

**EMBASSY OF INDIA
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Economic and Commercial Report for September 2011

Executive Summary

- The Hellenic Ministry of Finance organized a meeting on 19/9/2011 between the **Greek Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Mr. Evangelos Venizelos** and **high representatives of the “Troika” (European Central Bank, European Commission and International Monetary Fund)** where a productive and substantive discussion took place. A **second meeting** was held on 20/9/2011. The Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Prof. George Zanas and Finance Ministry Secretary General Mr. Elias Plaskovitis participated in the meeting. The teams of technical experts continued the elaboration of the data concerning the **finalization of the 2011 budget** and the preparation of the 2012 budget, and projected budget for Mid-Term Program. The talks continued on 24-25/9 in Washington DC, where Mr. Venizelos attended the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.
- Answering questions to the media on 29/9/2011 **with reference to the ratifications of EFSF’s new institutional framework**, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of the Hellenic Republic Mr. Evangelos Venizelos expressed his satisfaction and his optimism for the completion of the relevant processes in all member states, since the decisions of July 21 are of vital importance for the euro and the euro area. Mr. Venizelos concluded that the result of the vote in the German Parliament was due to the fact that Greece has sent a very clear and decisive message at an international level that it meets its obligations that stem from the support mechanism.
- According to Reuters, some Eurozone countries wanted a European Commission task force to be given extra powers to oversee the sale of state assets and the country’s civil service under a monitoring mechanism. European Commission said that there was no such plan. Eurozone leaders will meet in mid-October to discuss further aid to Greece.
- **A team sent to Greece to provide technical assistance** so that **it can better absorb EU funds**, with head Mr. **Horst Reichenbach** who stressed that the problem was not a lack of money but finding the right way to make use of the money that was available. He repeated that **the task force's role will be to assist in the speedy implementation of the reform programme for Greece** and properly exploit EU funds by providing technical support for decisions made by the Greek government, **not to supervise the government's actions**. The EU official noted that, in addition to an effort to increase Greece's absorption of National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) funds, the reforms that will be promoted within the country will chiefly concern the health sector and electronic governance, which he said would be "fundamentally revised." Mr. Reichenbach also referred to the importance of having a good **tax collection system** in order to solve fiscal problems. He pointed out that the Greek government was already collaborating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in this direction and that, together with the Task Force, proposals would be put forward for overcoming current inflexibility and problems. He took care to emphasise that the Commission's aim was not

to impose additional taxes but to provide technical support to improve the functioning of tax collection mechanisms. Ultimately, Mr. Reichenbach added, the goal was to return Greece to a growth trajectory in order to create jobs and boost its competitiveness. He noted that the situation in the country was a "bitter and difficult experience that other countries have not experienced" and insisted that the main aim was to lift Greece out of the recession. On how this would be accomplished, the head of the Task Force said that the country had to make better use of money from structural funds, where huge sums were available and had to be used for **targeted actions to improve infrastructure, energy, tourism** and industry, particularly the **food industry** and **training**. A basic priority according to Mr. Reichenbach was to make Greece more attractive for investments, while noting the problems created by the **huge lack of liquidity in the banking sector**. He could not offer any "magical solution" to solve this problem but noted that the EU and the European Investment Bank could activate funds in order to improve the situation. Asked about setting up **Special Economic Zones in Greece**, Mr. Reichenbach said that it was worth examining whether European experience could be transferred to Greece and that his team would be ready to assist if the Greek government made the decision.

- According to the data available for the eight months **January – August 2011**, the State Budget **deficit** amounted to **€18,086 million** compared to the new target of €18,974 million set in the 2011 Medium Term Fiscal Strategy (MTFS). During the same period in 2010, the State Budget deficit was €14,813 million. For the period January – August 2011, **net revenues** (€30,694 million) of the ordinary budget **declining by 5.3%** as compared to the same period of 2010, while ordinary budget **expenditures increased by 8.1%** as compared to the same period of 2010.
- From January to August 2011, the revenues from the **Public Investment Budget (P.I.B.)** increased by **43.4%** (€568 million) vis-à-vis the eight months of 2010, while P.I.B. expenditures declined by **30.3%** (€1,416 million).
- According to available non-seasonally-adjusted quarterly provisional data, at constant prices of year 2005, by the Hellenic Statistical Authority, in the **3rd quarter of 2011** in comparison to the 3rd quarter of 2010, **Gross Domestic Product decreased by 5.0%**.
- The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** increased by **1.7%** in **August 2011**, as compared to August 2010. Similarly, the **Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)** increased by **1.4%** in August 2011 as compared to August 2010.
- Greek **unemployment rate** in **August 2011** was **18.4%** (907,953 unemployed) compared to 12.2% in August 2010 and 16.5% in July 2011. In August 2011, the number of employed decreased by 364,353 persons compared with August 2010 (a 8.3% rate of decrease) and decreased by 105,469 persons compared with July 2011 (a 2.5% rate of decrease). In the age groups, the highest unemployment rate was recorded among young people in the **age of 15-24 years (43.5%)** and the age of **25-34 years (24.9%)**. A year earlier, in August 2010, for the same age groups, unemployment was 30.8% for the group of 15-24 years, and, 16.4% for the group of 25-34 years. Also, amongst unemployed persons in August 2011 a rate of **22.3%** were **women** while **15.5%** were **men**. The highest unemployment rates by region were recorded at Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (East Macedonia Thrace) with **20.4**, Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia) with **20.7%**, Dytiki Makedonia (West Macedonia) with **23.1%** and Dytiki Ellas (West Greece) with 20.6%. The unemployment rate for the region of Attiki-Athens (Attica) was **18.5%**.
- According to data announced by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.) and processed by Export Research Centre (KEEM), **Greek exports to India** in the period

January-August 2011 increased by **6.2%** amounting to **36.2 million Euros** compared to 34.1 million Euros for the corresponding period of 2010. **Greek imports from India** in the same period **increased** by **9.5%** amounting to **361.3 million euros** compared to 330.1 million euros for the corresponding period of 2010.

- According to **estimates** announced by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.), the total value of **imports**, excluding oil products, in **September 2011** was **2,813.0 million euros** against 3,036.5 million euros in September 2010, recording a decrease of **7.4%**. The total value of **exports**, excluding oil products, in September 2011 was **1,372.9 million euros** against 1,066.1 million euros in September 2010 recording an **increase of 28.8%**. The **deficit of the trade balance**, excluding oil products, in September 2011 (1,440.1 million euros) recorded a decrease of **26.9%** as compared to September 2010. The total value of **imports**, excluding oil products, in the **9-month period** from **January to September 2011** was **24,469.0 million euros** against 27,665.9 million euros in the corresponding period of 2010, recording a decrease of **11.6%**. The total value of **exports**, excluding oil products, in the 9-month period from January to September 2011 was **11,757.1 million euros** against 10,254.3 million euros in the corresponding period of 2010, recording an **increase of 14.7%**. The **deficit of the trade balance**, excluding oil products, in January-September 2011 (12,711.9 million euros) as compared to the corresponding period of 2010 recorded a drop of **27.0%**.

I. GDP and its growth during the most recent quarter and previous years

Gross Domestic Product (Non-seasonally adjusted figures*) In million euros

	<i>At constant prices</i>	<i>% **</i>	<i>At current prices</i>	<i>% **</i>
2006				
I	46679	4.4	47871	8.0
II	51131	7.4	52127	9.5
III	53021	3.9	54473	6.9
IV	52920	6.5	54423	8.5
2007				
I	49107	5.2	51148	6.8
II	52647	3.0	55552	6.6
III	54980	3.7	58606	7.6
IV	53121	0.4	57465	5.6
2008				
I	49188	0.2	54250	6.1
II	52928	0.5	58785	5.8
III	54972	0.0	61533	5.0
IV	52438	-1.3	58353	1.5
2009				
I	47024	-4.4	51638	-4.8
II	50605	-4.4	58611	-0.3
III	53063	-3.5	60247	-2.1
IV	52022	-0.8	61145	4.8
2010				
I	47202	0.4	53841	4.3
II	50228	-0.7	58099	-0.9
III	50605	-4.6	59559	-1.1
IV	47549	-8.6	55820	-9.7
2011				
I	43273	-8.3	50136	-6.9
II	46496	-7.4	54864	-5.6
III	48095	-5.0	57354	-3.7

Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.)

*Percent change against the same quarter of the preceding year

** The quarterly GDP estimates for the period Q1 2005 – Q2 2011 have been revised mainly due the recent revision of annual national accounts for 2005-2010; the use of an improved method (Denton method) to benchmark the quarterly GDP estimates to the annual GDP figures; the implementation of the new EU classification of economic activities (NACE rev. 2); the use of new indicators (quarterly turnover indices and producer price indices for services); and the implementation of improved methodology for data processing at a more detailed level of analysis of the branches of economic activity.

II. Inflation

<i>y-o-y change</i>	NBG Inflation Projections	
	CPI	Core
Average 2009	1.2	2.5
Q1:2010 (p.a)	3.0	1.7
Q2:2010 (p.a)	5.2	3.2
Q3:2010f(p.a)	5.5	3.6
Q4:2010f (p.a)	4.8	3.4
Average 2010 (1)	4.6	3.0
Average 2011 (2)	2.1	1.6

1) Assuming oil prices at 79\$/bbl and \$/€ of 1.30 for 2010

2) Assuming oil prices at 88\$/bbl and \$/€ of 1.34 for 2011

Source: National Bank of Greece

II i) Total trade in Euros and its growth during the most recent quarter and the previous years (overall)

Non-seasonally adjusted figures - At constant prices 2005

(In million €)

Goods and Services						
Exports			Imports			
Quarterly Exports		% change vis-à-vis previous year	Quarterly Imports		% change vis-à-vis previous year	
<i>2009</i>				<i>2009</i>		
III	13237	-21.7%	III	16081	-22.0%	
IV	9029	-16.0%	IV	16735	-10.2%	
<i>2010</i>			<i>2010</i>			
I	8405	2.1%	I	15416	-1.6%	
II	10671	1.9%	II	14340	-8.7%	
III	13403	1.3%	III	14894	-7.4%	
IV	10215	13.1%	IV	14881	-11.1%	
<i>2011</i>			<i>2011</i>			
I	8096	-3.7%	I	13740	-10.9%	
II	10620	-0.5%	II	13634	-4.9%	
III	13830	3.2%	III	14256	-4.3%	

Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.)

III ii) Trade balance in Euros & US\$

January-August 2011 (In million €)

	<i>Merchandise Trade Balance (preliminary data)</i>		
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>% change 2011/2010</i>
A. Imports			
I. Ship imports included	32,039.7	28,651.2	-10.6%
II. Ship imports excluded	29,974.7	27,790.8	-7.3%
III. Petroleum products excluded and ship imports included	24,630.7	21,571.0	-12.4%
B. Exports			
I. Ship imports included	10,035.0	14,326.7	42.8%
II. Ship imports excluded	9,966.3	14,276.7	43.2%
III. Petroleum products excluded and ship imports included	9,189.4	10,238.2	11.4%
C. Trade Balance Ship imports included (=B.I-A.I)	-22,004.7	-14,324.5	-34.9%
D. Trade Balance Ship imports excluded (=B.II-A.II)	-20,008.4	-13,514.1	-32.5%
E. Trade Balance Petroleum products excluded and ship imports included (=B.III-A.III)	-15,441.3	-11,332.8	-26.6%

January-August 2011 (In million US\$*)

	<i>Merchandise Trade Balance (preliminary data)</i>		
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>% change 2011/2010</i>
A. Imports			
I. Ship imports included	42,102.9	40,367.2	-4.1%
II. Ship imports excluded	39,389.3	39,154.9	-0.6%
III. Petroleum products excluded and ship imports included	32,366.9	30,391.7	-6.1%
B. Exports			
I. Ship imports included	13,186.9	20,185.1	53.1%
II. Ship imports excluded	13,096.6	20,114.7	53.6%
III. Petroleum products excluded and ship imports included	12,075.7	14,424.8	19.5%
C. Trade Balance Ship imports included (=B.I-A.I)	-28,916.1	-20,182.0	-30.2%
D. Trade Balance Ship imports excluded (=B.II-A.II)	-26,292.8	-19,040.2	-27.6%
E. Trade Balance Petroleum products excluded and ship imports included (=B.III-A.III)	-20,291.2	-15,967.0	-21.3%

Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.)
Data processed by Export Research Centre (KEEM)

IV. Total trade in Euros by regions, 10 major countries (in descending order) and India

*January-August 2011 * (In million €)*

<i>Regions</i>	<i>2011</i>			<i>2010</i>			<i>11/10</i>	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Exports % Change</i>	<i>Imports % Change</i>
TOTAL	14,326.7	28,651.2	42,977.9	10,035.0	32,039.7	42,074.7	42.8%	-10.6%
OECD (29)	7,531.6	16,307.5	23,839.1	5,808.8	19,102.2	24,911.0	29.7%	-14.6%
E. U. (25)	6,098.5	14,039.0	20,137.5	5,484.9	15,323.9	20,808.8	11.2%	-8.4%
E. U. (15)	4,750.3	12,867.5	17,617.8	4,353.1	14,270.4	18,623.5	9.1%	-9.8%
NORTH AMERICA	982.6	626.2	1,608.8	426.3	980.7	1,407.0	130.5%	-36.1%
OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	83.7	245.6	329.3	77.3	410.1	487.4	8.3%	-40.1%
OTHER OECD (exc. S. Korea)	1,277.5	1,251.7	2,529.2	597.5	1,393.4	1,990.9	113.8%	-10.2%
BALKAN COUNTRIES	2,129.3	1,362.5	3,491.8	1,753.6	1,268.8	3,022.4	21.4%	7.4%
COMMON. OF IND. STATES (CIS)	411.8	3,899.7	4,311.5	299.2	4,110.8	4,410.0	37.6%	-5.1%
N. AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST	1,367.3	3,224.7	4,592.0	697.2	3,374.4	4,071.6	96.1%	-4.4%
AFRICAN COUNTRIES(exc. S.Africa)	91.9	98.4	190.3	67.6	60.3	127.9	35.9%	63.2%
SOUTH EAST ASIA	483.6	1,030.4	1,514.0	125.9	1,860.3	1,986.2	284.1%	-44.6%
LATIN AMERICA	53.2	243.4	296.6	34.1	491.1	525.2	56.0%	-50.4%
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,347.3	2,629.7	3,977.0	471.4	2,765.9	3,237.3	185.8%	-4.9%
Major Import Countries (GREEK EXPORTS)								
1. Italy	1,369.6			1,082.3			26.5%	
2. Turkey	1,171.9			472.2			148.2%	
3. Germany	1,114.9			1,165.8			-4.4%	
4. USA	873.5			331.1			163.8%	
5. Cyprus	852.9			704.7			21.0%	
6. Bulgaria	784.1			650.2			20.6%	
7. United Kingdom	574.4			592.1			-3.0%	
8. France	439.7			409.4			7.4%	
9. Romania	400.6			403.8			-0.8%	
10. Singapore	340.0			27.5			1135.4%	
Major Export Countries (GREEK IMPORTS)								
1. Germany		3,070.2			3,394.1			-9.5%
2. Russian Federation		2,922.6			3,085.6			-5.3%
3. Italy		2,643.6			3,054.7			-13.5%
4. China		1,728.8			1,945.5			-11.1%
5. Netherlands		1,573.4			1,681.7			-6.4%
6. France		1,512.1			1,567.2			-3.5%
7. Belgium		1,056.8			1,123.4			-5.9%
8. Spain		921.5			972.1			-5.2%
9. S.Arabia		820.6			701.2			17.0%
10. United Kingdom		798.0			929.9			-14.2%
INDIA	36.2	361.3		34.1	330.1		6.2%	9.5%

Source: Export Research Centre (KEEM)

*Data for both years are preliminary

January-August 2011 * (In million €)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>% Structure</i>	<i>% Structure</i>	<i>% Structure</i>	<i>% Structure</i>
	<i>Exp.2011</i>	<i>Imp.2011</i>	<i>Exp.2010</i>	<i>Imp.2010</i>
OECD (29)	52.6%	56.9%	57.9%	59.6%
E. U. (25)	42.6%	49.0%	54.7%	47.8%
E. U. (15)	33.2%	44.9%	43.4%	44.5%
NORTH AMERICA	6.9%	2.2%	4.2%	3.1%
OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%
OTHER OECD (exc. S. Korea)	8.9%	4.4%	6.0%	4.3%
BALKAN COUNTRIES	14.9%	4.8%	17.5%	4.0%
COMMON. OF IND. STATES (CIS)	2.9%	13.6%	3.0%	12.8%
N. AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST	9.5%	11.3%	6.9%	10.5%
AFRICAN COUNTRIES (exc. S. Africa)	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%
SOUTH EAST ASIA	3.4%	3.6%	1.3%	5.8%
LATIN AMERICA	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.5%
OTHER COUNTRIES	9.4%	9.2%	4.7%	8.6%
<i>Major Import Countries (Greek Exports)</i>				
1. Italy	9.6%		10.8%	
2. Turkey	8.2%		4.7%	
3. Germany	7.8%		11.6%	
4. USA	6.1%		3.3%	
5. Cyprus	6.0%		7.0%	
6. Bulgaria	5.5%		6.5%	
7. United Kingdom	4.0%		5.9%	
8. France	3.1%		4.1%	
9. Romania	2.8%		4.0%	
10. Singapore	2.4%		0.3%	
<i>Major Export Countries (Greek Imports)</i>				
1. Germany		10.7%		10.6%
2. Russian Federation		10.2%		9.6%
3. Italy		9.2%		9.5%
4. China		6.0%		6.1%
5. Netherlands		5.5%		5.2%
6. France		5.3%		4.9%
7. Belgium		3.7%		3.5%
8. Spain		3.2%		3.0%
9. S.Arabia		2.9%		2.2%
10. United Kingdom		2.8%		2.9%
INDIA	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	1.0%

Source: Export Research Centre (KEEM)

*Data for both years are preliminary

V i) Total trade in Euros and its configuration by product- MAIN SITC DIVISION (1-digit level)
EXPORTS

January-August 2011* (In million €)

SITC CODE	Product Categories	Value		% Change	% Structure	
		2011	2010	11/10	2011	2010
0+1+4	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	2,652.5	2,550.7	4.0%	18.5%	25.4%
2	RAW MATERIALS	500.8	504.0	-0.6%	3.5%	5.0%
3	FUELS	4,166.1	889.0	368.6%	29.1%	8.9%
5-8	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	6,553.8	5,809.5	12.8%	45.7%	57.9%
9	OTHER	453.4	281.8	60.9%	3.2%	2.8%
	<i>Products</i>					
0	Food and live animals	2,103.5	2,011.2	4.6%	14.7%	20.0%
1	Beverages and tobacco	349.0	360.5	-3.2%	2.4%	3.6%
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	200.0	178.9	11.8%	1.4%	1.8%
2	Crude materials inedible, except fuels	500.8	504.0	-0.6%	3.5%	5.0%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4,166.1	889.0	368.6%	29.1%	8.9%
5	Chemicals and related products	1,460.7	1,534.2	-4.8%	10.2%	15.3%
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by raw material	2,730.9	2,116.9	29.0%	19.1%	21.1%
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,362.0	1,147.2	18.7%	9.5%	11.4%
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,000.2	1,011.2	-1.1%	7.0%	10.1%
9	Commodities and transactions not classified by category	453.4	281.8	60.9%	3.2%	2.8%
0-9	TOTAL EXPORTS	14,326.7	10,035.0	42.8%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: KEEM calculations based on original preliminary data of EL.STAT.

IMPORTS (Ship imports included)

January-August 2011* (In million €)

SITC CODE	Product Categories	Value		% Change	% Structure	
		2011	2010	11/10	2011	2010
0+1+4	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	3,878.9	3,731.0	4.0%	13.5%	11.6%
2	RAW MATERIALS	1,015.8	744.9	36.4%	3.5%	2.3%
3	FUELS	7,225.2	7,564.5	-4.5%	25.2%	23.6%
5-8	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	16,521.5	19,974.5	-17.3%	57.7%	62.3%
9	OTHER	9.8	24.8	-60.6%	0.0%	0.1%
	<i>Products</i>					
0	Food and live animals	3,356.1	3,136.7	7.0%	11.7%	9.8%
1	Beverages and tobacco	361.7	454.3	-20.4%	1.3%	1.4%
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	161.0	140.1	15.0%	0.6%	0.4%
2	Crude materials inedible, except fuels	1,015.8	744.9	36.4%	3.5%	2.3%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	7,225.2	7,564.5	-4.5%	25.2%	23.6%
5	Chemicals and related products	4,691.6	4,815.2	-2.6%	16.4%	15.0%
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by raw material	3,260.4	3,395.2	-4.0%	11.4%	10.6%
7	Machinery and transport equipment	5,473.2	7,965.2	-31.3%	19.1%	24.9%
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,096.3	3,798.9	-18.5%	10.8%	11.9%
9	Commodities and transactions not classified by category	9.8	24.8	-60.6%	0.0%	0.1%
0-9	TOTAL IMPORTS	28,651.2	32,039.7	-10.6%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: KEEM calculations based on original preliminary data of EL.STAT.

V ii) Total trade in Euros and its growth in services (Three main categories)

January-August 2011 (In million €)

	Commercial Services' Balance (preliminary data)		
	2009	2010	2011
Commercial Services' Balance (I-II)	9,166.2	9,410.9	9,945.0
I. Exports	18,553.9	19,580.1	19,533.0
Transportation Services	7,603.0	7,013.8	7,717.9
Travel Services	9,065.3	10,441.6	9,306.7
Other Commercial Services	1,885.6	2,124.7	2,508.4
II. Imports	9,387.7	10,169.1	9,587.9
Transportation Services	1,646.0	1,489.0	1,589.6
Travel Services	4,594.7	5,492.0	4,966.4
Other Commercial Services	3,147.0	3,188.1	3,031.9

Source: Bank of Greece

January-August 2011 (In million €)

	Merchandise Trade Balance (preliminary data)				
	2009	2010	% change 10/09	2011	% change 11/10
I. Exports of goods	10,013.8	10,694.1	6.8%	13,180.2	23.2%
II. Imports of goods	30,609.7	30,684.3	0.2%	32,119.9	4.7%
Trade Balance (I-II)	-20,595.9	-19,990.2		-18,939.7	

Source: Bank of Greece

VI (i) Top ten export items from Greece to India (product, 8-digit level)

January-June 2011

VI (i)	CN Code	Top 10 export items from Greece to India	VALUE (EURO €)
1	76.02.00.90	Aluminium waste and scrap : – Scrap	2,974,286
2	85.17.70.90	Telephone sets, including telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks; other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, including apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network (such as a local or wide area network), other than transmission or reception apparatus of heading 8443, 8525, 8527 or 8528 : – Parts : – – Other	2,144,600
3	68.02.21.00	Worked monumental or building stone (except slate) and articles thereof, other than goods of heading 6801; mosaic cubes and the like, of natural stone (including slate), whether or not on a backing; artificially coloured granules, chippings and powder, of natural stone (including slate) : – Other monumental or building stone and articles thereof, simply cut or sawn, with a flat or even surface : – – Marble, travertine and alabaster	1,668,650
4	74.04.00.10	Copper waste and scrap : – Of refined copper	1,373,861
5	76.02.00.19	Aluminium waste and scrap : – Waste : – – Other (including factory rejects)	1,236,055
6	40.10.11.00	Conveyor or transmission belts or belting, of vulcanised rubber : – Conveyor belts or belting : – – Reinforced only with metal	1,131,012
7	84.43.19.70	Printing machinery used for printing by means of plates, cylinders and other printing components of heading 8442; other printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, whether or not combined; parts and accessories thereof : – Printing machinery used for printing by means of plates, cylinders and other printing components of heading 8442 : – – Other : – – – Other	1,050,000
8	74.04.00.99	Copper waste and scrap : – Of copper alloys : – – Other	1,013,541
9	72.04.29.00	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel : – Waste and scrap of alloy steel : – – Other	990,390
10	38.16.00.00	Refractory cements, mortars, concretes and similar compositions, other than products of heading 3801	882,584
TOTAL EXPORTS TO INDIA			25,232,805

Source: Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.)

VI (ii) Top ten import items of Greece from India (product 8-digit level)

January-June 2011

VI (ii)	CN Code	Top 10 import items of Greece from India	VALUE (EURO €)
1	27.10.19.41	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70 % or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations; waste oils : -- Other : ---- Heavy oils : ----- Gas oils : ----- For other purposes : ----- With a sulphur content not exceeding 0,05 % by weight	50,326,034
2	87.03.22.10	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 8702), including station wagons and racing cars : -- Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1000 cm ³ but not exceeding 1500 cm ³ : --- New	16,065,082
3	12.07.40.90	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken : - Sesamum seeds : -- Other	7,809,766
4	23.04.00.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	7,496,451
5	85.04.21.00	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors : - Liquid dielectric transformers : -- Having a power handling capacity not exceeding 650 kVA	7,254,787
6	03.07.49.38	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption : - Cuttle fish (<i>Sepia officinalis</i> , <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepiola</i> spp.) and squid (<i>Ommastrephes</i> spp., <i>Loligo</i> spp., <i>Nototodarus</i> spp., <i>Sepioteuthis</i> spp.) : -- Other : ---- Frozen : ----- Squid (<i>Ommastrephes</i> spp., <i>Loligo</i> spp., <i>Nototodarus</i> spp., <i>Sepioteuthis</i> spp.) : ----- <i>Loligo</i> spp. : ----- Other	3,794,100
7	87.03.21.10	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 8702), including station wagons and racing cars : - Other vehicles, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine : -- Of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1000 cm ³ : --- New	3,288,516
8	85.04.23.00	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors : - Liquid dielectric transformers : -- Having a power handling capacity exceeding 10000 kVA	2,911,940
9	72.10.70.80	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated : - Painted, varnished or coated with plastics : -- Other	3,132,111
10	29.34.99.90	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined; other heterocyclic compounds : -- Other : --- Other	2,828,319
TOTAL IMPORTS FROM INDIA			198,714,750

VII. Major investments within and outside the country

- The operation of the **Athens International Airport's (AIA) Photovoltaic Park**, the **largest unified PV installation** at an airport **worldwide** was launched on 28 September. According to the press release by the AIA, it is an **8MWp facility**, developed on a **160,000 sq. metre** area within the airport site. It was inaugurated by the Greek Minister of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change Mr. George Papaconstantinou, while addresses were made by AIA's Chairman of the Board of Directors, Prof. Stratos Papadimitriou, and AIA's CEO, Dr. Yiannis Paraschis. The investment is calculated to approximately **20 million euros** and the project was completed in a period of 6 months. AIA's PV Park is expected to contribute significantly to the airport **company's target of reducing the carbon footprint at its installations**. Additionally, the Photovoltaic Park is projected to produce 11 million kWh annually, corresponding to almost **20% of the company's electricity needs** (9% of airport community needs) and **will reduce CO2 emissions** by at least 10,000 tonnes / year, for a period of at least 25 years.
- **Three major investments** in the field of **solar energy**, valued at **one billion Euros** in total, will be included in the **fast-track legal scheme**. This was decided on 12/9/2011 by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Strategic Investments, which convened under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of the Hellenic Republic Mr. Evangelos Venizelos in Athens. The investment files will be reviewed through the speedy procedures provisioned by the relevant law, with the care of the Invest in Greece Agency (<http://www.investingreece.gov.gr>)
- The **German** renewable energy systems company **Soleg SA**, based in Teisnach, Germany, entered the **Greek renewable energy market** on September 1, 2011. Soleg in Greece acts as **installers of photovoltaic systems up to 10 kWp**. "In the future, larger photovoltaic installations in Greece will be of interest to us," said Soleg President Bernhard Seiler. Mr. Seiler also said: "Our entrance to the market in Greece is the logical evolution of our strategy which began in 2007 with the aim to transform Soleg into a pan-European business. In parallel to our main market in Germany since 1994, we have already conquered, step by step, a respectable market share in the Czech Republic, Italy, Slovenia and Austria".
- According to the press, **Greece's Public Power Corporation (PPP)** and **China's Sinovel Wind Group Co Ltd** will **invest in a 210 MW wind farm in Rhodope, northern Greece**. This was announced following the visit of a Chinese delegation to Greece at which time details of the agreement and investment were agreed. According to Greek newspaper Kathimerini, Giannis Tsipouridis, the managing director of Greece's PPC Renewables said: "At the moment China is looking for a point of entry to Europe, and Greece could play that very role." This project seems to be the start within the framework of the strategic cooperation between the two companies that was launched last April with the sign of a MOU.
- The **Coca-Cola Company** and **Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Co.** announced a five-year **investment programme** worth **3.0 billion US dollars** which will begin in 2012, the two companies said during the inauguration of a new Coca-Cola factory in Rostov, Russia.

VIII. India's investment interests

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) and Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) participated in the **76th Thessaloniki International Fair 2011**, held at Helexpo Exhibition Centre in the city of Thessaloniki, Greece, on 10-18 September in an area of 270 sq. mtrs. with **40 Indian participants**. The Ambassador and the First Secretary & HOC of the EOI Athens visited the Exhibition in Thessaloniki and interacted with the participants.

(Link: <http://www.helexpo.gr/default.aspx?lang=en-US&loc=1&page=2065>)

IX. Other news items of interest (Any other factor impacting on trade and economic relations)

- **Representatives of German industrial sectors and local entrepreneurs** on September 12 held a **meeting** at the Hellenic Federation of Enterprises (SEV) offices in Athens in the presence of Development, Competitiveness & Shipping Minister Mr. Mihalis Chrisochoidis. The meeting focused on investment opportunities in Greece.
- The Greek government has announced interest in developing a massive solar energy project—the **Helios Project**—that would house **10 gigawatts** of installed **photovoltaics** and have the capacity to **export much of the energy to northern and western Europe**. With one of the best solar profiles in Europe, Greece believes the medium-term project **could attract 20 billion Euros** of investment. Reuters has reported that the Greek Minister of Environment, Energy, and Climate Change Mr. George Papakonstantinou said, while announcing the proposal, *“Greece enjoys 300 days of sunshine a year, almost 50% more sun radiation than Germany, the global leader in solar photovoltaics.”* Although considerable technical hurdles must be overcome for such a vast project to proceed, Greece is ideally positioned to produce such large amounts of solar energy for export and the project could have a major positive impact on Greece’s fiscal challenges.
- The **Consortium of ITA Group SA and Terna Energy SA** has won Greece’s call for tenders and owners of the **geothermal concessions of South Chios, Samothraki, Evros Basin and Nestos Basin – Xanthi – Porto Lagos** for geothermal exploration during the **next 5 years**. Under the terms of their agreement with the Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, they will invest **95 million Euros** in geothermal exploration during the next 2 years. The tender covered four regions in the delta of the Nestos River, the Evros delta, the island of Samothraki and the eastern Aegean island of Hios. The **Institute for Geological and Mineral Research (IGME)** has reported there is evidence of rich geothermal energy sources at these sites.
- **The Romanos Resort**, a Luxury Collection Resort at **Costa Navarino**, Messinia region, has been **awarded ‘Favourite Overseas Leisure Hotel: Europe, Asia Minor and the Russian Federation’** at the **Condé Nast Traveller Readers’ Travel Awards 2011**. It is the first Greek hotel to win this award since they were established by Condé Nast Traveller in 1998. Costa Navarino was launched in May 2010. Also, the readers of Condé Nast Traveller selected the **Greek Islands as the best island experience in the world**, against global destinations such as Zanzibar, Seychelles, Phuket, Bali, and Barbados. The Greek Islands and The Romanos, Costa Navarino, also won third and fourth places respectively in The World’s Top 100 list of experiences.

Somnath Halder
First Secretary (HOC)

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