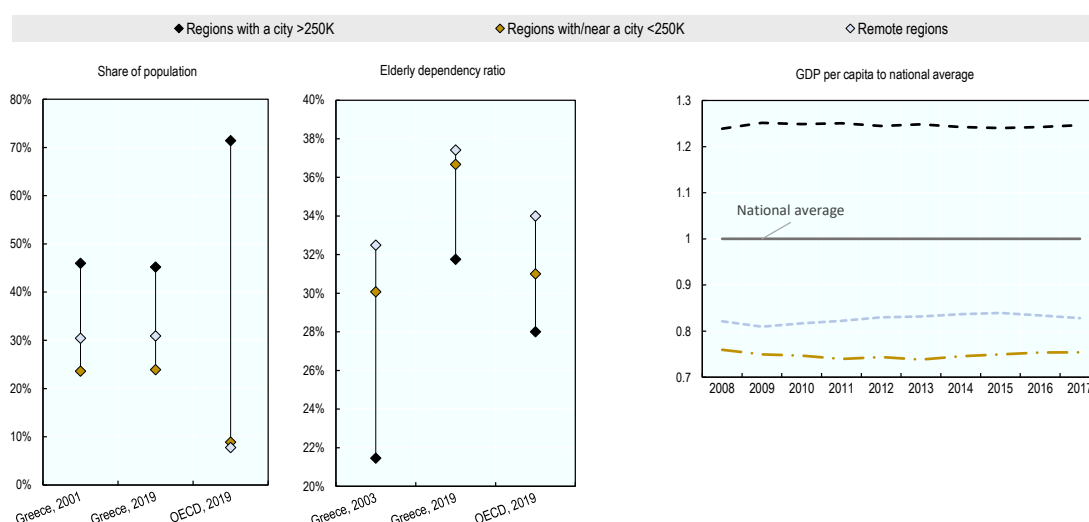


# Greece

## Statistical profile

Figure 1. Statistical profile



	Population growth 2008-2019 (%)	Growth in employment 2008-2017 (%)	GVA per worker (1 000 USD ppp)	GVA manufacturing share (%)	Hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants
Regions with a city >250K	-0.5 (0.7)	-1.9 (0.9)	73 (92)	10 (18)	NA
Regions with/near a city <250K	-0.2 (0.2)	-2.0 (0.0)	50 (71)	13 (23)	NA
Remote regions	-0.1 (0.5)	-1.3 (0.2)	56 (73)	13 (18)	NA

Note: OECD average is presented in parenthesis. Data for GVA per worker, GVA by sector and unemployment rate are from 2017. GVA and GDP are measured in USD PPP (2015). The OECD average by order in the table has been made with 33, 25, 26, 25 countries with available data. Employment growth measured as employment in the workplace.

Source: (OECD, 2020<sup>[1]</sup>) OECD Regional Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-e>.

## Policy framework and Institutional setting of rural development

### Rural Definition

- ❖ In Greece the urban and rural typology follows the 2010 typology of the European Commission. This typology is based on a definition of urban and rural 1 km<sup>2</sup> grid cells. Urban grid cells fulfil two conditions: 1) a population density of at least 300 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> and 2) a minimum population of 5 000 inhabitants in contiguous cells above the density threshold. The other cells are considered rural. Predominantly urban regions have a share of rural population below 20 % of total population. Intermediate regions have a share of

rural population between 20 and 50 % of total population. Predominantly rural regions have a share of rural population of 50 % or more of total population. The classification framework recognises a diversity of rural areas including rural areas close to cities and remote rural areas.

### **National rural policy**

- ❖ Greece has a national rural policy defined by Rural Development Programme 2014 – 2020, which is renewed every 7 years. The main elements of this policy are fostering knowledge transfer and innovation, enhancing viability and competitiveness, promoting food chain organisation, enhancing agriculture and forestry ecosystems, promoting resource efficiency, promoting social inclusion.

### **Lead ministry(ies) and other co-ordination bodies in charge**

**Table 1. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the national level**

Ministries/Committees (most important first)	Role
Ministry of Rural Development and Food	Planning, Funding, Implementation, Evaluation
Ministry of Economy and Development	Funding
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Implementation
Monitoring Committee	Planning, Implementation, Evaluation

**Table 2. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the sub-national level**

Institutions (most important first)	Role
Deconcentrated national agencies and autonomous regional agency	In charge of rural development policy

### **Key objectives in rural policy and delivery mechanisms**

- ❖ Greece's rural development policy allocates a high degree of importance to economic and environmental areas followed by social topics (Table 3). Table 4 shows the main priorities of rural policy.
- ❖ The delivery mechanisms of rural development policy in Greece are mainly dedicated grants programmes.

**Table 3. Relevance of sectors in rural development policy**

Policy areas	Weight on rural policy	Average OECD
Economic	40%	40%
Environment	40%	30%
Social	20%	30%

Note: Self-reported responses from country delegate to the question: "Please grade from 1 to 10 the importance rural development policies in your country assigns to economic, social and environmental areas".

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".

**Table 4. Relevant objectives in rural development policy**

Top objectives	Programmes	Main financial mechanisms to support the strategy
Agricultural production	Modernization of agricultural holdings, Support to small farmers, Investments in the processing industry	Grants, loans
Land occupation and landscape preservation	Support to areas with natural constraints, Support to areas with special landscape features (Santorini vineyards, Amfissa Olive Orchard)	Compensation for income foregone and/or additional costs
Environmental sustainability	Support to organic farming, Nitrate pollution prevention, Pesticide reduction, Biodiversity protection, Agroforestry, Afforestation, Forest management, Investments to reduce water abstraction for irrigation	Compensation for income foregone and/or additional costs, Grants
Ageing and outmigration	Support for the establishment of Young farmers	Grants
Innovation support (R&D, training education)	Training, Advisory services, Cooperation to support innovation	Grants

*Note:* The objectives presented are the objectives with higher scores in the survey responses.

*Source:* OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".