



ICLG

The International Comparative Legal Guide to:

Product Liability 2014

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A practical cross-border insight into product liability work

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Greece

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1 Liability Systems

1.1 What systems of product liability are available (i.e. liability in respect of damage to persons or property resulting from the supply of products found to be defective or faulty)? Is liability fault based, or strict, or both? Does contractual liability play any role? Can liability be imposed for breach of statutory obligations e.g. consumer fraud statutes?

Law 2251/1994 on “Consumers’ Protection” (“Consumers’ Law”), which implemented EU Directive 85/374/EEC “on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products” (as amended by EU Directive 99/34/EC), sets the main product liability rules in Greece (articles 6 & 7). Moreover, Ministerial Decision Z3/2810/14.12.2004 (“MD”) implemented EU Directive 2001/95/EC on “General Product Safety”. Although the Consumers’ Law was amended several times until today (for the last time by Law 4177/2013), extensive amendments were introduced in 2007 (by Law 3587/2007).

Consumers’ Law establishes a strict liability regime, i.e. not a fault-based one. Article 6 para. 1 of the Consumers’ Law provides that “the producer shall be liable for any damage caused by a defect in his product”. It derives that, in order for a producer to be held liable, the pre-requisites are: a) a product placed on the market by the producer is defective; b) damage occurred; and c) a causal link between the defect and the damage exists (established under the prevailing theory of “*causa adequata*”). However, this strict liability system does not preclude other liability systems providing a consumer with greater protection on a specific case (article 14, para. 5 of Consumers’ Law). Such additional systems are:

- Contractual liability (articles 513-573 of Greek Civil Code (“GCC”) on contracts of sale of goods also incorporating Directive 1999/44/EC): this liability system requires a contractual relationship between the parties where the buyer must not necessarily be a consumer. The seller is strictly (irrespective of his fault) liable for the sold product’s defects or non-conformity with agreed qualities at the time the risk passes to the buyer, the knowledge of the latter releasing the seller from liability under conditions, together with other reasons for such a release provided by law.
- Tortious liability (esp. articles 914, 925 and 932, together with articles 281 and 288 of GCC): although the claimant must establish the defendant’s fault in tort claims, case law reverses the burden of such proof in favour of the claimant-consumer, based on the “theory of spheres”, thus obliging the defendant to prove absence of fault to be released from liability.

- Criminal liability: derived from Greek Criminal Code, Law 4177/2013 (Rules regulating the Market of Products and the Provision of services) and other special legal provisions (article 13a, para. 2 of Consumers’ Law).

1.2 Does the state operate any schemes of compensation for particular products?

No, it does not; but under general law (articles 105 and 106 of the Introductory Law to GCC), the Greek State and entities of the public sector may be liable for unlawful actions/omissions of their organs in breach of their duties to safeguard the public’s interests, including consumers’ ones.

1.3 Who bears responsibility for the fault/defect? The manufacturer, the importer, the distributor, the “retail” supplier or all of these?

Article 6 paras. 2-4 of Consumers’ Law provides that the “producer”, who bears responsibility for the defect, is the manufacturer of a finished product or of any raw material or of any component, and any other person who presents himself as a producer by putting his name, trade mark or other distinguishing feature on the product. Moreover, any person who imports (within the EU) a product for sale, leasing or hire or any form of distribution shall be responsible as a producer. Where the producer of the product may not be identified, each supplier of the product shall be treated as its producer unless he provides the injured person with information on the identity of the producer or of the person who supplied him with the product. The same applies to the supplier of imported products when the importer’s identity is unknown, even if the producer’s identity is known.

1.4 In what circumstances is there an obligation to recall products, and in what way may a claim for failure to recall be brought?

According to article 7 of Consumers’ Law and article 3 of the MD, producers are obliged to only place safe products on the market. Accordingly, producers must provide consumers with the relevant information to enable them to assess the product’s risks throughout the normal or reasonably foreseeable period of the product’s use. Within these limits, producers must take any action needed in order to avoid these risks, as well as take any appropriate preventive and corrective action (such as a recall of the product), depending on the specific circumstances. Based on the above, a claim for failure to recall may be brought on the grounds of the producer’s negligence to act accordingly.

1.5 Do criminal sanctions apply to the supply of defective products?

Yes (see above under question 1.1).

2 Causation

2.1 Who has the burden of proving fault/defect and damage?

The plaintiff-consumer has to prove the defect, the damage and their causal link, whereas proof of fault is not needed. Where a plaintiff sues in tort, as a rule he must prove the defendant's fault. However, case law and theory hold that the burden of proof may be reversed if the plaintiff would otherwise be unable to prove the defendant's culpable conduct. This is held when the fact to be proven lies in the exclusive sphere of the defendant's influence, and the plaintiff is unable to gain access in order to meet his burden of proof obligations; in such a case the defendant is required to prove that he was not responsible for the occurrence of the injurious fact. The reversal is applied under the case law primarily for consumers' claims (see above under question 1.1).

2.2 What test is applied for proof of causation? Is it enough for the claimant to show that the defendant wrongly exposed the claimant to an increased risk of a type of injury known to be associated with the product, even if it cannot be proved by the claimant that the injury would not have arisen without such exposure?

It is not enough for the claimant to generally show that the defendant wrongly exposed the claimant to an increased risk of injury. Thus, direct connection between the injury and the specific defect has to be established by the claimant.

2.3 What is the legal position if it cannot be established which of several possible producers manufactured the defective product? Does any form of market-share liability apply?

By law, where more than one person is responsible for the same damage, their liability towards the person injured is joint and several whereas they have a recourse right against each other based on their contribution to the damage, this being matter of proof (article 6, para. 10 of Consumers' law and 926 of GCC).

2.4 Does a failure to warn give rise to liability and, if so, in what circumstances? What information, advice and warnings are taken into account: only information provided directly to the injured party, or also information supplied to an intermediary in the chain of supply between the manufacturer and consumer? Does it make any difference to the answer if the product can only be obtained through the intermediary who owes a separate obligation to assess the suitability of the product for the particular consumer, e.g. a surgeon using a temporary or permanent medical device, a doctor prescribing a medicine or a pharmacist recommending a medicine? Is there any principle of "learned intermediary" under your law pursuant to which the supply of information to the learned intermediary discharges the duty owed by the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer to make available appropriate product information?

The producer has to provide adequate warnings for the risk evaluation of the specific product, and failure to do this may result

in his liability, not only civil but administrative and criminal as well (article 7 of Consumers' Law and MD). The learned intermediary doctrine, although not provided for by law, may work on a particular case taking into account all the circumstances of it, as a defence to manufacturers of medicines and medical devices towards discharge from their duty of care to patients by having provided warnings to prescribing physicians. However, in the case where the use of the product, even according to the producer's guidance, bears a danger for the consumer, this fact needs to be clearly brought to the consumer's attention by the producer. Failure to warn is seen to have caused the damage only when it is fully proven that the use of the product according to the producer's guidelines would have prevented the damage. Also, any intermediaries (e.g. doctors) have their own and separate obligations to consumers under the service liability rules (article 8 of Consumers' Law). In any event, a producer's liability is not reduced where third parties are co-liable (article 6, para. 11 of Consumers' Law).

3 Defences and Estoppel

3.1 What defences, if any, are available?

The producer may be relieved from liability if he proves that: a) he did not place the product on the market; b) when he manufactured the product, he had no intention whatsoever of putting it into circulation; c) at the time that the product was placed on the market the defect did not exist; d) the defect was caused by the fact that the product was manufactured in a way from which a derogation was not permitted (subject to mandatory regulation); or e) when the product was placed on the market, the applicable scientific and technological rules at that time prevented the defect from being discovered (the so-called *state of the art* defence).

3.2 Is there a state of the art/development risk defence? Is there a defence if the fault/defect in the product was not discoverable given the state of scientific and technical knowledge at the time of supply? If there is such a defence, is it for the claimant to prove that the fault/defect was discoverable or is it for the manufacturer to prove that it was not?

There is a state of the art defence, as noted above under question 3.1 (point e), and it is for the manufacturer to prove that the fault/defect was not discoverable.

3.3 Is it a defence for the manufacturer to show that he complied with regulatory and/or statutory requirements relating to the development, manufacture, licensing, marketing and supply of the product?

Yes, as noted above under question 3.1 (point d). In particular, two opinions were expressed on this, namely: a) the manufacture of a product according to the applicable scientific and regulatory safety requirements is one of the factors determining its expected safety level. The producer's observance with the set safety requirements does not necessarily mean that the product is not defective, but it simply indicates a lack of defect, which must be proven by the producer (this is followed by the current jurisprudence); and b) the producer's conformity with the applicable safety specifications leads to the assumption that the product lacks defectiveness and the damaged consumer must argue against it.

3.4 Can claimants re-litigate issues of fault, defect or the capability of a product to cause a certain type of damage, provided they arise in separate proceedings brought by a different claimant, or does some form of issue estoppel prevent this?

Greek courts' final decisions which may not be challenged through appellate proceedings: a) are irrevocable; and b) have a *res judicata* effect, but only among the litigants, only for the right that was tried, and provided that the same historical and legal cause apply. In that respect, re-litigation by other claimants is possible.

The above rule is differentiated where a court's decision is issued following a collective lawsuit. As per the Consumers' Law (article 10, paras 16 *ff.*), in such cases, the decision issued has an *erga omnes* effect, namely towards non-litigants as well, this being a very special characteristic under Greek law. The same decision has a *res judicata* effect in favour of any consumer damaged, even if they did not participate in the relevant trial, when it recognises the damage suffered by the consumers due to an unlawful behaviour. As a result, any damaged consumer may notify his claim to the producer. In a case where the producer does not compensate the consumer at issue within thirty (30) days, then the latter may file a petition before the competent court asking for a judicial order to be issued against the producer. Further, individual consumers' rights are not affected by the collective pursuance of a claim, nor by a rejecting decision in the above case.

3.5 Can defendants claim that the fault/defect was due to the actions of a third party and seek a contribution or indemnity towards any damages payable to the claimant, either in the same proceedings or in subsequent proceedings? If it is possible to bring subsequent proceedings, is there a time limit on commencing such proceedings?

The producer's liability cannot be limited due to the fact that a third party is also liable (see above under question 2.4) but the producer has a right of recourse in such a case which may be pursued as long as it does not become time-barred.

3.6 Can defendants allege that the claimant's actions caused or contributed towards the damage?

Producer's liability can be limited or abolished in cases where the damaged consumer's contributory negligence may be proven.

4 Procedure

4.1 In the case of court proceedings is the trial by a judge or a jury?

Private law disputes, including product liability claims, are tried exclusively by civil courts and only by a judge, depending on the amount of the dispute. As a rule, justices of the peace are competent to examine claims up to €20,000; one-member first instance courts, claims between €20,000 and €250,000; and three-member first instance courts, claims exceeding €250,000 (articles 14 and 18 of the Greek Code of Civil Procedure – "GCCP").

4.2 Does the court have power to appoint technical specialists to sit with the judge and assess the evidence presented by the parties (i.e. expert assessors)?

Yes, if the court finds that the issues to be proven require special

scientific qualifications, it may appoint one or more experts (articles 368-392 of GCCP; see also below under question 4.8).

4.3 Is there a specific group or class action procedure for multiple claims? If so, please outline this. Is the procedure 'opt-in' or 'opt-out'? Who can bring such claims e.g. individuals and/or groups? Are such claims commonly brought?

Class action procedures for multiple claims brought by a number of plaintiffs do not exist in Greece, but there are provisions regarding collective actions as analysed herein (e.g. see under questions 3.4 and 4.4).

4.4 Can claims be brought by a representative body on behalf of a number of claimants e.g. by a consumer association?

A number of claimants may bring claims by means of a collective lawsuit. The collective lawsuit is distinguished from a common one, where more claimants connected to each other with a specific object of the trial are represented before the court by one or more of their co-claimants. The collective lawsuit may only be filed by consumers' associations, under the pre-requisites specified in the Consumers' Law (article 10, paras 16 *ff.*).

4.5 How long does it normally take to get to trial?

As an average, an action under ordinary proceedings is fixed for hearing approximately between one and two years following its filing and the decision is issued six to eight (6-8) months after the hearing, provided that the hearing fixed initially is not adjourned (one adjournment being rather a practice). The above average times very much depend on the type of the court (see under question 4.1), as well as the place where it is located.

4.6 Can the court try preliminary issues, the result of which determine whether the remainder of the trial should proceed? If it can, do such issues relate only to matters of law or can they relate to issues of fact as well, and if there is trial by jury, by whom are preliminary issues decided?

No, there are no separate proceedings especially for preliminary issues, such as on court's jurisdiction or competence, and same are dealt with at the time of the main trial, this being either the ordinary or injunction proceedings. However, where the court considers it important to be informed on foreign law or on specific scientific-technical matters, it may issue an interim order thereon.

4.7 What appeal options are available?

Every definite judgment issued by a first instance court may be contested before the Appellate Court. An appeal can be filed not only by the defeated party, but also by the successful party whose allegations were partially accepted by the court. Further, a cassation before the Supreme Court may be filed against Appellate Court decisions.

4.8 Does the court appoint experts to assist it in considering technical issues and, if not, may the parties present expert evidence? Are there any restrictions on the nature or extent of that evidence?

As stated above under question 4.2, the court may appoint experts

to assist it in considering technical issues. The expert(s) may take knowledge from the information in the case file and/or request clarifications from the parties or third parties. The parties are also entitled to appoint one technical advisor each, who reads the expert report, submits his opinion and raises relevant questions to the court expert. The opinion of the court-appointed expert is not binding on the court. Additionally, the parties may submit to the court an unlimited number of expert/technical reports supporting their allegations. In practice, the reports of party-appointed experts are of lesser evidentiary value than those of the court-appointed ones.

4.9 Are factual or expert witnesses required to present themselves for pre-trial deposition and are witness statements/expert reports exchanged prior to trial?

Factual or expert witnesses appointed by the parties may, instead of giving oral evidence before the court, give sworn depositions before a judge of a piece, a notary public or, if outside Greece, before a Greek consular authority. The opponent must be summoned to such depositions before two working days or eight full days respectively provided they are given within or outside Greece as above (article 270 of GCCP) and he is entitled to obtain a copy prior to trial. There are restrictions to the number of sworn depositions.

Court-appointed experts have to submit their reports at the time ordered by the court, adjourning the hearing for that purpose.

4.10 What obligations to disclose documentary evidence arise either before court proceedings are commenced or as part of the pre-trial procedures?

There are no pre-trial discovery proceedings. Each litigant has to disclose all documents supporting his case (except from a serious reason) by his submissions filed at the specified time, depending on the court and kind of proceedings. The general principles of good faith, *bonos mores* and honest conduct apply (esp. articles 116 and 450 of GCCP). A litigant may request from the court to order disclosure of documents in the possession of his opponent or a third party under conditions (articles 450 *ff.* of GCCP and 901-903 of GCC).

4.11 Are alternative methods of dispute resolution available e.g. mediation, arbitration?

Parties may choose mediation or arbitration as the means for resolving their disputes, even for actions pending before the court. Also, before initiating actions, they may address the competent justice of the peace, asking for the latter's intervention in order for the dispute to be settled at an early stage (see also below under question 6.6). Furthermore, the parties may address the following bodies/authorities for resolving their disputes with their origins in product liability, namely: a) Consumer's Advocate, an authority that aims for out-of-court and amicable resolution of disputes between manufacturers and consumers; b) Committees for Friendly/Amicable Settlement, which are composed of the local Prefectures and are overseen by the Consumer's Advocate; c) the European Centre of Consumers, which is the European network for resolving disputes resulting from transactions where the manufacturer and the consumer are based in different EU Member States, operating under the General Consumers Secretariat; d) the SOLVIT network which deals with problems that result from the defective application of rules of the Internal Market on behalf of the public administrations at the cross-border level and operates as the department of the Ministry of Finance; and e) the Citizen's Advocate, which is an

authority dealing with the resolution of differences between citizens with government-owned institutions and services.

4.12 In what factual circumstances can persons that are not domiciled in Greece be brought within the jurisdiction of your courts either as a defendant or as a claimant?

As a rule, any person, either Greek or non-Greek, is subject to a Greek court's jurisdiction, thus he may sue or be sued, provided a Greek court is locally competent to try the case (article 3 of GCCP). Such competence is determined by a rather detailed categorisation; among the various legal bases and regarding a tortious act, the one regarding the place where the event that caused the damage either took place or is to occur, establishes competence, thus jurisdiction, of a Greek court (articles 22 *ff.* and esp. article 35 of GCCP). At EU level, one may also mention Regulation 44/2001 ("Brussels I"), as in force, as also being applicable to Greece.

5 Time Limits

5.1 Are there any time limits on bringing or issuing proceedings?

Yes (see under question 5.2).

5.2 If so, please explain what these are. Do they vary depending on whether the liability is fault based or strict? Does the age or condition of the claimant affect the calculation of any time limits and does the Court have a discretion to disapply time limits?

For strict liability and according to article 6, para. 13 of Consumers' Law, a three- (3-) year limitation period applies to proceedings for the recovery of damages, while the right to initiate proceedings against the producer is extinguished upon the expiry of a ten- (10-) year period from the date that the producer put the product into circulation. The age or condition of the claimant does not affect the time limits' calculation, while the court may not disapply time limits.

In case of a collective lawsuit, it must be brought within six (6) months from the last unlawful behaviour challenged, unless the mere recognition by the court that an unlawful act had taken place is sought, where the general five- (5-) year prescription period for torts applies (article 10 para. 18 of Consumers' Law).

For a claim in tort, a general five- (5-) year prescription period applies whereas the claim is in any case extinguished twenty (20) years from the date of the tortious act (article 937 of GCC).

Contractual liability claims under a contract of sale of goods are time barred after two (2) years for movables and five (5) years for immovable property, whereas further detailed regulation applies (articles 554-558 of GCC).

5.3 To what extent, if at all, do issues of concealment or fraud affect the running of any time limit?

Consumers' Law does not contain specific provisions. Article 6, para. 13 sets, as the starting point from which the time limitation runs, the day on which the plaintiff became aware or should have become aware of the damage, the defect and the identity of the producer. Regarding the knowledge of the damage, it is not required for the plaintiff to be informed of the individual damage, but the knowledge of the possibility of a forthcoming loss-making

result is enough. The knowledge of the defect includes the circumstances from which it results that the use of the product does not meet the consumer's safety expectations. Furthermore the consumer needs to be in a position to know that the damage is the result of the specific defect of the product.

Under the contract of sale of goods provisions, the seller's concealment or fraud deprive him from invoking prescription (article 557 of GCC).

6 Remedies

6.1 What remedies are available e.g. monetary compensation, injunctive/declaratory relief?

Monetary compensation under civil proceedings is available to the victim (see below under question 6.2). Criminal or administrative proceedings possibly pursued as well do not aim at compensating the victim. Especially under a collective claim, consumers' associations may ask: a) that a producer abstains from an unlawful behaviour even before it occurs; b) for the recall, seizure (as injunctive measures), or even destruction of the defective products; c) for moral damages; and d) that the court recognises consumers' right to restore the damage caused to them by the producer's unlawful behaviour (article 10, para. 16 of Consumers' Law).

6.2 What types of damage are recoverable e.g. damage to the product itself, bodily injury, mental damage, damage to property?

According to article 6, paras. 6 and 7 of Consumers' Law, the types of damage that are recoverable are: a) damages caused by death or by personal injury to anyone; and b) damage or destruction caused by the defective product to any consumer's asset other than the defective product itself, including the right to use environmental goods, provided that i) the damage exceeds €500, and ii) the product was ordinarily intended for and actually used by the injured person for his own private use or consumption. Compensation for moral harm or mental distress (to the family of the deceased) may also be claimed.

Under a claim in tort, full damages may be recoverable (articles 914 *ff.* of GCC).

Lastly under contractual liability (sale of goods) the buyer may request (esp. articles 540-543 of GCC): a) repair or replacement of the defective product; b) a reduction of the consideration; c) rescission of the contract; and/or d) compensation, under conditions.

6.3 Can damages be recovered in respect of the cost of medical monitoring (e.g. covering the cost of investigations or tests) in circumstances where the product has not yet malfunctioned and caused injury, but it may do so in future?

A causal link is always required between the defect and the damage in order for the producer to be held liable. So, in cases where the product has not yet malfunctioned and caused injury, there is an absence of this condition. If the product malfunctions in the future, medical monitoring costs may be recovered provided actual damage suffered by the consumer is proven.

6.4 Are punitive damages recoverable? If so, are there any restrictions?

No. In collective claims, however (see above under question 6.1),

the way they are structured, including the fact that the amount awarded for moral harm is invested (by law) for purposes of serving the consumer's education, briefing and protection in general, brings it closer to a pecuniary sentence, a so-called "civil sanction" imposed on the producer.

6.5 Is there a maximum limit on the damages recoverable from one manufacturer e.g. for a series of claims arising from one incident or accident?

No, there is not.

6.6 Do special rules apply to the settlement of claims/proceedings e.g. is court approval required for the settlement of group/class actions, or claims by infants, or otherwise?

Yes, although they are rarely applied by the interested parties. An option is a party's referral to a justice of the peace prior to the filing of a lawsuit for the latter's intervention towards a settlement (article 209 *ff.* of GCCP). Another option is a settlement between litigants until the issuance of a final decision and provided the substantive law requirements (see below) for the same are met; such settlement may or may not be certified by the court, as per the litigants' choice (article 214A of GCCP, as in force). Another alternative was introduced in 2012, titled "judicial intervention"; actually it is an extension of the old justice of the peace intervention and it provides for a permanent mechanism set up in each court of the first instance where nominated judges may assist the litigants to reach a settlement, if the parties choose so (article 214B of GCCP). Additionally, any court upon hearing a case has to determine if a settlement is possible, before proceeding further with the hearing (articles 208 and 233 of GCCP).

On substance, the out-of-court settlement is characterised as a typical civil contract where the parties need: a) to conform to *bonos mores* or public policy/order in general; b) to be capable of entering into contracts; and c) to be legitimately represented (in cases of companies by their legal representatives, and in case of minors by their parents or the person who has the power to represent them). Special permission needs to be granted by the court in cases where a minor waives any claims by settling them.

6.7 Can Government authorities concerned with health and social security matters claim from any damages awarded or settlements paid to the Claimant without admission of liability reimbursement of treatment costs, unemployment benefits or other costs paid by the authorities to the Claimant in respect of the injury allegedly caused by the product? If so, who has responsibility for the repayment of such sums?

Yes, they can initiate proceedings against the claimant for recovery, but only in a case where the claimant received the amount of damages awarded or settlement paid by committing fraud against the State.

7 Costs / Funding

7.1 Can the successful party recover: (a) court fees or other incidental expenses; (b) their own legal costs of bringing the proceedings, from the losing party?

The loser-pays rule applies. Court expenses are "only the court and

out-of-court expenses that were necessary for the trial” and in particular are: a) stamp duties; b) judicial revenue stamp duty; c) counsels’ minimum fees set by the Greek Lawyers’ Code; d) witnesses’ and experts’ expenses; and e) the successful party’s travelling expenses in order for him to attend the hearing. However, the expenses that the successful party recovers are, as per the general practice, substantially lower than his actual expenses, whereas the court very often sets-off the expenses between the litigants on the basis of complex legal issues involved in the litigation (article 173 *ff.* of GCCP).

7.2 Is public funding e.g. legal aid, available?

Yes. Law 3226/2004 on the provision of legal aid to low income citizens (implementing Directive 2003/8/EC) sets the relevant requirements, together with articles 194 *ff.* of GCCP.

7.3 If so, are there any restrictions on the availability of public funding?

As per Law 3226/2004, beneficiaries of legal aid are low income citizens of the European Union, as well as of a third state, provided that they reside legally within the European Union. Citizens of low income are those with annual familial income that does not exceed two thirds (2/3) of the minimum annual income provided by the National General Collective Labour Agreement. Furthermore, legal aid may be granted under the condition that the case, subject to the discretion of the court, is not characterised as apparently unjust.

Further and as per the GCCP, legal aid in civil and commercial matters purports to an exemption from the payment of part or all of the court’s expenses and following the submission of a relevant petition by the beneficiary and the nomination of a lawyer, notary and judicial bailiff, in order to represent him before the court. The exemption includes primarily stamp duty payment and judicial revenue stamp duty. Also, the beneficiary is exempt from paying the remuneration of witnesses and experts and the lawyer’s, notary’s and judicial bailiff’s fees.

7.4 Is funding allowed through conditional or contingency fees and, if so, on what conditions?

Yes. Contingency fee and other conditional arrangements are allowed between clients and lawyers as per the Lawyers’ Code (recently amended) under the basic restrictions that they are made in writing and the maximum fee percentage agreed may not exceed 20% of the subject matter of the case at issue (or 30% if more than one lawyers are involved). Further detailed regulation is provided by the Lawyers’ Code (article 60 of Law 4194/2013).

7.5 Is third party funding of claims permitted and, if so, on what basis may funding be provided?

No, it is not.

8 Updates

8.1 Please provide, in no more than 300 words, a summary of any new cases, trends and developments in Product Liability Law in Greece.

a) The Consumers’ Law was amended several times (see above under question 1.1). Important changes introduced in 2007 on the product liability rules were: a) the expansion of the defectiveness concept to not only include the standard safety consideration, but to also take into account the product’s “expected performance per its specifications”; b) the subjection of the moral harm and mental distress compensation to the ambit of the strict product liability rules (formerly covered under the general tort legislation); and c) new rules on collective actions to the extent they concern product liability infringements.

In 2012, the right to bring collective actions under the Consumers’ Law was extended to other EU Member State entities authorised for this, as per the respective list provided for by Directive 2009/22/EC (article 10, new para. 30 of Consumers’ Law).

Further and in 2013 changes were introduced, among others, to the financing of consumers’ organisations, the sanctions that may be imposed for non-compliance with its provisions, and the categorisation of complaints filed under it (articles 10, 13a and new article 13b of Consumers’ Law).

Overall, one may notice a trend towards increased consumers’ rights and sanctions for relevant breaches.

b) Further, a trend towards increased settlement alternatives for the avoidance of litigation may be seen in the 2012 amendments to the civil procedural rules (see above under question 6.6), and this is also mirrored in the same year’s enactment of additional regulation regarding entities that pursue alternative dispute resolution (new article 11a of Consumers’ Law implementing EU Commission’s Recommendations Nos 98/257/EC and 2001/310/EC).

This trend is broader in Greek law and within the same frame one may note Law 3898/2010 which implemented Directive 2008/52/EC “on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters”.

However thus far, application of mediation-settlement provisions remains very limited.



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Bahas, Gramatidis & Partners traces its origins to the Law Office Marios Bahas in 1970. In 1988, the original firm merged with Law Office Yanos Gramatidis to form Bahas, Gramatidis & Associates with the participation of Dimitris Emvalomenos in 1990. Finally, in 2002, Bahas, Gramatidis & Associates merged with Law Office Athanassios Felonis & Associates and with Law Office Spyros Alexandris & Associates, to form Bahas, Gramatidis & Partners. At the core of the Firm's practice is the representation of corporations, financial institutions, investment banks, non-profit entities and individuals in complex financial and corporate transactions and litigation. Headquartered in the city of Athens, the Firm has associated offices in 35 countries. Bahas, Gramatidis & Partners' corporate team advises companies and businesses on a daily basis on all aspects of carrying on business in Greece, from commercial regulatory matters to regulatory compliance. The Firm has developed a unique expertise in product liability/safety recognised worldwide. The Firm is a part of an established network of contacts promoting, among other topics, product liability and related issues such as European Justice Forum, the University of Oxford and DRI Europe. The Firm represents a good number of multinational companies, being leaders in their own business areas in complex advisory work and litigation.

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