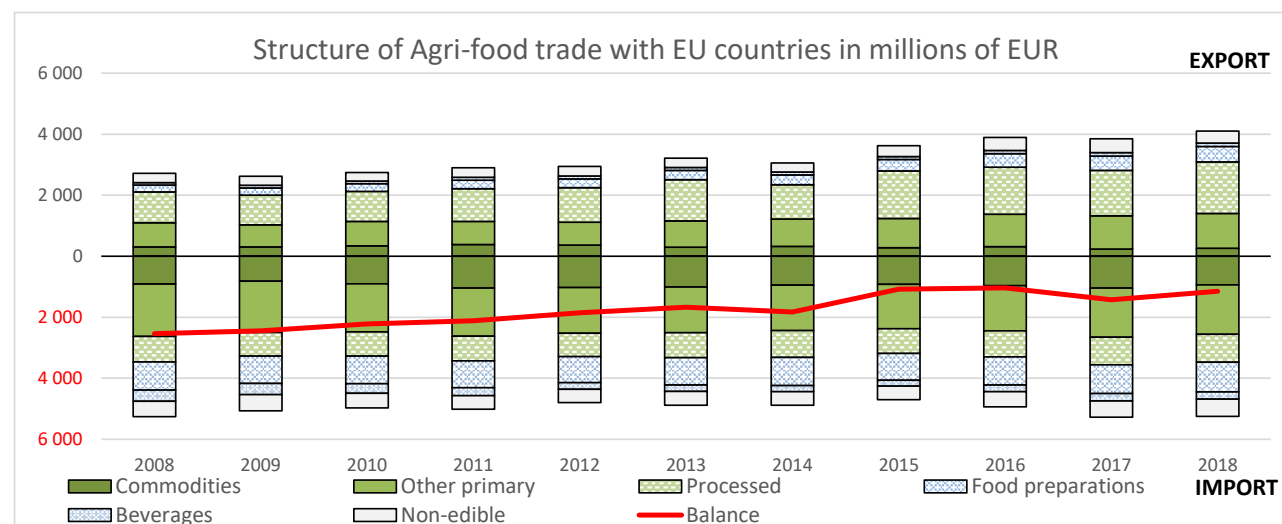
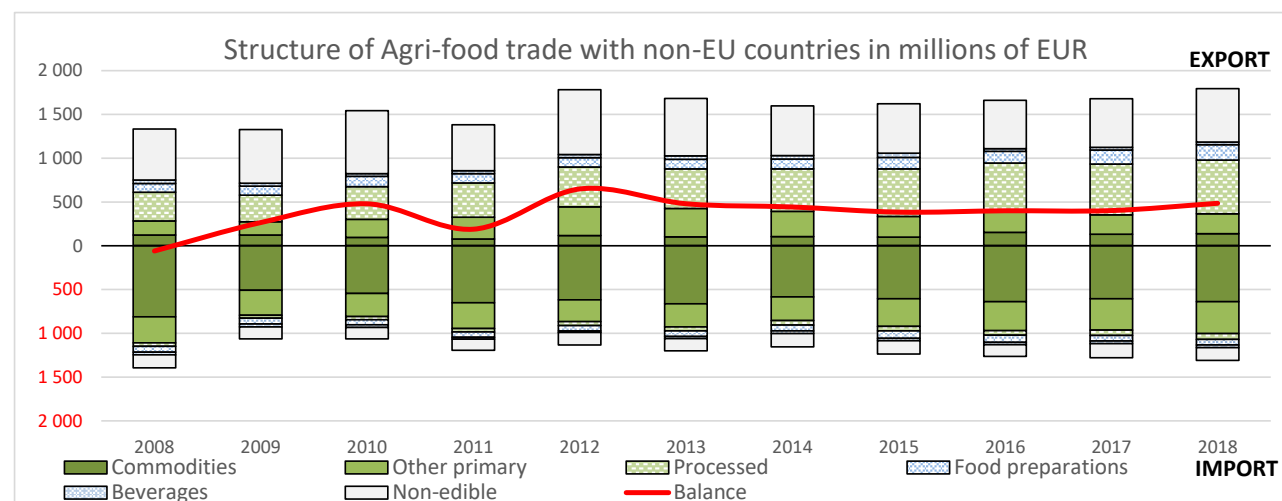
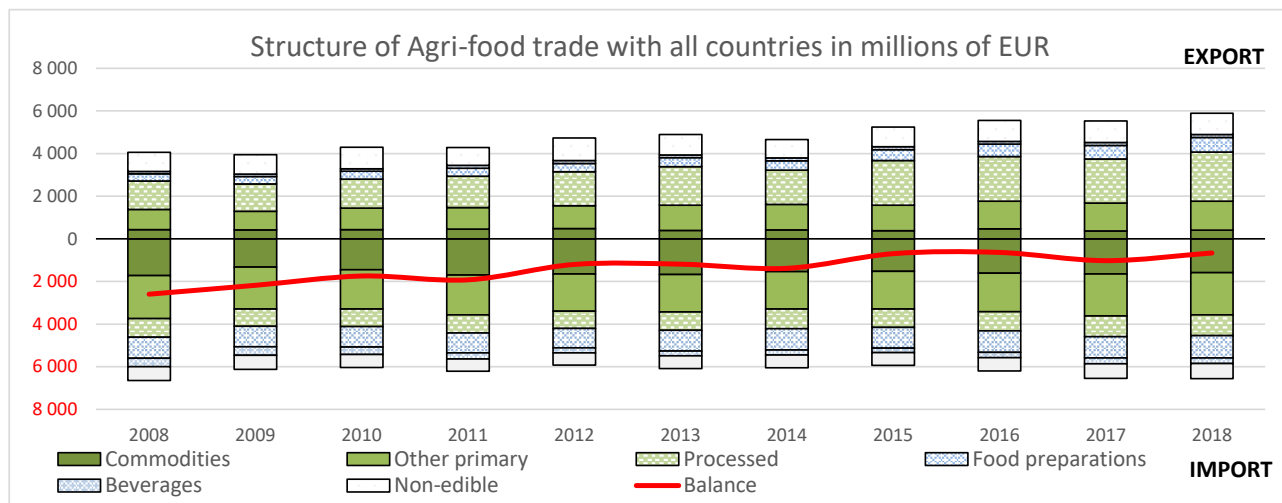
Source: EUROSTAT

## Harness Agri-food trade

Agri-food trade imports and exports

[Methodology \(I.06\)](#)

The trade balance in Greece is negative; however, the deficit has been reduced in recent years. Greece has a positive trade balance with countries outside the EU (EXTRA EU-28) and it has stabilised in the last 5 years. However, the intra-EU (trade between Greece and other EU Member States) is negative. The main export product to non-EU countries are cotton and agricultural processed products (e.g. olive oil and processed fruits and vegetables).

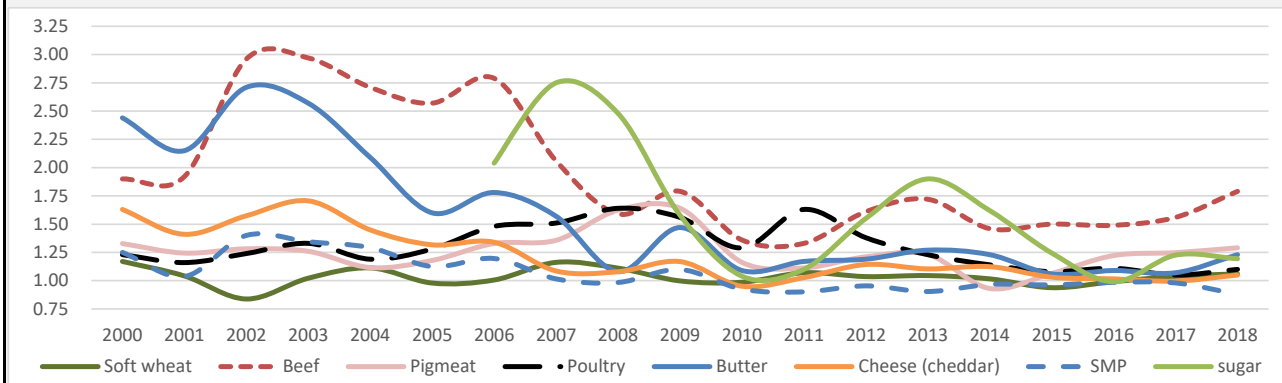


Source: COMEXT

[Find more information about the competitiveness of the EU on the dashboard - Market Orientation](#)

### Ratio between EU and world market prices for the main agricultural products

Data are at EU level. The shift away from market management increased trade opportunities and reduced the price gap between EU and world market prices over time.



Source: AGRIVIEW, FAOSTAT and other data

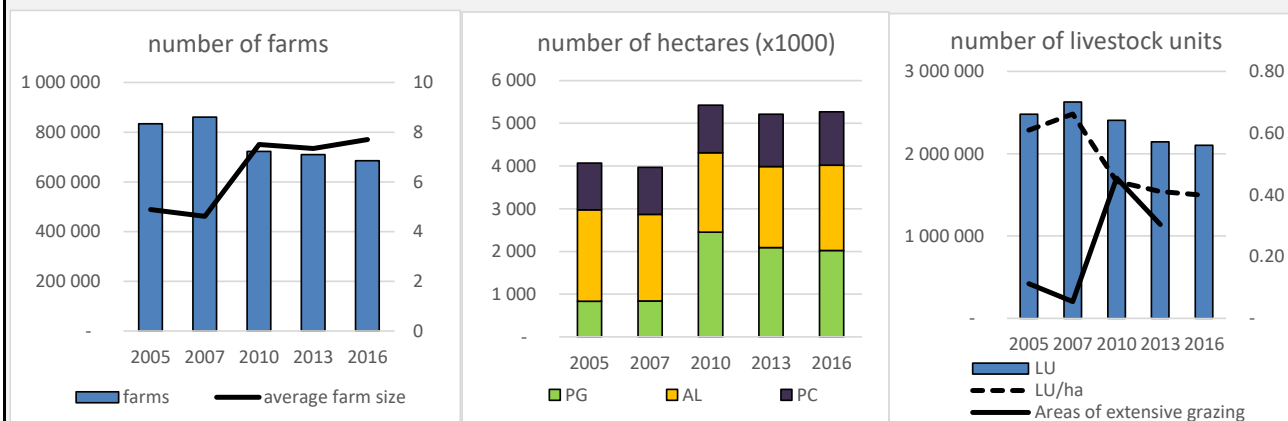
[See the EU Market Observatories for prices at MS level](#)

### Number of farms, number of hectares and number of livestock units

[Methodology \(C.17, C.18, C.21, C.33\)](#)

After increasing between 2005 and 2007, the total number of farms has declined since in Greece from about 860 150 to 685 000 farms. The average farm size has increased from 5 to 8 hectares in the same time period.

With regard to the agricultural area, a review in 2010 of the definition of permanent grassland in Greece makes it difficult to analyse properly the area trend. The same goes with the total number of livestock units, although there has been a downward trend since 2010.



Source: EUROSTAT

# IMPROVE THE FARMERS' POSITION IN THE VALUE CHAIN

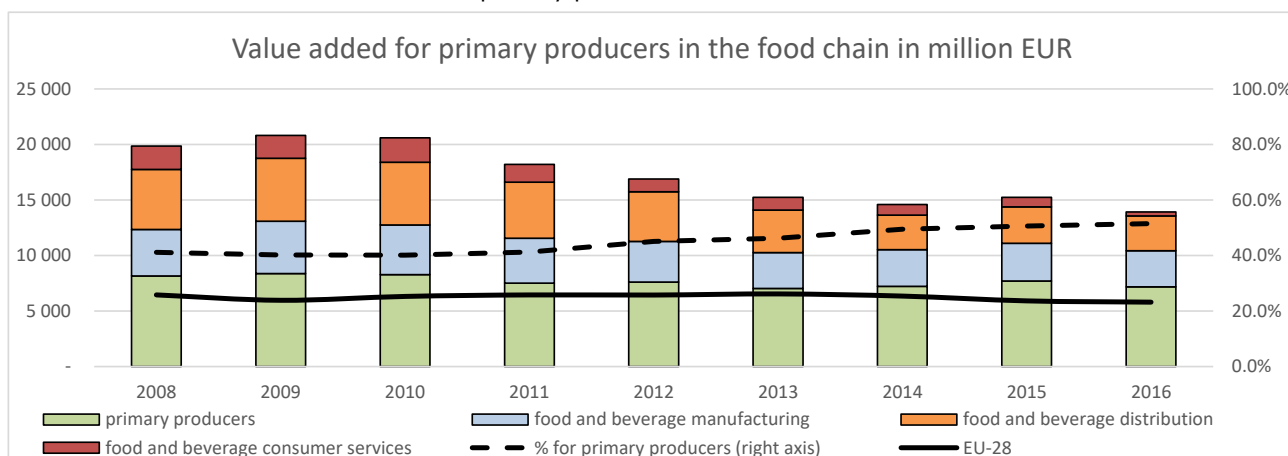


[For more information, see also the brief on the farmers' position in the value chain](#)

## Improving the farmers' position in the value chain

Value added for primary producers in the food chain

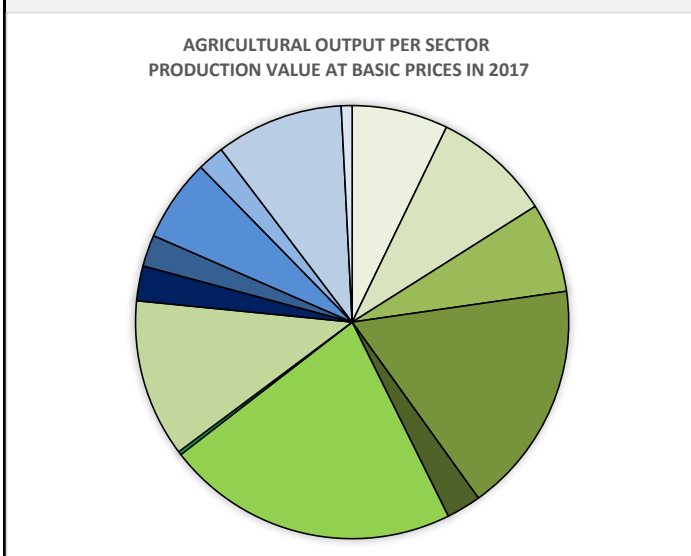
The share of the value added for primary producers in the food chain is increasing over time in Greece from 41% to 51.5% in 2016, while the overall value added in the food chain has decreased in recent years. The share of the value added that goes to agriculture is higher in Greece than the EU-average (23% in 2016). In 2016, 51.5% of the value added in the food chain went to primary producers.



Source: EUROSTAT

## Agricultural output per sector

The circle diagram gives an overview of the importance of different sectors based on the output at production value. Fruits, vegetable and horticulture products, and olive oil are the most important sectors in terms of production value in Greece in 2017.



Source: EUROSTAT

PRODUCTS	% in MS	% of EU-28
<b>Crop output, of which:</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	3.6%
Cereals (including seeds)	7.0%	1.6%
Industrial crops	8.7%	4.0%
Forage plants	6.5%	3.0%
Vegetables & horticulture	17.0%	3.1%
Potatoes (including seeds)	2.5%	2.3%
Fruits	21.4%	8.1%
Wine	0.3%	0.1%
Olive oil	11.5%	18.8%
<b>Animal output, of which:</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	1.5%
Cattle	2.5%	0.8%
Pigs	2.3%	0.6%
Sheep and goats	6.0%	10.9%
Poultry	1.9%	0.9%
Milk	9.3%	1.6%
Eggs	0.8%	0.8%



# CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION, AS WELL AS SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



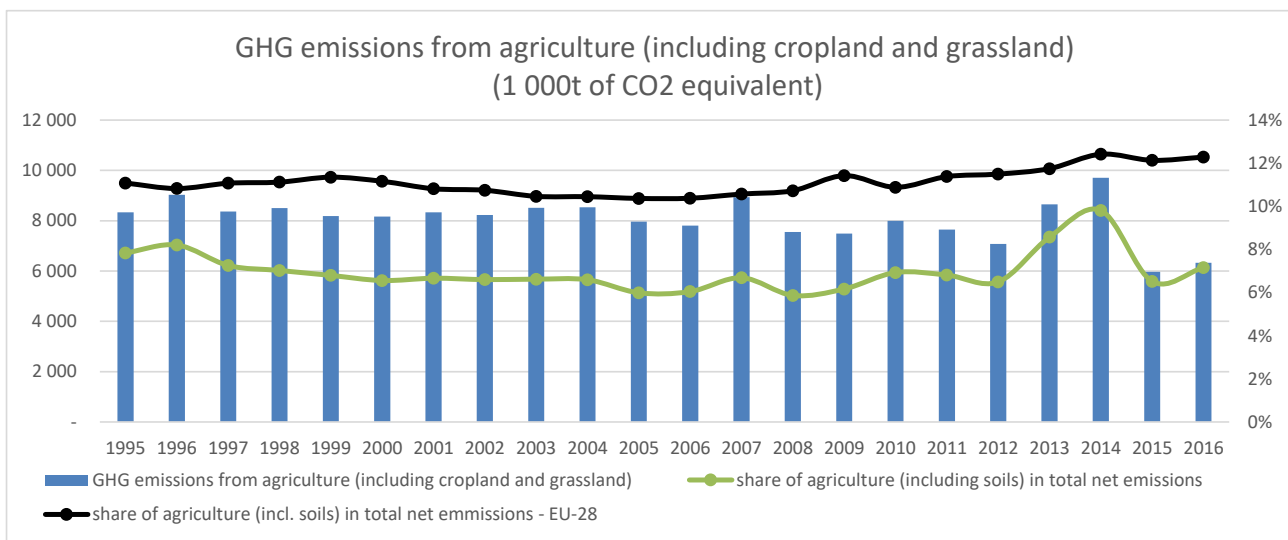
[For more information on this objective, see also the CAP brief on agriculture and climate mitigation](#)

## Contribute to climate change mitigation

Reducing GHG emissions from agriculture

[Methodology \(I.07\)](#)

In Greece, the total emissions of greenhouse gases from agriculture has decreased between 1995 and 2016, even though in 2007, 2013 and in 2014 peaks of emissions were recorded (between year 1995 and year 2016 - 24%, whereas -12% in EU-28). The share of agriculture in the total net emissions remained quite stable during this period (between 6 and 8%), except in 2014 when it reached 10%. The non-CO<sub>2</sub> emission (CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O, main GHG from agricultural activities) per hectare of UAA in EL is below the EU-average.



Source: EEA

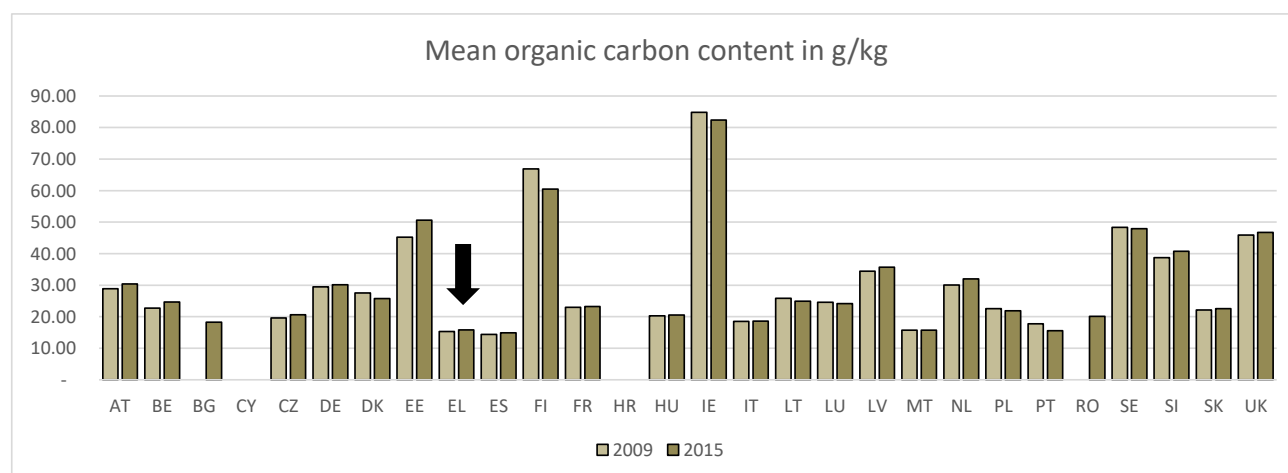
[Click here for an overview of the GHG emission from agriculture per hectare by MS](#)

## Enhancing carbon sequestration

Increase the soil organic carbon

[Methodology \(I.12\)](#)

This indicator estimates the total organic carbon content in arable soils. Soil organic carbon, the major component of soil organic matter, is extremely important in all soil processes. It is also important for the earth's ability to bind water and thus cope with large fluctuations in precipitation, which is important in terms of climate adaptation. The annual rate of loss of organic matter can vary greatly, depending on cultivation practices, the type of plant/crop cover, drainage status of the soil and weather conditions. The mean Soil Organic Carbon concentration per Member State is solely for orientation purposes since it has very limited scientific meaning given the high variability of Soil Organic Carbon concentration in different areas.



Source: JRC

[Click here to see a map at regional level \(De Brogniez et al., 2014\)](#)

[More information about soils in the brief on efficient soil management](#)

[Click here to see the dashboard on climate change and air quality](#)

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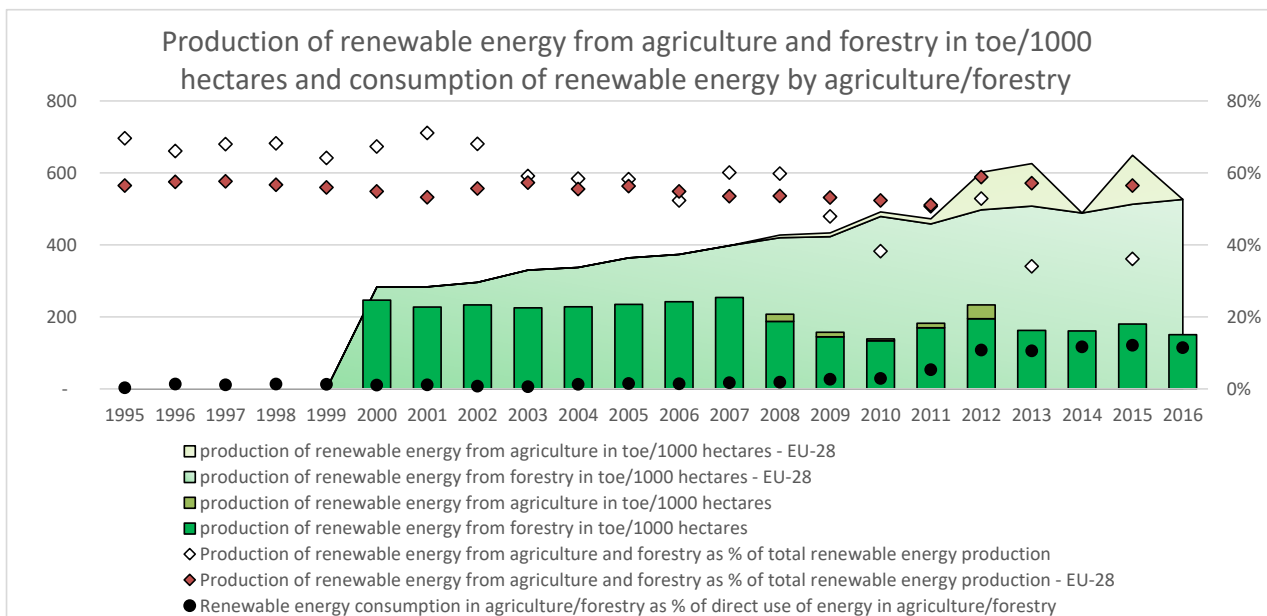
## Increase sustainable energy in agriculture

Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry

[Methodology \(C.43\)](#)

The following graph shows the production of renewable energy (RE) from agriculture (biodiesel, biogas and bioethanol) and forestry in tonnes of oil equivalent per 1000 hectares of land. Data for the production of RE from agriculture for 2014 and 2016 are not available. The graph also shows the importance of agriculture and forestry for the production of renewable energy. Finally the graph shows the use of renewable energy in agriculture and forestry as a share of the direct use of energy in the agriculture and forestry (it does not include food processing).

Greece shows a downward trend in the production of RE from agriculture and forestry per hectare, that lies below the EU-average. However, the share of production of RE from agriculture and forestry is similar to the EU average until 2009, and then decreases. Since 2013, data for agriculture in Greece are missing, making a comparison difficult.

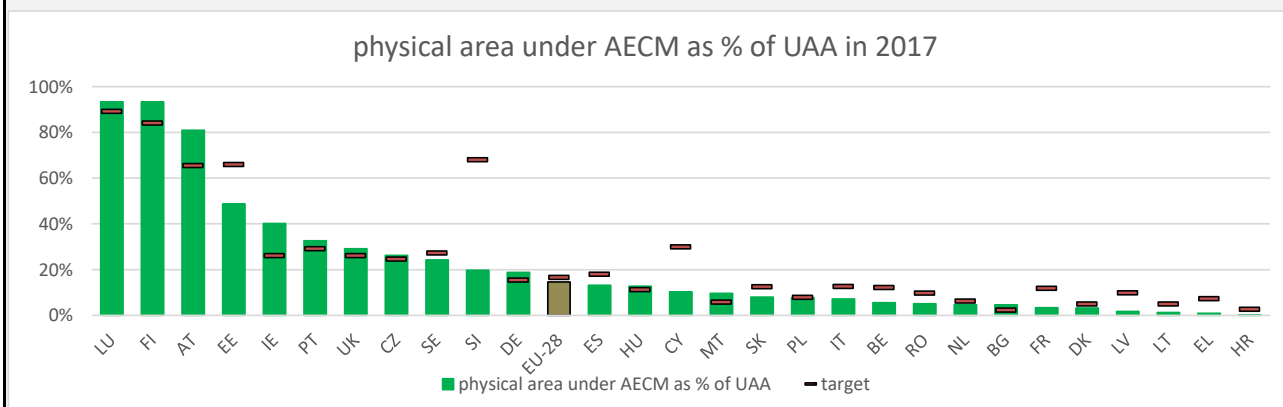


Source: EUROSTAT and DG AGRI estimates based on EurObserv'ER, EBB and Tallage's report *Stratégie grains*

### Physical area under Agri-Environment-Climate Measures (AECM)

The share of physical area under Agri-environment and climate measures in 2017 accounts for 1% and is planned to reach 7% at the end of the programming period. The physical area measures the total number of hectares with at least one AECM commitment.

N.B.: The percentage of physical area under AECM builds up over time, therefore the physical area is compared to the target set by each MS (compared to the UAA in 2017). Specific support for organic farming - covered by a different rural development measure - is not included.



Source: Annual implementation reports

[Click here to see the summary dashboard on environment and climate action](#)

# FOSTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SUCH AS WATER, SOIL AND AIR



## Reducing soil erosion

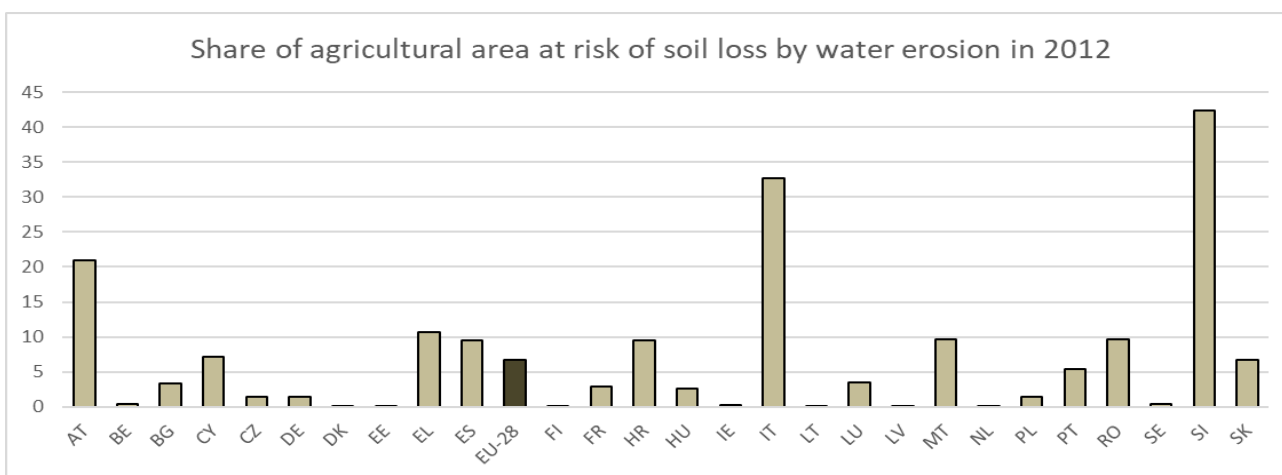
Share of land in moderate and severe soil erosion on agricultural land

[Methodology \(I.13\)](#)

[click here to see a map at regional level \(JRC\)](#)

Agricultural area is at risk of soil erosion if the rate of soil erosion is more than 11 tonnes per hectare per year. The rate at Member State level represents national average values, therefore, it may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even though a country has a low mean. As it is now, the indicator can only give an indication of the erosion of soil in particular contexts. The estimated erosion rates are linked to agricultural practices and therefore the indicator reflects and captures the effects of policy measures to prevent erosion by agriculture. Moreover, the indicator gives only estimations and it is not directly measurable since it is based on modelling and estimations from different sources and parameters.

At the national average, the area at risk of soil erosion in 2012 in Greece is with 11% above the average at EU level (7%). In 2017, 7% of agricultural land in EL is under contracts to improve soil management.



Source: JRC - ISPRA

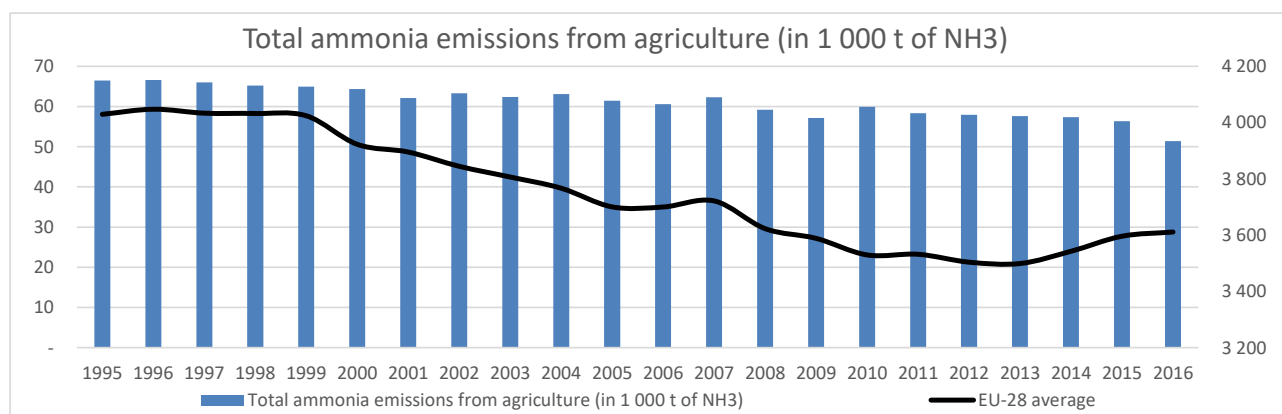
[Click here to find information on the % of land under contracts to improve soil](#)

## Improve air quality

Reduce ammonia emissions from agriculture

[Methodology \(I.07\)](#)

There is a downward trend in the total ammonia emission from agriculture in the EU, but it has been increasing as of 2013. In general, the emission in Greece is decreasing over time. The difference of the extrapolation of the linear trend between 2005-2016 to 2020 and the 2020 NECD targets (the distance to target) shows that Greece is reaching its target of -7% and -10% by 2030. N.B. Note the scaling of the axis.



Source: EEA

[Click for more information on NH<sub>3</sub> emission targets \(p.23\) and emission per ha by MS \(p.27\)](#)

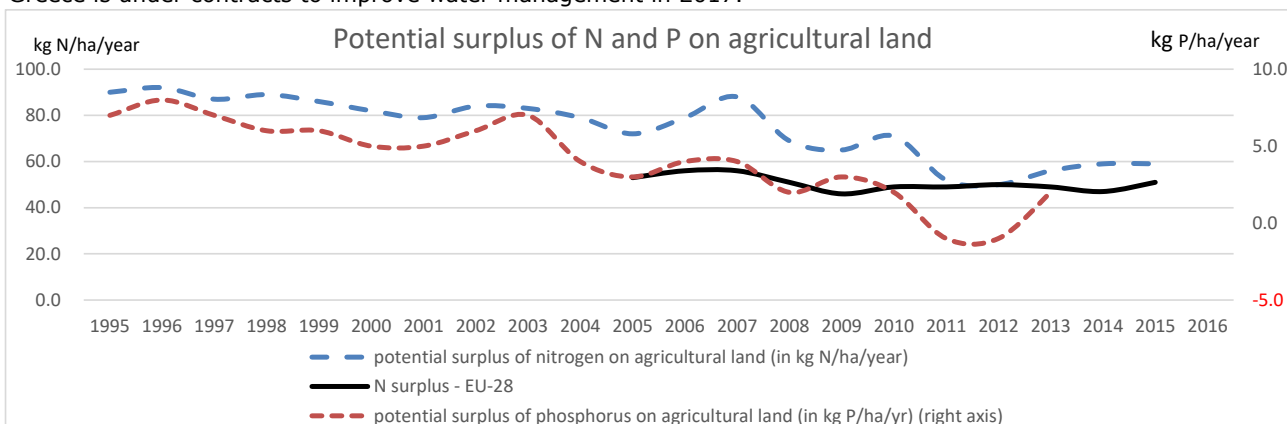
## Improve water quality

Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land

[Methodology \(I.11\)](#)

The two water quality indicators below show the potential impact of agriculture on water quality due to pollution by nitrates and phosphates. Where N and P are applied in excess, they can cause surface and groundwater pollution and eutrophication. The gross nutrient balance provides an estimate of the potential water pollution. The actual concentration is shown in the second graph.

The nitrogen and phosphorus surplus in EL are decreasing over time. However, the nitrogen surplus is still higher than EU average in 2013-2015. No data for groundwater. Under rural development, 7% of agricultural land in Greece is under contracts to improve water management in 2017.

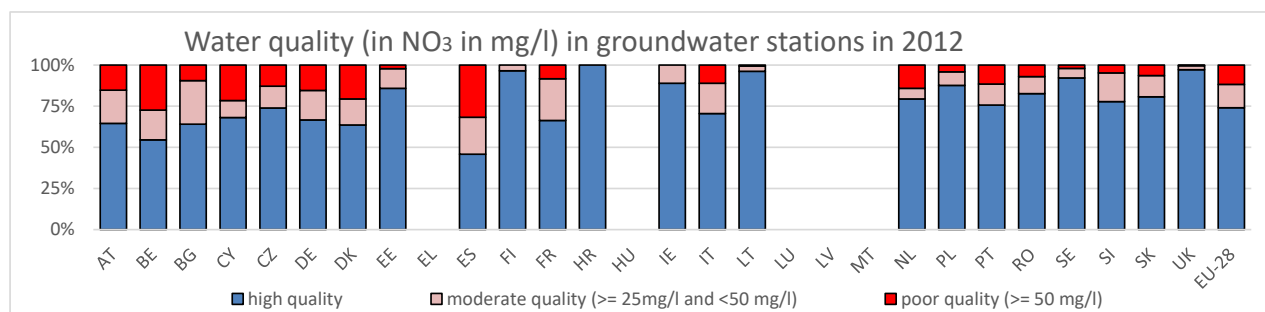


Source: EEA

[Click here to view a comparison of the GNB by country](#)

## Reducing nutrient leakage

Nitrate in groundwater - percentage of groundwater stations with N concentration over 50 mg/l as per Nitrate directive. Groundwater stations exceeding 50 mg/l are in breach of the Nitrate Directive.



Source: EEA

## Reducing pressure on water resource

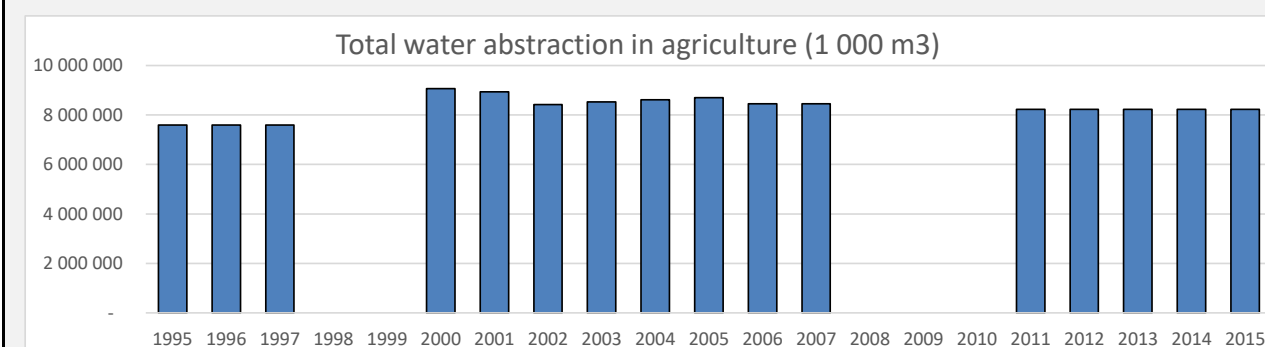
The new impact indicator 'Water Exploitation Index Plus (WEI+)', aims to illustrate the percentage used of the total renewable freshwater resources available in a defined territory (basin, sub-basin etc.) for a given time step (e.g., seasonal, annual). As this indicator is up to now only available per river (sub-)basin, this factsheet presents data on water abstraction.

### Water abstraction from agriculture

[Methodology \(I.10\)](#)

[Methodology \(C.20\)](#)

This indicator refers to the volume of water which is applied to soils for irrigation purposes. Data concern water abstraction from total surface and groundwater and are provided voluntarily by MS. Data for water use in agriculture are very difficult to get since many farmers use water from streams, wells and ponds. The water abstraction in Greece shows some gaps in data. 24% of the total UAA is irrigated in 2016.



Source: EUROSTAT

[Find here the data for the Water Exploitation Index Plus per river basin](#)

[Find more information about water quality and quantity in the related dashboard](#)

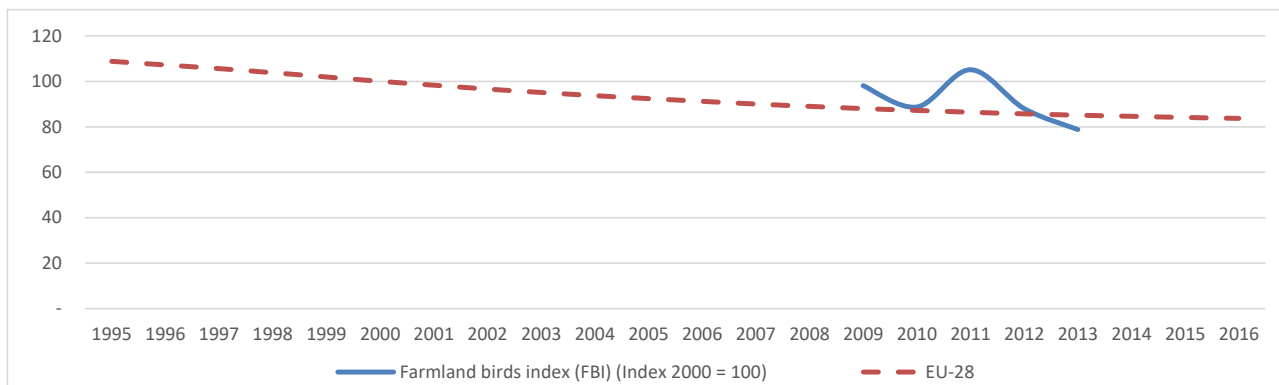


## Increasing farmland bird population

Farmland Bird Index

[Methodology \(I.08\)](#)

The farmland bird indicator is intended as a barometer of change for the biodiversity of agricultural landscapes in Europe. The indicator is a composite index that measures the rate of change in the relative abundance of common bird species at selected sites. The "EU list of species" currently covers 39 species which are dependent on farmland for feeding and nesting and are not able to thrive in other habitats. The population counts are carried out by a network of volunteer ornithologists coordinated by national schemes. The Farmland Bird index in Greece between 2009 and 2013 has a downward trend.



Source: EBCC/RSPB/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands: the European Bird Census Council (EBCC) and its Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS)

## Enhanced biodiversity protection

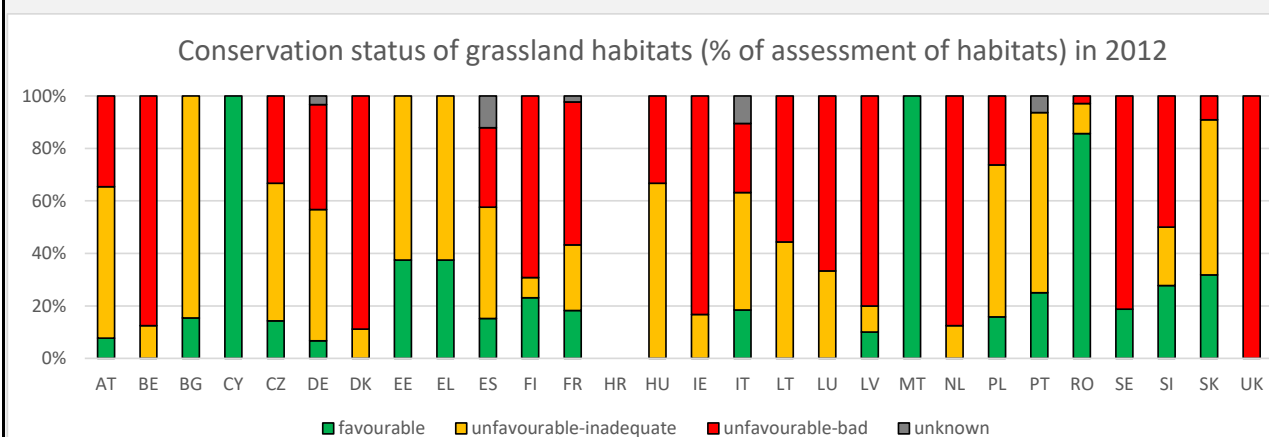
Percentage of species and habitats of Community interest related to agriculture with stable or increasing trends  
This indicator is under development. The new impact indicator will be based on the indicator below.

### Conservation status of grassland habitats

[Methodology \(C.36\)](#)

The context indicator covers a set of habitat types (listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive) which are considered to be of European interest that are linked to agro- and grassland ecosystems. Trends in this indicator should primarily be influenced by the implementation of measures under the Habitats Directive, such as the establishment of the Natura 2000 Network and habitats and species protection measures.

In Greece, 38% of grassland is in a favourable status, the rest being in an unfavourable-inadequate conservation status (2012).



Source: EEA - DG ENV

[Click here for more information at regional level \(p.44\)](#)

[see also the dashboard on biodiversity on the Europa website](#)

## Enhanced provision of ecosystem

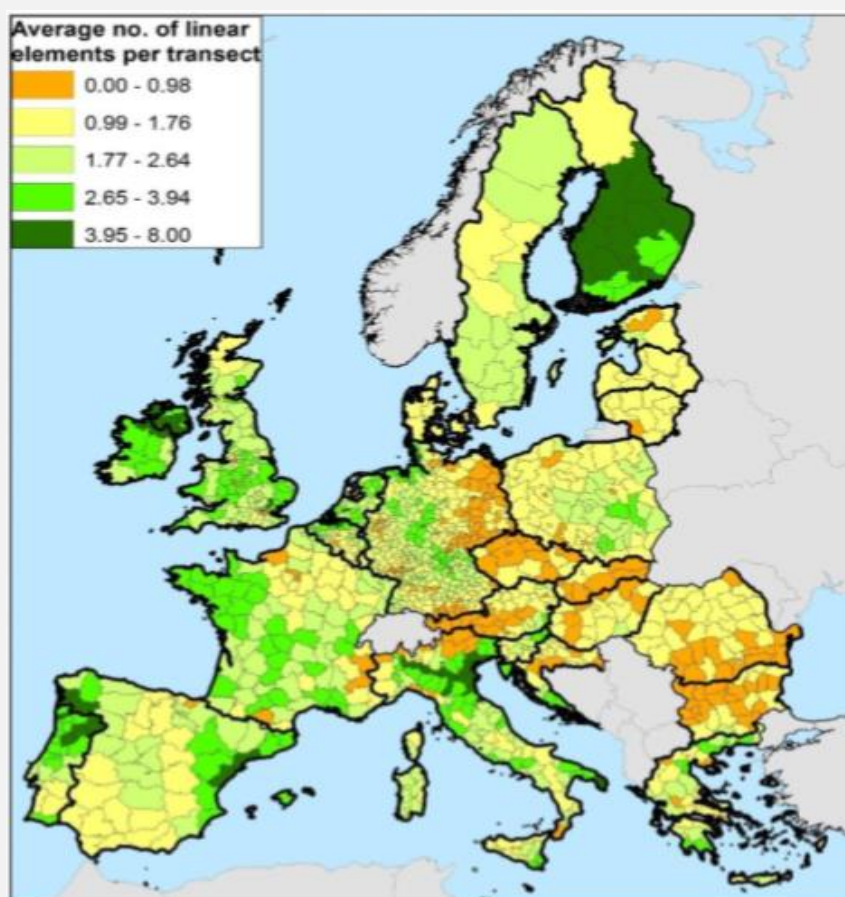
Share of Utilised Agricultural Area covered with landscape features

This indicator is under development. The following map gives an idea of landscape elements on agricultural area.

*Average number of linear elements per transect with agriculture as main land cover, 2015*

The map shows the density of linear features in agricultural land per NUTS3 region (average number of linear elements per point) based on the LUCAS survey 2015. The map shows in yellow and orange the regions with a low density of linear elements. In some cases this is related to the presence of large Alpine pastures. Landscape features are supplying many benefits to agro-ecosystems and the wider environment.

In Greece the average number of linear elements seems similar to the EU average.



Source: JRC 2017

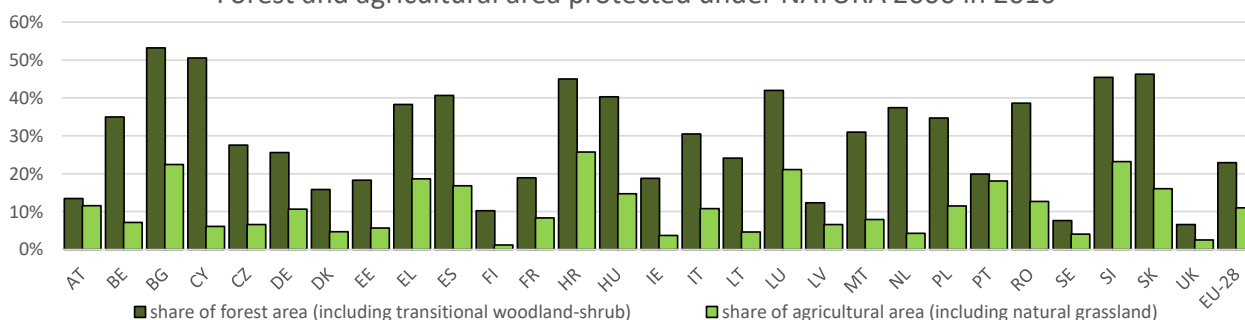
[More information on p.48 in the following document](#)

## Area under NATURA 2000

[Methodology \(C.34\)](#)

The Natura 2000 network is an EU-wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.

### Forest and agricultural area protected under NATURA 2000 in 2016



Source: NATURA 2000 Barometer Statistics Reports, NATURA 2000 data and CORINE Land Cover (CLC)

# ATTRACT YOUNG FARMERS AND FACILITATE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS



## Attracting young farmers

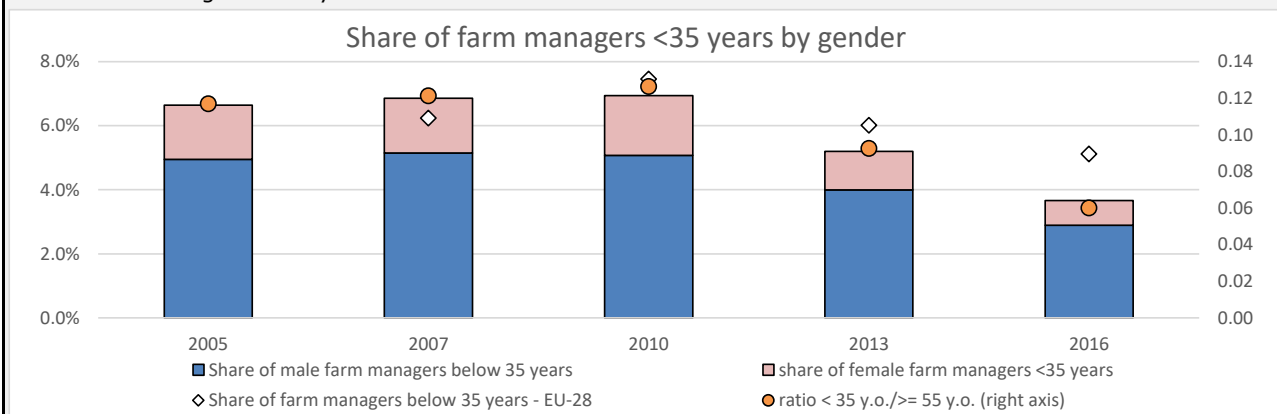
The new impact indicator 'evolution of number of new farmers' is under development.

### Age structure of farm managers by gender

[Methodology \(C.23\)](#)

Even though the CAP considers someone a young farmer when the person is below 40 years, EUROSTAT, up to 2013, split up the age class at 35 years. Greece has one of the lowest share of young farmers in the total number of farm managers (3.7%). As in the EU, Greece saw this share decreasing between 2010 and 2016. Also the ratio of young managers to elderly in Greece is (with 0.06 in 2016) one of the lowest in the EU.

The ratio of young female managers to male managers is about 1:4. The young female managers accounts for 21% of the farm managers < 35 years old in 2016.

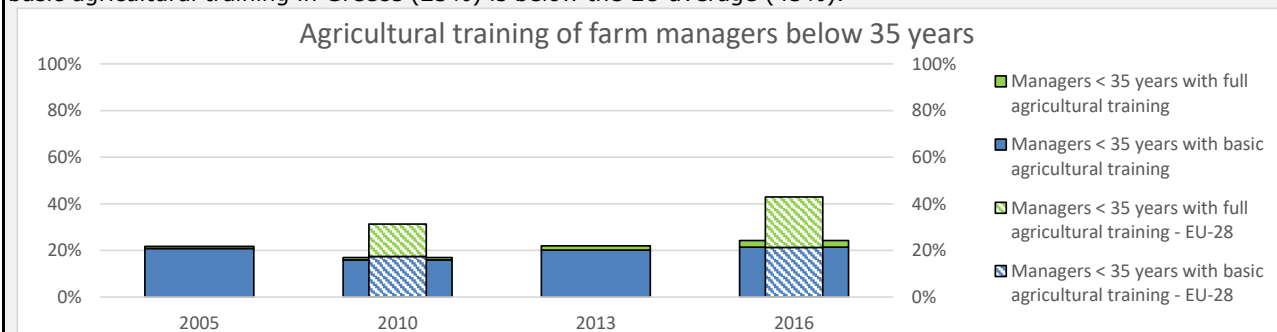


Source: EUROSTAT

### Agricultural training of farm managers

[Methodology \(C.24\)](#)

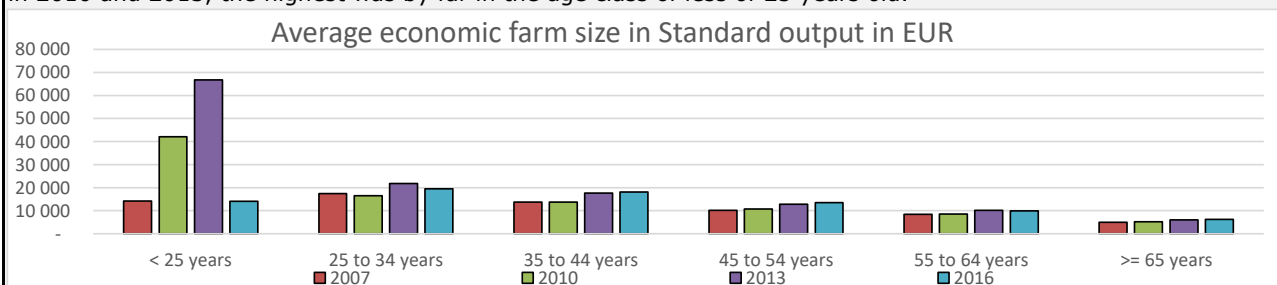
The share of farm managers below 35 years of age with at least a basic level of agricultural training (25%) is higher than the share of total farm managers (7%) in Greece. In 2016, the share of 'young' farm managers with at least a basic agricultural training in Greece (25%) is below the EU average (43%).



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

### Economic farm size by age class

In 2016, the average economic farm size in Greece is the highest in the age class of 25 to 34 years old. However, in 2010 and 2013, the highest was by far in the age class of less of 25 years old.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT



# PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT, GROWTH, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS, INCLUDING BIO-ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY



[More information on this specific objective is available in the brief on jobs and growth in rural areas](#)

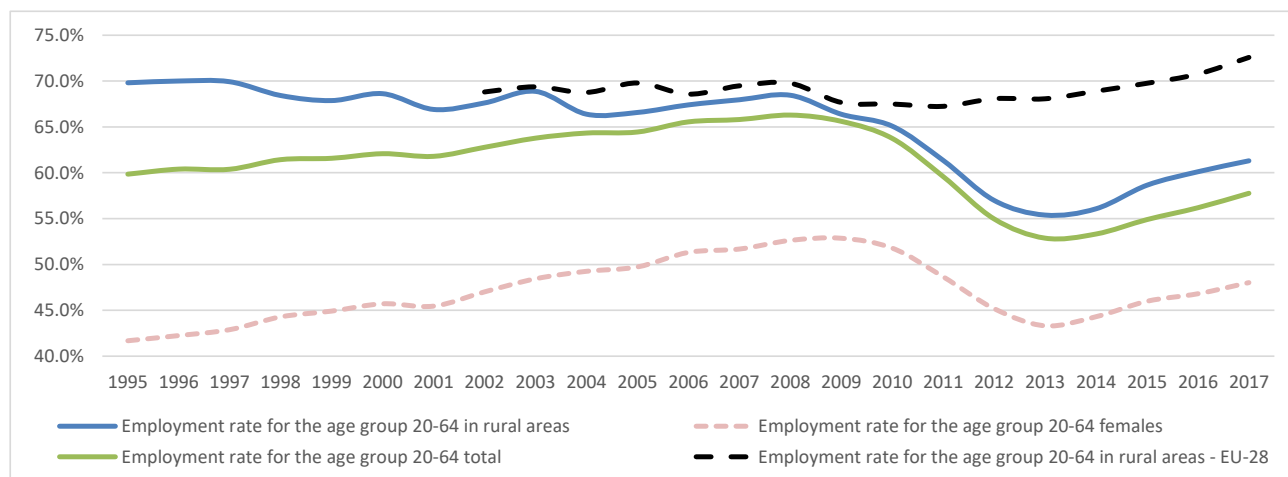
## Contributing to jobs in rural areas

Evolution of the employment rate in predominantly rural areas

[Methodology \(I.14\)](#)

The employment rate in Greece accounts for 57.8% in 2017, although it has increased in recent years, after the debt crisis. The employment rate in predominantly rural areas is higher than the average employment rate in Greece. In 2017, the employment rate in rural areas in Greece (61.3%) is below the EU-average rural employment rate (72.6%).

N.B.: the employment rate for women is for the total population of women.



Source: EUROSTAT

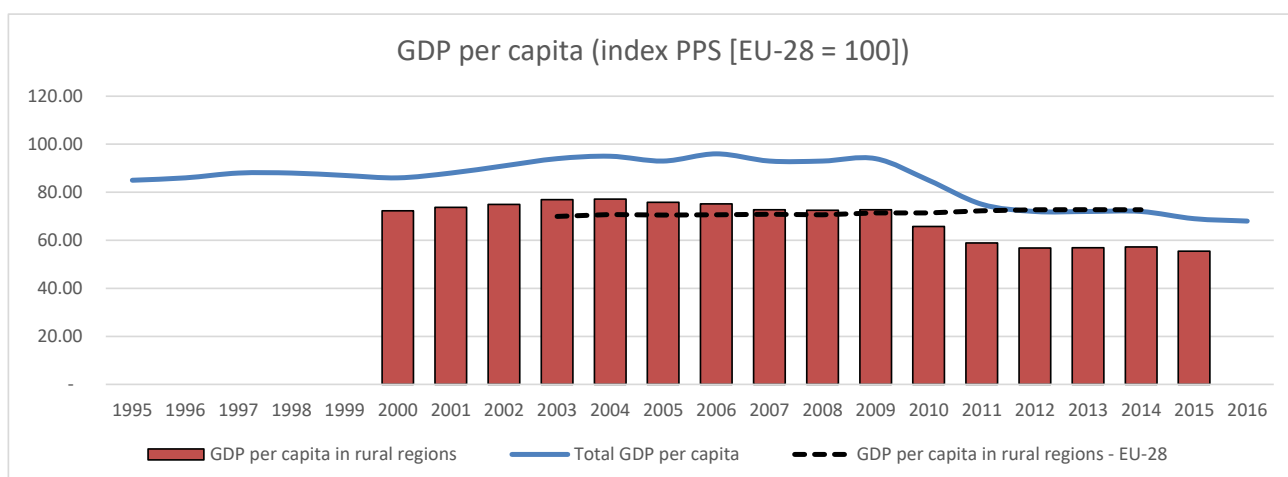
## Contributing to growth in rural areas

Evolution of GDP per head in predominantly rural areas

[Methodology \(I.16\)](#)

Under the objective of balanced territorial development, the CAP aims to reduce the gap in standard of living between rural and other areas in the EU. GDP per capita, corrected for purchasing power, can be used to compare the aggregate standard of living between different geographical entities.

The following graph shows that the total GDP per capita in Greece is below the EU-average with about -4 (2006) to -32 (2016) index points between 1995 and 2016. Also, as of 2010, the GDP per capita in predominantly rural areas is below the GDP per capita in the EU-28 in PPS.



Source: EUROSTAT

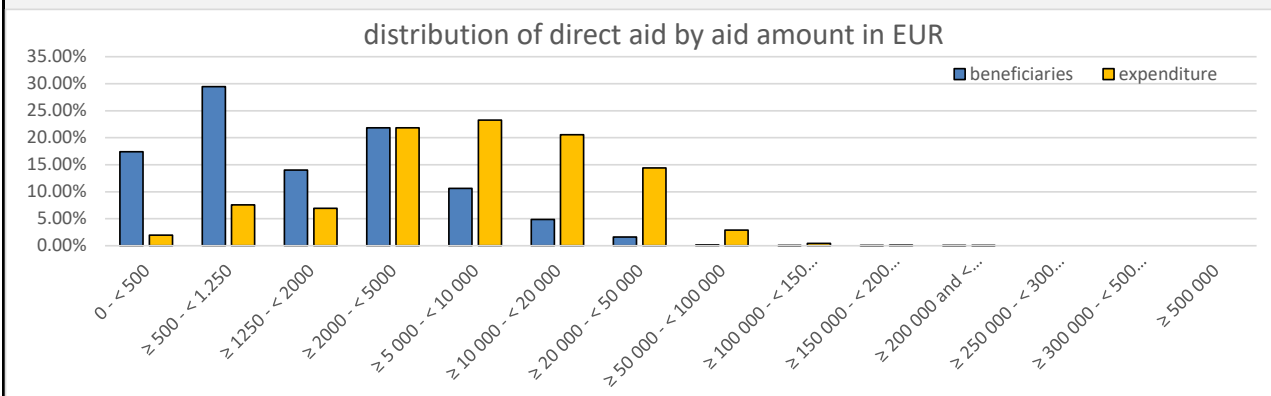
[View here the related dashboard on jobs and growth in rural areas](#)



## A fairer CAP

The impact indicator 'Improve the distribution of CAP support' is currently under development.

In 2015, 20% of the beneficiaries received 68% of direct payments in Greece This is below the EU-average. Payments are as much concentrated as land in Greece.



Source: CATS data FY2017

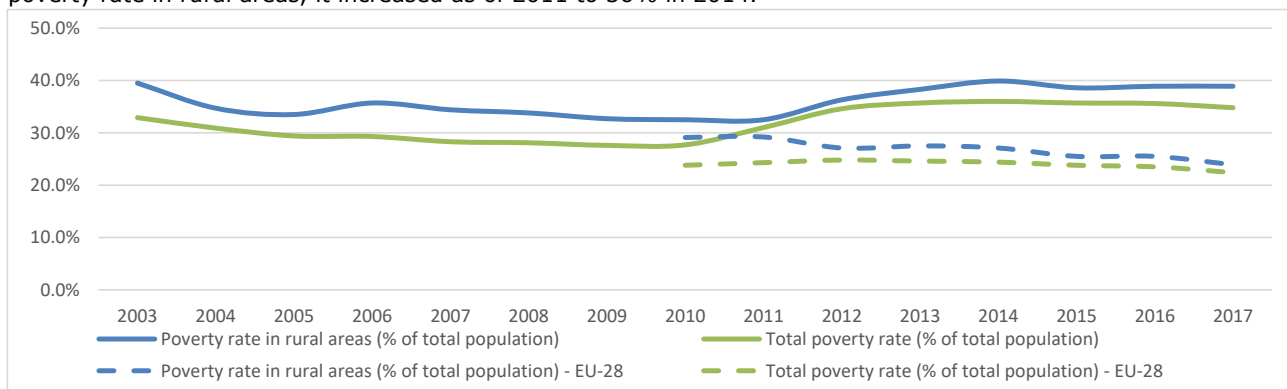
[See page 9 for a comparison by MS](#)

## Promoting rural inclusion

Evolution of poverty index in rural areas

[Methodology \(I.15\)](#)

The rural poverty rate in Greece fluctuates between 32.5% and 40% (2003-2017) and is above the EU-average poverty rate (in rural areas). It shows an upward trend as of 2011. The total poverty rate in Greece is above the poverty rate in rural areas, it increased as of 2011 to 36% in 2014.



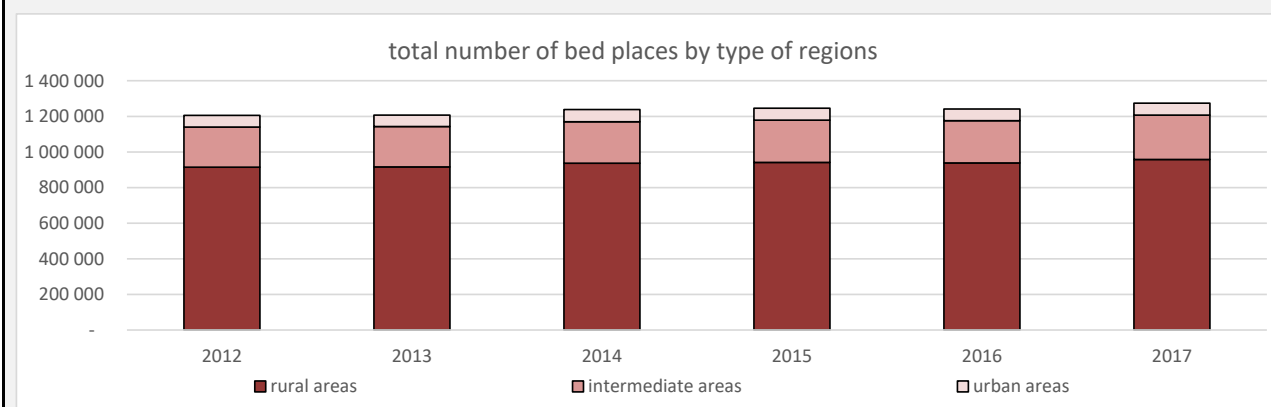
Source: EUROSTAT

[Click here for a comparison across MS](#)

## Tourism infrastructure

[Methodology \(C.30\)](#)

The total number of bed places in Greece increased (5.7%) between 2012 and 2017. The majority of bed places are located in rural areas, and their total number has increased by 4.6% between 2012 and 2017.



Source: EUROSTAT

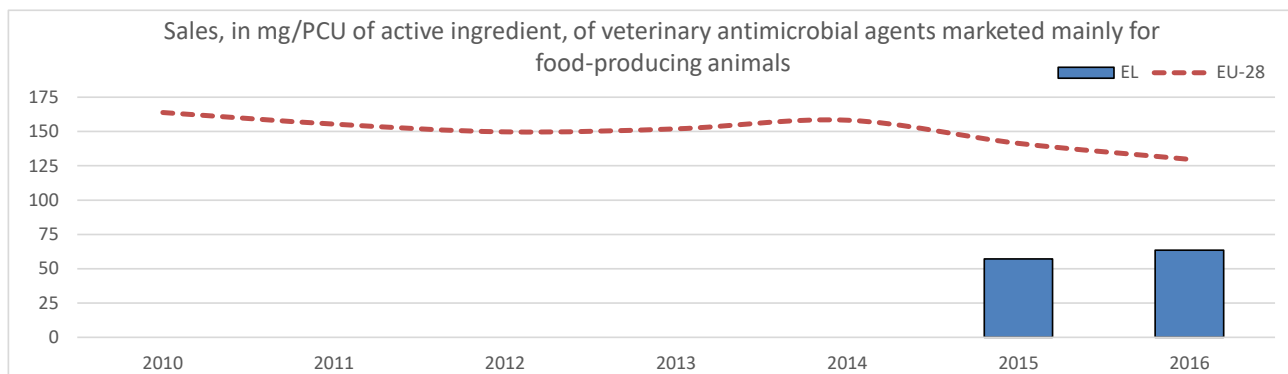


[Find here the brief for CAP Specific Objective 9 about health, food and antimicrobial resistance](#)

## Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture

Sales/use in food producing animals

The data on sales in veterinary antimicrobial agents in mg per population correction unit (PCU) in Greece are missing until 2015. In 2015 and 2016, the sales in Greece are below the EU-average (which is weighted for those MS that provide data on a yearly basis).



Source: European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC)

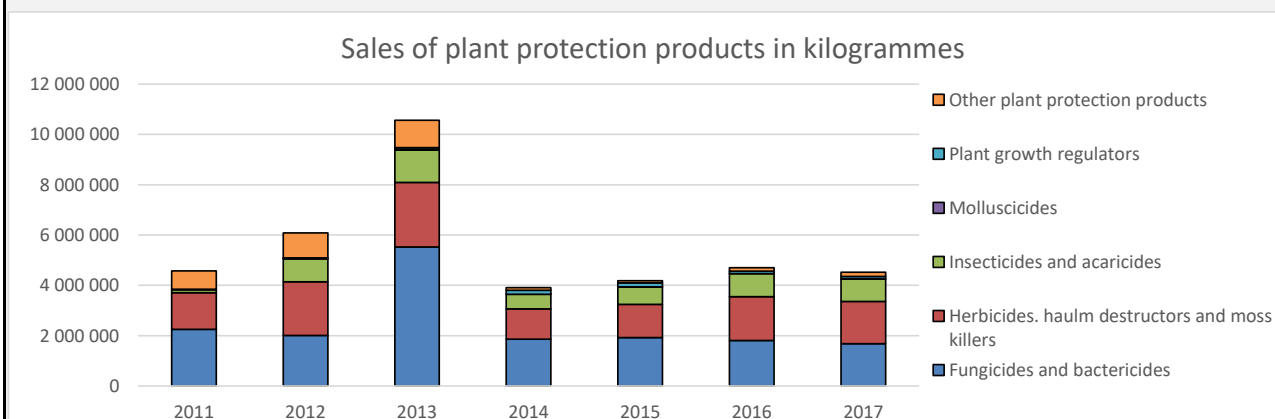
## Sustainable use of pesticides

Reduce risks and impacts of pesticides

The new indicator will provide information that is weighted based on the actual risk of the active ingredient to provide information about the risks to humans and the environment. The following graph provides only information about the sales of plant protection products (PPP). For some MS and for some years there is no data for some of the different PPPs. Therefore, the graph cannot provide the trend in sales at EU-level.

### Sales of plant protection products in kilogrammes

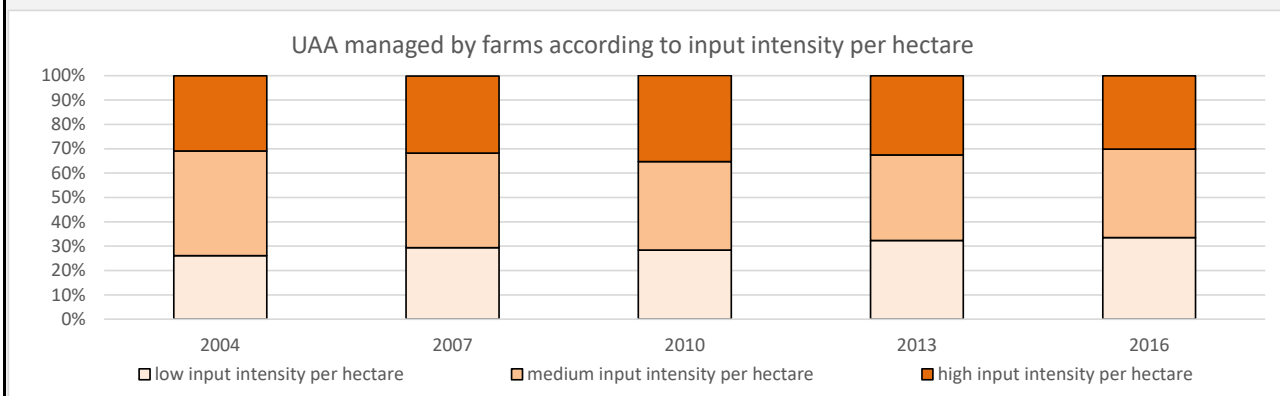
Greece provided data for all different categories of pesticides each year. Between 2011 and 2017, pesticides sales in Greece peaked in 2013 and then dropped to a lower level than in 2011. This sudden drop is caused by a break in time series.



Source: EUROSTAT

Farming intensity in the graph below is defined as the level of inputs used by the farm per hectare of land. The inputs considered are fertilizers, pesticides, other crop protection products and purchased feed. The thresholds have been set in such a way that the UAA in the EU is equally divided into the three categories for the first year of the analysis (2004 for the EU-25) - > EUR 342 constant per ha for the highest category, < EUR 150 constant per ha for the lowest category. These levels do not pretend to represent any real borders of extensive and intensive farming. They are set in a pragmatic way to study developments in farming intensity over time.

In Greece, the area with low input intensity per hectare increased between 2004 and 2016 from 26% to 33.5%, whereas the area with high input intensity remained stable around 30% between 2004 and 2016.



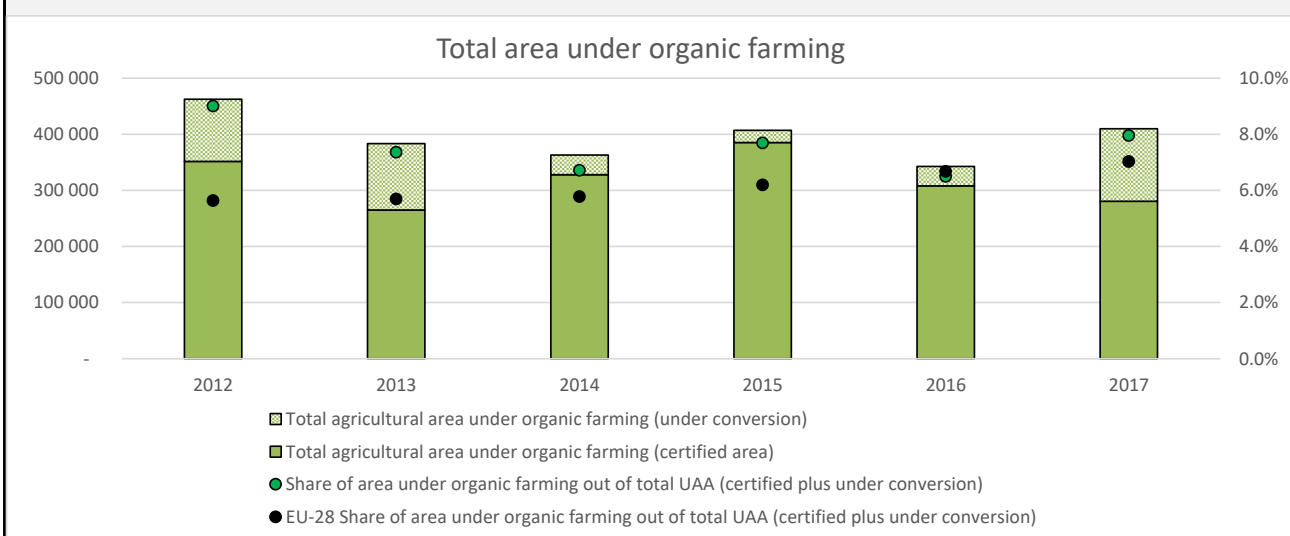
Source: DG AGRI - FADN and EUROSTAT

## Responding to consumer demand for quality food

Currently, no data is available for the indicator 'Value of production under EU quality schemes (incl. organics)'.

### Area under organic farming

The total area under organic farming (certified and under conversion) has decreased in Greece between 2012 and 2017, covering about 410 000 hectares in 2017. With 8% of the total utilized agricultural area under organic farming in 2017, Greece has a higher share of agricultural land under organic farming than the EU average (7%).



Source: EUROSTAT

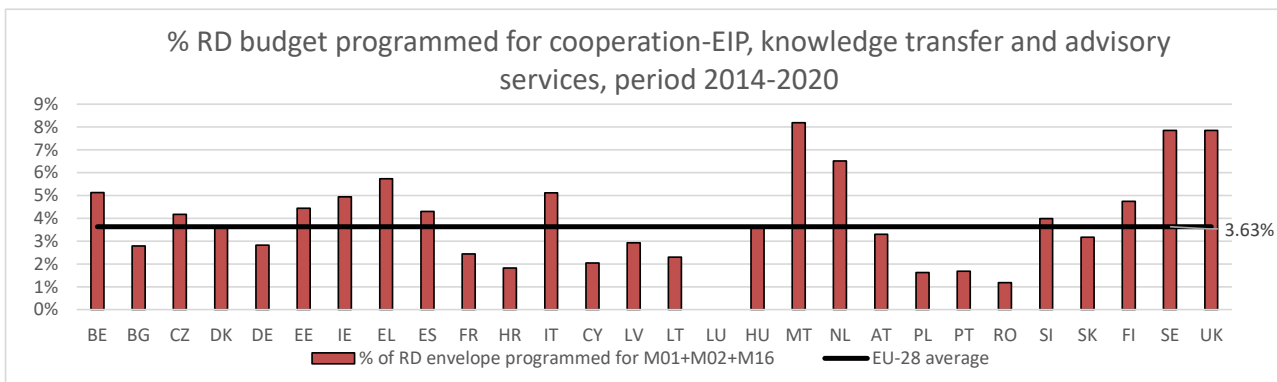
[Find more information about organic production and a comparison between MS in the related dashboard](#)

# FOSTERING KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND DIGITALISATION IN AGRICULTURE

## Sharing knowledge and innovation

Share of CAP budget for knowledge sharing and innovation

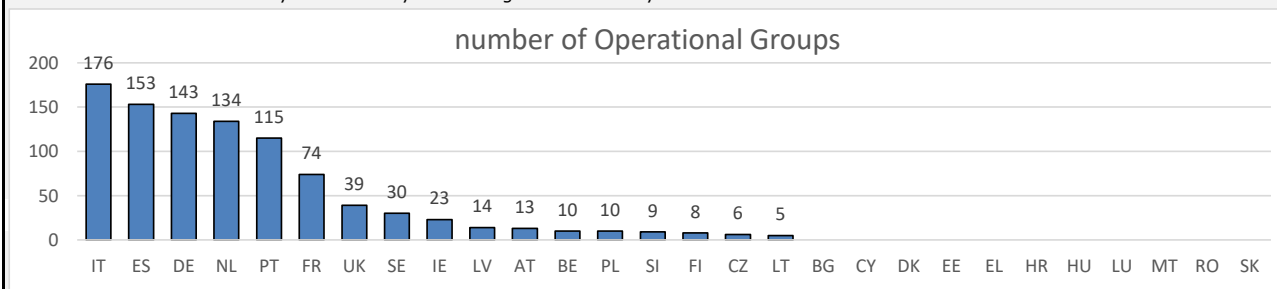
Under the programming period 2014-2020, Greece programmed 5.7% of their total rural development envelope (EAFRD + national contribution) under M01: knowledge transfer and information actions, M02: advisory services, farm management and farm relief services and M16: Co-operation-EIP. This is above the EU-28 average of 3.63%.



Source: MS notification in SFC (based on adopted programmes up to July 2019)

## Number of EIP operational groups per MS

The European Innovation Platform for agricultural productivity and sustainability (EIP-AGRI) contains EIP operational groups (OG) that are set-up by interested actors such as farmers, researchers, advisors and businesses involved in the agricultural and food sector. The OG come together to work on concrete, practical solutions to a problem or innovative opportunity and whose project is funded by the EAFRD. The figures in the graph are the number of OGs officially submitted by the management authority to the Commission.



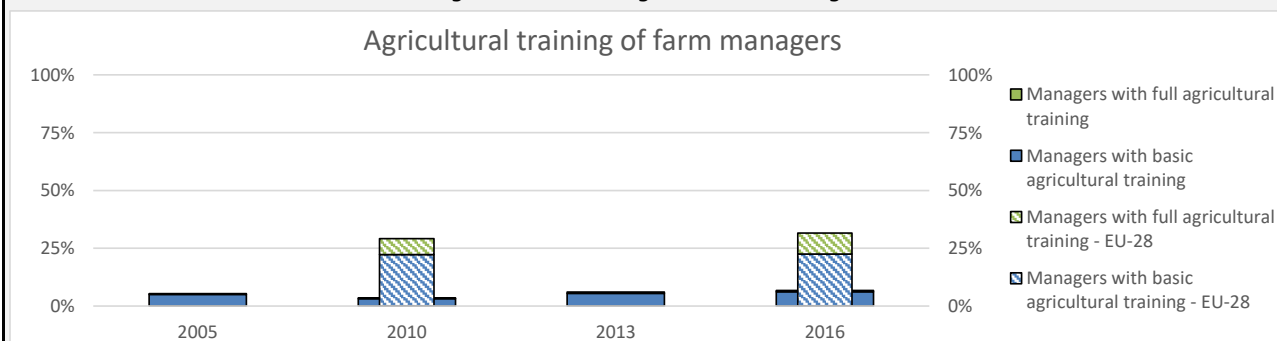
Source: DG AGRI (updated till 07-2019)

[Find here an overview of the operational groups and geographical coverage](#)

## Agricultural training of farm managers

[Methodology \(C.24\)](#)

In Greece, 7% of the total farm managers attained basic or full agricultural training in 2016. This share is rather stable over time. Compared to the EU, the share of farmers that attained full agricultural training (meaning any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture) is smaller in Greece. The share of managers with basic agricultural training is lower to the level in the EU.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

# Methodology

This factsheet provides an overview of the current state of the agricultural sector and rural development in the Member State based on a common set of indicators. The factsheet follows the order of the nine specific objectives and includes the impact indicators that are in Annex I of the CAP Strategic Plan proposal. It includes the context indicators in the new Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PMEF) for which data is available to date.

The name of the impact indicators that are in the new PMEF, are in **bold**. The description of the impact indicator is given below the name.

For example:

## **Sharing knowledge and innovation**

Share of CAP budget for knowledge sharing and innovation

Indicators that are not impact indicators in the new PMEF are used as a proxy in case the new impact indicator is still under development. Additional data is presented in graphs where this is relevant and available. These indicator names are shown in *italics* and surrounded by a light grey box.

For example:

*Agricultural training of farm managers*

All impact indicators are also context indicators in the existing Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF) and the future PMEF. The table of contents provides a link to the methodological fiches of the impact and context indicators that already exist in the current CMEF. It is possible that some of these fiches will be updated for the PMEF. The table also indicates which indicators are already in the CMEF and which indicators are proposed as impact indicators in the new PMEF.

# Complementary information

This factsheet is different from a number of other fiches and factsheets that are available on the EUROPA website. These factsheets provide an analysis per MS as regards the evolution of the different indicators over a long time period following the order of the specific objectives and, therefore, allowing a comparison with the trend in the EU.

The factsheets are complementary to the CAP dashboards that are grouped by theme and focus on the results that are achieved by the CAP in a dynamic IT tool. A number of graphs in these factsheets are similar to the ones in the CAP dashboards, but provide longer time series:

[Here you can access the different CAP indicator dashboards](#)

The statistical factsheets published on the EUROPA website present the main economic and agricultural data for each country and the European Union: key data, population and economy, CAP expenditure and distribution of direct aids, agricultural input, output and income, agricultural labour input, agricultural prices, agricultural trade and farm structure:

[https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets_en)

# Abbreviations

AECM	Agri-environment-climate measures
AIR	Annual implementation report
AL	Arable land
ANC	Areas with natural constraints
AWU	Annual working unit
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CATS	Clearance of accounts Audit Trailing System
CMEF	Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
COP	Cereals, Oilseed and Protein crops
DG AGRI	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG ENV	Directorate-General for Environment
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EEA	European Environment Agency
EBB	European Biodiesel Board
EBCC	European Bird Census Council
EIP-AGRI	European Innovation Platform for agricultural productivity and sustainability
ESVAC	European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption
EU	European Union
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network
FNVA	Farm Net Value Added
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gasses
GNB	Gross Nutrient Balance
JRC	Joint Research Center
LFA	Less Favoured Areas
LU	Livestock Unit
LUCAS	Land use and land cover survey
MS	Member State
NEC	National Emission Ceilings
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OG	Operational Groups
PC	Permanent Crops
PCU	Population correction unit
PECBMS	Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme
PG	Permanent grassland
PMEF	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
PPP	Plant protection products
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
RD	Rural Development
RE	renewable energy
SFC	System for Fund Management in the European Union
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
toe	tonnes of oil equivalent
UAA	Utilised Agricultural Area