

2022-2026

National product market  
surveillance strategy  
referred to in Regulation  
(EU) 2019/1020

— GREECE —

## Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	3
<b>2. The Surveillance Authorities</b> .....	3
<b>3. General description of the procedures for the exercise of supervision by the authorities</b> 5	
<i>Types of inspections</i> .....	6
Surveillance Authorities .....	6
<i>Coordination and cooperation of surveillance authorities</i> .....	8
Use of IT systems .....	9
<b>4. Analysis of the current situation</b> .....	10
4.1 Analysis of internal and external environment.....	11
4.2 Valuation of activities.....	14
Summary assessment of the MSAs activities and actions .....	14
Risk assessment and level of product safety and compliance .....	14
Cases of infringements and non-compliances .....	15
Quantitative data on market surveillance activities .....	15
<b>5. Strategic priorities</b> .....	17
Strategic priority 1: Increasing safety and compliance on the product market .....	17
Strategic priority 2: Increasing the extroversion of surveillance authorities .....	18
Strategic priority 3: Efficient management of resources .....	20
Strategic priority 4: Transparency in surveillance procedures .....	21
5.1 General performance indicators .....	22
<b>6. Vision, Mission and Values</b> .....	23
<b>Annex</b> .....	24
Table 1: Surveillance authorities referred to in Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.....	24
Table 2: Regular inspections of surveillance authorities — co-responsibility and planning ...	41
Table 3: Cooperation between Surveillance Authorities and use of IT systems and ICSMS ..	46
Table 4: Progress report by surveillance authority for 2021 .....	51

*The National Strategy for Product Market Surveillance was drawn up in the framework of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and the guidance of the European Commission. Warmly thank the Ministries and the competent National Market Surveillance Authorities falling under the Regulation for sending their strategic plans and their contribution to the text of the single strategy. This text of the strategy was synthesized by the Single Liaison Office (SLO) set up at the General Secretariat for Industry of the Ministry of Development and Investments / Directorate for Regulatory Business Environment.*

## 1. Introduction

**Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (hereinafter ‘the Regulation’)** establishes an obligation for Member States to draw up a central national strategy for market surveillance and compliance of products, covering a period of four (4) years. The first national strategy of the Member States pursuant to Article 13 of the Regulation is to be submitted to the EU by 16<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

Greece’s first national strategy was designed to develop an integrated approach to market surveillance and the effective implementation of harmonized EU legislation. Member States are invited in the content of their strategy to specify their national priorities and targets for products falling under harmonized Union legislation and at all stages of the supply chain, including imports and digital supply chains.

In Greece, **the framework Law 4512/2018 about revising Greek surveillance system** is aligned and largely complements the Regulation. The new national framework introduces procedures on risk assessment, clear definition of surveillance authorities and their responsibilities, strategic planning and evaluation. Therefore, the effective implementation of the national framework is one of the main strategic options to increase product conformity and market product safety in Greece.

Better coordination and development of a single product surveillance strategy aims at improving the surveillance system in Greece and at increasing safety and compliance on the product market.

The national strategy is addressed to the Surveillance Authorities, the European Commission and the **EU Product Compliance Network (hereinafter ‘the Network’)**, with clear orientation the promotion and alignment of the way of operation and the targeting of their actions in order to increase compliance and safety in the product market.

## 2. The Surveillance Authorities

The Greek surveillance authorities covered by the Regulation are shown in the graph below (**Figure 1**). They belong to seven Ministries and their supervised entities, as well as to three Independent Authorities.

The General Secretariat for Industry (GGB) of the Ministry of Development and Investments plays a key role in the market surveillance of industrial products, since approximately 40 of the 70 legislations of Regulation’s Annex I fall within its main competence. For example, the products in respect of which GGB carries out market surveillance concern: low voltage electrical equipment, simple pressure vessels, machinery, personal protective equipment, construction products, recreational craft, equipment under pressure, safety of toys, non-automatic weighing instruments, measuring instruments, prepacked products, bottles used as measuring containers, etc.

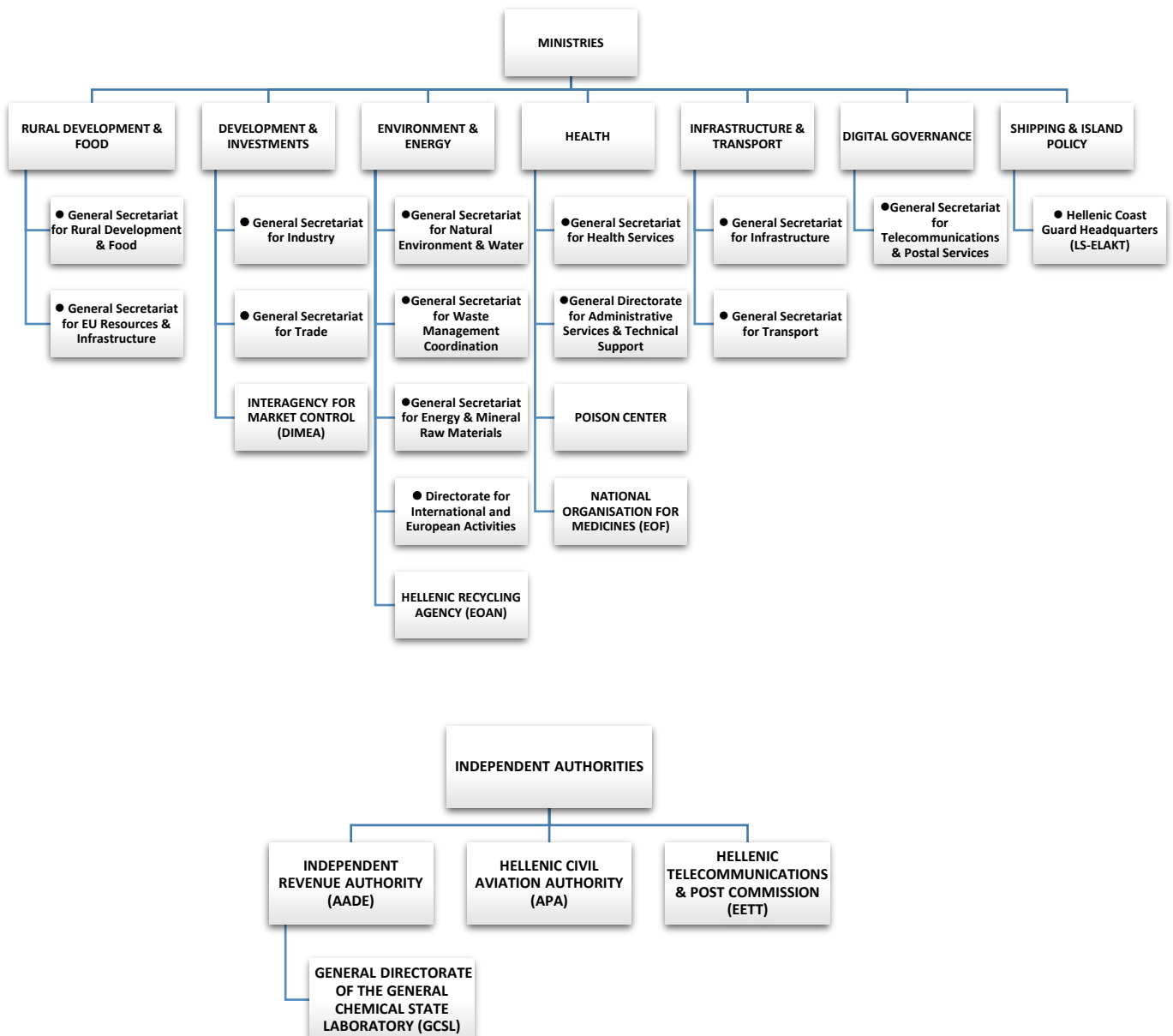
The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport is also an important partner under the Regulation, with responsibility and/or co-responsibility under 17 legislation of Annex I to the Regulation.

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy has competence and/or co-responsibility for 16 legislation listed in Regulation’s Annex I, including the Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN).

Pursuant to Article 10 of the Regulation, the **Single Liaison Office (SLO)** has been designated as the **Department for the Coordination of Supervision of Economic Activities and Products, of the Directorate for Regulatory Business Environment (BRDD), of the General Secretariat for Industry, of the Ministry of Development and Investments**, and is the connecting link representing in the EU the coordinated position of the national market surveillance authorities.

The Greek surveillance authorities, in line with the institutional framework of the Regulation, are presented in detail in **Table 1** of the Annex.

**Figure 1: Central Surveillance Authorities referred to in Regulation (EU)**



### 3. General description of the procedures for the exercise of supervision by the authorities

Law 4512/2018 introduces a comprehensive reform of the general principles and procedures for the supervision of economic activities and products in Greece, which is largely in line with the principles of the Regulation and forms the basis for the application of supervision. **The ‘Surveillance Cycle’ on which the national framework is based** has already been established for the supervision of products under the responsibility of the GGB (as well as in authorities regulating other areas of supervision).

**Figure 2: The cycle of supervision**



The tools can be summarized as follows:

- (a) Risk assessment and risk classification of economic activities (products/installations), for the design and planning of inspections,
- (b) Checklists, with risk-weighted and calibrated control points, which conclude to a rated result in terms of (non-)compliance,
- (c) The Complaints Management System (CMS), with defined procedures for submitting and assessing complaints on a risk basis,
- (d) The Enforcement Management Model (EMM), using a procedure to guide inspectors in the imposition of administrative measures and penalties proportionate to the seriousness of the non-compliances.

The tools are developed and implemented on the basis of the risk assessment approach and the principles laid down by the Regulation in terms of appropriateness, proportionality, independence, impartiality, effectiveness (Article 11).

In addition, pursuant to the Regulation and the corresponding provisions of the national framework, **the concept of self-compliance is promoted**, and therefore provision is made for the mandatory publication of the checklists and the EMM on each authority's website.

Indicatively, please find below the adopted by GGB documents establishing surveillance procedures

based on risk assessment and promoting self-compliance of the economic operators:

Checklists:

<https://www.ggb.gr/el/node/1831>

Complaint Management System:

<https://www.ggb.gr/el/complaints-management-system>

Enforcement Management Model:

<https://www.ggb.gr/el/mes>

### *Types of inspections*

Surveillance authorities' **inspections** on the product market can be (a) **administrative**, i.e. documentary controls, (b) **on-site** inspections, compliance inspections, visits and inspections to the economic operator/establishment, and (c) **laboratory**, by testing of a sample submitted to (accredited) laboratories. In addition, market surveillance is carried out both **preventively** and **punitively**.

The ex-ante control of the market is based on knowledge, on the basis of which regular inspections are planned, usually on an annual basis. This means activities that are planned, organized and carried out in a targeted manner (e.g. on the basis of specific criteria, the Risk Assessment tool under Article 137 of Law 4512/2018).

The ex-post market inspection concerns action usually in the form of extraordinary inspections, carried out on the basis of information received from the external environment, but also from the administrative inquiry (from complaints, Safety Gate — Rapex, ICSMS, requests from customs, accidents).

It is worth noting that in some surveillance authorities there is a separation between **levels of control**. Market surveillance control of a product/installation is distinguished into:

- First-level control: on-site inspections or administrative controls of compliance with formal requirements
- Second-level control: control of the product's conformity and safety or installation on the basis of the elements of the technical documentation
- Third-level control: control of the product's conformity or establishment on the basis of laboratory tests, where there is serious evidence of a risk on health or safety.

### *Surveillance Authorities*

**The Greek surveillance authorities** should be defined by activity and by supervision field (Article 10 of the Regulation).

Accordingly, pursuant to the national legislation (Articles 130 - 135 of Law 4512/2018), Authorities are divided into: (a) Authorities for the Organization of Supervision and Coordination and (b) Authorities for the Implementation of Supervision and Management (note that the GGB has institutionally defined these responsibilities). In addition, more than one Organizational Authority may be designated if the sub-areas of their competences are explicitly specified. Finally, an Organization Authority may also be an Implementing Authority.

Regarding the exercise of supervision as currently in force, inspections in Greece are carried out by both central and regional surveillance authorities.

Central surveillance authorities belong to the central administration and are administratively subordinate to ministries, public legal entities (legal persons governed by public law) or private legal entities (legal persons governed by private law) supervised by the competent ministries, and

independent authorities. Some central surveillance authorities may also have regional departments, which are however central authorities (e.g. the Ministry of Rural Development and Food has the Regional Centers for Plant Protection, Quality and Phytosanitary Control, the General Chemical State Laboratory is a service of the Independent Revenue Authority (AADE) and has Chemical Services in many cities in Greece).

The regional surveillance authorities are administratively subordinate to the regions or municipalities of the country and have exclusive territorial competence.

46% of Central Surveillance Authorities carry out regular inspections in cooperation with other central and/or regional surveillance authorities. These joint activities may concern on-site inspections with mixed teams, or the sending of samples for analysis (usually to the General Chemical State Laboratory, or to the Ministry of Rural Development and Food for analysis of fertilizer samples), or provision may be made for the results of on-site inspections to be forwarded to the central surveillance authorities for completion of the procedures for imposing measures and penalties. In any case, the results from the inspections are also communicated to other authorities for examination and possible further actions on the basis of their responsibilities.

39% of other central surveillance authorities carry out autonomous regular inspections, without co-responsibility with other (central or regional) surveillance authorities.

Only a 15 % of Central Surveillance Authorities do not carry out regular inspections on their area of competence. In these cases, control competence has been delegated to the regional authorities, either entirely or in cooperation with other authorities, e.g. the customs offices.

At least 69% of the Authorities plan regular inspections based on risk criteria. In particular, some authorities plan targeted inspections based on the results of previous inspections, while others apply specific criteria, informally or institutionalized.

In particular, the GGB has established a planning of inspections based on six (6) criteria, which classify industrial products to high, medium and low risk. These criteria are: (a) the intrinsic risk of the category of the product, (b) the intrinsic risk of the subcategory of the product, (c) the percentage of reports, as shown by the analysis of Safety Gate (Rapex) and ICSMS data, over the last three (3) years, (d) the history of the reports/complaints submitted to the services of the SGB, over the last three (3) years, (e) the number of potential users for whom the product category/subcategory or product is intended and (f) specific characteristics of the population group targeted by the product category/subcategory or product, such as vulnerable groups (children, elderly, precarious workers, etc.).

At the General Chemical State Laboratory, criteria such as:

- the evaluation of the results of previous years,
- amendments to the legislation,
- the capacities of the laboratories examining the samples,
- European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) programs,
- the objectives of the Chemical Services set by the Governor of the AADE,
- existence of complaints,
- the allocation of annual sales by fuel type, etc.

In addition, during the customs procedure, samples for physical inspections (including laboratory testing) are taken on the basis of ICISnet's Risk Analysis System. This procedure is followed to ensure that the inspections are targeted and effective, while ensuring of the greatest possible utilization of resources used to carry out these inspections, without unnecessary sampling.



At the National Organization for Medicines (EOF), the selection of products for laboratory testing is made through annual planning (a target year ahead) and is based on the following minimum criteria:

- groups of products/raw materials not recently inspected (especially over the last five years)
- possible elements that during the evaluation of the chemical/pharmaceutical part of the dossiers are considered to require investigation (based on possible information provided by the evaluators or the Head of the Laboratories Directorate)
- observations/complaints by healthcare professionals or third parties who have come directly to the laboratories, or via the Department for the Control of Product Release (TEK), or after information provided by the Department of Undesirable Actions
- systematic or significant deviation from the specifications of specific products/lots in the context of laboratory tests carried out by the Laboratories Directorate
- need for a re-inspection in order to verify correct implementation of necessary corrective actions by Marketing Authorization Holders — KAKs (e.g. correction/completion of laboratory methods/specifications on the basis of a recommendation made by the Laboratories Directorate, implementation of commitments by KAKs)
- the laboratory's capacity, assessing the individual measurements required for each sample and the measurements carried out by the laboratory in previous years
- Especially for centrally authorized pharmaceutical products, a risk-based model shall be applied.

Finally, the General Secretariat for Transport must carry out five (5) inspections each year on registered vehicles on the domestic market. The procedure for carrying out inspections shall be governed by the Forum referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 858/2018. The number of vehicle sales as well as the number of complaints shall be taken into account for the planning of inspections.

The joint responsibilities, as well as the procedures for the planning of regular inspections by the Surveillance Authorities, are summarized in **Table 2** of the Annex.

Almost all central surveillance authorities examine complaints and recommend the adoption of measures and/or penalties, either autonomously or in cooperation with the regional authorities. The surveillance authorities of the GGB have already established a Complaints Management System (CMS) on the basis of the risk assessment, in accordance with Law 4512/2018. Similarly, the General Secretariat for Transport maintains a register of complaints, which are being examined by applying a risk assessment in accordance with Union law.

In summary, supervision in Greece is carried out at two levels, namely at central and regional or local. For most Surveillance Authorities, this model co-exists and interoperates simultaneously. In addition, the risk-based approach to supervision is already being applied extensively.

It is also common to many authorities that the inspected economic operators are not informed of their obligations to comply with the requirements of the regulatory framework on product safety.

#### *Coordination and cooperation of surveillance authorities*

As far as cooperation between national authorities is concerned, the main role is for **customs**, with which 69% of the central surveillance authorities cooperate. This demonstrates the important contribution of customs authorities, and the work carried out at the borders to carry out effective surveillance and early detection of non-compliant products entering the EU market.

In the event of suspension of release for free circulation, the customs offices shall immediately inform

the competent national surveillance authorities by sending a special information sheet. The surveillance authorities have four working days to conduct a preliminary investigation on the products and to decide whether or not to be released.

Accordingly, the surveillance authorities ensure that the customs authorities are constantly informed on market surveillance issues in specific product sectors, with a significant degree of technical difficulty in the matter of conformity assessment. For example, the GGB surveillance authorities are in constant contact and inform the customs offices, starting, where necessary, with the issuing of relevant circulars and orders by the Independent Revenue Authority (AADE) to the customs offices, which are subject to AADE. The General Chemical State Laboratory, which also comes under the AADE, also provides significant support to the Customs Services.

Conversely, cooperation between some surveillance authorities and the country's customs authorities is, in many cases, less systematic than desired, while the short time limits for the response of the surveillance authorities (four working days) create a suffocating workload on the existing manpower.

In addition to customs, 39% of central surveillance authorities cooperates with other central surveillance authorities, 8% cooperates with regional authorities, and 31% cooperates with both central and regional surveillance authorities. These joint activities are in some cases guaranteed by means of cooperation protocols, the procedure provided for in Article 130A of Law 4512/2018. By way of example, most collaborations (at least 11) are mentioned by the surveillance authorities of the General Secretariat for Industry, with both central and regional authorities, for targeted inspections on products due to co competence. In one of its joint activities, which was stamped by Joint Ministerial Decision (JMD) in 2013, the GGB assigned part of the market surveillance of industrial products and part of its control procedures to the current Directorate for International Relations and Regional Policy (Market Surveillance Department) of the Ministry of the Interior (formerly the Ministry of Macedonia and Thrace). In fact, the GGB has provided appropriate training to the officials/inspectors of the services that cooperate for market surveillance actions.

In addition, Greece's central surveillance authorities participate actively and primarily in ADCO groups (62%). Other registered collaborations are 15% with the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), with the European Medicines Agency (EMA), PROSAFE (Product Safety Forum of Europe), etc. PROSAFE is a non-profit professional organization whose primary objective is to improve the safety of users, products and services in Europe.

The cooperation of the surveillance authorities is summarized in **Table 3** of the Annex.

#### Use of IT systems

**Electronic support for supervision procedures and the keeping of registers** (e.g. complaint registers, inspection records, etc.) are not carried out in a uniform manner in a common information system by the authorities. Instead, each Authority has so far kept one or more records for its internal use, recording the actions and results from carrying out of supervision. However, **the implementation of the Inspections Information Management System (IIMS) has started** in accordance with Article 143 of Law 4512/2018. The IIMS will be an integrated platform in which all inspections will be recorded, from the risk-based planning stage to the recording of the results and the degree of compliance using calibrated checklists and the definition of appropriate compliance actions/measures.

As regards of the use of European IT systems, namely **ICSMS and Safety Gate (Rapex)**, for investigations on the results of inspections carried out by other Member States, 31% of Central Surveillance Authorities

uses both systems, 23% use only ICSMS and 8% uses only Safety Gate (Rapex).

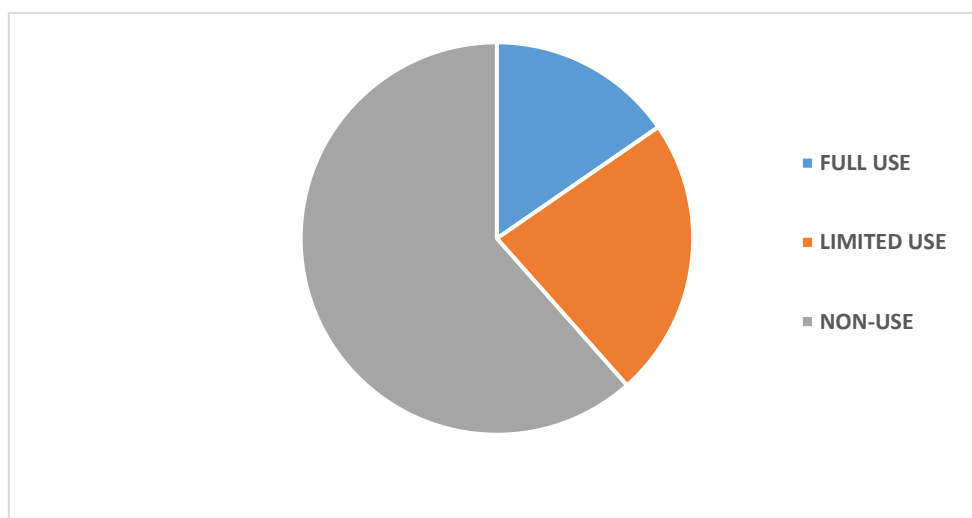
**ICSMS** (Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance), the EU's communication information system for the market surveillance of products (excluding food), is a necessary tool for strategic planning, since it exchanges reliable information between EU surveillance authorities. In particular, information on non-compliant products and not only is exchanged through ICSMS, such as results of (laboratory) tests, identification of products, economic operators, information on accidents or compliance measures, etc. ICSMS promotes systematic cooperation between authorities to update the system, with data on products investigated and not yet in the database, or to add additional information (check results, compliance measures, etc.) for products already registered in the database.

So far, according to the available data, among the central surveillance authorities required to use ICSMS in Greece, only 15% makes full use of the platform for recording the results of the inspections by the inspectors. These authorities, making full use of the system, are responsible for a total of 13 legislation listed in Annex I of the Regulation. As regards the other central authorities, 23% have already been registered on the platform as competent surveillance authorities, but have so far made limited use, in the context of cooperation with other Member States. Finally, for the remaining 62% of the Central Authorities, their registration on the platform is pending.

The use of ICSMS and other IT systems by the Surveillance Authorities is presented in detail in **Table 3** of the Annex.

**SLO Greece is the national administrator of ICSMS** and is responsible for registering new competent authorities and Authority Managers in the system, cooperating with the contact points from other market surveillance authorities, and continuously cooperating with the European Commission.

**Figure 3: Use of ICSMS by Surveillance Authorities**



#### 4. Analysis of the current situation

The analysis of the current situation, which will support strategic priorities, objectives and actions to further improve the product market surveillance system, shall be carried out on the basis of:

- (a) Internal and external environmental factors impacting surveillance
- (b) Actions and results of the supervision have been carried out.

#### 4.1 Analysis of internal and external environment

Main goal of the internal and external environment analysis is to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for MSAs. Thus, based on the environmental factors influencing the surveillance activities, the national surveillance strategy will be developed.

The following SWOT Analysis Table shows the strengths and weaknesses of the national product surveillance system but, also, the opportunities and threats that can come from external actors.

SWOT Analysis Table	
Internal Environment	External Environment
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Advantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly qualified staff of the MSAs</li> <li>• Accumulated knowledge and expertise</li> <li>• Implementation of Quality Systems and use of state-of-the-art equipment during the third-level control of certain surveillance authorities</li> <li>• Operational and strategic continuity ensured through the SLO (Better Regulation Delivery Directorate — Department II), which is organizationally independent from the Authorities and is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the surveillance system</li> <li>• The Steering Committee (ODE) promotes strategic vision and plays a leading role in the market surveillance system</li> <li>• The majority of industrial (GGB) products under Regulation have been harmonized with its risk-based approach in procedures. The respective risk based tools have been produced for GGB can facilitate the establishment of corresponding procedures in the other Authorities.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new framework of the Regulation promoting the establishment of an effective surveillance system based on risk assessment, as well as a network of cooperation among authorities</li> <li>• The national regulatory framework for supervision (Law 4512/2018) introducing a uniform approach (based on risk analysis), methodological principles and procedures</li> <li>• The Integrated Licensing &amp; Inspection Management System (ILIMS) to support surveillance procedures horizontally for all MSAs, in accordance with Article 143 of Law 4512/2018.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaknesses</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Threats</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fragmented surveillance system with many organizational units and ministries</li> <li>• Overlapping and lack of coordination between authorities</li> <li>• Lack of systems and procedures to ensure operational continuity and “institutional memory” in the internal environment of MSAs</li> <li>• Understaffing of surveillance authorities resulting, for example, in the lack of geographical coverage of market surveillance</li> <li>• Lack of consistency in the inspection and the enforcement management procedures leading to unequal treatment of the businesses</li> <li>• The difficulty in monitoring and managing the regulatory framework due to fragmentation, complexity and overlapping</li> <li>• The lack of a digital infrastructure/information system to support surveillance processes</li> <li>• The under-use of ICSMS in all product sectors</li> <li>• Lack of coverage for online sales of products or distance selling</li> <li>• Lack of human resources training for cutting edge issues regarding product surveillance</li> <li>• The inward-looking of the authorities and the lack of systematic cooperation with customs and authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prolonged economic recession, and as a result the fiscal constraints (lack of financial resources)</li> <li>• The COVID 19 and energy crisis exacerbating budgetary constraints (lack of financial resources)</li> <li>• COVID-19 increase in online or distance sales poses new challenges in terms of protecting the health and safety of the end-user</li> <li>• The rapid development of technology creating new categories of products and connected devices, which may require specialized know-how and control mechanisms</li> <li>• Imports of a large number of products from third countries, with difficult conditions of investigation, communication with manufacturers, etc.</li> <li>• Delays in cooperation between the different levels of administrative and political hierarchy for strategic vision and evaluation of the surveillance system with KPIs, to resolve overlaps, understaffing and other management issues</li> <li>• The lack of coordination and the parallel development information systems to support MSAs.</li> <li>• The fragmentation and complexity of the regulatory framework (insufficient roles and responsibilities of MSAs, different approaches to compliance requirements, the evaluation systems and obligations of economic operators)</li> <li>• The shortage of suitable laboratories to carry out conformity testing of products in Greece.</li> <li>• The ever-changing and complex institutional set-up of European</li> </ul>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<sup>1</sup> Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats

In view of the results of the SWOT Analysis Table, the **conclusions reached** are summarized.

From the above analysis of the **internal environment**, we conclude that the surveillance authorities in Greece are staffed with trained, qualified and experienced staff. By motivating and utilizing human resources according to competences and skills, authorities can achieve a significant capacity building, efficiency and operational continuity. At the same time, an **advantage** is considered the establishment of the SLO, which is responsible for coordinating and monitoring. This will facilitate the creation of an overall strategic vision and operational continuity of the product market surveillance system. It is, also, an advantage that most of the 1020 Regulation products are under GGB responsibility, which has been aligned with the Regulation's guidance on a risk-based approach. The institutionalized tools can facilitate the establishment of corresponding procedures in the other MSAs.

As regards the **external environment**, there is an **opportunity** to review the surveillance system that takes place horizontally under the new institutional framework (Law 4512/2018 and Regulation). The aim is to ensure that all authorities adopt clearer surveillance procedures based on a common risk assessment methodology framework. The reform aims to harmonize the methodology in the way MSAs operate (always adapted to the needs and specificities of the products concerned), to eliminate overlaps, improve management, coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness, to assess emerging risks, and protect the public interest.

The GGB, as a key body in product surveillance, has advanced the adoption of the relevant procedures. In the context of this reform effort, it is an opportunity for all authorities to adopt the respective tools and to cooperate in the development of the ILIMS within their area of competence.

With regard to the external environment and the preparation of the strategy, account should be taken of major changes that are taking place and affect the entire surveillance system. The evolution of the nature of the markets and the impact of new technologies are the fundamental basis of the European framework, but inevitably also affect the national operational level. The main **challenge** is to transform the concept of 'product'. In previous years, it has simply been an object manufactured and intended for a specific use, so it has to comply with various standards and procedures, until the end of its life, up to the phase being discarded. Now with the application of circular economy principles, the old linear model of a product's limited life cycle becomes obsolete and has been overcome through recycling and reuse policies. This creates new data and questions that ask for answers in the context of the development of standards for a new surveillance framework.

In addition, due to the health crisis and the restrictions imposed, the economic recession has intensified, leading to further fiscal restrictions and limited resources for market surveillance. At the same time, there has been a large increase in online sales, while at the same time the concept of product is influenced by the application of AI. These are challenges and threats that authorities cannot easily control. On the other side, there are consequences they are called upon to mitigate by taking appropriate measures and setting appropriate targets.

Finally, the challenge is to strengthen systematic cooperation between the administrative and political hierarchy of different levels, on strategic vision and evaluation of the surveillance system with KPIs for measuring results, understaffing and other leadership issues, and on resolving overlapping activities. Regular convocation of ODE would facilitate this cooperation and alignment.

Finally, in the internal environment, MSAs are called upon to address a number of organizational **weaknesses** such as understaffing, inward orientation, fragmentation of the surveillance and regulatory framework, overlapping responsibilities, lack of coordination and cooperation, shortcomings in digital surveillance management infrastructures, etc. The attempted revision of the surveillance framework under Law 4512/2018 and the fulfillment of the requirements of the Regulation will facilitate handling with these issues.

## 4.2 Valuation of activities

As mentioned above, in order to define the strategic objectives, in addition to the assessment of environmental factors, a stocktaking of the surveillance activities of the previous period is necessary. This section provides information on the activities of MSAs and on the basis of the requirements of the Regulation, the guidance of the European Commission's template and the provisions of the national institutional framework.

### Summary assessment of the MSAs activities and actions

Given that the national strategy is submitted for the first time, there is currently no uniformity and completeness in the data collected by the Surveillance Authorities. Some authorities already operate a system of supervision based on risk assessment and a detailed system for recording the results, others carry out inspections but have insufficient procedures, and others are not active either because of a lack of resources, or because of a short period of operation.

### Risk assessment and level of product safety and compliance

According to the Regulation, Member States must establish systematic approaches to ensure the effectiveness of market surveillance of products with a **risk assessment methodology and criteria**. According to article 11 of the Regulation MSAs should adopt risk-based approaches (e.g. inspections planning, taking into account factors such as risk profile, history of non-compliance, complaints, etc.) and establish procedures for complaints and corrective measures. In this context, a major reform effort has been launched to revise the market surveillance framework with a systematic risk-based approach to surveillance processes, with a view to increasing efficiency and compliance. Law 4512/2018 lays down the basic requirements for the development of surveillance procedures for all authorities horizontally.

In the same context, and for all MSAs, **ILIMS** implementation has started in accordance with the provisions of Article 143 of Law 4512/2018. There will be an integrated digital platform in which information about inspections will be recorded from the planning stage, on a risk-based basis, to the results using the Checklists. It is also worth mentioning that GGB developing a system that will interoperate and complement ILIMS in terms of administrative functions for industrial products (e.g. register of inspectors).

From this perspective, a substantial development along the lines set out in the Regulation has been carried out by GGB with the establishment of supervision procedures based on risk assessment.

In particular, the following were adopted<sup>2</sup>:

- Ministerial Decision on **Risk Assessment** and risk classification of industrial products and economic operators for the inspections planning. According to the spirit of the Regulation, the classification of products in risk grades (high, medium, low) is based on risk criteria (risk profiles, history, complaints, etc.).
- Decision of the Head of the General Directorate (DG) for Industry and Business Environment of GGB to determine the content of eleven (11) **Checklists** for Industrial Products / Facilities under the GGB responsibility. The checklists incorporate the risk assessment approach, since the control points are classified at risk level and are calibrated to an overall score — level of (non-)compliance for the product or facility.
- Decision of the Head of the DG on the **Enforcement Management System (EMM)** for industrial products / facilities under the GGB responsibility. EMM, incorporating the logic of the risk assessment, includes defined procedures and risk factors to guide inspectors in order to take appropriate measures or sanctions, depending on the seriousness of the infringement in the Checklist.

---

<sup>2</sup> The institutionalized tools can be found on the website of the GGB: <https://www.ggb.gr/el/node/1944>

- Decision of the Head of the DG for the **Complaint Management System (CMS)** for industrial products and facilities under the GGB responsibility, establishing the procedure for risk based handling of complaints with risk factors for assessing and managing the complaints.

Therefore, the main strategic objective is to adopt the principles of the Regulation and the national legislation to better target risks and increase the level of product safety and compliance across all MSAs.

#### Cases of infringements and non-compliances

Based on the replies received by SLO, the most significant infringements and/or failures were found in the following areas:

- The highest rate of irregularity/falsification is observed in **tobacco products**
- In the field of energy products (fuels), the highest rate of irregularity/falsification is observed in **diesel fuel**
- In the field of medical products, an increased incidence of non-compliance occurs mainly in **medical devices**, followed by **food supplements, disinfectants and cosmetics**
- An increased frequency of non-compliance is recorded in **lamps, machines, childcare stuff and children's clothing (cordons)**
- An increased risk priority is **personal protective materials** (masks, gloves), **toys** and **construction materials**
- Increased incidence of non-compliance for **rodenticides (biocides)** - a priority of increased risk.

#### Quantitative data on market surveillance activities

As mentioned above, there is currently no uniformity and completion in the data collected by the MSAs. The following are indicative data outcomes:

- The **General Chemical State Laboratory (GCSL)** carries out inspections in:
  - (A) In the field of energy products, during 2021, the following were carried out:
    - Tests on fuel samples (862 samples were examined for all parameters: petrol, diesel fuel, heating oil, fuel oil, etc. Of these, 162 samples were identified as abnormal or irregular)
    - Work relating to the collection of the fuel consumption taxation (tasks for determining quantity of petroleum and other energy products in tanks, on-site inspections and sampling, tests on meters, etc., total: 38.165 tasks)
    - Inspections on marine fuels (260 inspections).
  - (B) In the field of chemicals, during 2021, the following were carried out:
    - Tests on samples of chemical products (2.615 samples were examined, of which 474 were identified as irregular)
    - On-site inspections for facilities of manufacturing, use and handling of chemicals and chemical products (424 inspections).
  - (C) In addition, technical and scientific support is provided to the Customs during the import, export and processing of goods.
- The **General Secretariat for Industry (GGB)** carries out preventive and/or repressive inspections on manufacturers/importers/distributors/users. 28.815 inspections were carried out, of which 28.319

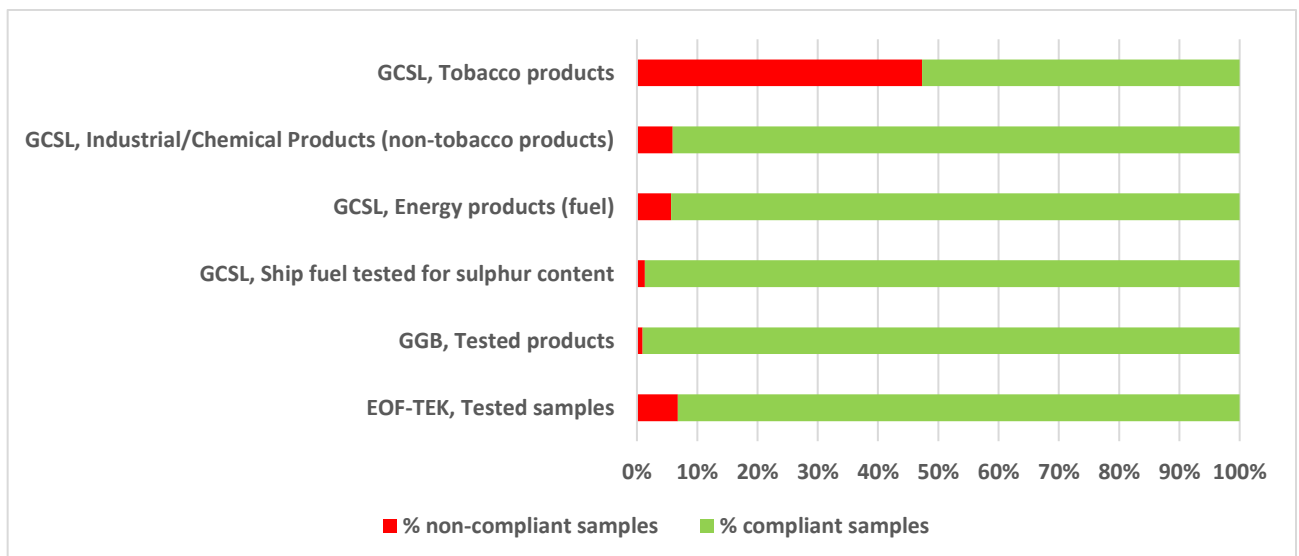


were carried out by the Regions for measuring instruments, while the remaining 496 related to in-depth inspections for other Directives. Of these inspections, a total of 271 non-compliant products were found (5 in measuring instruments and 266 in other Directives) as well as 6 high-risk products. Finally, from inspections carried out in cooperation with the Customs, 239 non-compliant products were found in the categories: toys, machines, low voltage materials, hazardous materials in electrical appliances.

- The **National Organization for Medicines (EOF)** monitors, through its laboratories, the quality, activity, toxicity and in general the suitability of the products under its remit, and in particular inspections on the following products: medical devices (e.g. medical tools and machines, dental materials, sterile and non-sterile materials, biological reagents, etc.), cosmetics, biocides — disinfectants, medical devices, food supplements, foods for particular nutritional uses, etc. The EOF’s Department for the Control of Product Release (TEK) examined a total of 1.195 samples in 2021, of which 81 samples were withdrawn for destruction.
- The **Ministry of Rural Development and Food (YPAAT)** and in particular the General Directorate for Decentralized Structures carries out inspections and sampling to ensure compliance with the legislation on fertilizers. In 2021, this General Directorate carried out 2.909 on-site inspections on producers and merchandizers of fertilizers and took 529 samples of fertilizers for laboratory inspections. As a result, 101 control reports were drawn up with recorded infringements.
- The Hellenic **Telecommunications and Post Commission (EETT)** carried out a total of 12 administrative inspections in 2021, during which all 12 products were found to be deficient and corrective actions were requested. In addition, laboratory inspections were carried out for 2 products and non-compliance with the essential requirements was found.

The aggregated data outcomes from the MSAs are shown in **Table 4** of the Annex, while indicative statistical data from three MSAs are shown in the graph below (**Figure 4**).

**Figure 4: Indicative data results from product inspections by national surveillance authorities (year 2021)**



## 5. Strategic priorities

Following the mapping of the surveillance system, this chapter presents the elements and priorities of the first national strategy.

Strategic priorities are reflected at the overall level of objectives and are more future-proof. Strategic priorities are specified through objectives and actions. Essentially, the objectives describe how the strategic priorities will be implemented and can be short-term (for next year) or long-term. The objectives may be further specified by actions, i.e. individual steps. The achievement of the targets is quantified by the application of metrics.

Having regard to the conclusions of the analysis carried out, the national surveillance strategy is broken down into four (4) fundamental strategic priorities which will then be specified for each Surveillance Authority:

1. Increasing safety and compliance on the product market
2. Increasing the extroversion of surveillance authorities
3. Efficient management of resources
4. Transparency in surveillance procedures.

Thus, a high objective of the strategy is to strengthen the market surveillance of products, to increase product compliance and the level of protection of health and safety of consumers, in the context of the functioning of the EU internal market.

The following is a summary of the four fundamental priorities of Greece's first national surveillance strategy.

### *Strategic priority 1: Increasing safety and compliance on the product market*

The protection of the public interest within the framework of the Regulation is the purpose of the first fundamental pillar of Greece's national surveillance strategy. Consequently, the objectives and actions of the surveillance authorities focus on increasing safety and compliance on the market for products that fall under the provisions of the Regulation.

As shown by the analysis of external environment factors, the challenges of the global market and increasingly evolving and more complex supply chains, as well as the increase in products offered online for sale (**online sales**), require a more effective consumer safety oversight framework. Experience with market surveillance has also shown that the supply chain sometimes includes economic operators whose novel form means that they are not easily integrated into traditional distribution channels. It is therefore essential to strengthen the functioning of surveillance authorities in their responsibilities to deal with new forms of economic activity and to increase consumer safety and the proper functioning of the internal market. In the same context, authorities should prioritize the supervision of products within their area of competence that are distributed to the market through online sales. In order to reduce the risk resulting from the increase in online sales, close cooperation with the customs authorities is necessary so that non-compliant products are detected before release to the various distribution channels.

In order to achieve this strategic priority, most surveillance authorities aim to increase the number of inspections on **high-risk products**, depending on the specifications for their compliance and the user groups targeted. In the analysis of previous activities (chapter 4.2), product categories requiring particular attention were identified, such as: diesel fuel, tobacco products, etc.

At the same time, the previous SWOT analysis has shown a significant **understaffing** of the surveillance authorities **combined with various budgetary constraints**. The above features of the surveillance system in

Greece create difficulties in achieving this strategic priority effectively, and although they are in principle dealt with separately in the third fundamental pillar of the national strategy, it is a key point to take into account also when setting the objective of achieving safety and compliance to protect citizens and entrepreneurship.

In particular, the issue of understaffing and reduced financial resources can be partly addressed by smart and effective solutions to be integrated into the surveillance system. To this end, the tools and philosophy introduced by the Regulation and the new national surveillance framework (Law 4512/2018) will be included in the way the surveillance authorities operate. The adoption of the risk-based approach in surveillance procedures by all authorities will contribute by effectively targeting risks to savings. The new framework's risk assessment tools should therefore be developed: risk assessment and risk classification of products/installations for the planning of controls, use of checklists, complaint management systems and enforcement management models. At the same time, it is necessary to **assess** the first implementation of these tools and update them in the light of the results obtained and the new conditions that are being developed on the product market.

In this respect, many surveillance authorities undertake to develop complaint-handling systems based on the corresponding methodology of the new Greek surveillance framework. In a risk-based surveillance system, the functioning of a risk-based complaint-handling system is necessary to ensure consistency between ex-ante inspections (implemented after careful planning) and controls that are not designed and occur following a complaint. Therefore, risk-based complaint-handling ensures consistency with the broader strategy for controlling economic activities and products and separates low-risk complaints (which should not divert the limited resources of the surveillance authorities) from high-risk complaints (which should be investigated as a matter of priority for maximum protection of the public interest).

Finally, given that the analysis of the external environment found a deficit in suitable laboratories for carrying out conformity testing of products in Greece, the possibilities for the authorities to participate in **compliance actions organized by the European Union** should be explored. For example, for radio equipment products falling within the remit of EETT, access to EU laboratory testing is granted and is in guidance that has been identified as a lack of compliance at European level.

### ***Strategic priority 2: Increasing the extroversion of surveillance authorities***

In support of the first fundamental pillar objective of the national surveillance strategy, and in line with the philosophy underlying the Regulation, it is essential that the Greek surveillance authorities strengthen their extroversion. A deficit in this area has already been recorded in the analysis of the internal and external environment that preceded the detection of inward orientation, as well as the lack of systematic cooperation with customs and the failure to use all available information systems.

At the top level, the European Commission has set up the EU Product Compliance Network to facilitate structured coordination and cooperation between the enforcement authorities of the Member States and the European Commission, and to streamline market surveillance practices within the Union that facilitate the implementation by Member States of joint enforcement activities. Therefore, a first step towards this strategic priority is the effective and active **participation in the Network** by all Surveillance Authorities with their representatives in the relevant thematic Administrative Cooperation Groups (**ADCs**).

In this context, market surveillance authorities have committed to carry out **joint activities** with other EU authorities or bodies to promote compliance, identify any non-compliance, inform and provide guidance on Union harmonization legislation and specific categories of products, including those offered for online sales. For example, use is made of the possibility now offered by the Regulation to obtain samples of online marketplace products as 'mystery Shopper', i.e. 'under cover identity'.

In addition, the Regulation requires an effective, rapid and accurate exchange of information on all product safety issues as a precondition for extroversion between Member States and the European Commission. To this end, the European Commission has set up and continuously upgraded various information tools and systems which the Greek Surveillance Authorities have committed themselves to integrating into their day-to-day operations in the context of the national surveillance strategy.

In particular, **ICSMS** is the integrated platform for communication between all EU market surveillance authorities on the conduct and progress of controls carried out by the authorities. In other words, it enables EU surveillance authorities to be in constant cooperation, communication and information within a structured information environment. It is an important objective to actively and systematically involve authorities in ICSMS to exchange information on non-compliant products, such as results of (laboratory) tests, product identification, economic operators, information regarding accidents, or compliance measures. Consequently, all Greek Surveillance Authorities must designate representatives and competent users who will have access to the ICSMS system and enter all necessary control data for optimal coordination between them and with the other Member States.

In addition, active participation in all joint market surveillance actions coordinated by **PROSAFE** should be strengthened. Joint market surveillance activities coordinated by PROSAFE are mainly funded by the European Commission. These joint activities bring about harmonization and cooperation. In addition, under the **Safety Gate Rapid Information System (Rapex)**, surveillance authorities should conduct safety investigations of dangerous products detected on the market in other EU Member States.

At the same time, it is a commitment of the Regulation to actively participate in **mutual assistance actions** in order to ensure effective cooperation and exchange of information between the market surveillance authorities of the Member States. Moreover, in order to increase the extroversion of Greek surveillance authorities, they undertake that once the framework for implementing and participating in peer review actions (i.e. other EU surveillance authorities) is completed, they will pursue to join it in order to improve the consistency of market surveillance activities and exchange best practices.

Finally, points of entry into the EU are important to prevent the entry of non-compliant and unsafe products from third countries. As mandatory crossing points for all products coming from third countries, **customs** are suitable to prevent the release and free circulation of unsafe and non-compliant products on the European Union market. **Cooperation between customs and market surveillance authorities is therefore a major issue in the national context.** Mandatory cooperation is also provided for in the Community Customs Code, which stipulates that controls by customs and other authorities shall be carried out in close cooperation between them. In addition, the general principles of cooperation between Member States and the European Commission provided for in the Regulation extend to the authorities responsible for carrying out controls at external borders. This should also take into account the issue of the future implementation of the **Single Window** for EU customs, which will certainly bring new opportunities and opportunities to the movement of goods. This is an initiative proposed in 2020 by the European Commission and is expected to be formally established by the end of 2022, with a view to providing a faster and more efficient exchange of data between the different authorities involved in the clearance of goods at the border. The Single Portal will also allow importers to complete border formalities (e.g. the necessary documentation) on a single portal in a given Member State (and not in many different Authorities currently in force), so that authorities can automatically verify that products comply with EU requirements. It follows from the above that, as a key priority, the horizontal consolidation of automated mechanisms for communication, coordination and exchange of information with customs authorities should be set.

### **Strategic priority 3: Efficient management of resources**

As already noted in the analysis of the internal and external environment, issues of overlap and fragmentation of responsibilities have been observed, as well as co-responsibility and dependence with other competent authorities in the field of market surveillance. In particular, the delegation of controls to the decentralized services presents significant problems. In particular, the decentralized services have significant understaffing problems and allege a lack of resources and specialized staff.

In support of this problematic existing situation, it is a necessary strategic step **to implement the separation of the Authorities into Organization of Supervision and Coordination and Implementation of Supervision and Management**. The first category is responsible for horizontal, organizational, coordination and executive matters falling within the scope of their regulations, while the second category is responsible for implementing matters relating to supervision and inspections. Therefore, this reallocation of resources at national level for all Surveillance Authorities will take the first important step towards an efficient management of resources. In addition, and in accordance with the Regulation, Member States must ensure that, in case there is more than one market surveillance authorities under their jurisdiction, the corresponding tasks of those authorities are clearly defined and that appropriate communication and coordination mechanisms are put in place to enable those authorities to cooperate closely and carry out their tasks effectively. Finally, taking into account aspects of spatial proximity and over-concentration of surveillance objects at central level, this will make **it simpler to consider delegation of responsibilities at regional or local level**, if this would serve the protection of the public interest more effectively. Systematic cooperation between the administrative and political hierarchies, in particular within the Project Management Group (project management team under Article 137 of Law 4512/2018), can promote a more effective organization of supervision.

Systematic cooperation between administrative and political hierarchy within the EFC is also necessary for leadership issues related to the effectiveness of the surveillance system. In this context, solutions related to overlapping competences, better regulation and simplification of the regulatory framework, financing of surveillance authorities, shortages of human resources, and coordination in the development of IT systems can be promoted.

It is also a necessary assumption that budget constraints and cost reductions mean that resources such as time, available budget, human resources and professional experience, which are already limited, must be used effectively to improve the compliance of products posing the highest risk to the public interest. **Risk-based controls allow** limited resources to 'monitor' risks, directing resources from low-risk products to high-risk products, thus investing in addressing substantial problems.

Following the designation of the competent authorities in the Organization of Supervision and Coordination and in the Implementation of Supervision and Management, and for optimal communication between them, **it is necessary to use the new Integrated Information System for the Exercise of Activities and Inspections (OPS-ADE)**, which constitutes an integrated platform for all control actions. The use of the integrated information system for the management of supervision (in contact with the licensing procedures and the extensive register of economic activities that already exists) leads to a more efficient organization and operation of the authorities. The development of the OPS-ADE has started and is intended to be used by all surveillance authorities.

In addition, the Surveillance Authorities will pursue to attract **new and qualified inspector staff** either through actions to participate in the single mobility system or through new recruitment by the Supreme Personnel Selection Board (ASEP). In order to make the Surveillance Authorities attractive to new employees and to assist the work of the available inspectors, it is a necessary step to introduce tools to simplify their work. The inclusion of tools such as the Checklists and the Enforcement Management Models (EMMs) in the daily routine of the

Authorities' surveillance responsibilities will create a system that will guide and facilitate the decision-making of inspectors to provide instructions and information and to impose measures and penalties in cases where infringements are detected during the inspection.

#### *Strategic priority 4: Transparency in surveillance procedures*

The fourth fundamental pillar of the national strategy concerns actions to enhance transparency in surveillance procedures. In accordance with the Regulation, market surveillance authorities are obliged to establish systematic approaches to ensure transparency in market surveillance. In this context, the risk assessment methodology and criteria can ensure transparency in procedures and a level playing field for all economic operators. The single market must ensure healthy conditions of competition for all economic operators and protection against unfair competition.

Since the objective of market surveillance is to provide a high level of protection of the public interest, **information to the public** is an essential element of market surveillance. Therefore, Member States must ensure the availability and access of interested parties to information that authorities have at their disposal regarding the compliance of a product. The public should be aware of the existence, responsibilities and identity of the national market surveillance authorities and how to communicate with them. Also national market surveillance programs and reviews of activities carried out have to be made available to the public by way of electronic communication and, where appropriate, by other means.

In addition, the objective already set for the **establishment of uniform surveillance principles and procedures under Law 4512/2018 and the introduction of common methods and tools** used for the exercise of supervision contribute to increasing the transparency of procedures. The aim is for all surveillance authorities to adopt clear surveillance procedures under the new institutional framework and to publish them on each authority's website. The publication of the checklists, the procedure for handling complaints and the procedure for compliance actions creates conditions for transparency and uniform treatment of economic operators.

The new institutional framework also defines the rights and obligations of inspectors and supervised economic operators. A fundamental objective for the authorities is to ensure transparency, information and publicity of the surveillance system (law requirements, compliance procedures, guidelines, checklists, etc.) to stakeholders.

In particular, by publishing the checklists for each subject of supervision, on the one hand, a uniform method of inspections is created and, on the other hand, the inspection is standardized as far as possible, in order to ensure transparency and a relationship of trust between the authorities and the inspected operators. In this way, the economic operator is informed and able to comply at a time independent of the inspection. In addition, they contribute to supporting economic growth and employment, facilitating investments and the creation of new businesses by avoiding disproportionate administrative burdens on operators of economic activities and the proper functioning of the market.

In this way, each economic operator will have a point of reference when it is checked and will know from the outset what their rights and obligations are and what are the rights and obligations of the surveillance bodies. And more generally, in order to better support the objective of strengthening compliance, surveillance authorities and officials should ensure that the legislation with which the economic operator must comply is communicated by all appropriate means and in a manner that is comprehensible and clear to the supervised person. In this context, information communication actions, new guidelines and guidance to economic operators on product safety and compliance conditions will also be targeted to allow easy access to high-quality comprehensive information.

The **use of the single digital gateway** established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which provides for a single point of access to information online, will also be promoted. The Portal can be used in parallel to provide economic operators with relevant information on Union harmonization legislation. Guidance on issues related to technical specifications or harmonized standards or product design should not be part of the obligations of Member States when providing such information.

Finally, in order to increase transparency, the **adoption of ethical rules** and a **thorough documented analysis of the non-compliances of the product in the technical report** delivered to the relevant economic operators during each inspection have been observed, as it has been observed that the reliability of controls and the provision of information to operators are dramatically increased.

## 5.1 General performance indicators

The implementation of a surveillance system requires continuous monitoring, impact assessment, identification of strengths for further strengthening and weaknesses to be improved. This approach is also one of the main themes of the 2021-2022 Action Programme of the EU Product Compliance Network. In addition to the EU level, of course, at national level, it is a fundamental objective of the new reformed surveillance framework of Law 4512/2018 to assess the action of the surveillance authorities. The assessment uses indicators to measure the performance of surveillance authorities' objectives and therefore reflects the level of compliance, risk prevention and safeguarding the public interest. The data collected for this purpose must be reliable, objective and accurate in order to lead to useful conclusions for all actors involved and the EU. The use of ICSMS is an integral part of this analysis. Finally, on the basis of the results of the evaluation of the functioning of the Authorities, future strategic options and corrective actions will be determined.

The surveillance authorities shall, as a minimum, use the general indicators required by the EU Product Compliance Network for the monitoring and evaluation of their actions:

- Budget (EUR) for the exercise of the Authority's surveillance activities and expenditure incurred
- Staff of the Authority available to carry out surveillance activities
- Conformity controls by product group
- Conformity controls per model
- Laboratory tests by product group
- Laboratory tests by model
- Requests for information to the Network
- Requests for compliance with the Network
- Contacts with economic operators (cooperation)
- Non-compliant products (results)
- Occurrence of a type of risk on the market
- Products with an emerging risk
- Number of controls carried out by:
  - visual and documentary controls
  - physical and laboratory testing with sufficient samples
  - controls of goods under customs procedure 'release for free circulation' by extrapolation (in ICSMS, Safety Gate — Rapex, including the distinction between documentary controls and laboratory tests)



## 6. Vision, Mission and Values

The Vision, Mission and Values with which the main strategic axes of surveillance in Greece are planned are fundamental elements of the national strategy. These elements govern the day-to-day operations and supervision of the authorities and public officials, creating a common understanding and culture.

**A vision** is the high objective of protecting the public interest as well as the essentials of health, safety and the environment. This can be achieved by reducing the risks posed by the movement of non-compliant products, with the aim of achieving the highest level of market safety, both at national and international level.

**The Authority's mission** is to exercise supervision independently, impartially and without prejudice, for the protection of the public interest, growth and competitiveness. Achieving a high level of security and product market compliance to address the challenges of changing markets and new technologies, together with the best use of available resources.

**The values** of the Authorities are professionalism, independence, impartiality, cooperation, extroversion, efficiency, effectiveness, knowledge, constant improvement, defense of public interest, sustainable development and prosperity.





## Annex

**Table 1: Surveillance authorities referred to in Regulation (EU) 2019/1020**

SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITIES	EU LEGISLATION	COORDINATING AUTHORITIES
<b>MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENTS</b>		
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Low-voltage electrical equipment</b></u> <b>Directive 2014/35/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Setting a framework for energy labelling</b></u> <b>Regulation (EU) 2017/1369</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department A</p>	<p><u><b>Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX)</b></u> <b>Directive 2014/34/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (recast)</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Hot water boilers</b></u> <b>Directive 92/42/EEC</b> of the Council of 21 May 1992 on efficiency requirements for new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels – Directive 93/68/EEC, Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, amending the Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC – Directive (EU) 2018/2002 amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency</p>	<p><b>Ministry of the Environment and Energy</b> General Secretariat for Energy and Mineral Raw Materials — General Directorate for Energy</p>

<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department A</p>	<p><b><u>Ecodesign requirements for energy-related products</u></b> <b>Directive 2009/125/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department A</p>	<p><b><u>RoHS hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment</u></b> <b>Directive 2011/65/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p><b><u>Simple pressure vessels</u></b> <b>Directive 2014/29/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of simple pressure vessels</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p><b><u>Machinery</u></b> <b>Directive 2006/42/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC  <b>Directive 2009/127/EC</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</b> Labour Inspectorate (SEPE)  <b>Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport</b> General Secretariat for Infrastructure — Directorate for Quality and Standardisation</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p><b><u>Pressure equipment</u></b> <b>Directive 2014/68/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p><b><u>Transportable pressure equipment</u></b> <b>Directive 2010/35/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2010 on transportable pressure equipment and repealing Council Directives 76/767/EEC, 84/525/EEC, 84/526/EEC, 84/527/EEC and 1999/36/EC</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport</b> General Secretariat for Transport a. General Directorate for Vehicles and Installations b. General Directorate for Transport</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p><b><u>Appliances burning gaseous fuels</u></b> <b>Regulation (EU) 2016/426</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on appliances burning gaseous fuels and repealing Directive 2009/142/EC</p>	

<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Aerosol dispensers</b></u> <b>Directive 75/324/EEC</b> of the council of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Section B</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Lifts and safety components for lifts</b></u> <b>Directive 2014/33/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts and safety components for lifts</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Cableway installations designed to carry persons</b></u> <b>Regulation (EU) 2016/424</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on cableway installations and repealing Directive 2000/9/EC</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines in non-road vehicles</b></u> <b>Regulation (EU) 2016/1628</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC Directives 97/68/EC, 2001/63/EC, 2002/88/EC, 2004/26/EC, 2010/26/EU, 2011/88/EU, 2012/46/EU</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport</b> a. General Secretariat for Infrastructure — Directorate for Quality and Standardisation b. General Secretariat for Transport — Directorate for Road Freight Transport</p> <p><b>Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy</b> Division for Ship Control (KEP) — Directorate for Ship Design and Construction (DIMEKAP)</p> <p><b>Ministry of Rural Development and Food</b> General Secretariat for EU Resources and Infrastructure — Directorate for Land Improvements and Soil Resources</p>

<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p>	<p><b><u>Measures and conditions for noise emissions to the environment from equipment for use outdoors</u></b></p> <p><b>Directive 2000/14/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors.</p> <p><b>Directive 2005/88/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2005 amending Directive 2000/14/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Environment and Energy</b> General Secretariat for Natural Environment and Water — General Directorate for Environmental Policy</p> <p><b>Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport</b> General Secretariat for Infrastructure</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>Marine equipment</u></b></p> <p><b>Directive 2014/90/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on marine equipment and repealing Council Directive 96/98/EC as in force</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy</b> Ship Control (KEP)</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>Personal protective equipment</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation (EU) 2016/425</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Directive 89/686/EEC</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>Construction products</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation (EU) No 305/2011</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC as in force</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>Recreational craft</u></b></p> <p><b>Directive 2013/53/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy</b> Port Authorities</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>Explosives for civil uses</u></b></p> <p><b>Directive 2014/28/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses (recast)</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Citizen Protection</b> Hellenic Police Headquarters — State Security Directorate</p>

<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>System for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses</u></b> <b>Commission Directive 2008/43/EC</b> of 4 April 2008 establishing, pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC, a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses <b>Commission Directive 2012/4/EU</b> of 22 February 2012 amending Directive 2008/43/EC setting up, pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC, a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>Marketing and use of explosives precursors</u></b> <b>Regulation (EU) 2019/1148</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2013</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>Safety of toys</u></b> <b>Directive 2009/48/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>Pyrotechnic articles</u></b> <b>Directive 2013/29/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department C</p>	<p><b><u>System for the traceability of pyrotechnic articles</u></b> <b>Commission Implementing Directive 2014/58/EU</b> of 16 April 2014 establishing, pursuant to Directive 2007/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a system for the traceability of pyrotechnic articles</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department D</p>	<p><b><u>General product safety</u></b> <b>Directive 2001/95/EC</b> (legislation other than Annex I to the Regulation)</p>	

<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department D</p>	<p><b>Mutual recognition of goods permanently marketed in another Member State</b> <b>Regulation (EU) 2019/515</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State and repealing Regulation (EC) No 764/2008</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Finance</b></p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department D</p>	<p><b>Textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of fibre composition of textile products</b> <b>Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p>	<p><b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory — Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products</p> <p><b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> Interagency for Market Control (DIMEA)</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Section D</p>	<p><b>Manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products</b> <b>(Surveillance Authority for electronic cigarette device/keeping of shops for cross-border distance sales of electronic cigarettes and refill containers)</b> <b>Directive 2014/40/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC</p>	<p><b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory — Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products</p> <p><b>Ministry of Health</b> General Secretariat for Health Services — Directorate for Mental Health</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department D</p>	<p><b>Products which do not appear in their actual form, endangering the health or safety of consumers</b> <b>Directive 87/357/EEC</b> of 25 June 1987 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning products which, appearing to be other than they are, endanger the health or safety of consumers</p>	

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology</p>	<p><b>Council Directive 75/107/EEC</b> of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to bottles used as measuring containers</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology</p>	<p><b>Council Directive 76/211/EEC</b> of 20 January 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products</p>	<p><b>Directorates for Development</b> The regional units of Greece (competent surveillance authorities)</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology</p>	<p><b>Council Directive 80/181/EEC</b> of 20 December 1979 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement and on the repeal of Directive 71/354/EEC</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology</p>	<p><b>Directive 2007/45/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 laying down rules on nominal quantities for prepacked products, repealing Council Directives 75/106/EEC and 80/232/EEC, and amending Council Directive 76/211/EEC</p>	<p><b>Directorates for Development</b> The regional units of Greece (competent surveillance authorities)</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology</p>	<p><b>Directive 2009/34/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p>	<p><b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory — Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products</p> <p><b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> Interagency for Market Control (DIMEA)</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology</p>	<p><b>Directive 2014/31/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of non-automatic weighing instruments</p>	<p><b>Directorates for Development</b> The regional units of Greece (competent surveillance authorities)</p>

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology</p>	<p><b>Directive 2014/32/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of measuring instruments</p>	<p><b>Directorates for Development</b> The regional units of Greece (competent surveillance authorities)</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology — Department C <b>(competent Surveillance Authority for: electronic cigarette apparatus, batteries, labelling, refilling mechanism)</b></p>	<p><b>Directive 2014/40/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC</p>	<p><b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory – Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Trade</b> General Directorate for Market and Consumer Protection — Directorate for Commercial Entrepreneurship</p>	<p><b>Directive 94/11/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 March 1994 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the labelling of the materials used in the main parts of footwear for sale to the consumer</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Trade</b> General Directorate for Market and Consumer Protection — Directorate for Commercial Entrepreneurship</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport</b> General Secretariat for Transport — Directorate for Supervision and Control (<u>responsible only</u> for the part concerning the <u>technical documentation</u> and the <u>assignment of testing to appropriate bodies or laboratories</u> and <b>not for the exercise of supervision</b>, provided that, in accordance with Greece’s ability, the necessary appropriate laboratories/bodies are in place to commission testing)</p>



<b>MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT</b>		
<p><b>A. General Secretariat for Infrastructure</b> General Directorate for Specifications, Registers and Expropriations — Directorate for Quality and Standardisation</p> <p><b>B. General Secretariat for Transport</b> Directorate for Road Freight</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2016/1628</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC.</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> General Secretariat for Industry — Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products — Department B</p> <p><b>Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy</b> Division for Ship Control (KEP) — Directorate for Ship Design and Construction (DIMEKAP)</p> <p><b>Ministry of Rural Development and Food</b> General Secretariat for EU Resources and Infrastructure — Directorate for Land Improvements and Soil Resources</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Transport</b> General Directorate for Vehicles and Installations — Directorate for Supervision and Control</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2018/858</b> of the European Parliament and the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC</p> <p><b>The following legislation is contained in Annex II to the Rules of Regulation (EU) 858/2018:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive 70/157/EEC</li> <li>• Directive 2005/64/EC</li> <li>• Directive 2006/40/EC</li> <li>• Regulation (EC)No 715/2007</li> <li>• Regulation (EC) No 78/2009</li> <li>• Regulation (EC) No 79/2009</li> <li>• Regulation (EC) No 595/2009</li> </ul>	

<p><b>General Secretariat for Transport</b> General Directorate for Vehicles and Installations — Directorate for Supervision and Control</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) No 168/2013</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of two- or three-wheel vehicles and quadricycles</p>	
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY		
<p><b>General Secretariat for Natural Environment and Water</b> General Directorate for Environmental Policy — Directorate for Climate Change and Quality Atmosphere</p>	<p><b>Directive 2000/14/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport</b> General Secretariat for Infrastructure — Directorate for Quality and Standardisation</p> <p><b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> a. General Secretariat for Industry — Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products b. General Secretariat for Trade</p>
<p><b>Directorate for International and European Activities</b> Department for European and International Environment Affairs</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EC) No 850/2004</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC</p>	<p><b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory — Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Natural Environment and Water</b> General Directorate for Environmental Policy — Directorate for Climate Change and Quality Atmosphere</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer</p>	<p><b>Ministry of the Environment and Energy (National Coordinator)</b> <b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> <b>Ministry of Rural Development and Food</b> <b>Ministry of Finance</b> <b>Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Climate Crisis and Civil Protection</b> Fire Brigade Headquarters</p> <p><b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b></p>

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

<p><b>General Secretariat for Natural Environment and Water</b> General Directorate for Environmental Policy — Directorate for Climate Change and Quality Atmosphere</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) No 517/2014</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006</p>	<p><b>Ministry of the Environment and Energy (National Coordinator)</b> <b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> <b>Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs</b> <b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> <b>National Organisation for the Certification of Qualifications and Vocational Guidance (EOPPEP)</b> <b>Hellenic Accreditation System (ESYD)</b></p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Natural Environment and Water</b> General Directorate for Environmental Policy — Directorate for Natural Environment Management and Biodiversity</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EC) No 66/2010</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel</p>	
<p><b>General Secretariat for Natural Environment and Water</b> General Directorate for Environmental Policy (Legislation not Annex I to the Rules of Procedure)</p>	<p><b>Directive (EU) 2019/904</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment</p>	<p><b>Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN)</b> <b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> <b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> Interagency for Market Control (DIMEA)</p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Waste Management Coordination</b> Directorate for Waste Management</p>	<p><b>Directive 2000/53/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of life vehicles</p>	<p><b>Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN)</b></p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Waste Management Coordination</b> Directorate for Waste Management</p>	<p><b>Directive 94/62/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste</p>	<p><b>Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN)</b></p>

<p><b>General Secretariat for Waste Management Coordination</b> Directorate for Waste Management</p>	<p><b>Directive 2006/66/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC</p>	<p><b>Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN)</b></p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Waste Management Coordination</b> Directorate for Waste Management</p>	<p><b>Directive 2012/19/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)</p>	<p><b>Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN)</b></p>
<p><b>General Secretariat for Energy and Mineral Raw Materials</b> General Directorate for Energy — Directorate for Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and Alternative Fuels <b>(competent Authority only for Articles 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d of Directive 98/70/EC)</b></p>	<p><b>Directive 98/70/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC</p>	<p><b>Ministry of the Environment and Energy</b> a. General Secretariat for Natural Environment and Water — Directorate for Climate Change and Air Quality b. General Secretariat for Energy and Mineral Raw Materials Directorate for Hydrocarbons</p> <p><b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory – Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products (responsible for all articles of the Directive <u>except 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d</u>)</p>

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD		
<p><b>A. General Secretariat for Union Resources and Infrastructure</b> General Directorate for Rural Development — Directorate for Environment, Spatial Planning and Climate Change — Department of Fertilisers and Territories</p> <p><b>B. General Secretariat for Rural Development and Food</b> General Directorate for Decentralized Structures</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers <b>(application by 15/07/2022)</b></p> <p><b>Regulation (EU) 2019/1009</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 laying down rules on the making available on the market of EU fertilising products and amending Regulations (EC) No 1069/2009 and (EC) No 1107/2009 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 <b>(application from 16/07/2022)</b></p>	<p><b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory – Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products</p>

<b>General Secretariat for Rural Development and Food</b> General Directorate for Agriculture — Directorate of Plant Produce Protection	<b>Regulation (EU) No 528/2012</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products	<b>National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)</b> Directorate for the Evaluation of Products — Department for the Evaluation of Other Products within the remit of the National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)
<b>General Secretariat for EU Resources and Infrastructure</b> General Directorate for Rural Development — Directorate for Land Improvements and Soil Resources	<b>Regulation (EU) No 167/2013</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 February 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles	

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

<b>General Secretariat for Health Services</b> General Directorate for Health Services — Directorate for Mental Health	<b>Directive 2014/40/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products and repealing Directive 2001/37/EC	<b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> <b>General Secretariat for Industry</b> Directorate for Quality Policy and Metrology  <b>Independent Revenue Authority (AADE)</b> General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory — Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products
<b>General Directorate for Administrative Services and Technical Support</b> Directorate for Technical Services — Department of Biomedical Technology	<b>Regulation (EU) 2017/745</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2017 on medical devices, amending Directive 2001/83/EC, Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 and repealing Council Directives 90/385/EEC and 93/42/EEC	<b>National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)</b> Directorate for Product Evaluation — Department for the Evaluation of Sanitary Materials
<b>General Directorate for Administrative Services and Technical Support</b> Directorate for Technical Services — Department of Biomedical Technology	<b>Regulation (EU) 2017/746</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2017 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices and repealing Directive 98/79/EC and Commission Decision 2010/227/EU	<b>National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)</b> Directorate for Product Evaluation — Department for the Evaluation of Sanitary Materials

<b>MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND ISLAND POLICY</b>		
<b>Hellenic Coast Guard Headquarters (LS-ELAKT)</b> Division for Ship Control (KEP)	<b>Directive 2014/90/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on marine equipment and repealing Council Directive 96/98/EC	<b>Ministry of Development and Investments</b> General Secretariat for Industry — Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products

<b>INDEPENDENT REVENUE AUTHORITY (AADE)</b>		
<b>General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory</b> Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products <b>(competent Authority for all Articles of Directive 98/70/EC except Articles 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d)</b>	<b>Directive 98/70/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC	<b>Ministry of the Environment and Energy</b> General Secretariat for Energy and Mineral Raw Materials — Directorate for Hydrocarbons ( <i>responsible exclusively</i> for Articles 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d of the Directive)
<b>General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory</b> Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products	<b>Regulation (EC) No 648/2004</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents	
<b>General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory</b> Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products	<b>Directive 2004/42/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC	
<b>General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory</b> Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products	<b>Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC	

<p><b>General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory</b> Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006</p>	<p><b>A. Ministry of Rural Development and Food</b> <b>B. National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)</b> (A and B are responsible for monitoring the application of this Regulation <u>to biocidal products</u>)</p> <p><b>C. Ministry of Health</b> Poison Center</p>
<p><b>General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory</b> Directorate for Energy, Industrial and Chemical Products <b>(competent coordinating authority for the application of Regulation (EU) 2017/852)</b></p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2017/852</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1102/2008)</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Health</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of the Environment and Energy</b> (Competence for Mercury Waste)</p>

NATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MEDICINES (EOF)		
<p>Directorate for Product Evaluation — Department for the Evaluation of Sanitary Materials</p>	<p><b>Directive 98/79/EC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices</p>	
<p>Directorate for Product Evaluation — Department for the Evaluation of Other Products within the remit of the National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) No 528/2012</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Rural Development and Food</b> General Secretariat for Rural Development and Food — Directorate of Plant Produce Protection</p>
<p>Directorate for Product Evaluation — Department for the Evaluation of Sanitary Materials</p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2017/745</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2017 on medico-doctoral products, amending Directive 2001/83/EC and Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 and repealing Council Directives 90/385/EEC and 93/42/EEC</p>	<p><b>Only for Notified Bodies: Ministry of Health</b> General Directorate for Administrative Services and Technical Support — Directorate for Technical Services — Biomedical Technology Department</p>

Directorate for Product Evaluation — Department for the Evaluation of Sanitary Materials	<b>Regulation (EU) 2017/746</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2017 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices and repealing Directive 98/79/EC and Commission Decision 2010/227/EU	<b>Only for Notified Bodies: Ministry of Health</b> General Directorate for Administrative Services and Technical Support — Directorate for Technical Services — Biomedical Technology Department
Directorate for Product Evaluation — Department for the Evaluation of Cosmetic Products	<b>Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products	

HELLENIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POST COMMISSION (EETT)		
<b>Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission (EETT)</b>	<b>Directive 2014/53/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC	

MINISTRY OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE		
<b>General Secretariat for Telecommunications and Postal Services</b> General Directorate for Telecommunications and Posts — Directorate for Telecommunications Equipment and Installations — Department for Electromagnetic Compatibility of Radio Communication Equipment	<b>Directive 2014/30/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (recast)	<b>Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport</b> General Secretariat for Infrastructure — Directorate for Quality and Standardisation  <b>The competent Regional Services (AY)</b> (the relevant departments of the Regions that exercise the responsibilities of Section E “Transport/Communications” are the Market Surveillance Authorities on compliance with the provisions on electromagnetic compatibility)



HELLENIC CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY (APA)		
<p><b>Hellenic Civil Aviation Authority (APA)</b>  <b>(national competent authority for Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, in so far as it relates to the design, production and placing on the market of aircraft referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 2(1) in the case of unmanned aircraft and their engines, propellers, parts and equipment to operate them remotely)</b></p>	<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2018/1139</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and amending Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No 1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 552/2004 and (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91</p>	
	<p><b>Directive 69/493/EEC</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 1969 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to crystal glass</p>	

**Table 2: Regular inspections of surveillance authorities — co-responsibility and planning**

A.A.	Surveillance authorities for which data are available	Are regular inspections carried out by the above-mentioned surveillance authorities?	Are regular inspections carried out by other authorities and which ones?	Are regular inspections planned on the basis of risk criteria and which ones?
1	Hellenic Telecommunications & Post Commission (EETT)	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>During the inspections, the inspected operators are simultaneously provided with guidelines</p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• product risk</li> <li>• estimated compliance with the financial obligations of the institution</li> </ul>
2	AADE — General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory — Directorate for Energy, Industrial & Chemical Products	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p><b>PARTLY (during sampling)</b></p> <p>Sampling is carried out either independently, or by mixed teams, or by other competent authorities (customs authorities, Ministry of Rural Development &amp; Food, Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Environment &amp; Energy, Ministry of Development &amp; Investments)</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluation of the results of previous years</li> <li>• amendments to legislation</li> <li>• capacities of laboratories examining the samples</li> <li>• ECHA programmes</li> <li>• objectives of the Chemical Services set by the Administrator of the AADE</li> <li>• existence of complaints</li> <li>• allocation of annual sales by fuel type, etc.</li> </ul>
3	Ministry of Digital Governance — General Secretariat for Telecommunications & Postal Services — General Directorate for Telecommunications & Postal Services — Directorate for Telecommunications Equipment & Facilities	<p><b>NO</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Supervision has been delegated to the competent Regional Services — APY — which carry out the responsibilities of Section E 'Transport-Communications'</p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>

A.A.	Surveillance authorities for which data are available	Are regular inspections carried out by the above-mentioned surveillance authorities?	Are regular inspections carried out by other authorities and which ones?	Are regular inspections planned on the basis of risk criteria and which ones?
4	Ministry of Development & Investments — General Secretariat for Industry — General Directorate for Industrial Infrastructure & Business Environment	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Inspections are carried out by the Departments of the General Directorate and, in particular: (a) by the Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products, (b) by the Directorate for Quality and Metrology Policy</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Inspections are also carried out by the Trade Departments of the Regional Directorates for Development, as well as by the General Chemical State Laboratory</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of Law 4512/2018, with the adoption of six (6) risk criteria: intrinsic risk of the category of the product; intrinsic risk of the subcategory of the product; percentage of reports, as shown by the analysis of Safety Gate (Rapex) and ICSMS, over the last three (3) years; history of reports/complaints submitted to the services of the General Secretariat for Industry, over the last three (3) years; number of potential users for whom the product category/subcategory or product is intended; specific characteristics of the population group targeted by the product category/subcategory or product, such as vulnerable groups (children, elderly people, workers in precarious conditions, etc.</p>
5	Ministry of Shipping & Island Policy — Division for Ship Control (KEP) and Port Authorities	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Inspections are carried out by the Maritime Attachés' headquarters and the port authorities, and the checklists are then forwarded to the services of the KEP for further actions</p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>	<p><b>No relevant information available</b></p>
6	Ministry of Rural Development & Food General Secretariat for Rural Development & Food — General Directorate for Agriculture	<p><b>PARTLY</b></p> <p>The results of the inspections are forwarded to the Directorate for Plant Produce Protection of the Ministry of Rural Development &amp; Food for further actions</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Inspections are carried out by the Regional Directorates of Rural Economy &amp; Veterinary Medicine (DAOK) and by the Regional Centers for Plant Protection,</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Targeted inspections according to results</p>

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

A.A.	Surveillance authorities for which data are available	Are regular inspections carried out by the above-mentioned surveillance authorities?	Are there regular inspections carried out by other authorities and which ones?	Is regular inspections planned on the basis of risk criteria and which ones?
	Directorate for Plant Produce Protection – Section for Biocidal Products		Quality and Phytosanitary Control – PKPF and PE of the Ministry of Rural Development & Food, and forwarded to the Directorate for Plant Produce Protection of the Ministry of Rural Development & Food for further actions	
7	Ministry of Rural Development & Food General Secretariat for Rural Development and Food – General Directorate for Decentralized Structures	<b>YES</b> Autonomous or mixed teams, based on a protocol of cooperation between the Ministry of Rural Development & Food and AADE, for the inspections on fertilisers	<b>YES</b> On-site inspections are carried out by the Rural Departments for Development & Inspections/TAAEs, while laboratory tests are carried out following joint sampling by TAAEs + competent Chemical Services of the General Chemical State Laboratory	<b>YES</b> A. Evaluation of the results of previous years; B. Intrinsic risk of the economic activities; C. Size of the economic activities; D. History of compliance to recommendations, measures and sanctions imposed; E. Characteristics of the economic activities and of their products on the basis of the inspection results; F. Existence of a reliable management and operation management system; G. Existence of complaints
8	Ministry of Rural Development & Food General Secretariat for EU Resources and Infrastructure – General Directorate for Rural Development – Directorate for Environment, Regional Planning & Climate Change – Fertilisers & Edaphology Department	<b>PARTLY</b> Only administrative/documentary controls are carried out by the competent central service of the Ministry of Rural Development & Food	<b>YES</b> Administrative/documentary controls as well as on-site inspections are carried out by the Rural Departments for Development & Inspections /TAAEs, while laboratory tests are carried out following joint sampling by TAAEs + competent Chemical Services of the General Chemical State Laboratory	<b>YES</b> A. Evaluation of the results of previous years; B. Size of the economic activities; C. Characteristics of the economic activities and of their products on the basis of data availability on production, import and movement within the EU; D. Existence of complaints
9	Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport General Secretariat for Infrastructure –	<b>PROBABLY NO</b> Lack of statutory surveillance procedures and lack of on-site inspection mechanisms	<b>YES</b> Cooperation of the Central Authority with: Regional Directorates for Technical Works, Customs,	<b>NO</b>

A.A.	Surveillance authorities for which data are available	Are regular inspections carried out by the above-mentioned surveillance authorities?	Are there regular inspections carried out by other authorities and which ones?	Is regular inspections planned on the basis of risk criteria and which ones?
	General Directorate for Specifications, Registers & Expropriation – Directorate for Quality & Standardisation – Department for the Register of Project Machinery & Type Approval		National Transparency Authority, other surveillance/inspection bodies & authorities	
10	Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport General Secretariat for Transport General Directorate for Vehicles & Installations – Directorate for Supervision & Control - Department of Market Surveillance & Product Safety	YES	YES Cooperation of the Central Authority with: Regional Transport & Communications Services, Customs, National Transparency Authority, other surveillance/inspection bodies & authorities	YES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of vehicle sales</li> <li>• Number of complaints</li> </ul>
11	Hellenic Civil Aviation Authority (APA)	YES	NO	NO
12	National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)	YES	NO	YES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groups of products/raw materials that have not been inspected recently (especially over the last five years);</li> <li>• Possible elements that during the evaluation of the chemical/pharmaceutical part of the dossiers are considered to require investigation (based on possible information provided by the evaluators or the Head of the Laboratories Directorate);</li> <li>• Observations/complaints by healthcare professionals or third parties who have come directly to the laboratories, or via the Department for the Control of Product Release (TEK), or after information provided by the Department of Undesirable Actions;</li> <li>• Systematic or significant deviation from the specifications of specific products/lots in the context of laboratory tests carried out by the Laboratories Directorate;</li> </ul>

A.A.	Surveillance authorities for which data are available	Are regular inspections carried out by the above-mentioned surveillance authorities?	Are there regular inspections carried out by other authorities and which ones?	Is regular inspections planned on the basis of risk criteria and which ones?
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for a re-inspection in order to verify proper implementation of necessary corrective actions by Marketing Authorisation Holders — KAKs (e.g. correction/completion of laboratory methods/specifications on the basis of a recommendation made by the Laboratories Directorate, implementation of commitments by KAKs);</li> <li>• Laboratory capacity, assessing the individual measurements required for each sample and measurements that have been carried out by the laboratory in previous years;</li> <li>• Especially for centrally authorised pharmaceutical products, a risk-based model shall be applied</li> </ul>
13	Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN) – Directorate for Inspections & Controls	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO SO FAR</b> (A joint ministerial decision by the Minister for the Environment & Energy is expected to be issued)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>YES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous experience of implementation of regular planning inspections program</li> <li>• Available resources</li> </ul>

***Table 3: Cooperation between Surveillance Authorities and use of IT systems and ICSMS***

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

A.A.	Surveillance authorities for which data are available	National cooperations	International cooperations	IT systems	Use of ICSMS
1	Hellenic Telecommunications & Post Commission (EETT)	Customs offices (sporadic cooperation so far)	ADCO RED, Jaharp 20	ICSMS	FULL
2	AADE — General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory — Directorate for Energy Industrial & Chemical Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Customs offices</li> <li>- Ministry of Rural Development &amp; Food</li> <li>- Ministry of Health</li> <li>- Ministry of the Environment &amp; Energy</li> <li>- Ministry of Development &amp; Investments</li> </ul>	EU, ECHA, PARC	Safety Gate (Rapex), ICSMS	LIMITED
3	Ministry of Digital Governance — General Secretariat for Telecommunications & Posts — General Directorate for Telecommunications & Posts — Directorate for Telecommunications Equipment & Installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competent Regional Services (APY) carrying out the responsibilities of Section E 'Transport-Communications'</li> <li>- Customs offices</li> </ul>	EMC-ADCO	ICSMS	LIMITED
4	Ministry of Development & Investments — General Secretariat for Industry — General Directorate for Industrial Infrastructure & the Business Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Customs offices</li> <li>- Ministry of Citizen Protection</li> <li>- Ministry of Infrastructure &amp; Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Shipping &amp; Island Policy</li> <li>- Ministry of Rural Development &amp; Food</li> <li>- Ministry of the Environment &amp; Energy</li> <li>- former Ministry of Macedonia-Thrace</li> <li>- Hellenic Labor Inspectorate (SEPE)</li> <li>- Special Secretariat for Financial &amp; Economic Crime Unit (SDOE)</li> <li>- Trade Departments of the Regional Directorates for Development</li> <li>- AADE — General Chemical State Laboratory</li> </ul>	PROSAFE, ADCO	Safety Gate (Rapex), ICSMS	LIMITED



National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

5	Ministry of Shipping & Island Policy — Ship Control Sector (KEP) and Port Authorities	Ministry of Development & Investments / General Secretariat for Industry / Directorate for Safety and Compliance of Industrial Products / Department for Construction, Chemical & Other Industrial Products	ADCO	Safety Gate (Rapex), ICSMS, CIRCABC	<b>NO</b>
---	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	-------------------------------------------	-----------

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

6	Ministry of Rural Development & Food – General Secretariat for Rural Development & Food – General Directorate for Agriculture – Directorate for Plant Produce Protection	- Regional Directorates for Rural Economy & Veterinary Medicine (DAOK) - Ministry of Rural Development & Food / Regional Centers for Plant Protection, Quality & Phytosanitary Control (PKPF and PE)	ADCO, ECHA	—	<b>NO</b>
7	Ministry of Rural Development & Food — General Secretariat for Rural Development and Food – General Directorate for Decentralized Structures	— Customs offices — General Chemical State Laboratory	ADCO	National ICT systems compatible with the corresponding European and international ICTs; ICSMS	<b>NO</b>
8	Ministry of Rural Development & Food — General Secretariat for EU Resources & Infrastructure –General Directorate for Rural Development –Directorate for the Environment, Spatial Planning & Climate Change	- Customs offices - Ministry of Rural Development and Food/Departments of Rural Development and Inspections (TAAE) - General Chemical State Laboratory	ADCO	—	<b>NO</b>
9	Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport — General Secretariat for Infrastructure — General Directorate for Specifications, Registers & Expropriations – Directorate for Quality & Standardization	- Regional Directorates for Technical Works - Customs offices - National Transparency Authority - Ministry of Finance — AADE - Ministry of Development & Investments - Ministry of Citizen Protection - Other surveillance/control bodies and authorities - Judicial/prosecution authorities	—	Register of Machinery	<b>NO</b>
10	Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport — General Secretariat for Transport – General Directorate for Vehicles & Installations — Directorate for Supervision & Control	- AADE - Ministry of Development & Investments / Directorate for Quality Policy and Directorate for Consumer Protection - Independent Consumer Protection Authority - Regional Transport and Communications Services - Other inspection, judicial/prosecution and customs/tax authorities	Forum Article 11 Regulation 858/2018 (EU)	Safety Gate (Rapex), ICSMS, CIRCABC (Recall Information Platform), Register of Imported Used Vehicles (MEMO)	<b>FULL</b>

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

A.A.	Surveillance authorities for which data are available	National cooperations	International cooperations	IT systems	Use of ICSMS
		Association of Importers of Motor Vehicles and Bicycles (SEAAD)			
11	Hellenic Civil Aviation Authority (APA)	—	International Policy Organisation Aviation (ICAO), - European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), - European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation (EURO-CONTROL), - ADCO	—	<b>NO</b>
12	National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)	- Customs offices - Hellenic Police (Financial Directorate, Drugs Directorate and Directorate for Cybercrime) - AADE - General Chemical State Laboratory - Consumer Protection Authorities - EETT	- Counterparts National Authorities Laboratories of EU Member States, - EMA, - EDQM, - OMCL network, - OCCL network	- GREMDIS, - EUDAMED2, - MRP/DCP Testing, - EMA/EDQM/OMCL net, - Safety Gate (Rapex), - RASFF	<b>NO</b>
13	Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN) — Directorate for Inspections & Controls	- Alternative Management Systems (SED) - Alternative Management Bodies (FOSDA)	Life-Prohibit	— National Register of Producers Packaging and Other Products (EMPA)	<b>NO</b>

**Table 4: Progress report by surveillance authority for 2021**

A.A.	Surveillance authorities for which data are available	Surveillance actions	Number and type of inspections	Inspections carried out by the customs authorities	The most significant infringements/non-compliances detected	Cooperation activities with product surveillance authorities of other Member States
1	The Hellenic Telecommunications & Post Commission (EETT)	A. Administrative controls  B. Laboratory tests	A. 12 administrative controls  B. 2 laboratory tests	—	A. 12 products were deficient for which corrective actions were requested  B. 2 Non-compliances with essential requirements	Jaharp 20 (control of the health effects of mobile phones and headsets)
2	Independent Revenue Authority (AADE) –  General Directorate of the General Chemical State Laboratory –  Directorate for Energy Industrial and Chemical Products	A1. Enforcement of legislation in the field of energy products  A2. Sampling of fuel from service stations	A1. Fuel Quality Monitoring System (FQMS) – 135 sampling and laboratory tests  A2. Fuel adulteration tests – 2.scl862 sampling and laboratory tests	A2. 6.528 samples  (examined following questions from customs and other public authorities, which send samples and submit	A2. 162 samples irregular or irregular/adulterated  The highest rate of abnormality/adulteration is confirmed in diesel fuel	A1. Cooperation with other Member States in the context of the Fuel Quality Monitoring System (FQMS)

		<p>A3. Work related to the collection of excise duty in the fuel sector</p> <p>A4. Inspections of marine fuels</p> <p>B. Monitoring the application of legislation in the field of chemicals</p> <p>B1. Checking samples of chemicals for compliance with the REACH and CLP Regulations, Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 and Law 4419/2016.</p>	<p>A3. 38.165 Works</p> <p>A4. 260 inspections of marine fuels for sulphur content 230 analyses of marine fuel samples, of which 106 MARPOL samples</p> <p>B1. 424 inspections — 2.615 samples of industrial and chemical products, of which 772 were</p>	<p>questions to the General Chemical State Laboratory on fuel quality)</p>	<p>A4. 3 samples outside sulphur limits 18 non-compliances for non-compliant fuel and/or administrative irregularities/deficiencies in ship documentation</p> <p>B1. 474 samples not regular/unsafe (18.1 %), of which 365 (47 %) were</p>	<p>B1. Participation over time in Forum programmes on the implementation of the legislation of the European Chemicals Agency</p>
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

		<a href="https://www.aade.gr/polites/ypiresies-genikoy-himeioy-toy-kratoys-ghk/himeio/ektheseis-pepragmenon">https://www.aade.gr/polites/ypiresies-genikoy-himeioy-toy-kratoys-ghk/himeio/ektheseis-pepragmenon</a>	samples of tobacco products		abnormal samples of tobacco products  53 Decisions freezing/withdrawal and/or banning chemicals  The highest rate of irregularity/ adulteration is confirmed in tobacco products	(ECHA). At this stage, the services of the General Chemical State Laboratory participate in the ECHA Forum Coordinated Inspections Programme, REACH-EN-FORCE 10 (REF-10), on Integrated Control of Chemicals in Products.
3	Ministry of Development & Investments — General Secretariat for Industry — General Directorate for Industrial Infrastructure & Business Environment	Preventive/Restrictive inspections on Manufacturers/Importers/Distributors/Users	28.815 inspections —  28.319 inspections concern measuring instruments and were carried out by the regions —  the 496 inspections concern in-depth inspections for the other Directives  3 laboratory tests	239 non-compliant (toys, machines, low voltage materials, hazardous materials in electrical appliances)	271 non-compliant (of which: 5 non-compliant with measuring instruments, 266 non-compliant with other Directives)  6 high-risk products	PROSAFE
4	Ministry of Shipping & Island Policy — Division for Ship Control (KEP) and Port Authorities	Inspections on ships	22 inspections on ships flying the Greek flag by the KEP  165 inspections by the port authorities	—	—	—

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

			<p>87 inspections by Maritime Attachés</p> <p>In accordance with Article 7 of Directive 2014/90, 5 equivalences were provided</p> <p>195 inspections of Greek-flagged ships' communication equipment</p> <p>2 changes/installations of new equipment on ships flying the Greek flag where compliance was verified</p>			
5	<p>Ministry of Rural Development &amp; Food –</p> <p>General Secretariat for Rural Development &amp; Food –</p> <p>General Directorate for Agriculture – Directorate for Plant Produce Protection –</p> <p>Section for Biocidal Products</p>	<p>The Authority does not carry out primary controls. Assess cases and issue penalty decisions, following transmission of the respective files by the competent local surveillance authorities;</p>	—	—	<p>13 non-compliances</p> <p>9 comprehensive investigations</p> <p>Increased frequency of non-compliance in the field of increased risk priority rodenticides (biocidal products)</p>	—

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

6	<p>Ministry of Rural Development &amp; Food –</p> <p>General Secretariat for Rural Development &amp; Food –</p> <p>General Directorate for Decentralized Structures</p>	<p>Inspections and sampling to ensure compliance with legislation on fertilisers</p>	<p>2.909 on-site inspections on facilities for fertiliser production and merchandise</p> <p>—</p> <p>529 samples of fertilisers for laboratory testing</p>	—	101 Inspection reports with established infringements	
7	<p>Ministry of Infrastructure &amp; Transport –</p> <p>General Secretariat for Transport –</p> <p>General Directorate for Vehicles &amp; Installations –</p> <p>Directorate for Supervision &amp; Inspection –</p> <p>Department for Market Surveillance &amp; Product Safety</p>	<p>Monitor, implement and manage the process of applying car recalls and their accessories to the domestic market</p> <p>The Authority carries out five inspections per year on domestically registered vehicles, pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2018/858.</p>	5 inspections pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 858/2018	—	0	<p>The Authority participates with its representative in the meetings and sent the annual inspection plan to FORUM under Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 858/2018.</p> <p>—Records its inspections in ICSMS — Monitors the process of completing the implementation of technical measures on domestic diesel vehicles of the construction house “VOLKSWAGEN GROUP”, which relate to the years 2014 and 2015 and informs the EU thereof through the Recall Information Platform</p>



National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

8	Hellenic Civil Aviation Authority (APA)	The Authority started operations on 07/01/2022	—	—	—	Signing of Cooperation Agreements with international and European bodies
9	National Organisation for Medicines (EOF)	Tests on medical devices, cosmetics, biocides/disinfectants and food supplements	<p>479 laboratory tests. Details of:</p> <p>Food supplements (physico-chemical examination): 91</p> <p>Foods for particular nutritional uses (microbiological examination): 80</p> <p>Medical devices (physico-chemical examination): 27</p> <p>Medical devices (microbiological examination): 3</p> <p>Biocides- disinfectants (physico-chemical examination): 10</p> <p>Cosmetic products (physico-chemical examination): 183</p>	—	<p>32 lots out of specifications. Details of:</p> <p>Food supplements: 12 lots</p> <p>Medical devices: 5 lots</p> <p>Biocides- disinfectants: 1 lot</p> <p>Cosmetic products: 13 lots</p>	—

National Surveillance Strategy 2022-2026

			<p>Cosmetic products (microbiological examination): 85</p> <p><u>Department for the Control of Product Release (TEK): 1.195 samples</u></p>	<p><u>Department for the Control of Product Release (TEK): 176 samples from customs offices</u></p>	<p><u>Department for the Control of Product Release (TEK): 81 samples to be destroyed, 115 recommendations for sanctions</u></p>	
10	<p>Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN)</p> <p>—</p> <p>Directorate for Inspections</p>	<p>Compliance inspections for single-use plastic products</p> <p>Inspections on Alternative Management Systems (SED)</p>	<p>In 2019-2021 financial management inspections were carried out on 3 SEDs through certified accountants</p> <p>In 2021, 5 inspection orders were issued for ad hoc inspections, which have not been completed due to a change in the legislative framework</p>	—	—	—