Dispute Resolution 2020

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Getting The Deal Through

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Martin Davies and Alanna Andrew
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Lexology Getting The Deal Through is delighted to publish the eighteenth edition of *Dispute Resolution*, which is available in print and online at www.lexology.com/gtdt.

Lexology Getting The Deal Through provides international expert analysis in key areas of law, practice and regulation for corporate counsel, cross-border legal practitioners, and company directors and officers.

Throughout this edition, and following the unique Lexology Getting The Deal Through format, the same key questions are answered by leading practitioners in each of the jurisdictions featured. Our coverage this year includes new chapters on Canada, Ecuador and Malaysia.

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Every effort has been made to cover all matters of concern to readers. However, specific legal advice should always be sought from experienced local advisers.

Lexology Getting The Deal Through gratefully acknowledges the efforts of all the contributors to this volume, who were chosen for their recognised expertise. We also extend special thanks to the contributing editors, Martin Davies and Alanna Andrew of Latham & Watkins, for their continued assistance with this volume.

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LITIGATION

Court system

1 | What is the structure of the civil court system?

In the first instance, Greek courts are subdivided into Magistrate Courts (Justices of the Peace), Single-Member First Instance Courts and Multi-Member First Instance Courts. Though there are a lot of exceptions, depending on the nature and subject matter of the dispute, the general rule is that in the ordinary procedure of the civil courts the Magistrate Courts are competent for monetary disputes up to €20,000; disputes arising out of lease agreements where the monthly rent does not exceed €600; and disputes between joint property owners up to €20,000. The Single-Member First Instance Courts are competent for monetary disputes up to €250,000. The Multi-Member First Instance Courts are competent for all disputes for which the Magistrate Courts and the Single-Member First Instance Courts are not competent.

By exception, the Magistrate Courts are also competent for a number of disputes depending on their nature and subject matter and irrespective of the value of the dispute. Likewise, the Single-Member First Instance Courts are competent for a number of disputes depending on their nature and subject matter, even if the value of the dispute is above €250,000, in which case it would normally fall within the competence of Multi-Member First Instance Courts, and for some other disputes irrespective of whether the Magistrate Courts or the Multi-Member First Instance Courts would otherwise be competent.

As regards disputes that are heard in the special proceedings before the civil courts, such as family and matrimonial disputes, property disputes (arising out of lease agreements, labour disputes, disputes in connection to the payment of fees and credit instruments) and orders for payment or the surrender of the use of the leasehold, the general rule is that either the Magistrate Courts or the Single-Member First Instance Courts will have competence, depending on the value of the dispute in question. There are very few cases in the special proceedings where the Multi-Member First Instance Court will have competence.

For interim measures proceedings and for cases that are heard in a voluntary procedure of a quasi-administrative nature, as a general rule, the Single-Member First Instance Court will have competence.

In the second instance, the Single-Member First Instance Courts are competent for appeals against decisions of the Magistrate Courts within their territory; the Single-Member Appeal Courts are competent for appeals against the decisions of the Single-Member First Instance Courts; and the Three Member Appeal Courts are competent for the hearing of appeals against decisions of the Multi-Member First Instance Courts.

In the third and final instance, the Supreme Court (Areios Pagos) is competent for appeals in cassation (on points of law) against decisions of any civil court.

There are no specialist commercial or financial courts, but there are special commercial sections in the ordinary procedure of the First Instance and Appeal Courts, while special naval sections (in charge of naval disputes) have been established in the First Instance and Appeal Courts of Piraeus. According to article 13 of Law 4529/2018, published on 23 March 2018, another special commercial section will be established in the future for hearing cases regarding actions for damages under national law for infringements of the competition law provisions of EU member states.

Judges and juries

2 | What is the role of the judge and the jury in civil proceedings?

A Greek court, consisting of one or more judges, as the case may be, will act only at the request of a party and decide on the basis of the factual allegations raised and proven by the parties and their motions, unless otherwise provided by law. The court will also order, even ex officio, the evidence process by any applicable means of evidence that the law permits, even if these were not invoked by the parties. Any procedural acts are done at the initiative of the parties, unless otherwise provided by law. The court is obliged to encourage at any point of the trial and in any procedure the settlement of the dispute, the selection of mediation as an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) method, to support any relevant initiatives of the parties and to formulate settlement proposals taking into account the factual and legal situation of each case. The judge will:

- conduct the hearing;
- give permission to the parties to speak;
- examine the parties, their legal representatives, witnesses and expert witnesses;
- seek clarifications by the parties on any allegations that are vague or incomplete;
- order at the request of any of the parties or ex officio anything that can contribute to the determination of the dispute, including ordering the parties themselves to be present and to answer questions or provide clarifications;
- declare if and when the hearing has been concluded; and
- issue the decision in due course.

In the voluntary procedure, the inquisitorial system applies and the court may order ex officio any measure suitable for ascertaining the facts, even if not raised by the parties, and especially facts that contribute to the protection of the interested parties, their relationship or the greater public interest.

There is no jury in Greek civil proceedings.

Limitation issues

3 | What are the time limits for bringing civil claims?

Unless otherwise provided by Greek law, the standard limitation period for bringing civil claims is 20 years. However, a shorter limitation period of five years is provided for certain categories of claims, including:

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- the claims of merchants and manufacturers for the sale of goods, the execution of works, taking care of the affairs of others and their expenses;
- the claims of farmers, fishermen and others for the sale of the products of their profession;
- the claims of transporters of people or goods for freight and their expenses;
- claims of hotel, B&B and other owners for the provision of lodging, food and other services, as well as their expenses;
- the claims of those that do not belong in the above categories but take care of the affairs of others or provide services by profession for their fees and expenses;
- the claims of servants and workers for the payment of their wages and expenses;
- the claims of teachers for their fees and costs;
- the claims of institutions for the provision of teaching, fostering, hospitalisation and care-taking, for the provision of their services and their costs;
- the claims of those that take care, foster and raise people, for their services provided and their costs;
- the claims of doctors, nurses, lawyers, notaries, court bailiffs and persons appointed to conduct the affairs of others, for their fees and expenses;
- the claims of the litigants for any prepayments made to their lawyers;
- the claims of factual and expert witnesses for their fees and expenses;
- interest and dividends;
- any rents;
- all kinds of wages, late amount due, pensions, alimonies or payment made periodically; and
- the claims of persons to whom work is provided for their prepayments made against future claims.

Any limitation period is interrupted if the debtor recognises the claim in any way. The parties cannot agree to disapply the statute of limitation or to set a longer or shorter limitation period or to make the terms of the statute of limitation harsher or lighter. However, it is possible to waive the right to invoke the statute of limitations after that time has lapsed.

Pre-action behaviour

4 | Are there any pre-action considerations the parties should take into account?

By means of article 3, 6 and 7 of Law 4640/2019 published on 29 November 2019 regarding the prior recourse to mediation, before making a submission to a court, authorised attorneys must notify their clients in writing of the possibility to resolve a dispute, in whole or in part, via mediation. This obligation applies to any civil and commercial disputes of a national or cross-border nature, existing or future, which are at the parties' disposal. In addition, for disputes falling under the mandatory scheme, authorised attorneys must notify their clients in writing of their obligation to attend the mandatory initial mediation session. Those attorneys' informative notes must be attached to the civil action and submitted to the court. If the attorneys' informative notes are not submitted to the court at the time of filing of the civil action, they must be produced by the time of submission of the claimant's written pleadings and no later than the hearing. The mediation minutes drafted by the mediator must also be produced by the time of submission of the pleadings. If the claimant does not meet either of the aforementioned obligations, the hearing of the case is declared by the court as inadmissible.

As regards the steps available to a party to assist in bringing an action, although pre-action exchange of documents is not provided in Greek law, it is possible for a party to request the production of documents either during the pending trial proceedings or even before, by means of a separate legal action or an application for interim measures in urgent cases, provided that the party making this request pre-action has a legal interest to be informed of the content of a document in the possession of another, that is, if the document was drafted in the interest of the party requesting it or certifies a legal relationship that relates to him or her or relates to negotiations for that legal relationship entered into by the applicant or a third party intervening for the latter.

Starting proceedings

5 | How are civil proceedings commenced? How and when are the parties to the proceedings notified of their commencement? Do the courts have the capacity to handle their caseload?

Proceedings are commenced when the writ of action is deposited at the secretary of the court to which it is addressed or is deposited electronically and a copy thereof is served on the defendant.

Greek courts have a long history of issues with handling the caseload in a timely manner and, in spite of a number of reforms and initiatives attempted, those issues remain to a great extent. The last major reform was through Law 4335/2015, effective as of 1 January 2016, which provided, inter alia, for the abolition of the examination of witnesses at the hearings, as this was thought to cause delays, and for new, shorter timetables.

Timetable

6 | What is the typical procedure and timetable for a civil claim?

A claim that is heard in the ordinary procedure must be served to the defendant within 30 days or, if the defendant resides abroad or is of unknown address, within 60 days. Written pleadings, together with any supporting documentation, powers of attorney, affidavits, exhibits, etc, drafted in Greek or together with their (full or partial, as the case may be) legal translation in Greek, must be filed by the parties within 100 days as of the filing of the claim or, if any of the defendants resides abroad, within 130 days of filing. Additional pleadings and rebuttals can be filed 15 days after the filing of the pleadings, together with any additional documentation. Interventions (joinders), summonses to the trial, announcements of the trial or counter-actions are filed and served on all parties within 60 days from the filing of the claim. Interventions made after a summons to the trial or an announcement of the trial must be filed and served on all parties within 60 days from the filing of the claim. Within 15 days from the closing of the case file, the judge (or in case of a Multi-Member Court, the panel of the court and its judge rapporteur) must be appointed and the hearing date must be set no later than 30 days after the end of the above deadline, or if this is not possible because of the caseload of the court, at a later date, as necessary. This 30-day deadline for setting the hearing date is in practice not met by most Greek courts because of their caseload, and delays, ranging from a couple of months to up to one year in some cases, have unfortunately become the norm. The courts' decisions are in writing and are issued after the hearings, usually between two to eight months thereafter.

Case management

7 | Can the parties control the procedure and the timetable?

The parties can extend the timetable of the procedure, that is, the relevant deadlines set by law or by the court, if the parties agree to that and only if the court also agrees, or if the court so decides absent any agreement of the parties, taking into account the circumstances of each case. Extending deadlines for judicial remedies is not possible.

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In addition, at the request of one of the parties, the judge or the court, as the case may be, may also decide to shorten the applicable deadlines if there are serious reasons and the deadline is not one for filing an appeal. The parties can also agree to shorten the legal or court deadlines.

Evidence – documents

8 | Is there a duty to preserve documents and other evidence pending trial? Must parties share relevant documents (including those unhelpful to their case)?

There is no specific duty under Greek procedural rules to preserve documents and other evidence pending trial. There is a general duty on the parties and their attorneys to conduct the proceedings in good faith and to set out the facts as they know them, fully and truthfully. The parties and their attorneys are also expected to contribute, with their diligent conduct of the trial and the timely raising of argumentation and submission of means of evidence, to the expedition of the trial and the speedy resolution of the dispute.

Evidence – privilege

9 | Are any documents privileged? Would advice from an in-house lawyer (whether local or foreign) also be privileged?

Though the notion of privilege does exist in Greek law, there are no specific rules in Greek civil procedural law determining whether a document can be characterised as privileged or not. That said, it is specifically provided in the Greek Code of Civil Procedure that priests, lawyers, notaries, doctors, pharmacists, nurses and their aids, as well as any advisers of the parties, cannot be examined, when summoned as witnesses, on the facts that were entrusted to them or they ascertained during the exercise of their profession, for which they have a confidentiality obligation, unless the party entrusting the same to them and to whom the secrecy relates allows it. Public officials and military personnel, in service or retired, cannot be examined as witnesses for facts for which they have a confidentiality obligation, unless the competent minister allows their examination. In any event, priests, lawyers, notaries, doctors, pharmacists, nurses and their aids, as well as any advisers of the parties, are entitled to refuse to be examined as witnesses on the facts that were entrusted to them. Relatives up to the third degree, unless they have the same relation to all parties, spouses, even after the dissolution of their marriage, and those engaged to be married may also refuse to testify. Lastly, any witness may refuse to testify facts that constitute professional or artistic privilege.

In view of the above, documents containing privileged information are not expected, as a matter of Greek law and practice, to be shown to the other party, and any request to the court either to examine as a witness a person covered by privilege or to force a party to produce documents that contain privileged information is not likely in the majority of cases to be accepted.

Evidence – pretrial

10 | Do parties exchange written evidence from witnesses and experts prior to trial?

The parties have the right to examine under oath witnesses prior to trial before either the competent magistrates (justices of the peace) or notaries or Greek consulates (if the testimony is given outside of Greece). They have a duty to summon the other party to attend, if they wish, the execution of such testimony under oath (affidavit), at least two business days before, and to include in such summons the exact date and place of execution of the affidavit to be given, the action or brief to which it refers and the name, address and profession of the affiant. The party summoned may obtain a copy of the affidavit at any time after its execution or at the time of its submission to the court by the opponent, together with the latter's pleadings and supporting documentation.

Evidence – trial

11 | How is evidence presented at trial? Do witnesses and experts give oral evidence?

Evidence is presented to the court by means of each party's pleadings and additional pleadings and rebuttals, which are filed together with each party's supporting documentation. In respect of claims that were filed after 1 January 2016 that are heard in the ordinary procedure, witnesses and experts no longer give oral evidence and their testimonies are in effect substituted by written testimonies under oath (affidavits) executed, as mentioned above, before either the competent magistrates (justices of the peace) or notaries or Greek consulates (if the testimony is given outside of Greece). If, after the review of the case file, it is found by the court that the oral testimony of one affiant from each side or, in the absence thereof, of one person proposed by each side, is absolutely required, then an order to repeat the hearing for the purposes of such oral testimony will be given by the court. Witnesses and experts can still give oral evidence in cases heard under the special proceedings, the voluntary procedure or interim measures proceedings.

Interim remedies

12 | What interim remedies are available?

Interim remedies are available and include:

- the ordering of security for a monetary claim;
- the registration of a prenotation of mortgage;
- the conservatory seizure of movables, immovables, rights in rem thereon, claims and all assets of the debtor either in his or her hands or in the hands of third parties;
- the placement in judicial escrow (custody) of movables, immovables, a group of objects or of a business in the event of a dispute pertaining thereto, such as for their legal ownership or possession;
- the temporary adjudication of certain categories of claims;
- the temporary regulation of a situation via the court's order to do, omit or tolerate a certain act by the party against which the application has been filed;
- the sealing, unsealing, signing or public deposit; and
- the issuance of a European Account Preservation Order pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 655/2014.

The above remedies are available in support of foreign proceedings provided that the local Greek courts have jurisdiction to order the interim relief sought.

Remedies

13 | What substantive remedies are available?

Substantive remedies include:

- compensatory damages to the injured party for any loss that he or she has suffered;
- restitution in the form of monetary recovery or recovery of property;
- specific performance obliging a party to perform its contractual obligations after a breach has been established; and
- a declaratory judgment declaring the rights or obligations of one party.

Punitive damages, however, are not available under Greek law. In case of a monetary claim and when the debtor is late in payment, the creditor is entitled to claim the interest provided by contract or by law, without

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being obliged to prove any damage. In addition to interest, the creditor may also claim, unless otherwise provided by law, any other positive damage that he or she has suffered. In those cases, interest is payable on a money judgment provided that it is formally requested by the court.

Enforcement

14 | What means of enforcement are available?

Enforcement under Greek law includes the following means:

- in the case of an obligation to surrender a movable, via the taking by the court bailiff of such movable from the person against which enforcement is made and the delivery thereof to the appropriate person;
- in the case of an obligation to provide replaceable items or anonymous securities, via the taking by the court bailiff of such items or securities from the person against which enforcement is made and the delivery thereof to the appropriate person;
- in the case of an obligation to provide or surrender an immovable property, ship or aircraft, via the court bailiff expelling the person against which enforcement is made from such immovable property, ship or aircraft and establishing thereon the appropriate person;
- in the case of an act that can be done by a third party, via the creditor doing such act and the relevant cost being incurred by the debtor;
- in the case of an act that can only be done by the debtor, via the court condemning the latter to do such act and in the event that it is not done condemning same to a monetary penalty of up to €50,000 in favour of the creditor and to personal detainment of up to one year;
- if the debtor has the obligation to omit or tolerate an act, via a court threatening, in the event that the debtor violates his or her obligation, a monetary penalty of up to €100,000 in favour of the creditor for each violation and to personal detainment of up to one year;
- if someone is condemned to a declaration of his or her will (intention), such declaration is considered to have been made when the court's decision became final and unappealable;
- in the case of an obligation to surrender a child, via the court condemning the parent in possession of such child to surrender same under penalty, in case of such non-compliance, of a monetary penalty of up to €100,000 in favour of the party requesting the child's surrender and to personal detainment of up to one year;
- in the case of a monetary claim that must be satisfied, via the seizure of the property against which enforcement is made or via compulsory administration or personal detainment; and
- if the creditor's claim cannot be fully satisfied via any imposed seizure of the debtor's property, via obliging the debtor to submit under oath to the court a detailed list of all his or her assets, with their exact location.

Public access

15 | Are court hearings held in public? Are court documents available to the public?

Civil court hearings in Greece are held in public and only the deliberation for the issuance of the court's decision is made in secret. The judge conducting the hearing may determine in his or her judgment the number of persons that can stay within the court and has the power to order the exclusion of minors, persons carrying arms, as well as those that do not behave well in court. The court can order a hearing, or part thereof, to be in closed session if it could be detrimental to good morals or public policy.

Pretrial proceedings and any proceedings outside court are not public, although the parties, their legal representatives and attorneys may attend. Any court documents filed with the court are not available to the public, but only to the parties, their legal representatives and attorneys.

Costs

16 | Does the court have power to order costs?

The court has the power to order costs and as a rule it is the losing party that is condemned by the court to pay the costs of the winning party. In the case of partial victory and partial defeat of each party, the court will assess the costs according to the extent of their respective victory and defeat. The court can also offset all costs or part thereof when the dispute is between relatives up to the second degree or if it finds that the interpretation of the rule of law that was applied was especially difficult. For the purposes of the court determining and clearing the amount of costs that should be awarded, each side must produce a table with his or her respective costs.

The claimant is not required by law to provide security for the defendant's costs, but the defendant can make such a request to the court and the court may order security for costs if there is an obvious danger of inability to enforce the court's decision condemning a plaintiff to pay costs.

Funding arrangements

17 | Are 'no win, no fee' agreements, or other types of contingency or conditional fee arrangements between lawyers and their clients, available to parties? May parties bring proceedings using third-party funding? If so, may the third party take a share of any proceeds of the claim? May a party to litigation share its risk with a third party?

'No win, no fee' agreements and other similar types of contingency or conditional fee arrangements between lawyers and their clients are available to parties in Greece. In the case of such an agreement, the agreed fee cannot exceed 20 per cent of the value of the dispute and, if more than one lawyer is involved, 30 per cent. The agreement must be made in writing and must be duly filed with the local bar association of the lawyer that has concluded the same. The agreement will be valid only if the lawyer has undertaken the obligation to carry out the trial until the court's decision has become final and unappealable, without the lawyer being entitled to any fee in case of defeat. Any agreement between the parties for expenses does not overturn the validity of that fee arrangement.

Insurance

18 | Is insurance available to cover all or part of a party's legal costs?

Yes, such insurance is available, subject to the risk profile in question and the amount of coverage.

Class action

19 | May litigants with similar claims bring a form of collective redress? In what circumstances is this permitted?

Greek law provides for simple and forced collective redress.

In the case of simple collective redress, more than one person can lodge a claim (or face a claim) if they have the same common rights or obligation or if their rights and obligations are based on the same factual and legal cause, or if the subjects of the dispute are claims or obligations of the same kind or obligations based on materially the same historical and legal basis and the court has competence upon each defendant.

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Collective redress will be forced when the dispute requires a uniform way of resolution or if the parties can only jointly bring or face a claim or when, because of the circumstances of the case, there cannot be contrary decisions towards the parties. The litigants that do not legally participate in the trial or have been summoned to attend the same will be deemed to be represented by those attending.

In addition to the above, it is also possible under Greek law for consumer unions to bring a class action against suppliers that violate the law. This action can be any kind of action for the protection of the general interests of consumers and usually aims at the issuance of a court decision ordering the supplier in question to cease its illegal activity or pay moral damages.

Appeal

20 | On what grounds and in what circumstances can the parties appeal? Is there a right of further appeal?

The parties can appeal a decision when they were wholly or partially defeated in the first instance and if the decision was erroneous in fact or in law. The decisions that can be appealed are those of the Magistrate Courts, Single-Member First Instance Courts and Multi-Member First Instance Courts. Disputes heard before the Magistrate Courts with a value under €5,000 cannot be appealed. Only decisions that are either final or refer the dispute to the competent court can be appealed. The deadline for the filing of an appeal is 30 days from the service of the first instance decision or, if the appellant resides outside Greece or is of unknown residence, 60 days. If the decision has not been served, then the appeal deadline is two years from the publication of the first instance decision. During the time period for the filing of the appeal, the first instance decision cannot be enforced, unless the decision was declared by the first instance court as temporarily enforceable against the losing party. An appeal that has duly been filed will suspend the enforcement of the first instance decision, save for any first instance decision that was declared temporarily enforceable against the losing party.

The court will first examine the admissibility of the appeal, then examine the admissibility and soundness of its grounds, and if any of the appeal grounds is found to be sound, the first instance decision will be quashed and the Appeal Court will keep the case and decide on its merits. The Appeal Court cannot render a decision that is more detrimental to the appellant if the opponent has not filed its own appeal or counter-appeal. However, the Appeal Court can render a decision that is more detrimental to the appellant if it quashes the first instance decision and goes ahead with ruling on the merits.

A further appeal in cassation is possible before the Supreme Court, but only on points of law, not fact. The deadline for the filing of such further appeal is 30 days from the service of the appealed decision or, in the event that the appellant resides outside Greece or is of unknown residence, 60 days. If the decision has not been served, then the appeal in cassation deadline is two years from the publication of the decision.

Foreign judgments

21 | What procedures exist for recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments?

Reciprocal agreements for the recognition and enforcement of judgments exist between Greece and the following countries:

- Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Germany, Georgia, the successor states of Yugoslavia, China, Cyprus, Lebanon, Hungary, Ukraine, Poland, Romania, the successor states of the USSR, the successor states of Czechoslovakia, Syria, Tunisia, Switzerland, Norway and Iceland (for the Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters of 30 October 2007);
- all contracting states to the Convention of 2 October 1973 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations;
- all contracting states to the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption;
- all contracting states to the Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children;
- all contracting states to the Hague Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance;
- all contracting states to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) (Geneva, 19 May 1956);
- all contracting states to the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency of 30 May 1997;
- all contracting states to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) of 9 May 1980, as amended by the Vilnius Protocol of 3 June 1999; and
- all contracting states to the European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children (9 May 1980).

If no international agreement (multilateral or bilateral) exists or if the Regulation of the European Union does not apply to the recognition or enforcement of a certain foreign judgment, then that judgment will be recognised and enforced in Greece pursuant to the Greek Code of Civil Procedure (GCCP) (Presidential Decree No. 503/1985, as amended and in force today). However, if an international agreement is in place or if the Regulation of the European Union is applicable, then the rules of such agreement or EU Regulation will supersede and disapply the GCCP.

If the GCCP applies, then the following rules and process may come into play.

First, as regards recognition of a foreign judgment issued pursuant to a disputes procedure, then pursuant to article 323 GCCP and subject to what international treaties (multilateral or bilateral) or EU regulations provide (if there is any international treaty (multilateral or bilateral) or Regulation of the European Union that applies to the foreign judgment in question, then the rules of such treaty or EU Regulation will supersede and disapply the GCCP), that judgment is recognised to have force and constitute res judicata in Greece without any other procedure, provided that:

- it constitutes res judicata according to the law of the country of issuance;
- under the provisions of Greek law, the case was subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country to which the court that issued the judgment belongs;
- the party who lost was not deprived of the right to a defence and in general of the right to participate in the trial, unless that right was deprived according to a provision that applies equally to the subjects of the country to which the court that issued the judgment belongs;
- it is not contrary to a judgment of a Greek court that was issued in the same case and that constitutes res judicata for the parties between which the judgment of the foreign court was issued; and
- it is not contrary to good morals or to public policy.

Though recognition of a foreign judgment is ipso jure, that is, without any procedure, provided that the conditions set out in article 323 GCCP are met, there is also the possibility, if there is any legal interest in doing so, to file a civil action seeking a declaratory judgment on whether the res judicata of a foreign judgment has or does not have effect in Greece.

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Second, as regards recognition of a foreign judgment issued pursuant to the voluntary (uncontested cases) procedure, then pursuant to article 780 GCCP and subject to what international treaties (multilateral or bilateral) or EU regulations provide (again, if there is any international treaty (multilateral or bilateral) or regulation of the European Union that applies to the foreign judgment in question, then the rules of such treaty or EU regulation will supersede and disapply the GCCP), it shall ipso jure have the same force and effect in Greece as that recognised to it under the law of the country of the court that issued it, provided that:

- the judgment applied the substantive law that should be applied under Greek law and was issued by a court that had jurisdiction pursuant to the law of the country whose substantive law it applied; and
- it is not contrary to good morals or to public policy.

Third, as regards recognition of a foreign judgment relating to the personal status of a party, then pursuant to article 905, paragraph 4 GCCP and subject to what international treaties (multilateral or bilateral) or EU regulations provide (again, if there is any international treaty (multilateral or bilateral) or regulation of the European Union that applies to the foreign judgment in question, then the rules of such treaty or EU regulation will supersede and disapply the GCCP), that judgment shall not ipso jure have res judicata effect in Greece, unlike what is provided under articles 323 and 780 GCCP. For this judgment to acquire that effect, it will have to be recognised by a judgment issued by the competent Greek Single-Member First Instance Court. A foreign judgment will be recognised if:

- it is enforceable pursuant to the law of the country of issuance;
- it is not contrary to good morals or public policy; and
- it meets the conditions of article 323(ii)–(v) GCCP.

As regards enforcement of a foreign judgment, then pursuant to article 905 GCCP and subject to what international treaties and EU regulations provide, a foreign judgment can be enforced in Greece after it has been declared enforceable by a judgment of the Single-Member First Instance Court of the district within which the domicile of the debtor is or, if there is no domicile, of the debtor's residence, or, if there is no residence, of the Single-Member First Instance Court of Athens. A foreign judgment will be declared enforceable by the competent Greek Single-Member First Instance Court pursuant to the above procedure if it is enforceable pursuant to the law of the country of issuance and if it is not contrary to good morals or public policy of Greece. Finally, for a foreign judgment to be declared enforceable, the conditions of article 323(ii)–(v) GCCP must also be met.

Foreign proceedings

22 | Are there any procedures for obtaining oral or documentary evidence for use in civil proceedings in other jurisdictions?

Yes, for civil and commercial matters, this is possible on the basis of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the member states in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters.

ARBITRATION

UNCITRAL Model Law

23 | Is the arbitration law based on the UNCITRAL Model Law?

Law 2735/1999 on International Commercial Arbitration (Law 2735/1999), applicable to international commercial arbitration proceedings seated in Greece, is the legal act that incorporated the UNCITRAL Model Law in Greek legislation. Law 2735/1999 has not been adjusted to the amendments of the Model Law adopted by UNCITRAL on 7 July 2006.

The GCCP, and in particular articles 867-903, applies to domestic arbitration proceedings and has not been adopted in accordance with the UNCITRAL Model Law.

Arbitration agreements

24 | What are the formal requirements for an enforceable arbitration agreement?

The arbitration agreement should be in compliance with article 7 of Law 2735/1999, with regard to international commercial arbitration, and article 869 GCCP, with regard to domestic arbitration. Both provisions require the agreement to be in writing. However, the lack of a written agreement may be cured if both parties participate in the proceedings without expressing any objections or reservations.

Choice of arbitrator

25 | If the arbitration agreement and any relevant rules are silent on the matter, how many arbitrators will be appointed and how will they be appointed? Are there restrictions on the right to challenge the appointment of an arbitrator?

In international commercial arbitration, in the absence of any relevant agreement of the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators (article 10 of Law 2735/1999). Each party shall appoint one arbitrator and the two arbitrators shall appoint the third one. If a party does not appoint an arbitrator within 30 days from the receipt of such a request from the other party, or the two arbitrators, appointed by the parties, cannot agree to the appointment of the third one within 30 days from their appointment, any party may request the intervention of the competent Single-Member Court of First Instance to make such appointment (article 11, paragraph 4(a) of Law 2735/1999).

Article 12(2) of Law 2735/1999 provides that an arbitrator may be validly challenged only for justifiable doubts as to his or her impartiality, independence or possession of the qualifications agreed to by the parties. A party may even challenge an arbitrator appointed by itself, or in whose appointment it has participated, but solely for reasons of which it became aware after the appointment had been made.

In domestic arbitration, in the absence of any relevant agreement by the parties, each party may invite in writing the other party to appoint an arbitrator within at least eight days, mentioning in the same document the arbitrator it appoints. Each arbitrator is notified of the name and the address of the other arbitrator. Within 15 days from the last of the aforementioned notifications, the two arbitrators shall appoint the presiding arbitrator and announce such appointment to the parties (articles 872-874 GCCP). If any of the aforementioned appointments fails to be completed within the deadlines provided, any party may request the intervention of the competent Single-Member Court of First Instance to make such an appointment (article 878 paragraph 1 GCCP).

In domestic arbitration, the arbitrators may be challenged for reasons related to their prior involvement in the case, any interest they may have in the arbitration, their family relation to the parties or any relationship they may have to the parties that creates any suspicion of bias and their entire or partial incapacity to contract or deprivation of political rights. The party challenging the arbitrator is able to invoke only reasons of which it became aware after the appointment of the arbitrator took place (article 883, paragraph 2 GCCP).

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Arbitrator options

26 | What are the options when choosing an arbitrator or arbitrators?

Subject to the grounds for challenging an arbitrator (that is, for justifiable doubts as to his or her impartiality, independence or possession of the qualifications agreed to by the parties; or, in domestic arbitration, for reasons related to their prior involvement in the case, any interest they may have in the arbitration, their family relation to the parties or any relationship they may have to the parties that creates any suspicion of bias and their entire or partial incapacity to contract or deprivation of political rights), and any requirements set out by the parties in the arbitration agreement, the parties, any appointing authority or the court are not restricted when appointing the arbitrators. In domestic arbitration, article 871A GCCP provides for specific requirements when judges are selected as arbitrators. In addition, Greek legislation does not place any restrictions on appointing non-nationals as arbitrators in either international commercial or domestic arbitration.

However, article 49 of the Introductory Law of the GCCP, article 16(2) of Law 4110/2013, as it was amended by article 103 of Law 4139/2013 Government Gazette Vol. A 74/20.03.2013 (which replaced article 6(3A) of Law 3086/2002) and article 8(1) of Legislative Decree 736/1970 list certain requirements for the appointment of arbitrators over disputes arising from contracts concluded with the state or state entities in both international and domestic arbitration. In particular, the state's arbitrator should be only a senior magistrate, a senior member of the State Legal Council, a university professor or a Supreme Court lawyer.

Arbitral procedure

27 | Does the domestic law contain substantive requirements for the procedure to be followed?

Pursuant to articles 19 of Law 2735/1999 and 886 GCCP, the arbitral tribunal is free to conduct the arbitration in an appropriate manner, subject to any requirements agreed to by the parties. However, the aforementioned power of the arbitrators is restricted by articles 18 of Law 2735/1999 and 886(2) GCCP, which provide that the parties shall be treated with equality and be given a full opportunity of presenting their case (ie, attending the hearings, submitting and elaborating on their claims, and submitting their evidence). In addition, any other rules considered as public order rules are mandatory in all cases, and cannot be excluded by means of the arbitration agreement (article 890(2) GCCP).

Court intervention

28 | On what grounds can the court intervene during an arbitration?

In both international commercial and domestic arbitration, the court's intervention is mainly reserved for cases where the arbitration is at a standstill and the parties or the arbitrators address a relevant request to the court.

First of all, the competent Single-Member Court of First Instance may intervene in the arbitration, upon the request of one of the parties, if the arbitrators' selection mechanism agreed by the parties fails, unless the parties' agreement provides otherwise for securing such selection (article 11(3) of Law 2735/1999), or if the parties or the arbitrators have failed to appoint an arbitrator, or the presiding arbitrator respectively, within the provided deadlines (articles 11 (4)(a) of Law 2735/1999 and 878(1) GCCP). The court's decision on the appointment of an arbitrator is not subject to appeal (articles 11(6) of Law 2735/1999 and 878(3) GCCP).

In addition, in international commercial arbitration, if the challenge of an arbitrator, under any procedure agreed upon by the parties or under the procedure provided by law (ie, withdrawal of the challenged arbitrator, agreement by the other party to the challenge, or the arbitral tribunal's decision on the challenge) is not successful, the challenging party may request, within 30 days after having received notice of the decision rejecting the challenge, the competent Single-Member Court of First Instance to decide on the challenge, whose decision shall not be subject to appeal. Pending such a request, the arbitral tribunal, including the challenged arbitrator, may continue the arbitral proceedings and issue an award (article 13(3) of Law 2735/1999). In domestic arbitration, it is the competent Single-Member Court of First Instance that decides upon such a challenge in the first place, while such decision is not subject to appeal and the arbitrators postpone the adjudication of the case until the issuance of the court's decision (article 883(2) GCCP). Despite the aforementioned provision, it is accepted that the arbitral tribunal is not obliged to postpone the arbitration, precisely to safeguard the velocity of the arbitral procedure, which is one of its main advantages. In such a case, the arbitral award would be subject to annulment only if the request for challenging the arbitrator was finally accepted by the court.

In international commercial arbitration, if an arbitrator becomes de jure or de facto unable to perform his or her functions or for other reasons fails to act without undue delay, and if any controversy remains concerning any of these grounds, any party may request the competent Single-Member Court of First Instance to decide on the termination of his or her mandate, whose decision shall not be subject to appeal (article 14(1) of Law 2735/1999). If the court accepts that request, the appointment of a substitute arbitrator is effected according to the rules applicable to the arbitrator being replaced (article 15 of Law 2735/1999).

With respect to domestic arbitration, article 880 GCCP provides that any arbitrator or presiding arbitrator who initially accepted his or her appointment may subsequently decline to perform his or her duties for exceptional reasons, upon being granted the court's permission. Permission is granted by the competent Single-Member Court of First Instance, upon examination of the arbitrator's or any party's request, in ex parte proceedings. Such decision is not subject to appeal. Article 884 GCCP also allows any of the parties to request the competent Court of First Instance to order a reasonable deadline for the delivery of the award, if the arbitral proceedings or the issuance of the award are delayed and the arbitral agreement does not set out any such deadline.

Finally, pursuant to article 9 of Law 2735/1999, the arbitration agreement does not prevent a regular court from granting interim relief, before or during the arbitral proceedings. What's more, if a party does not comply voluntarily with the interim relief ordered by the arbitral tribunal, in international commercial arbitration, the other party may resort to the competent court requesting the imposition of interim relief.

Interim relief

29 | Do arbitrators have powers to grant interim relief?

In relation to international arbitration, article 17 of Law 2735/1999 provides that, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may, upon request of one of the parties, order any interim relief considered necessary in relation to the nature of the dispute. The arbitral tribunal may order any of the parties to provide security in relation to such relief. In case a party does not comply voluntarily with the interim relief ordered by the arbitral tribunal, the other party may resort to the competent court requesting the imposition of interim relief.

In domestic arbitration, arbitral tribunals are explicitly prohibited from granting interim relief, and any such agreement between the parties is considered null and void (articles 685 and 889 GCCP).

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Award

30 | When and in what form must the award be delivered?

Greek law does not impose any time limits that the tribunal should respect for the delivery of the arbitral award. However, as regards domestic arbitration, article 884 GCCP allows any of the parties to request the competent Court of First Instance to order a reasonable deadline for the delivery of the award if the arbitral proceedings or the issuance of the award are delayed and the arbitral agreement does not set out any such deadline. No relevant provision exists with regard to international commercial arbitration.

Under article 31 of Law 2735/1999, the award must be in writing, signed by the arbitrator or arbitrator, and must contain the grounds for the ruling, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or the award is an award on agreed terms. The arbitral award must also state the date and place of the arbitration, and the original must be delivered to each party. The above requirements, together with the statement of the full names of the arbitrators and parties to the arbitration agreement, should be respected in relation to domestic arbitration as well, pursuant to article 892 GCCP. As opposed to international commercial arbitration, in domestic arbitration, the delivery of copies of the arbitration award to the parties is sufficient.

Pursuant to article 32(5) of Law 2735/1999, unless otherwise agreed by the parties and if the award is to be enforced in Greece, the arbitrator or one of the arbitrators (appointed by the tribunal) is obliged to file the original of the award with the secretariat of the competent Court of First Instance. The same obligation exists under domestic arbitration (article 893 GCCP).

Appeal

31 | On what grounds can an award be appealed to the court?

In principle, awards of international commercial arbitration are not subject to appeal (ie, challenge on the merits), but the parties have the power to agree recourse against the award before another arbitral tribunal (article 35(2) of Law 2735/1999). The same applies to domestic arbitration (article 895 GCCP).

In any case, international commercial arbitration awards may be set aside for procedural reasons by virtue of a relevant action filed before the competent court of appeals. Pursuant to article 34 of Law 2735/1999, an award will be set aside if the applicant claims and proves that:

- a party to the agreement was, under the law applicable to it, under some incapacity, or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made;
- the arbitral award concerns a dispute that does not fall within the arbitration agreement or transcends the arbitration agreement;
- the applicant was not given proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present its case; or
- the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral proceedings were not in compliance with the arbitration agreement or, absent such agreement, with Law 2735/1999.

With respect to domestic arbitration, an award may be set aside partially or in its entirety by virtue of a relevant action filed before the competent court of appeals for the following reasons:

- the arbitration agreement is void;
- at the time of issuance of the award, the arbitration agreement was not in force;
- the choice of arbitrators was not in compliance with the terms of the agreement or the provisions of the law or the arbitrators were revoked by the parties or exempted;
- the arbitrators acted transcending their powers pursuant to the arbitration agreement or the law;
- the parties' equality during the proceedings, or the provisions of law with respect to the manner the arbitrators decided or the formal requirements of the arbitral award were not respected;
- the award contravenes public policy or the accepted principles of morality;
- the award is incomprehensible or contains controversial provisions; or
- one of the grounds for the filing of trial de novo under Greek law is met (article 897 GCCP).

In addition, the GCCP allows the parties to challenge an award, requesting the declaration of its non-existence by the competent court of appeals, if:

- there was not an arbitration agreement at all;
- the subject matter of the dispute was not arbitrable; or
- the award was issued in arbitration involving a non-existing individual or legal entity (article 901 GCCP).

Enforcement

32 | What procedures exist for enforcement of foreign and domestic awards?

The party that intends to enforce a foreign arbitral award in Greece should file an application for its recognition and enforcement before the Single-Member Court of First Instance of the residence of the debtor, to be heard in ex parte proceedings. The court has the power to summon any third party that has a legitimate interest to intervene to the trial, rendering such party a litigant of the proceedings. In addition, Greece is party to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (the New York Convention) and has transposed the latter to its national legislation by virtue of the Legislative Decree 4220/1962. Therefore, the grounds on which recognition and enforcement of a foreign arbitral award may be refused (if invoked by a party or ex officio, where applicable) are those prescribed in article V of the New York Convention.

In contrast, for the enforcement of a domestic arbitral award, its filing to the Secretariat of the Single-Member Court of First Instance suffices.

Costs

33 | Can a successful party recover its costs?

The reimbursement of the parties' costs may be subject to the arbitration agreement. In the absence of a relevant provision in the arbitration agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall decide on the allocation of costs based on the circumstances and the complexity of the case and the outcome of the proceedings. Hence, the arbitral tribunal is free to decide whether it will order each party to bear its own costs, divide the costs proportionally or oblige the losing party to reimburse the successful one for its costs.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Types of ADR

34 | What types of ADR process are commonly used? Is a particular ADR process popular?

ADR mechanisms have not been commonly used in Greece. Mediation, as well as judicial mediation, was introduced in the Greek legal order in 2010 by virtue of Law 3898/2010, which transposed into Greek law Directive 2008/52/EC on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters and provided for optional recourse to mediation.

In 2012, the institution of judicial mediation was amended via article 214B GCCP, allowing the parties, at their initiative or following a request by the court, to refer a dispute to judicial mediation at any

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stage of the proceedings. Effectively, the judge of the court before which the case is pending will act as a mediator and will have separate and joint meetings with each party and their legal representatives and make non-binding suggestions thereto regarding the resolution of the dispute. If the parties reach an agreement, minutes of judicial mediation will be drafted, signed and lodged at the Secretariat of the First Instance Court, so as to become enforceable. The judicial mediation scheme is still in force, although, in practice, it has rarely been applied.

In 2018, Law 4512/2018, containing Regulations Relevant to Mediation, was adopted for the purpose of further harmonising Greek legislation to the provisions of the same directive and making recourse to mediation mandatory for specific types of disputes. However, the Supreme Court held via its Legal Opinion No. 34/2018 that the provision of Law 4512/2018 on mandatory recourse to mediation was unconstitutional, as it violated the right to judicial protection (articles 6, 20 of Greek Constitution, article 13 of the European Convention of Human Rights and article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union). Therefore, the effect of the said provision was suspended twice: first until 16 September 2019, and then until 30 November 2019. On the latter date, Law 4640/2019 introduced a new mandatory mediation scheme and abolished the aforementioned provision, which was never applied.

Requirements for ADR

35 Is there a requirement for the parties to litigation or arbitration to consider ADR before or during proceedings? Can the court or tribunal compel the parties to participate in an ADR process?

By virtue of Law 4640/2019, the prior recourse to mediation proceedings is rendered mandatory for the following types certain types of disputes, which include:

- disputes in respect of which the parties have validly agreed in writing a mediation clause;
- family disputes, except for those concerning: divorce, cancellation of marriage, recognition of existence or non-existence of marriage, and the relationship between parents and children; and
- disputes resolved under the ordinary procedure, in the following cases: if the object of the dispute exceeds €30,000, if the dispute falls within the competence of the Single-Member First Instance Civil Court, and, in every case, if the dispute falls within the competence of the Multi-Member First Instance Civil Court.

The mediation scheme involves the following.

First, the mediator is appointed upon mutual agreement of the parties or by decision of a third party appointed by the parties. The mediation procedure commences upon submission of a relevant request to the appointed mediator by one of the parties.

Subsequently, the mediator determines the date and place of the mandatory initial mediation session, during which the parties are present, each accompanied by a lawyer. The initial mediation session must take place within 20 days as from the day following the receipt of the request for recourse to mediation. The parties are free to withdraw at any time from the mediation session, without any justification or sanction. Upon conclusion of the mandatory initial session, the mediator drafts the relevant minutes, which are signed by all participants.

Upon the completion of the initial mediation session, the parties may agree to continue with the mediation procedure, which will have to be completed within 40 days.

If an enforceable agreement is concluded in the context of the mediation procedure, the mediator will draft the relevant mediation minutes which will be signed by the mediator and the parties.

Pursuant to article 44 of Law 4640/2019, this mandatory mediation scheme came into force:

- on 30 November 2019 for disputes in respect of which the parties have validly agreed in writing a mediation clause;
- on 15 January 2020 for family disputes, except for those concerning:
  - divorce;
  - annulment of marriage;
  - recognition of existence or non-existence of marriage; and
  - and the relationship between parents and children; and
- on 15 March 2020 for disputes resolved under the ordinary procedure, in the following cases:
  - if the object of the dispute exceeds €30,000, if the dispute falls within the competence of the Single-Member First Instance Civil Court; and
  - if the dispute falls within the competence of the Multi-Member First Instance Civil Court.

MISCELLANEOUS

Interesting features

36 Are there any particularly interesting features of the dispute resolution system not addressed in any of the previous questions?

In relation to arbitration, it is noticeable that criminal cases cannot be referred to arbitration under Greek law. With regard to tax disputes, although in principle they are not arbitrable, they can be referred to arbitration where the state has control over the subject of the dispute. Labour disputes are also explicitly exempt from arbitration, save for collective bargaining disputes (article 16 of Law 1876/1990 as amended through Law 4635/2019). In relation to mediation, the mandatory mediation scheme does not apply indicatively to the following disputes:

- disputes falling within the competence of the Magistrate Court (Justice of the Peace), namely to disputes of a monetary value up to €20,000 or disputes within the exclusive competence of the said court regardless of their monetary value;
- disputes falling within the competence of the Single-Member First Instance Civil Court with a monetary value under €30,000;
- disputes of the voluntary (non-contentious) procedure;
- interim measures proceedings;
- special proceedings, namely property disputes, payment order and order for the return of leased property (articles 614 to 645 of GCCP) and specific family disputes (592 of GCCP), that is, concerning:
  - divorce;
  - annulment of marriage;
  - recognition of existence or non-existence of marriage; and
  - the relationship between parents and children;
- appeal or opposition proceedings;
- enforcement proceedings; and
- disputes in which the Greek state, a municipal or regional authority, or a legal entity of public law is a litigant.

Another interesting element about the mandatory mediation scheme regards the suspension of the statute of limitations. As soon as the mediator has been appointed, he or she will send a written notification to the litigant parties regarding the time and place of the mandatory initial session. That written notification will suspend the limitation period for the exercise of relevant claims or rights, as well as the judicial deadlines for filing of pleadings, addendum-rebuttal or intervention. Any agreement of the parties regarding voluntary recourse to mediation will have the same effect. In the case of failure to reach an agreement in the context of the mediation, or termination of the mediation procedure in any other manner, the limitation period shall no longer be suspended and will continue to run from the day following the above events.

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As far as the mediation costs are concerned, each party must pay, apart from the payment of its attorney, a note of prepayment of fees amounting to €100 for cases falling within the competence of the Single-Member First Instance Court, and €150 for cases ruled by the Multi-Member First Instance Court. In principle, the mediator's payment is freely determined by agreement of the parties. If no agreement has been concluded, the mediator's payment amounts to €50 for the mandatory initial session and €80 for every additional mediation hour. If a party does not attend the initial mandatory session, despite being summoned, the competent court before which the dispute is brought may impose on this party a fine ranging from €100 to €500.

No judicial duty is payable. The judicial duty corresponds to 0.8 per mille, plus surcharges, on the total amount claimed and it is currently payable for actions requesting not only the satisfaction of a claim (usually its payment) but also the mere recognition thereof (declaratory judgment).

Finally, the signed mediation minutes constitute an executory title, in accordance with article 904, paragraph 2 GCCP, as of the date of submission to the competent court. Those minutes can also be used as a title for registration or lifting of a mortgage. After the submission of the signed mediation minutes to the court, no civil action can be filed for the dispute in question and any pending trial is cancelled.

UPDATE AND TRENDS

Recent developments

37 Are there any proposals for dispute resolution reform? When will any reforms take effect?

The key legislative development of the past year was the provision of the mandatory mediation scheme introduced by virtue of Law 4640/2019. That law abolished the previous relative provisions of Law 4512/2018, which was never applied. The new mandatory mediation scheme applies disputes including:

- disputes in respect of which the parties have validly agreed in writing a mediation clause;
- family disputes, except for those concerning: divorce, cancellation of marriage, recognition of existence or non-existence of marriage, and the relationship between parents and children; and
- disputes resolved under the ordinary procedure, in the following cases: if the object of the dispute exceeds €30,000, if the dispute falls within the competence of the Single-Member First Instance Civil Court, and, in every case, if the dispute falls within the competence of the Multi-Member First Instance Civil Court.

The mediation scheme involves the following stages.

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  - if the object of the dispute exceeds €30,000, if the dispute falls within the competence of the Single-Member First Instance Civil Court; and
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