

3.15 GREECE

The Greek GNP is about US\$50 billion. Greece has a small industrial base with manufacturing representing only 20% of the GNP. The agricultural sector represents 17% of the GNP while the heart of the economy remains the service sector which represents over 56% of the GNP. ● ●

The expenditure on R&D in 1989 was CS200 million, e.e. 0.20% of GNP.

TECHNOLOGY TRENDS/STRENGTHS

Greece is an agriculture oriented country, but government policy is directed towards industrialization and technological development. There is no single thrust for the development of any specific sector, but rather a general effort for overall industrial growth.

The main R&D expenditure is made by the government (74.4%). Public enterprises spent 13.8% and private enterprises 9.4%. There is no specific sector favoured or exhibiting a particular strength, but interesting niche technologies exist amongst companies such as Petzetakis in plastics and in yogurt technology.

KEY ORGANIZATIONS

These include:

- the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Technology (which also operates the National Pailnis Office)
- The Ministry of National Economy
- The Ministry of Agriculture
- The Hellenic Industrial Development Bank
- Also universities of Athens, Tessaloniki, Pathas and Crete Institute

KEY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The Greek government co-operates closely with all the EC sponsored R&D programs and also supports the following programs:

- The Program for Supporting Human Research Resources (Channelco through universities)
- The Program for Development of Industrial Research
- All the EC Co-ordinated Programs - an example of which is a future project concerning refuse processing.

CONDITIONS OF ACCESS

Foreign firms and research organizations can freely participate in the above programs subject to approval by the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Technology.

Licensing of technology is the responsibility of the same ministry. Fees for the license are approved by the Ministry of National Economy and no particular problems exist.