

International Comparative Legal Guides

# Product Liability 2026

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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 European Union (“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 Directive 99/34/EC (“PLD”), sets the main product liability rules in Greece (articles 6 and 7 of the Consumers’ Law). The Consumers’ Law has been amended several times, most recently by Laws 5019/2023 (reforming the collective redress landscape), 5039/2023, 5111/2024, 5164/2024 and 5170/2025, and it will be further revised once Directive (EU) 2024/2853 (“new PLD”) is transposed by Greece (at the latest by 9 December 2026; see question 8.1, point B below).

Moreover, Directive 2001/95/EC “on general product safety” (“GPSD”) had been implemented by Ministerial Decision Z3/2810/14.12.2004, which remained in force until 13 December 2024 when the GPSD was repealed by Regulation (EU) 2023/988 “on general product safety” (“GPSR”; see question 8.1, point B below).

The Consumers’ Law establishes a strict liability regime, i.e., not fault based. 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 follows that, in order for a producer to be held liable, the prerequisites 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 from providing a consumer with greater protection in a specific case (with the exclusion of provisions regarding prescriptions and exclusive deadlines; article 14, para. 5 of the Consumers’ Law). Such additional systems are:

- Contractual liability (articles 513 *ff.* of the Greek Civil Code (“GCC”)) on contracts of sale of goods, as in force following the transposition of Directive (EU) 2019/771 “on certain aspects concerning contracts for the sale of goods” (which, among others, repealed Directive 1999/44/EC), by Law 4967/2022 as of 9 September 2022: this liability system

requires a contractual relationship between the parties where the buyer may not necessarily be a consumer. The seller is strictly (irrespective of his fault) liable for the lack of conformity of the sold product with the sales contract at the time the risk passes to the buyer, as such conformity is defined by the law; the knowledge of the buyer releases the seller from liability under certain conditions, together with other reasons for such a release provided by law (especially articles 534–540 of GCC; see also question 6.2 below).

- Tortious liability (especially 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 in order to be released from liability.
- Criminal and administrative liability: derived from the Greek Criminal Code and Law 4177/2013 on “Rules Regulating the Market of Products and the Provision of Services”, as in force, supplemented by secondary legislation (article 13a of the Consumers’ Law).

**1.2 Does the state operate any special liability regimes or compensation schemes for particular products, e.g. medicinal products or vaccines?**

No, it does not, although sectoral regulation exists on a variety of products such as medicinal ones. See also question 1.4 below.

**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 the 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 component, as well as any other person who presents themselves as a producer by putting their name, trademark 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 May a regulatory authority be found liable in respect of a defective/faulty product? If so, in what circumstances?**

The potential liability of a regulatory authority falls within the legal framework of the state's and state entities' liability (articles 104–106 of GCC's Introductory Law). It requires an unlawful act or omission at the exercise of the state's (or state entity's) duties and is regulated by the general provisions of GCC regarding legal entities; a non-liability exception applies where a general public interest supersedes. Joint liability of the state/state entity and the particular person who acted in breach of the law is established.

**1.5 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 the Consumers' Law, producers are obliged only to 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. Producers must also take any action needed in order to avoid these risks, as well as taking 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.

**1.6 Do criminal sanctions apply to the supply of defective products?**

Yes (see question 1.1 above).

## 2 Causation

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

The plaintiff consumer must prove the defect, the damage, and their causal link, and proof of fault is not needed; whereas, when a plaintiff sues in tort, as a rule, they 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 question 1.1 above).

It should be noted that before the 2018 revision of the Consumers' Law (see question 8.3, point A below), the definition of "consumer" was extremely broad, including any natural or legal person or entity without legal personality that was the end recipient and user of products or services, as well as any guarantor in favour of a "consumer" (but not for a business activity) (previous article 1, para. 4a of the Consumers' Law). Moreover, such definition had been further expanded by case law to cover persons that used the products or services not only for private use but also for business use. As of 18 March 2018, this extended definition was narrowed, and "consumer" is now considered any natural person acting for purposes not falling

within a commercial, business, handcraft or freelance activity (new article 1a, para. 1 of the Consumers' Law).

**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? Is it necessary to prove that the product to which the claimant was exposed has actually malfunctioned and caused injury, or is it sufficient that all the products or the batch to which the claimant was exposed carry an increased, but unpredictable, risk of malfunction?**

It is not enough for the claimant to generally allege that the defendant wrongly exposed the claimant to an increased risk of injury. A direct connection between the injury caused and the specific defect must be established by the claimant. As per current case law, it is necessary to prove that the product to which the claimant was exposed has actually malfunctioned and caused the claimant's injury.

**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, as a matter of proof (article 6, para. 10 of the Consumers' Law and article 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 must 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 also administrative and criminal (article 7 of the Consumers' Law). The learned intermediary doctrine, although not provided for by law, may work in a particular case by taking into account all the circumstances as a defence to manufacturers of medicines and medical devices towards discharge from their duty of care to patients, if they can demonstrate having provided warnings to prescribing physicians.

However, in cases 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 the Consumers' Law). In any event, a producer's liability is not reduced where third parties are co-liable (article 6, para. 11 of the 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 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 have been 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 of the set safety requirements does not necessarily mean that the product is not defective; rather, 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 may not be challenged through appellate proceedings and: (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 applies. In that respect, re-litigation by other claimants is possible.

The above rule is differentiated where a court's decision is issued following collective proceedings, specifically:

- (A) Per the previous legal regime applicable until 25 June 2023, such proceedings were brought by a collective lawsuit. In such cases, the decision issued had an *erga omnes* effect, namely also towards non-litigants, this being a very special characteristic under Greek law. In particular, the *res judicata* effect of a declaratory decision issued on a collective claim, recognising the recovery right for damages suffered by the consumers due to an unlawful behaviour, favoured any such consumers damaged, even if they did not participate in the relevant trial. As a result, once such a decision became irrevocable, any damaged consumer could notify his claim to the producer. In a case where the producer did not compensate the consumer at issue within 30 days, the latter could file a petition before the competent court asking for a judicial order to be issued against the producer. Further, individual consumers' rights were not affected by the collective pursuance of a claim, nor by a decision rejecting a collective claim (old article 10, paras 16 and 20 of the Consumers' Law; see also question 4.6 below).
- (B) Under the current regime of representative actions, in force as of 26 June 2023 (see question 4.6 below):
- a final decision of a Greek court or another EU court or competent authority on the existence of an infringement harming collective interest of the consumers can be used by any plaintiff as evidence (based on the general rules on evidence) in the context of any other lawsuit before a Greek court claiming a redress measure against the same supplier for the same practice, subject to the provisions on *res judicata*;
  - a court decision issued on a representative action to cease or prohibit an allegedly unlawful practice has an *erga omnes* effect, namely towards non-litigants as well; and
  - the irrevocable court decision ordering a redress measure favours individual consumers who had not explicitly expressed their wish to be represented (no tacit representation is possible). Such consumers may notify their claim to the supplier within the time period fixed by the court and, following the lapse of 30 days, they may resort to the General Secretariat of Commerce, which requests the supplier's compliance with a five-day period, otherwise it may impose on them the provided sanctions (new articles 10k and 10l of the Consumers' Law). Relevant duties of intervention and the imposition of sanctions were awarded to the newly established "Independent Authority of Market Control and Consumer Protection" (see also questions 4.6 and 4.14 below).

**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 question 2.4 above), 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?

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

### 3.7 Are there any examples in your jurisdiction of legislation providing exemptions from product liability in respect of products produced and/or deployed in the context of a public health emergency?

There are no such examples to note.

## 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 one to three judges, depending on the amount of the dispute. As a rule: one-member first-instance courts are competent to examine claims assessable in money and valued up to €250,000; and three-member first-instance courts are competent to examine any other claims; exceptions apply (articles 14–18 of the Greek Code of Civil Procedure ("GCCP")).

Following the unification of the first-instance judicial level within an overall restructuring of courts' territorial and subject matter competence by Law 5108/2024, as in force, the ex-justices of the peace (first-instance courts competent to examine claims valued up to €20,000) have been or will be either abolished or absorbed by the existing first-instance courts as of (a) 16 September 2024, or (b) 16 September 2026, especially for the judicial areas of Athens, Piraeus and Poros.

Collective claims are subject to the exclusive competence of the three-member first-instance courts (article 10, para. 19 and new article 10I, para. 1 of the Consumers' Law; see also questions 3.4 above and 4.6 below).

### 4.2 What is the standard of proof applied by the court? Does the court have to be satisfied of a fact "on the balance of probabilities" (i.e. more likely than not), "beyond all reasonable doubt" or to a different or more flexible standard?

In civil litigation (regarding claims for damages, as a rule) and under ordinary proceedings, a claim must be fully proven by the party bearing the burden of proof, namely the claimant as a rule, unless it is reversed by law or case law (see questions 1.1 and 2.1 above). Exceptionally, such as in injunctive proceedings, the standard of proof may be lower and "on the balance of probabilities" (articles 347 and 690 of GCCP; see also question 4.4 below).

### 4.3 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 question 4.12 below).

### 4.4 Is evidence introduced solely by the parties or may the court take evidence on its own initiative?

The civil litigation system, through which claims are pursued as a rule, is adversarial; thus, it is for the parties to properly invoke and produce to the court the evidence needed to prove or rebut a claim, as the case may be. Also, the means of evidence are specified by law. The court itself has limited authority to take into account facts not properly submitted to it by the parties (such as non-Greek law) or freely evaluate evidential means (especially articles 335–347 of GCCP).

### 4.5 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 (see, e.g., questions 3.4 above and 4.6 below).

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

- (A) Per the legal framework that was applicable until 25 June 2023, consumer associations meeting the prerequisites specified in the Consumers' Law could file "collective lawsuits" for the protection either of the general consumers' interests or the interests of specific (at least 30) consumers. Chambers may also file collective lawsuits; however, only when claiming moral harm compensation (old article 10, paras 16 ff.; see question 6.1 below). A collective lawsuit is distinguished from a common one, where several claimants connected to each other by a specific object of the trial are represented before the court by one or more of their co-claimants. Qualified entities ("QEs") of other EU Member States within the framework of Directive 2009/22/EC "on injunctions for the protection of consumers' interests", which are included in the relevant list published periodically by the EU Commission (article 4 of the Directive), could also file collective lawsuits in Greece. However, such cross-border collective lawsuits could regard only the quashing of and abstention from an unlawful act; thus, they did not entail any compensation for damages.
- (B) As of 26 June 2023, the above legal landscape changed following the transposition of Directive (EU) 2020/1828 "on representative actions" ("RAD"), which was made by Law 5019/2023 ("Law 5019", as in force). Law 5019 modified the Consumers' Law by replacing the provisions on collective lawsuits (old article 10) and providing for the issue of numerous Ministerial Decisions, which will specify various aspects of the new rules (article 14). Representative actions may only be filed by QEs: either Greek ones, being consumer associations that meet the legal prerequisites and are registered with a special registrar kept with the General Secretariat of Commerce of the Ministry of Development; or bodies registered as QEs in other EU Member States. A Greek QE must prove that it has a minimum 12-month actual public activity in

favour of the consumers' interests to be qualified as such, among other criteria imposed by Law 5019. Assessment of whether a Greek QE meets the set criteria is made once every two years by the General Secretariat of Commerce. A newly established "Independent Authority of Market Control and Consumer Protection" (in operation as of 24 December 2025) was exceptionally added to the QE registrar as a QE of a special status by deviation of the general legal prerequisites (especially articles 3 and 37 of Law 5255/2025 and Ministerial Decision 102633/2025; see also questions 3.4 above and 4.14 below).

Representative actions may regard injunctive and/or redress measures, they may only be brought before a court and, apart from few exceptions, RAD is followed on the content, proceedings and effect thereof, with needed adaptation to the Greek legal framework (new articles 10a–10r of the Consumers' Law; see also questions 6.1 and 6.4 below).

- (C) Further, a special type of collective redress was enacted within the framework of Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 regarding online intermediation (platform-to-business services), applicable from 12 July 2020. In brief, organisations/associations representing business users or corporate website users, and public bodies assigned with such a task, as same entities/bodies and users are defined in the Regulation (articles 14 and 2, respectively), may take judicial actions against the providers of online intermediation services or online search engines to stop or prohibit non-compliance with their obligations. Law 4753/2020, as in force, was enacted to supplement the application of the above Regulation and includes provisions on aspects such as: the prescription period; the competent courts and kinds of proceeding followed, including injunctive measures; a special registrar set up for those entities/bodies; the supervisory authority; and the sanctions that may be imposed, etc. (articles 1–7).
- (D) Lastly, the type of collective lawsuit is provided within the framework of Directive 2011/7/EE "on combating late payment in commercial transactions" (recast), which was transposed by Law 4152/2013, as in force. Associations of producers, merchants and enterprises may request the non-use of grossly unfair contractual terms and practices, whereas the provisions on injunctive measures introduced by RAD apply by analogy as of 26 June 2023 (sub-para. Z9 of Law 4152/2013 and new articles 10j and 10l of the Consumers' Law; see also question 6.1 below).

#### 4.7 May lawyers or representative bodies advertise for claims and, if so, does this occur frequently? Does advertising materially affect the number or type of claims brought in your jurisdiction?

Lawyers may not advertise for claims in any case; otherwise, administrative sanctions may be imposed (article 40 of Law 4194/2013, as in force ("Lawyers' Code")). In practice, however, this is not only often breached, but also sanctions are rarely imposed.

Representative bodies (QEs; see question 4.6 above) may do so, provided their public announcements are true, accurate and not misleading; otherwise, this may result in the revocation of their licence following a petition by persons specified in law (old article 10, paras 26–28 and new article 10c, paras 9–10 of the Consumers' Law). In practice, such advertising occurs relatively rarely and does not materially affect relevant claims that are brought.

#### 4.8 How long does it normally take to get to trial?

Under the legal regime in effect up to 31 December 2015, on average, a hearing for an action under ordinary proceedings was fixed between approximately 18 and 24 months following its filing, and the decision was issued six to eight months after the hearing, provided that the initial hearing was not adjourned (one adjournment being common practice). The aforementioned average times very much depended on the applicable proceedings, the type of court (see question 4.1 above) and the place where it was located.

To speed up proceedings, numerous attempts have been made since then, mainly by (a) Law 4335/2015, in force as of 1 January 2016, which tried to impose a hearing of six to seven months after the filing of a lawsuit; however, this was without actual result, (b) Law 4842/2021, in force as of 1 January 2022, which failed again to expedite the trial proceedings, (c) recently, Law 5221/2025, applicable to lawsuits filed from 1 January 2026 onwards, and (d) Law 5282/2026, in force as of 27 February 2026. By Law 5221/2025, as in force, the hearing of ordinary proceedings must be fixed up to 210 days from the filing of a lawsuit (or up to 10 months if service must be made outside Greece) and the court decision must be issued up to eight months from the hearing date (articles 215 and 307 of GCCP). It remains to be seen whether the latest revisions will work in practice, especially in the courts of large cities.

#### 4.9 Can the court try preliminary issues, the results 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?

Until 31 December 2025, there was no court preliminary review of a lawsuit. Regarding lawsuits filed from 1 January 2026 onwards, Law 5221/2025, as in force, allows, for the first time, the pre-trial review of a lawsuit and the issue of a judicial order if the judge considers the lawsuit either inadmissible or not actually brought up or filed before a non-competent court, or if it determines that specific evidential means are required or a joinder or separation of cases is necessary. In case of factual vagueness, the claimant may cure it up to 10 days before the hearing. The relevant preconditions, an alternative for the claimant to proceed and the timeframe are dealt with by the law in detail (article 237 of GCCP).

Other issues, such as the court's jurisdiction or competence, are dealt with at the time of the main trial through either the ordinary or injunction proceedings. 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.

There is no jury trial in civil proceedings.

#### 4.10 What appeal options are available?

Every definite judgment issued by a first-instance court may be contested before a competent 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 first-instance court. Further, a cassation before the supreme court may be filed against appellate court decisions.

**4.11 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 4.3, 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.

**4.12 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 notary public, a lawyer (but not the litigants' lawyer) or, if outside Greece, a Greek consular authority. The opponent must be summoned to such depositions two working days in advance and is entitled to obtain a copy of the deposition given prior to trial. Non-compliance with the procedural requirements renders the deposition inadmissible. Various procedural requirements in the taking of depositions apply. The number of depositions allowed is up to three per litigant and up to two for rebutting the opponent's depositions (articles 421–424 of GCCP).

Court-appointed experts (see also question 4.3 above) must submit their reports at the time ordered by the court, adjourning the hearing for that purpose.

**4.13 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 must disclose all documents supporting his case (unless he has a serious reason not to) by the filing of his submissions at the specified time, depending on the court and kind of proceedings. The general principles of good faith, *bonos mores*, and honest conduct apply (especially articles 116 and 450 of GCCP). A litigant may request the court to order the disclosure of documents in the possession of his opponent or a third party under certain conditions (articles 450 *ff.* of GCCP and 901–903 of GCC).

**4.14 Are alternative methods of dispute resolution required to be pursued first or available as an alternative to litigation, e.g. mediation, arbitration?**

Parties may choose (but, as a rule, are not obliged to opt for) mediation or arbitration as the means for resolving their disputes, even for actions pending before the court. Also, they may voluntarily address a judge of the competent first-instance court (*ex-justice of the peace*; see question 4.1 above), asking for the latter's intervention in order for the dispute to be settled at an early stage or recourse to the permanent judicial mediation

mechanism existing at the first-instance and appellate courts; however, both such options are of very limited applicability (see further question 6.6 below). Further, mandatory mediation applies in Greece for certain disputes (including product liability/safety claims), introduced initially by Law 4512/2018 and currently by Law 4640/2019 (see question 8.3, point B below).

Regarding the EU alternative dispute resolution (“ADR”) legal framework, the 2013 EU legislation on ADR, namely Directive 2013/11/EU “on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes” (“ADR Directive”) and Regulation (EU) 524/2013 “on online dispute resolution” (“ODR Regulation”), also applied to Greece; specifically, Ministerial Decision 70330/30.6.2015 implemented the ADR Directive and set supplementary rules for the application of the ODR Regulation.

The above EU ADR rules were revised recently as follows: (a) the ODR Regulation was repealed by Regulation (EU) 2024/3228, which discontinued the European ODR platform with effect from 20 July 2025; and (b) the ADR Directive was amended by Directive (EU) 2025/2647 of 16 December 2025, requiring the EU Member States to adopt the necessary transposition measures by 20 March 2028 and apply them from 20 September 2028. The key changes introduced for the modernisation of the EU ADR rules are a broader scope of covered disputes, expansion of the ADR framework, encouraging traders' participation through Member States' initiatives, and decentralisation to national and sector-specific ADR bodies.

ADR entities registered in Greece (with the registrar of the General Secretariat of Commerce/General Directorate of Market and Consumer Protection of the Ministry of Development) within the abovementioned framework are: (a) the newly established “Independent Authority of Market Control and Consumer Protection” (in operation as of 24 December 2025; see also questions 3.4 and 4.6 above), which substituted the Hellenic Consumers' Ombudsman, being the *ex-key* ADR authority for consumers and all sectors (Law 3297/2004; <https://www.synigoroskatanaloti.gr>); (b) the (sectoral) Hellenic Financial Ombudsman – Non-profit ADR Organisation (“HFO ADRO”, formerly “HOBIS”; <https://www.hobis.gr>), also part of the European Financial Dispute Resolution Network (“FIN-NET”) for credit/financial cross-border disputes; (c) the Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre (“ADR POINT”; <https://www.adrpoint.gr>); (d) the Institute for Alternative Dispute Resolution (“StartADR”; <https://www.startadr.org>); and (e) the Regulatory Authority for Waste, Energy and Water (“RAAEY”; <https://www.rae.gr>), which put into operation the “Hellenic Energy Ombudsman” as of 1 February 2024.

Various other bodies/authorities exist for ADR, and these have increased in number continuously in recent years. They include indicatively:

- (A) the Greek Ombudsman (in Greek, the Citizen Ombudsman; Law 2477/1997), which deals with disputes between citizens (in general) on the one hand and public authorities, public entities, local government organisations and public utilities on the other hand;
- (B) out-of-court redress for the settlement of disputes between customers and insurance distributors, which is managed in Greece by the above registered ADR entities (Law 4583/2018, which implemented Directive 2016/97/EC);
- (C) the Mediation and Arbitration Organisation (in Greek, “OMED”) for collective labour disputes (Law 1876/1990; however, following its amendment by Law 4635/2019, no sanction is provided for a mediation refusal);
- (D) the Labour Inspectorate (in Greek, “SEPE”) for the settlement of individual labour disputes (Laws 3996/2011 and 4808/2021);

- (E) the Committee dealing with infringements of intellectual property (“IP”) and related rights on the internet (in Greek, “EDPPI”; Law 2121/1993, as in force);
- (F) the Hellenic Copyright Organization (in Greek, “OPI”) for a variety of disputes regarding IP and related rights (Law 2121/1993; however, due to the Law’s ambiguous wording, it is currently unclear whether the procedure for certain disputes will be mediation or another form of ADR);
- (G) the Committee for the extra-judicial settlement of taxation disputes (Law 4714/2020 and Ministerial Decision 127519/2020); and
- (H) the police and port mediators with duties related to public open-air assemblies (Law 4703/2020).

The long-standing Committees for Friendly Settlement, which dealt with consumer disputes and were seated in and managed by the regional authorities, were repealed by Law 5019/2023, with effect from 26 June 2023.

At the EU level, it is worth mentioning:

- (A) the European Consumer Centre of Greece, supervised by the “Independent Authority of Market Control and Consumer Protection” as of 24 December 2025 (previously supported by the Hellenic Consumers’ Ombudsman; see hereinabove), regarding trans-boundary EU ADR (<https://commission.europa.eu/live-work-travel-eu/> and <https://www.eccgreece.gr/>);
- (B) SOLVIT, the free-of-charge and mainly online service provided by the national administration in each EU country and in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, regarding the breach of citizens’ and businesses’ EU rights by public authorities in another EU country and aiming to find a solution within 10 weeks from the time the case is taken on by the SOLVIT centre where the problem occurred, supervised in Greece by the Ministry of National Economy and Finance ([https://ec.europa.eu/solvit/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/solvit/index_en.htm) and [http://ec.europa.eu/solvit/contact/index\\_el.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/solvit/contact/index_el.htm)); and
- (C) the European Ombudsman examining complaints by any EU citizen or legal person concerning alleged maladministration in the activities of the EU organs, with the exception of the EU Court of Justice (<https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu>).

Lastly, it should be noted that among the lawyers’ duties, mediation and ADR in general for the settlement of disputes is expressly provided for by the Lawyers’ Code (especially articles 35, para. 3, 36, para. 1, and 130) and the Lawyers’ Code of Ethics (articles 7.b and 32.a).

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

As a rule, any person, whether Greek or non-Greek, is subject to a Greek court’s jurisdiction, and may thus 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 the competence, and thus the jurisdiction, of a Greek court (articles 22*ff.* and especially article 35 of GCCP). At the EU level, one may also mention Regulation 1215/2012 “on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters” (ex-Regulation 44/2001, “Brussels I”), as in force (recast text), as this is also applicable to Greece.

**4.16 May hearings take place or witness evidence be given virtually via teleconferencing or other technical methods?**

The court may not convene virtually; however, it may decide, either *ex officio* or following a petition by the litigants, that (a) litigants may participate in the hearing virtually, via electronic filing of the judicial documents and data required, and/or (b) any judicial action required until the case becomes irrevocable, including witnesses, experts and litigants’ examination, may take place virtually (especially articles 119, 237, 397, 495 and 568 of GCCP, as in force after the implementation of Law 5282/2026; see also question 8.1, point A below). However, this does not happen in practice.

## 5 Time Limits

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

Yes (see question 5.2 below).

**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 the Consumers’ Law, a three-year prescription 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 10-year period from the date the producer put the product into circulation. The age or condition of the claimant does not affect the calculation of the time limits, while the court may not disapply time limits. Prescription periods must be properly invoked by the litigants, contrary to a time limitation, which is taken into account by courts *ex officio* (articles 277 and 280 of GCC).

Especially regarding the collective redress regime, until 25 June 2023, a collective lawsuit had to be brought within six months from the last unlawful behaviour challenged, unless the mere recognition by the court that an unlawful act has taken place was sought, where the general five-year prescription period for torts applied (old article 10, para. 18 of the Consumers’ Law). As of 26 June 2023, a special one-year prescription period is provided for representative actions seeking injunctive measures, commencing on the last unlawful behaviour challenged, provided the same was known to the average consumer (new article 10I, para. 2 of the Consumers’ Law).

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

Contractual liability claims under a contract of sale of goods for lack of conformity are prescribed after five years for immovable property, two years for movables and, in the case of continuous supply of digital elements, six months from the end of the contractual term, save for the provision of a guarantee. Further detailed regulation applies (articles 554–559 of GCC).

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

The Consumers' Law does not contain any specific provisions for this scenario. 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, defect, and identity of the producer. Regarding knowledge of the damage, the plaintiff is not required to be informed of the individual damage; knowledge of the possibility of a forthcoming loss-making result is enough. 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 a specific defect of the product.

Under the provisions on contracts for the sale of goods, concealment or fraud by the seller precludes 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 question 6.2 below). Criminal or administrative proceedings, which are also possible to pursue, are not aimed at compensating the victim.

Especially regarding a collective lawsuit under the legal regime in force until 25 June 2023, consumers' associations could ask: (a) that a producer abstain from 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 recognise consumers' right to restore the damage caused to them by the producer's unlawful behaviour. Chambers filing a collective lawsuit could only claim moral harm compensation (old article 10, paras 16 and 24 of the Consumers' Law).

As of 26 June 2023 and per the provisions of RAD, a QE may pursue injunctive and/or redress measures, namely and respectively aiming to cease or prohibit an illegal practice and/or to seek remedies, such as compensation for moral harm, repair, replacement, price reduction, contract termination, or reimbursement of the price paid (new articles 10i, 10j and 10k of the Consumers' Law; see question 4.4 above).

### 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 the 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 their 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. Moral harm or mental distress to the family of the deceased may be also claimed, although the award of them falls within the court's discretion as a rule (articles 914 ff. and 932 of GCC).

Lastly, under contractual liability (sale of goods), the buyer may request: (a) the repair or replacement of the defective product; (b) a reduction of the consideration; (c) rescission of the contract; and/or (d) compensation, under certain conditions (especially articles 542–547 of GCC; see also question 1.1 above).

### 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, punitive damages are not recoverable. However, under the legal regime of collective lawsuits applicable until 25 June 2023, the way in which the amount for moral damages was calculated and awarded, as well as the effect of the relevant decision, brought it closer to a pecuniary sentence: a so-called "civil sanction" imposed on the producer. Moral harm as a result of a collective lawsuit could be awarded only once for the same breach of law (old article 10, paras 16.b, 20 and 22 of the Consumers' Law; see questions 3.4 and 6.1 above). It should be noted that by a revision of 2018 (see question 8.3, point A below), the obligation to allocate 20% of the moral damages awarded to the General Consumers' Secretariat, so that the same are invested for the promotion of policies regarding consumer protection, was abolished.

As of 26 June 2023, a representative action for injunctive measures brought in Greece by a Greek QE may include an additional claim for compensation as civil sanction, which may be awarded only once for the infringing practice challenged. The law indicatively lists the criteria to be taken into account for the calculation of such compensation, including the seriousness of the illegal practice and the turnover of the supplier sued (new article 10j, para. 4 of the Consumers' Law).

### 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 settlement attempt before a judge of the competent first-instance court (ex-justice of the peace; see question 4.1 above), for the latter's intervention in order to try and obtain a settlement (articles 209, 210, 212 and 213 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). Another alternative introduced in 2012 and titled “judicial intervention” is in fact an extension of the above-mentioned ex-justice of the peace intervention and provides for a permanent mechanism to be set up in each first-instance court and appellate court, where nominated judges may assist the parties in dispute to reach a settlement, if the same ask for it at any time before or after *lis pendens* (article 214B of GCCP).

Additionally, the court may propose that litigants have recourse to mediation and, if accepted by them, the hearing of the case is adjourned for three to six months. This falls within the general duty of the court to encourage the extra-judicial settlement of the dispute brought before it at any stage of the proceedings, by any means, such as by mediation (articles 214C and 116A of GCCP in force as of 1 January 2016, as amended by Law 4640/2019; see question 8.3, point B below).

On substance, the out-of-court settlement is characterised as a typical civil contract where the parties need to: (a) conform to *bonos mores* or public policy/order in general; (b) be capable of entering into contracts; and (c) be legitimately represented (in the case of companies, by their legal representatives; and in the 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 (article 797 of GCCP and articles 1526 and 1624 of GCC).

As of 26 June 2023, and under the provisions of RAD (see also question 4.6 above), the possibility of settlement of a representative action for redress measures also applies. The settlement must be proposed jointly by the litigants, namely the QE and the supplier sued, to the court, and it is subject to the latter’s approval. Individual consumers concerned by the representative action and the approved settlement may accept or refuse to be bound according to the procedure and within the time specified by Decision 95521/2024 of the Minister of Development (new articles 10m and 14, para. 4h of the Consumers’ Law). The decision provides for a 30-day period within which a consumer concerned may refuse to be bound, otherwise the consumer is considered bound, and specifies the start of the period and the actions needed by the consumer.

**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 cases 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; and (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, include: (a) stamp duties; (b) judicial revenue stamp duty; (c) counsels’ minimum fees set by the Lawyers’ Code; (d) witnesses’ and experts’ expenses and fees; and (e) amounts paid for the submission of evidential means as well as the successful party’s travelling expenses in order for them to

attend the hearing. However, the expenses that the successful party recovers are, as per the general practice, substantially lower than the actual expenses.

The court offsets the expenses between the litigants in case of a partial win/loss, while it may offset them (and it does so, as a rule) between litigants who are relatives, or on the basis of complex legal issues involved in the litigation. As of 1 January 2022 (Law 4842/2021), the set-off only of part of the expenses is also possible when “there was a reasonable doubt on the outcome of the trial” (articles 173–193 and especially 178–179 of GCCP).

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

Yes. Law 3226/2004, as in force, “on the provision of legal aid to low-income citizens” (implementing Directive 2003/8/EC) sets the relevant requirements, together with articles 194–204 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 EU, as well as of a third state, provided that they reside legally within the EU. For civil and commercial cases, low-income citizens are those with an annual familial income not exceeding two-thirds of the minimum annual income provided by law. Beneficiaries are also the victims of certain crimes and citizens with a disability of 67% or more, irrespective of the level of their income. 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 or uneconomical.

Further and as per GCCP, legal aid in civil and commercial matters entails an exemption from the payment of part or all of the court’s expenses, 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. In addition, the beneficiary is exempt from the remuneration of witnesses and experts, and from paying the lawyer’s, notary’s and judicial bailiff’s fees.

Lastly, by an amendment of 2020 (Law 4689/2020), different prerequisites and proceedings for the benefit of legal aid were introduced for criminal cases as opposed to civil and commercial ones.

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

Yes. Contingency fees and other conditional arrangements are allowed between clients and lawyers as per the Lawyers’ Code under the following basic restrictions: they must be 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 lawyer is involved). Further detailed regulation is provided by article 60 of the Lawyers’ Code.

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

Third-party litigation funding (“TPLF”) is not specifically regulated, apart from the case below, and may thus be considered

informally permitted. However, concerns have been raised on its legality, ethical risks and conflicts of interest. Some insurance companies offer funding of litigation expenses to the insured. However, it is neither common nor “culturally” accepted, and the lack of a legal framework could raise issues of transparency.

As of 26 June 2023, TPLF is specifically prohibited regarding representative actions (new article 10n of the Consumers’ Law).

As a related matter, the regulation on the financial means of QEs that may bring representative actions as of 26 June 2023 is expansive *vis-à-vis* the previous regime, and includes grants or concessions from the Greek state and limited dues collected from consumers wishing to be represented in a specific representative action seeking redress measures (new article 10c, para. 4 and new article 14, paras 4d and 4e of the Consumers’ Law). Under the previous regime, the funding/income of consumer associations that could bring collective claims was also regulated and restrictive (old article 10, paras 6–8 of the Consumers’ Law; see also question 4.6 above).

At the EU level, on 13 September 2022, the EU Parliament passed a resolution proposing a Directive “on the regulation of third-party funding” (P9\_TA(2022)0308; [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2022-0308\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2022-0308_EN.pdf)). The EU Commission undertook to map the status of TPLF in the EU after the application of RAD (see question 4.6 above) and on 21 March 2025 issued a lengthy study on “Mapping Third Party Litigation Funding in the European Union”, which maps legislation, practice and debate on TPLF within the EU and four non-EU countries. The study verified the fragmental legal landscape throughout the EU and noted three alternative legislation options, namely (a) non-regulation, (b) light-touch regulation, and (c) strong regulation. So, based on the results of the study, further actions by the EU Commission are expected on any EU TPLF legislation and, eventually, its impact on the respective Member States’ regimes.

**7.6 In advance of the case proceeding to trial, does the court exercise any control over the costs to be incurred by the parties so that they are proportionate to the value of the claim?**

No, it does not.

## 8 Updates

**8.1 Please outline the approach taken to date by the courts in your jurisdiction in relation to product liability for new technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and robotics, and identify the ways in which this approach differs (if at all) from the approach taken with other products.**

### (A) Greek proceedings and case law

No published product liability case law exists thus far on new technologies.

However, in recent years, there have been developments in the way the Greek courts adopt new technologies – a matter that remained for a long time at a rather elementary level. In particular, significant efforts have been made towards digitalisation and technological upgrades, including to the court system, through the gradual introduction of all judicial actions being effected electronically, such as: the filing and service of judicial documents and data; witnesses, experts’ and litigants’ examination; the filing of petitions and issuance of various certificates; the collection of court decisions that have been issued; electronic dockets; lawyers’ digital signatures;

digitalisation of the payment of state dues; and case law databases. Significant steps in this direction constitute (a) Presidential Decrees 25/2012 and 150/2013 on electronic filing, (b) Law 4727/2020, as in force, “on digital governance and electronic communications” (implementing EU Directives), (c) Law 4842/2021, in force as of 1 January 2022, and (d) Law 5221/2025, applicable to lawsuits filed as of 1 January 2026, which introduced the so-called “electronic judicial file” for each civil case, as supplemented and expanded by Law 5282/2026, in force as of 27 February 2026 (see also question 4.16 above). These efforts are expected to continue, with specific legislative interventions, including secondary legislation, to cover particular needs and practical issues from the application of new technologies in judicial proceedings.

### (B) EU developments

New digital technologies and especially artificial intelligence (“AI”) are the main drivers of the reformation of the EU liability regime regarding products and related services. In this framework: (a) the new PLD (Directive (EU) 2024/2853) to replace the current PLD was adopted on 23 October 2024 and must be transposed by the EU Member States by 9 December 2026; and (b) an AI Liability Directive had also been proposed by the EU Commission on 28 September 2022, together with the then proposed new PLD, aimed to adapt non-contractual civil liability rules to AI and to ensure broader protection for damage caused by AI systems by alleviating the burden of proof in compensation claims pursued under national fault-based liability regimes; however, it was eventually withdrawn from the EU Commission’s work programme for 2025 (presented in February 2025) as premature and with concerns over regulatory duplication with the new PLD.

The new PLD concerns and is interrelates with (a) AI Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of 13 June 2024 (“AI Act”), the first worldwide set of AI rules, which follows a risk-based approach (AI systems of unacceptable, high and low or minimal risk) and is in force from 2 February 2025 until 2 August 2027 depending on its provisions, and (b) the GPSR, which repealed the GPLD as of 13 December 2024 (see question 1.1 above).

By way of background, since 2008, there have been widespread changes in the vertical sectoral legislation, notable examples being the regulation of medical devices and of machinery, addressing the key issues of risk prevention, transparency and enforcement.

As the key aspects of the PLD were designed with traditional products and business models of the 1980s in mind, the progressive sophistication of the market since its introduction due to new digital technologies, and especially AI, has made apparent a need for reform. The new PLD is overall expansive on the “damage” (including medically recognised damage to psychological health and destruction or corruption of privately used data, with removal of the minimum claim threshold), the “product” (extended to digital manufacturing files and standalone software, including AI, with limited exceptions), and the “producer” (including economic operators such as software developers, online marketplaces and fulfilment service providers), while introducing simplified proof of “defect” and “causation” (with more detailed definitions and introduction of presumptions and of subjective criteria), a disclosure obligation of defendants connected with presumed product defectiveness, Member States’ discretion to derogate from the “state-of-the-art” defence, and an extended expiry period of 25 years in case the claimant could not initiate proceedings due to the latency of a personal injury.

**8.2 If relevant for your jurisdiction, what impact do you anticipate as a result of the revised disclosure requirements under the new EU Product Liability Directive?**

Within the adversarial system of civil litigation, disclosure is specifically regulated and restrictively provided for by law and applied by the courts (see question 4.13 above). So, the disclosure requirements of the new PLD (subject to the form they will eventually take) will be a significant change to the current legal regime.

**8.3 Please identify any other significant new cases, trends and developments in Product Liability Law in your jurisdiction.**

**(A) The Consumers' Law**

The Consumers' Law has been amended several times. The first set of important changes introduced in 2007 on the product liability rules included: (a) the expansion of the defectiveness concept to not only include the standard safety considerations but to also take into account the product's "expected performance per its specifications"; (b) bringing compensation for moral harm and mental distress under 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 that 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.

In 2013 and 2015, changes were introduced to, among other aspects, the financing of consumer organisations, the sanctions that may be imposed for non-compliance with provisions of the Consumers' Law, and the categorisation of complaints filed under such Law (old articles 10 and 13a and article 13b of the Consumers' Law).

In 2018, the Consumers' Law was again extensively revised and also codified into a new text. Regarding product liability rules, material change was made to: the definition of "consumer", which was narrowed; the regulatory authorities and their enforcement duties; the funding of consumer associations; the administrative proceedings; and the sanctions imposed (articles 1a.1 and 7 and old articles 10, 13a and 13b of the Consumers' Law).

Lastly, in the most recent years (2022–2025), further changes were enacted, the most significant of which regarding product liability being: (a) the new legal framework on collective redress, in force as of 26 June 2023 (see question 4.6 above); and (b) a new set of rules on compliance supervision, enforcement measures and sanctions, accompanied by secondary legislation (new articles 10a–10r, 13a–13i and 14 of the Consumers' Law).

Overall, there is a continuing trend towards increased consumer rights and sanctions for relevant breaches.

**(B) ADR**

A trend towards ADR being used instead of litigation may be seen in various amendments that have been made to the Civil Procedural Rules since 2011 (see question 6.6 above).

This trend is broader in Greek law (see question 4.14 above) and, within the same scope, one may also note: (i) Law 3898/2010, which implemented Directive 2008/52/EC "on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters"; (ii) Law 4512/2018, which introduced extensive provisions on mediation in civil and commercial matters, including mandatory mediation for certain disputes (however, the constitutionality of such mandatory mediation was questioned (Opinion 34/2018 of the Supreme Court's Administrative Plenary Session) and the relevant provisions have never come into force); and (iii) Law 4640/2019 (as in force following amendments), which came into force on 30 November 2019, abolished Law 4512/2018, and provided for a new set of mediation rules, including mandatory mediation for specified cases (effective from 30 November 2019, 15 January 2020 or 1 July 2020, depending on the case).

The use of ADR was relatively limited in the past; however, the discussion that preceded the latest Mediation Law 4640/2019, and eventually its enactment, gave some momentum to mediation and to a general shift in culture towards this kind of ADR. Mediation as a form of ADR is therefore now expressly provided for in various laws on the settlement of disputes, such as those related to the collective management of IP rights (article 34 of Directive 2014/26/EU, transposed by article 44 of Law 4481/2017), *sociétés anonymes* (article 3 of Law 4548/2018), the so-called "private capital companies" (in Greek, "IKEs"; article 48 of Law 4072/2012), corporate transformations (article 5 of Law 4601/2019), trademarks (article 31 of Law 4679/2020), and heavily indebted individuals (article 4.o of Law 3869/2010, as in force after the enactment of Law 4745/2020).

In addition, special types of mediation have been introduced in recent years, namely: (i) financial mediation as an out-of-court settlement stage between a debtor and financial institutions in the context of pre-insolvency proceedings (articles 5–30, and especially article 15 of Law 4378/2020); (ii) family mediation, for which a special registrar of family mediators is provided (article 1514 of GCC, as in force); and (iii) cadastral mediation, with a mandatory initial mediation session, for which a special registrar of cadastral mediators was introduced (article 6, para. 2.d. of Law 2664/1998, as in force).

Mediation has also been promoted specifically by the significant Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 regarding online intermediation services and online search engines, applicable from 12 July 2020 (see also question 4.6 above).

Lastly, the Ministry of Justice is pursuing an overall reformation of the ADR rules and, on 27 February 2025, a working group was set up to propose an ADR Code (currently expected by the summer of 2026; status as of February 2026).



**Dimitris Emvalomenos** qualified in 1987, having received an LL.B. from the University of Athens Law School, and he then received an LL.M. from Queen Mary University of London. He is also accredited as a mediator in the UK by the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution (CEDR), London, and as a mediator and mediators' trainer in Greece by the Central Mediation Committee (KED), Ministry of Justice, Athens.

Dimitris' areas of practice include commercial (contracts, corporate, etc.), product liability/safety, consumer law, competition/antitrust, network contracts, M&A, project structure/banking and finance, ESG, ADR/mediation, and commercial litigation.

Dimitris has worked as Managing Partner and Deputy Managing Partner at Bahas, Gramatidis & Partners LLP (BGP) since 2017, before which he was a Partner at Bahas, Gramatidis & Associates in Athens from 1990 and at BGP from 2002. His professional associations and memberships include: the Piraeus Bar; the Greek Commercial Lawyers' Association; the Greek Association of Law and Economics; the Hellenic Association for Financial Law; the International Bar Association (IBA); the International Association of Defense Counsel (IADC); the European Justice Forum (EJF), Brussels: Correspondent for Greece; DRI Europe: Country Chair – Greece; CEDR: MyCEDR Member; the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb) Associate; the Athens Mediation and Arbitration Organization (EODID); and the Hellenic Union of Mediators (EED).

Dimitris is the author of numerous articles; please see BGP's website ([www.bahagram.com](http://www.bahagram.com)) for an indicative list of his latest publications.

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Bahas, Gramatidis & Partners LLP (BGP) traces its origins to Law Office Marios Bahas in 1970. In 1988, the original firm merged with Law Office Yanos Gramatidis. In 1990, it was named Bahas, Gramatidis & Associates with the participation of Dimitris Emvalomenos. Finally, in 2002, Bahas, Gramatidis & Associates merged with the Law Offices of Athanassios Felonis & Associates and of Spyros Alexandris & Associates to form BGP. At the core of BGP's practice is the representation of any type of legal entity, such as corporations, financial institutions, investment banks, non-profit entities and individuals in complex corporate, any kind of business and financial transactions as well as ADR/litigation. Headquartered in the city of Athens, the firm has associated offices in 35 countries. BGP's commercial law team advises all kinds of legal entities and individuals on a daily basis on all aspects of carrying on business in Greece, such as commercial transactions and regulatory compliance. BGP represents a good number of multinational companies that are leaders in their own business areas in complex advisory work and ADR/litigation.

BGP has developed a unique expertise in product liability and safety issues recognised worldwide, led by its Deputy Managing Partner Dimitris Emvalomenos, lawyer (LL.M.) and accredited mediator in Greece (Ministry of Justice) and the UK (CEDR).

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