

# Greece

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Greece. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Greece.

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## Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

### 1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

#### 1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

##### 1.1.1a

**Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?**

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

Greece has an AMR plan, which covers surveillance, detection, and reporting. The National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance 2008-2012 was adopted in 2008 by the Ministry of Health and it assigns responsibility for surveillance, detection and reporting to the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (HCDCP). The plan proposes measures in order to further improve the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance, for example: by expanding the Hellenic Microbial Resistance Study Network WHONET-Greece, (the Greek System for the Surveillance of Antibiotic Resistance), in order to include the regional hospitals of the country, with the participation of at least one hospital (preferably the largest) per prefecture. This measure aims to systematically record and monitor AMR cases, upgrade the quality of laboratory tests and to establish a functional and electronic interconnection of the services. An early warning system was developed by the HCDCP, according to which each hospital laboratory has to immediately report certain new or important resistant phenotypes detected to both the Hospital Infection Control Committee and the HCDCP, as well as to send the isolates for further testing in the relevant reference laboratories. [1] The implementation of the early warning system has been mandatory since 2014, as per Ministerial Decision 114971/2014. [1,2] In 2019, Law 4633 (adopted in 2019, amended in 2020) replaced the HCDCP with a successor body, the National Public Health Organization (EODY). [3] Since then, the implementation of the system of surveillance, detection and reporting as prescribed by Ministerial Decision 114971/2014 has been the responsibility of the EODY's Department of Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Related Infections. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance 2008-2012." ("Υπουργείο Υγείας, Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Αντιμετώπιση της Μικροβιακής Αντοχής στα Αντιβιοτικά και των Λοιμώξεων σε Χώρους Παροχής Υπηρεσιών Υγείας 2008 – 2012.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-draseis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs>]. Accessed 20 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2014. "Ministerial Decision 114971/2014 FEK 388 B'/2014." ("Υπουργείο Υγείας, Υπουργική απόφαση 114971/2014 ΦΕΚ 388 Β/2014.") [[https://www.elinyae.gr/sites/default/files/2019-07/388b\\_14.1412923236984.pdf](https://www.elinyae.gr/sites/default/files/2019-07/388b_14.1412923236984.pdf)]. Accessed 20 November 2020.

[3] Hellenic Republic. 2019. "Law 4633 FEK Α' 161/16.10.2019." (Νόμος 4633 ΦΕΚ Α' 161/16.10.2019.) [[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2019/a/fek\\_a\\_161\\_2019.pdf&t=83beef02b1814b4981d336a19440ce98](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2019/a/fek_a_161_2019.pdf&t=83beef02b1814b4981d336a19440ce98)]. Accessed 20 November 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization, EODY. "Update of surveillance on the consumption and use of antibiotics in the hospital environment." ("Επικαιροποίηση της επιτήρησης για την κατανάλωση και τη χρήση αντιβιοτικών στο νοσοκομειακό περιβάλλον.") [[https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/epikairoiisi\\_epitirisi\\_katanalosis\\_ton\\_antibiotikon.pdf](https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/epikairoiisi_epitirisi_katanalosis_ton_antibiotikon.pdf)]. Accessed November 2020.

### 1.1.1b

#### Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2 , Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that Greece tests for all 7+1 AMR pathogens with sentinel sites. According to the National Public Health Organization (EODY), a network of hospitals, clinical laboratories and specialized laboratories called "Reference Centers" is active in testing of AMR pathogens. [1] According to the Ministry of Health's National Antimicrobial Resistance Plan, all 7+1 priority AMR pathogens are covered by this network. Within the plan, table 6 notes that blood cultures are tested for *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae* and *S. aureus*. Action 4 of the plan (detailed on page 64) also notes *S. pneumoniae*, *Shigella*, *N. gonorrhoeae* and *Salmonella*. [2] The national diagnostic and treatment guidelines for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* provided by the EODY include laboratory tests for this AMR pathogen. [3]

[1] National Public Health Organization, EODY. "Special Surveillance Systems/ Systems of Reporting Cases." ("Ειδικά Συστήματα Επιτήρησης / Δήλωσης Κρουσμάτων.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/eidika-systimata-epitirisis-dilosis-kroysmaton/>]. Accessed 20 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2008. "Greece, 2008, National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance 2008-2012 (Υπουργείο Υγείας, Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Αντιμετώπιση της Μικροβιακής Αντοχής στα Αντιβιοτικά και των Λοιμώξεων σε Χώρους Παροχής Υπηρεσιών Υγείας 2008 – 2012)". [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-yegeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs>]. Accessed 20 November 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization, EODY. "Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of TB - HIV infection." ("Κατευθυντήριες οδηγίες για τη διάγνωση και αντιμετώπιση της φυματίωσης - HIV λοίμωξης.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/fymatiosi-odigies-3.pdf>]. Accessed 20 November 2020.

### 1.1.1c

#### Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of detection or surveillance activities (e.g. in soil, waterways) by the government for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. The National Strategy for the Rational Use of Pesticides requires testing of surface and underground water resources by the Ministry of the Environment, but this does not explicitly include AMR pathogens. [1] The Ministry of the Environment has set up a national network for the monitoring of water resources, which coordinates a number of participating institutions and laboratories, including the General Chemical State Laboratory of Greece and certain local water authorities, but there is no evidence that this covers AMR pathogens. [1, 2] There is also no mention of environmental surveillance in the National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance 2008-2012. [3] The 2019 National Action Plan for Public Health of the Ministry of Health mentions the surveillance of heavy metals (EPHO 3) in waterways and soil, but it does not mention surveillance for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. [4] There is no further relevant evidence on the websites of the Ministry of the Environment or the Ministry of Health. [5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Agriculture. 2015. "National Strategy for the Rational Use of Pesticides." (Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Αντιμετώπιση της Μικροβιακής Αντοχής στα Αντιβιοτικά και των Λοιμώξεων σε Χώρους Παροχής Υπηρεσιών Υγείας 2008 – 2012). [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-yegeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs>]. Accessed 20 November 2020.

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&Icirc;&iquest;&luml;&Icirc;&cedil;&Icirc;&iquest;&Icirc;&raquo;&Icirc;&iquest;&Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&ordm;&Icirc;&reg; &luml;&Dagger;&luml;&Icirc;&reg;&luml;&fnof;&Icirc;&middledot; &luml;&bdquo;&luml;&pernil;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&micro;&luml;&pernil;&luml;&Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&ordm;&luml;&Icirc;&frac12;&luml;&dagger;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&Icirc;&frac14;&Icirc;&not;&Icirc;&ordm;&luml;&pernil;&Icirc;&frac12;. &quot;).  
[http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/agrotis/Georgika\_Farmaka/elenxoi/NAP-GR\_consolidated.pdf]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of the Environment. 2011. &quot;Special account of research funds.&quot;  
(&quot;&Icirc;&bull;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&acute;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&ordm;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&sbquo;&Icirc;&raquo;&Icirc;&iquest;&Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&fnof;&Icirc;&frac14;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&sbquo;&Icirc;&ordm;&Icirc;&iquest;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&acute;&luml;&hellip;&Icirc;&raquo;&Icirc;&macr;&luml;&pernil;&Icirc;&frac12; &Icirc;&shy;&luml;&Icirc;&micro;&luml;&hellip;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;. &quot;)  
[https://diavegia.gov.gr/doc/9&Icirc;&yen;&Icirc;&lsquo;&Icirc;&pound;46&Icirc;&luml;&8&Icirc;&sect;&Icirc;&rsquo;-&Icirc;&current;&Icirc;&bull;&Icirc;&luml;&inline=true]. Accessed 13 September 2018.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2008. &quot;National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance 2008-2012.&quot;  
(&quot;&Icirc;&yen;&luml;&euro;&Icirc;&iquest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&micro;&Icirc;&macr;&Icirc;&iquest; &Icirc;&yen;&Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&micro;&Icirc;&macr;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;,, &Icirc;&bull;&Icirc;&cedil;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&ordm;&luml;&OElig;&Icirc;&pound;&luml;&Dagger;&Icirc;&shy;&Icirc;&acute;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&iquest;&Icirc;&rdquo;&luml;&Icirc;&not;&luml;&fnof;&Icirc;&middledot;&luml;&sbquo; &Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&bdquo;&Icirc;&middledot;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&lsquo;&Icirc;&frac12;&luml;&bdquo;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&frac14;&Icirc;&micro;&luml;&bdquo;&luml;&Icirc;&luml;&euro;&Icirc;&sup1;&luml;&fnof;&Icirc;&middledot; &luml;&bdquo;&Icirc;&middledot;&luml;&sbquo;&Icirc;&oelig;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&ordm;&luml;&Icirc;&iquest;&Icirc;&sup2;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&plusmn;&Icirc;&ordm;&Icirc;&reg;&luml;&sbquo;&Icirc;&lsquo;&Icirc;&frac12;&luml;&bdquo;&Icirc;&iquest;&luml;&Dagger;&Icirc;&reg;&luml;&sbquo;&luml;&fnof;&luml;&bdquo;&Icirc;&plusmn;&Icirc;&lsquo;&Icirc;&frac12;&luml;&bdquo;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&sup2;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&iquest;&luml;&bdquo;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&ordm;&Icirc;&not; &Icirc;&ordm;&Icirc;&plusmn;&Icirc;&sup1; &luml;&bdquo;&luml;&pernil;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&rsaquo;&Icirc;&iquest;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&frac14;&luml;&Icirc;&frac34;&Icirc;&micro;&luml;&pernil;&Icirc;&frac12; &luml;&fnof;&Icirc;&micro; &Icirc;&sect;&luml;&Icirc;&iquest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&sbquo;&Icirc;&nbsp;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&Icirc;&iquest;&luml;&Dagger;&Icirc;&reg;&luml;&sbquo;&Icirc;&yen;&luml;&euro;&Icirc;&middledot;&luml;&Icirc;&micro;&luml;&fnof;&Icirc;&sup1;&luml;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&yen;&Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&micro;&Icirc;&macr;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo; 2008 &acirc;&euro;&ldquo; 2012.&quot;)  
[https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2019. &quot;National Action Plan for Public Health.&quot;  
(&quot;&Icirc;&bull;&Icirc;&cedil;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&ordm;&luml;&OElig;&Icirc;&pound;&luml;&Dagger;&Icirc;&shy;&Icirc;&acute;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&iquest;&Icirc;&rdquo;&luml;&Icirc;&not;&luml;&fnof;&Icirc;&middledot;&luml;&sbquo; &Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&bdquo;&Icirc;&middledot;&Icirc;&frac12;&Icirc;&rdquo;&Icirc;&middledot;&Icirc;&frac14;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&fnof;&Icirc;&sup1;&Icirc;&plusmn;&Icirc;&yen;&Icirc;&sup3;&Icirc;&micro;&Icirc;&macr;&Icirc;&plusmn;. &quot;)  
[https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia]. Accessed 25 November 2020.

[5] Ministry of Environment and Energy.

(<https://ypen.gov.gr>). Accessed 6 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health.

(<https://www.moh.gov.gr>). Accessed 6 January 2021.

## 1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

### 1.1.2a

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is national legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement. According to the 2019 report of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), Greece had the highest level of antibiotic consumption out of all countries in the European Union (EU) and European Economic Area (EEA), at 34.1 DDD per 1000 inhabitants, while the average score of all EU/EEA countries was 19.4. [1] Legislation requiring prescriptions for antibiotic usage for humans has existed since 1973, with Legislative Decree 96 (issued in 1973, last amended in 2019) stating that all antibiotics can be administered only with prescription. [2] At the same time, the European Commission's April 2017 study on antimicrobial resistance and causes of non-prudent use of antibiotics in human medicine notes that Greece is among the European countries with the highest rates of unprescribed antibiotic usage, estimating that 16% of the country's total antibiotics use is without a prescription. [3] In 2019 the Panhellenic Medical Association urged the leadership of the Ministry of Health to take steps against antibiotic usage without prescription. [4] As a response, and in order to impose the 1973 Legislation, the Ministry of Health issued Law 4675 in March 2020, with article 18 (as replaced by article 16 of the Act of Legislative Content FEK A 157 10.8.2020) specifying that prescription for all antibiotics will be only in electronic form and will state the specific disease for which the administration of the drug is deemed necessary (based on the International Classification of Diseases ICD code system), as well as the dosage. [5] The same article further specifies that any prescription containing an antibiotic, electronic or handwritten (for exceptional circumstances), bearing the patient's signature, shall be kept by the pharmacist for two years, either in photocopy or in electronic form. The article came to force in September 2020. [5] There is not yet any public information about whether this has succeeded in reducing sale of antibiotics without prescription.

[1] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). 2019. "Antimicrobial consumption in the EU/EEA." [<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Antimicrobial-consumption-in-the-EU-Annual-Epidemiological-Report-2019.pdf>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 1973. "Legislative Decree 96 FEK A'172/8.8.1973." ("Νομοθετικό Διάταγμα 96 ΦΕΚ Α'172/8.8.1973.") [[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/1973/a/fek\\_a\\_172\\_1973.pdf&t=c3d8b8fd2a85dcfd76041a31d96046d8](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/1973/a/fek_a_172_1973.pdf&t=c3d8b8fd2a85dcfd76041a31d96046d8)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[3] European Commission. 2017. "Antimicrobial resistance and causes of non-prudent use of antibiotics in human medicine in the EU." [[https://ec.europa.eu/health/amr/sites/amr/files/amr\\_arna\\_report\\_20170717\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/amr/sites/amr/files/amr_arna_report_20170717_en.pdf)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

2020.

[4] Hellenic Republic. 2020. "Press Release." ("Δελτίο Τύπου.") [<https://pis.gr/106530/δελτίο-τύπου-κανένα-φάρμακο-και-δη-αντ/>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[5] Hellenic Republic. 2020. "Law 4675 FEK A' 54/11.03.2020." ("Νόμος 4675 ΦΕΚ Α' 54/11.03.2020.") [[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2020/a/fek\\_a\\_54\\_2020.pdf&t=5600fabac1dd58245f1526087771db85](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2020/a/fek_a_54_2020.pdf&t=5600fabac1dd58245f1526087771db85)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

### 1.1.2b

#### Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is national legislation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals, and there is no evidence of gaps in enforcement. Article 18 of Law 3698/2008 (last amended in 2020), which is subtitled "Animal Husbandry and Other Issues", requires all veterinary medicinal products intended for animals (including therefore antibiotics), to be sold only on prescription. The article further explains that prescriptions must state: the serial number and date of issue; the name and address of the producer and the holding code; the name, license number and tax details of the veterinarian prescribing; the species and number of animals for which the veterinary medicinal products are administered, as well as the diagnosis or reason for their use and administration following a medical examination of the animals; the name of the disease and the purpose (treatment or prophylaxis) for which the veterinary medicinal product is administered, the quantity required and the exact instructions for use (dose, method and duration of administration). [1]

Article 16 of the Act of Legislative Content FEK A'157/10.8.2020, which came into force in September 2020, specifies that antibiotic prescriptions for humans are in electronic form. The same article further stipulates that prescriptions for oral quinolones for local ophthalmic, otitis or dermatological use and third-generation oral cephalosporins should be also in electronic form. [2] Since quinolones can be prescribed only by general practitioners (GPs), the Veterinarians Association of Greece has commented on the issue, since this means that when pets are diagnosed with issues such as urinary tract infection, often treated with quinolones, pet owners need to get a prescription from a GPs, requiring the pet owner to pay the GP on top of the veterinarian. [3] According to a 2017 report of the European Medicines Agency, Greece had one of the highest scores in quinolones sales in Europe in 2017. [4] However, there is no evidence that quinolones, or other antibiotics for animal use, are commonly sold without prescription.

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2008. "Law 3698 FEK A'198/2.10.2008." ("Νόμος 3698 ΦΕΚ Α'198/2.10.2008.").

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2008/a/fek\\_a\\_198\\_2008.pdf&t=c9a54fc61025119836f333d5351fd179](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2008/a/fek_a_198_2008.pdf&t=c9a54fc61025119836f333d5351fd179)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2020. "Act of Legislative Content FEK A'157/10.8.2020." ("Πράξη Νομοθετικού Περιεχομένου ΦΕΚ Α'157/10.8.2020.")

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2020/a/fek\\_a\\_157\\_2020.pdf&t=fb78aca87a2b2eb25e4fe6dcf9fee36e](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2020/a/fek_a_157_2020.pdf&t=fb78aca87a2b2eb25e4fe6dcf9fee36e)]. Accessed 17 November 2020.

[3] zoosos.gr. 2020. "Mandatory prescription of non-exclusively veterinary antibiotics given to animals." ("Υποχρεωτική συνταγογράφηση των μη αποκλειστικά κτηνιατρικών αντιβιοτικών που δίνονται στα ζώα.")

[<https://www.zoosos.gr/ypochreotiki-i-syntagografisi-ton-mi-apokleistika-ktiniatrikon-antiviotikon-pou-dinontai-sta-zoa/#axzz6f7I9YjIK>]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[4] European Medicines Agency. 2017. "Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents in 31 European countries in 2017."

[<https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/report/sales-veterinary-antimicrobial-agents-31-european-countries->

2017\_en.pdf]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

## 1.2 ZONOTIC DISEASE

### 1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

#### 1.2.1a

**Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has national legislation on zoonotic disease. Presidential Decree 41/2006 on the Monitoring of Zoonotic Diseases cites specific diseases, names the reference laboratories and lays out a monitoring process. [1] More specifically, the decree covers the following elements: the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents; the monitoring of relevant antimicrobial resistance; the epidemiological investigation of outbreaks of food-borne infections; and the exchange of data on zoonoses and zoonotic agents. Diseases covered by the legislation include (but are not limited to) brucellosis, campylobacteriosis, echinococcosis, listeriosis, salmonellosis, trichinosis, tuberculosis due to *Mycobacterium bovis*, and verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*. The decree harmonizes Greek law with European Council Directive 99/2003. [1]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2006. "Presidential Decree 41/2006 on the monitoring of zoonotic diseases." ([https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2006/a/fek\\_a\\_44\\_2006.pdf&t=195131a237fa857f163e7e9eb63e6796](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2006/a/fek_a_44_2006.pdf&t=195131a237fa857f163e7e9eb63e6796)). Accessed 26 November 2020.

#### 1.2.1b

**Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Greece has national legislation that includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. The Ministry of Agriculture's Decision 1604/45066, issued in 2012, establishes the Program for the Eradication of Rabies, which is implemented in the a targeted area of 44,490 km<sup>2</sup> in the north of Greece. This program includes various measures to reduce rabies in the area, namely testing, killing of animals tested positive, vaccination, and monitoring, as well as rules on the movement of livestock, measures in case of infection and

a compensation scheme for owners of animals that are killed. Article 3 states that the Directorate of Aesthetic Forests, Parks and Hunting, within the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, is responsible for providing instructions to the forest services of the targeted regional units, regarding the collection of samples of dead wild mammals in areas not prohibited for hunting. It also assigns responsibility for taking measures in order to inform the population that is active in these forest areas about rabies and its effects on public health and to provide the necessary instructions, in order to cooperate with the local veterinary and forestry authorities to contribute to the work of collecting the provisions of the schedule of wildlife samples and their timely dispatch to the National Rabies Reference Laboratory. [1] There is no further evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Agriculture. [2,3]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2012. "Ministerial Decision 1604/45066." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση 1604/45066.")

[[https://www.4ype.gr/uploads/e\\_paper/beltiosi/lyssa/ProgramEpiLyssas.pdf](https://www.4ype.gr/uploads/e_paper/beltiosi/lyssa/ProgramEpiLyssas.pdf)] Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 11 June 2021.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture. [<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/>]. Accessed 11 June 2021.

### 1.2.1c

**Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Greece has plans that account for both surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic diseases. Presidential Decree 41/2006 states that surveillance must be conducted for the following zoonotic diseases at all times: brucellosis, campylobacteriosis, echinococcosis, listeriosis, salmonellosis, trichinosis, tuberculosis due to *Mycobacterium bovis*, and verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*. [1] The decree specifies that this surveillance should cover the following elements: the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents; the monitoring of relevant antimicrobial resistance; the epidemiological investigation of outbreaks of food-borne infections; and the exchange of data on zoonoses and zoonotic agents. Annex IV of the decree describes requirements regarding reporting to a standing committee created under article 3. These requirements include aspects of control, such as prevention (including vaccination), the development of control programmes, and response strategies for the identification of cases of zoonotic disease in animals. [1] The Ministry of Agriculture has also established the Program for the Eradication of Rabies (established in 2012 by Decision 1604/45066), which is implemented in a specific area in the north of Greece and includes various measures to reduce rabies in the area, such as vaccination, testing, and killing of animals tested positive. [2]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2006. "Presidential Decree 41/2006 on the monitoring of zoonotic diseases." ("Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 41/2006, Παρακολούθηση των ζωνοδόσων και των ζωνοσοσόνων παραγόντων).

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2006/a/fek\\_a\\_44\\_2006.pdf&t=195131a237fa857f163e7e9eb63e6796](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2006/a/fek_a_44_2006.pdf&t=195131a237fa857f163e7e9eb63e6796)]. Accessed 27 November 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2012. "Ministerial Decision 1604/45066." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση 1604/45066.")

[[https://www.4ype.gr/uploads/e\\_paper/beltiosi/lyssa/ProgramEpiLyssas.pdf](https://www.4ype.gr/uploads/e_paper/beltiosi/lyssa/ProgramEpiLyssas.pdf)] Accessed 30 December 2020.

### 1.2.1d

**Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a cross-ministerial agency dedicated to zoonotic disease. The Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention (HCDCP), which is part of the National Public Health Organization (EODY) of the Ministry of Health, houses the country's dedicated agency for zoonotic diseases. The 2017-2018 EODY report of activities does not show evidence of any cross-ministerial action. [1] The Ministry of Health's 2019-2022 National Strategic Plan for Public Health mentions a plan to establish a team of experts to support the zoonotic diseases risk response, which will function across the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change and the Civil Protection Ministry, as well as organizations such as the National Public Health Organization (EODY). The responsibilities of this team of experts are to include: the development of a national response plan for all public health risks, which will complement and coordinate existing specific contingency plans, involving all relevant sectors; mapping of national risks to major public health risks, including geographical risk areas and the required resources to identify potential high-priority public health events; a strong risk notification element in the national emergency preparedness plan, providing guidance and tools for responding to multiple public health hazards, as well as transparent and timely communication; and developing and approving a strategic stock plan to respond to priority biological, radiological and nuclear events. [2] However, there is no evidence that such a team has yet been established, or of any cross-ministerial agency dedicated to zoonotic disease, on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the National Public Organization (EODY). [3, 4, 5]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "2017-218 Report of Activities." ("Απολογισμός Δράσεων.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/KEELPNO-APOLOGISMOS-2017-2018.pdf>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2019. "National Action Plan for Public Health 2019-2020." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Δημόσια Υγεία 2019-2020.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs>]. Accessed 29 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[5] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας." [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

## 1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

### 1.2.2a

**Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Greece requires owners of livestock to report all suspected animal diseases to the government, but there is no public evidence of a system for them to do so. The Ministry of Agriculture's Circular on the Mandatory Reporting of Zoonotic Diseases, issued in 2017, states that under both European and national legislation, animal owners, veterinarians and all other people caring for animals must report animal diseases to the relevant veterinary authorities. Specifically, it states that every suspicious laboratory result or clinical symptom should be reported. [1] However, there is no mention of a hotline or portal either in the circular or on the Ministry of Agriculture website. [2] According to article 23 of Law 4235 (issued in 2014, last amended in 2020), a fine of EUR 5,000 (US\$ 5,980) to EUR 60,000 (US\$ 71,760) is given if owners of livestock do not report suspected animal diseases to the competent local authorities. [3] On its website, the Ministry Agriculture provides a list of all notifiable animal diseases, including: rinderpest, Q fever, infectious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, enzootic bovine leukosis, sheep and goat tuberculosis, bovine tuberculosis, progressive ovine and sheep

pneumonia (MAEDI-VISNA), taura syndrome, yellowhead disease and infectious salmon anemia, as well as infections caused by Perkinsus marinus, Microcytos mackini and Martelia refringens. [4] There is also no evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health. [5]

[1] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. 2017. "Circular on the mandatory reporting of zoonotic diseases." (https://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/politis/Trofima\_Ygeia/egkyklios\_noshmaton\_dhl280217.pdf]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. (https://www.minagric.gr]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[3] Hellenic Republic. 2014. "Law 4235 F&#39;32/11.2.1014." (https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/document\_pdf/627093]. Accessed 29 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Diseases for mandatory report.") (http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/politis/Trofima\_Ygeia/katalogos\_noshmaton\_dhl280217.xls]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. ("&#943;&omicronmion;&epsilon;psilon;&rho;&gamma;&epsilon;psilon;&#943;&omicronmion;&epsilon;psilon;&gamma;&epsilon;psilon;&#943;&alpha;&sigma;f.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 2 December 2020.

### 1.2.2b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of legislation or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals. The Ministry of Agriculture, through its Circular on the Mandatory Reporting of Zoonotic

Diseases, issued in 2017, requires mandatory reporting of zoonotic diseases to the veterinary authorities, but this circular makes no reference to confidentiality. [1] There is also no mention of confidentiality with regard to the details of the owners of infected animals on the websites of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. [2, 3] The Veterinary Association of Greece, in its Code of Best Veterinary Practices, recommends adherence to patient-doctor confidentiality, but, according to the code itself, adherence to it is voluntary. [4] Article 22 of Law 4624 (issued in 2019), which implements the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament on Personal Data Protection, states that processing personal data by public or private is allowed for reasons of medical diagnosis, for the provision and management of health or social care as well as reasons of public interest in the field of public health, such as serious cross-border health threats are bound medical confidentiality. However the law does not specifically mention data generated through animal surveillance activity. [5]

[1] Ministry of Agriculture. 2017. "Circular on the mandatory reporting of zoonotic diseases." ("Εγκύκλιος, Νοσήματα ζώων υποχρεωτικής δήλωσης.")".

[[http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/politis/Trofima\\_Ygeia/egkyklios\\_noshmaton\\_dhl280217.pdf](http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/politis/Trofima_Ygeia/egkyklios_noshmaton_dhl280217.pdf)]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/en/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[4] Veterinary Association of Greece. Code of Best Veterinary Practices (Ελληνικός Κτηνιατρικός Σύλλογος, Κώδικας Ορθής Κτηνιατρικής Πρακτικής). [[http://www.hva.gr/downloads/GVP\\_greek.pdf](http://www.hva.gr/downloads/GVP_greek.pdf)]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[5] Hellenic Republic. 2019. "Law 4624 FEK Α' 137/29.08.2019." ("Νόμος 4624 ΦΕΚ Α' 137/29.08.2019.")

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2019/a/fek\\_a\\_137\\_2019.pdf&t=5671c68713aca5078234c51413a0accf](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2019/a/fek_a_137_2019.pdf&t=5671c68713aca5078234c51413a0accf)]. Accessed 6 January 2021.

### 1.2.2c

**Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Greece conducts surveillance of zoonotic diseases, specifically rabies, in the wildlife. A document on 'session on rabies surveillance' from the World Organisation of Animal Health and the Food and Agriculture Organisation highlights that active surveillance, along with passive surveillance, is undertaken in Greece. Active surveillance is defined as tests performed in healthy hunted animals in the frame of the monitoring programme to verify effectiveness of vaccination. There is evidence of ongoing surveillance as of 2020 and last statistics from surveillance are available from 2019. It highlights that the last year of occurrence of rabies in wildlife was in 2014. [1] There is no further evidence available on the websites of Ministry of Health or Ministry of Agriculture. [2,3]

[1] World Organisation of Animal Health and the Food and Agriculture Organisation. 2020. "Session on rabies surveillance". [[https://rr-europe.oie.int/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/c5\\_sge-rab2\\_greece.pdf](https://rr-europe.oie.int/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/c5_sge-rab2_greece.pdf)]. Accessed 16 June 2021.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture. [<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/en/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

### 1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

#### 1.2.3a

**Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

## 1.2.4 Animal health workforce

### 1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

## 1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

### 1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a plan or strategy that describes a mechanism for working with the private sector to control or respond to zoonoses. Presidential Decree 41/2006 (the main item of legislation covering zoonotic diseases) calls for a ministerial decision to establish a committee for the exchange of information, but there is no evidence that such a decision has never been issued. [1] The decree describes the committee as a Permanent Cooperation Committee, with "the process of real and ongoing cooperation, based on free exchange general information and, where appropriate, specific data between the Directorate-General for Veterinary Medicine and other public authorities, public sector bodies and bodies, legal entities under private law, university or other research institutions engaged in an activity related to the subject matter of this Decree concerning the implementation of national and Community legislation on animal health, animal feed, food hygiene and the network for epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases". There is no evidence of this committee or

any other sharing mechanism on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Health. [2, 3]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2006. "Presidential Decree 41/2006 on the monitoring of zoonotic diseases." ("Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 41/2006, Παρακολούθηση των ζωνοδόσων και των ζωνοσογόνων παραγόντων.")

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2006/a/fek\\_a\\_44\\_2006.pdf&t=195131a237fa857f163e7e9eb63e6796](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2006/a/fek_a_44_2006.pdf&t=195131a237fa857f163e7e9eb63e6796)]. Accessed 7 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture. [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 9 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 17 December 2020.

## 1.3 BIOSECURITY

### 1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

#### 1.3.1a

**Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece has in place a record of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. There is no public evidence of such records on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization (EODY), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Army, the Ministry of National Defense or the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] There is no mention of such records in the 2017-2018 Activities Report of the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, the most recent report available. [7] There is no evidence of such records on the websites of the Hellenic Biosafety Society or the Biosafety Committee of the Panhellenic Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists (PETIE). [8, 9] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain information on this matter. [10]

[1] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EOPY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας ΕΟΔΥ.") [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Report of Activities. 2017-2018" ("Απολογισμός Δράσεων 2017-2018.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/KEELPNO-APOLOGISMOS-2017-2018.pdf>]<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[4] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[5] Army of Greece. ("Γενικό Επιτελείο Στρατού.") [<http://army.gr/>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[6] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G."

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[8] Hellenic Biosafety Society. "Press Release - Official establishment of the Hellenic Biosafety Society." ("Δελτίο Τύπου - Επίσημη ίδρυση της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Βιοασφάλειας.") [<https://www.hellenicbiosafety.org/index.php/i-etairia/sxetika-me-eeb>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[9] Panhellenic Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists (PETIE). "Biosafety Committee." ("Επιτροπή Βιοασφάλειας.")

[<https://www.petie.gr/index.php/about-petie/about-petie-seperator/about-us/257-about-petie/epistimonikes-epitropes/885-epitropi-vioasfaleias>]. Accessed 30 November 2020.

[10] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>]. Accessed 30 April 2020.

### 1.3.1b

**Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of legislation or regulations related to biosecurity that address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or precessed. There is no evidence of such requirements in the Presidential Decree 186/1995 issued in 1995 (as amended by Presidential Decrees 174/97 and 15/99) which covers the protection of workers from the dangers of exposure to biological agents during work. [1] There is no evidence of any relevant regulations in the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defense the National Public Health Organization, the Hellenic Biosafety Society or the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. [2, 3 ,4, 5, 6]. There is no such evidence on the websites of the National Hellenic Research Foundation or the Pasteur Institute. [7, 8] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain information on this matter. [9]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 1995. "Presidential Decree 186/1995 FEK A'97/30.05.1995." (Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 186/1995 ΦΕΚ Α' 97/30.05.1995.)

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/1995/a/fek\\_a\\_97\\_1995.pdf&t=766257a74faeffb6dd1cfcdbf2600e82](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/1995/a/fek_a_97_1995.pdf&t=766257a74faeffb6dd1cfcdbf2600e82)]. Accessed 2 December 2020/

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Defense. ("Υπουργείο Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 2 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (ΕΟΠΥ). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας ΕΟΔΥ.") [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 December 2020.

[5] Hellenic Biosafety Society. "Hellenic Biosafety Society." ("Ελληνική Εταιρεία Βιοασφάλειας.") [<https://www.hellenicbiosafety.org>]. Accessed 2 December 2020.

[6] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G."

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 2 December 2020.

[7] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.") [<http://eie.gr/>]. Accessed 2 December 2020.

[8] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. "Mission." ("Αποστολή."). [<https://www.pasteur.gr/apostoli-skopos>]. Accessed 2 December 2020.

[9] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

### 1.3.1c

**Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the country has a biosecurity enforcement agency. There is no evidence of such an agency on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization (EODY) or the Ministry of Agriculture. [1, 2, 3] There is no mention of such an agency in the 2019-2022 National Strategy for Public Health. [4] There is no evidence of such an agency on the websites of the Ministry of Defense, the National Hellenic Research Foundation, the Hellenic Pasteur Institute or the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. [5, 6, 7, 8]. The main objectives of the Hellenic Biosafety Institute include: planning, advising and submitting proposals for the creation of biosafety guidelines and best practices, which are to be compatible with national and international guidelines; raising awareness about biosafety to the general public and to competent bodies; education and promotion of awareness of the principles and practices of biosafety, biosecurity and bioethics to professionals, but there is no evidence that the Hellenic Biosafety Institute is responsible for enforcing biosecurity legislation or regulations. [9] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the past 5 years' reports is restricted to the public, and it is not known if they contain information on this matter. [10]

[1] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EOPY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας ΕΟΔΥ.") [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. "National Strategy for Public Health 2019-2022." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τη Δημόσια Υγεία 2019-2022"). [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[6] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.") [<http://eie.gr/>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[7] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. "Mission." ("Αποστολή."). [<https://www.pasteur.gr/apostoli-skopos>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G." [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[9] Hellenic Biosafety Society. "Press Release - Official establishment of the Hellenic Biosafety Society." ("Δελτίο Τύπου - Επίσημη ίδρυση της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Βιοασφάλειας.") [<https://www.hellenicbiosafety.org/index.php/i-etairia/sxetika-me-eeb>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[10] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

### 1.3.1d

**Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Greece has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. There is no evidence of such actions in the websites of the Ministry of Health, the

National Public Health Organization (EODY) or the Ministry of Agriculture. [1, 2, 3] There is no mention of such actions in the 2019-2022 National Strategy for Public Health. [4] There is also no evidence of consolidation efforts on the websites of the Ministry of Defense, the National Hellenic Research Foundation, the Hellenic Pasteur Institute or the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. [5, 6, 7, 8]. Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain information on this matter. [9]

[1] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EOPY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας ΕΟΔΥ.") [https://eody.gov.gr]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [minagric.gr]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. "National Strategy for Public Health 2019-2022." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για τη Δημόσια Υγεία 2019-2022). [https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [https://www.mod.mil.gr]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[6] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.") [http://eie.gr/]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[7] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. "Mission." ("Αποστολή.") [https://www.pasteur.gr/apostoli-skopos]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[8] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G."

[https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

[9] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal.

[https://www.pasteur.gr/apostoli-skopos]. Accessed 4 December 2020.

### 1.3.1e

**Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Greece can conduct polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing for anthrax, but there is no public evidence that it can conduct PCR testing for ebola. In its diagnostic guideline for anthrax, the National Public Health Organization (EODY) notes that PCR-based diagnostic tests should be used for anthrax testing. [1] There is no equivalent document for Ebola, and there is no other evidence suggesting that Greece can conduct PCR tests for Ebola, including on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization (EODY), the Hellenic Society for Infectious Diseases, the National Hellenic Research Foundation, the Hellenic Pasteur Institute, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Agriculture. [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "2017-218 Report of Activities." ("Απολογισμός Δράσεων.")

[https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/KEELPNO-APOLOGISMOS-2017-2018.pdf]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2019. "National Action Plan for Public Health 2019-2020." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Δημόσια Υγεία 2019-2020.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs].

Accessed 29 November 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [minagric.gr]. Accessed 29

December 2020.

[5] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας." [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

## 1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

### 1.3.2a

**Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of standardized, required training on biosecurity via national legislation or plans. There is no evidence of training on biosecurity for laboratory workers on the websites of the Ministries of Agriculture, National Defense, Health or the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. [1, 2, 3, 4] According to the Ministry of Health Ministerial Decision No.11497 issued in 2014, every hospital should form a Committee of Nosocomial Infections, which among others, has the responsibility of the implementation of the relevant policies and strategies for the treatment of antimicrobial resistance and the prevention and control of infections related to the hospitalization of patients. The Committee of Nosocomial Infections is also responsible for the mandatory continuing education of all health professionals in hospitals, on the implementation of measures for the prevention and control of nosocomial infections as well as educating hospital doctors in the rational use of antibiotics. However there is no evidence that the Committee of Nosocomial Infections has a plan for standardized education on biosecurity for personnel working in laboratories or facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens toxins or biological materials with pandemic potential. [5] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain information on this matter. [6]

[1] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[4] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G." [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. 2014. "Ministerial Decision No.114971." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση Αριθμ. Υ1.Γ.Π.114971.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/ma-nosokomeia-nomothetikoplaisio-1.pdf>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

[6] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>]. Accessed 5 December 2020.

## 1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

### 1.3.3a

**Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?**

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence of regulation of facilities housing dangerous pathogens or evidence of mandatory security checks. There is no evidence of such a policy on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization, the National School of Public Health, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre, or the National Hellenic Research Foundation. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain any information on this matter. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Υπουργείο Υγείας). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[3] National School of Public Health (Εθνική Σχολή Δημόσιας Υγείας). [[esdy.edu.gr](https://esdy.edu.gr)]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](https://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[6] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G."

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[7] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.")

[<http://eie.gr/>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[8] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

### 1.3.4 Transportation security

#### 1.3.4a

**Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances in Greece, including specific guidance covering transport of category A and B infectious substances. A 2013 manual from the Ministry of Transport outlines that infectious substances are identified as class 6.2 hazardous materials, and that all hazardous materials, including both categories A and B (which are explicitly mentioned) need specially certified drivers for their transportation. The drivers receive specialized training and have to pass examinations before they are awarded an ADR certificate of professional adequacy. This is in accordance with Ministerial Decision 1/20655/2897/2015 (issued in 2015) as amended by Ministerial Decision Γ5/12856/465/2018 (issued in 2018) and covers road and rail transport. [1,2] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain information on this matter. [3]

[1] Ministry of Transport. July 2013. "Road Transport of Hazardous Materials (Υπουργείο Μεταφορών Υποδομών και Δικτύων, Οδική Μεταφορά Επικίνδυνων Εμπορευμάτων)". [[http://www.yme.gr/pdf/ADR\\_manual.pdf](http://www.yme.gr/pdf/ADR_manual.pdf)]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2018. "Ministerial Decision Γ5/12856/465/2018 FEK 2406/B/25-6-2018." ("Κοινή Υπουργική Απόφαση

F5/12856/465/2018 - ΦΕΚ 2406/Β/25-6-2018.") [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/syggkoinonies-metafores/koine-upourgike-apophase-g5-12856-465-2018.html>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[3] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

### 1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

#### 1.3.5a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is national legislation in place in Greece regulating the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of biological materials. Greece's primary legislation regarding control and export of goods and technology is Ministerial Decision 121837/E3/21837. Section 3 of the Ministerial Decision provides restrictions on who can receive goods that are classified as dual use. Section 3.4 specifically requires both end-user certification and post-shipment control. [1] This implements into Greek law European Council Regulation (EC) No. 428 of 2009, which sets up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. The list of controlled dual-use substances includes biological agents capable of causing pandemics or biological emergencies, including ebola, avian influenza and ricin. [2, 3] Greece is also a signatory of the Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Basel Convention includes within its remit "substances or wastes containing viable microorganisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans". [4, 5]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2009. "Ministerial Decision 121837/E3/21837." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση 121837/E3/21837.") [[http://www.et.gr/docs-nph/search/pdfViewerForm.html?args=5C7QrtC22wEilCErm5tbxndtvSoClrL8D444lLnbZMPnMRVjyfnPUeJInJ48\\_97uHrMts-zFzeyCiBSQOpYnTy36MacmUFCx2ppFvBej56Mmc8Qdb8ZfRjQznsIAdk8Lv\\_e6czmhEembNmZCMxLMte4Ck2j4Lbn-bojaYl25RZjUwyEs-tdE23TTNg4ueNBo](http://www.et.gr/docs-nph/search/pdfViewerForm.html?args=5C7QrtC22wEilCErm5tbxndtvSoClrL8D444lLnbZMPnMRVjyfnPUeJInJ48_97uHrMts-zFzeyCiBSQOpYnTy36MacmUFCx2ppFvBej56Mmc8Qdb8ZfRjQznsIAdk8Lv_e6czmhEembNmZCMxLMte4Ck2j4Lbn-bojaYl25RZjUwyEs-tdE23TTNg4ueNBo)]. Accessed 20 December 2020. [2] European Commission. 2009. "European Council Regulation 428/2009." [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:134:0001:0269:en:PDF>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[3] European Commission. 2017. "Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2268 of 26 September 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items". [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32017R2268>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[4] Basel Convention. 2017. "Controlling transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal: country Profile for Greece". [<http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryProfiles/tabid/4498/Default.aspx>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[5] Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. "Country Profile: Greece".

[<https://bch.cbd.int/about/countryprofile.shtml?country=gr>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

## 1.4 BIOSAFETY

### 1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

#### 1.4.1a

**Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has biosafety legislation in place. Presidential Decree 186/95 (issued in 1995 and last amended in 1999 by Presidential Decree 15/99) adapts into Greek law European Council Directives 90/679/EEC and 93/88/EEC, and governs the exposure of employees to harmful biological substances. It pertains to the identification and assessment of risks, limitation of risks, notification to the authorities, personal protection of employees, training requirements and medical monitoring. Specifically, risk limitation measures, provided in article 6, include: minimizing the number of employees exposed or likely to be exposed to harmful biological substances; hygiene measures compatible with the prevention or reduction due to the mistaken transfer or release of a biological agent from the workplace; developing contingency plans for the management of risks that involve biological agents; using specific warning signs in case of danger or measures for the safe handling and transport of biological agents in the workplace. Article 8 of the same decree outlines requirements for the personal hygiene and protection of employees, requiring provision of protective gear, adequate and suitable bath and toilet facilities, systems for washing the eyes and skin antiseptics. In addition, it states that protective gear must be properly maintained in a designated area; checked and cleaned, if possible, before, and in any case, after each use; and repaired if defective. The law also states, in article 3, that "for every activity that may expose workers to biological agents, a written assessment must be undertaken". [1,2]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 1995. "Presidential Decree 186/1995 FEK A'97/30.05.1995." ("Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 186/1995 ΦΕΚ Α' 97/30.05.1995.")

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/1995/a/fek\\_a\\_97\\_1995.pdf&t=766257a74faeffb6dd1cfcdbf2600e82](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/1995/a/fek_a_97_1995.pdf&t=766257a74faeffb6dd1cfcdbf2600e82)]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 1999. "Presidential Decree 15/1999 FEK A' 9/02.02.1999." ("Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 15/1999 ΦΕΚ Α' 9/02.02.1999.")

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/1999/a/fek\\_a\\_9\\_1999.pdf&t=4ae5fb7499e61b306a7abf9c2fa1807e](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/1999/a/fek_a_9_1999.pdf&t=4ae5fb7499e61b306a7abf9c2fa1807e)]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

### 1.4.1b

**Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation in Greece. According to article 18 of Presidential Decree 186/95, which governs protection of employees from biological risks, responsibility lies with the Occupational Risk Prevention Center (KEPEK) of the Labor Inspectorate (SEPE), which is part of the Ministry of Labor. [1] Article 18 further stipulates that a committee is formed in each prefecture by representatives of the Labor Inspectorate, supported by the health and veterinary services of each prefecture in order to control the implementation of the provisions mentioned in this decree. [1] The same decree is also hosted on the Labor Inspectorate's website, though the website provides no further information about its activity in this sphere. [2]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 1995. "Presidential Decree 186/1995 FEK A'97/30.05.1995." ("Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 186/1995 ΦΕΚ Α' 97/30.05.1995.")

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/1995/a/fek\\_a\\_97\\_1995.pdf&t=766257a74faeffb6dd1cfcdbf2600e82](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/1995/a/fek_a_97_1995.pdf&t=766257a74faeffb6dd1cfcdbf2600e82)]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[2] Labor Inspectorate (SEPE). "Presidential Decree 186/1995 FEK A'97/30.05.1995." ("Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 186/1995 ΦΕΚ Α' 97/30.05.1995.") [[https://www.sepenet.gr/liferayportal/documents/20181/26456/PD186\\_95.pdf/bb95d011-5087-4490-](https://www.sepenet.gr/liferayportal/documents/20181/26456/PD186_95.pdf/bb95d011-5087-4490-)

8ffd-c6e5f0d68a21?version=1.0]. Accessed 8 January 2021.

## 1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

### 1.4.2a

**Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Greece requires biosafety training through a standardized approach. According to Article 9 of Presidential Decree 186/95 on the protection of employees from exposure to biological risks, all employers whose employees might be exposed to biological agents must receive appropriate training. The article states that in the context of employee training, the employer shall take appropriate measures to ensure that workers and/or their representatives shall receive appropriate and adequate training including information and instructions on: the potential health risks; precautions to be taken to prevent exposure; hygiene requirements; the use of protective equipment and clothing; and measures to be taken by workers in the event of an accident and in the prevention of accidents. The training is further specified to be provided at the start of work involving contact with biological agents, to adapt to the development of risks and the emergence of new risks, and do be repeated periodically, as necessary. [1]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 1995. "Presidential Decree 186/1995 FEK A'97/30.05.1995." ("Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 186/1995 ΦΕΚ Α' 97/30.05.1995.")

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/1995/a/fek\\_a\\_97\\_1995.pdf&t=766257a74faeffb6dd1cfcdcf2600e82](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/1995/a/fek_a_97_1995.pdf&t=766257a74faeffb6dd1cfcdcf2600e82)]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

## 1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

### 1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

#### 1.5.1a

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece has conducted an assessment of ongoing dual use research conducted within the country. There is no evidence of this on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization (EODY), the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Hellenic Research Foundation, the Hellenic Biosafety Society or the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain information on this matter. [8]

[1] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

- [3] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [https://www.mod.mil.gr]. Accessed 20 December 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [minagric.gr]. Accessed 20 December 2020.
- [5] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.") [http://eie.gr/]. Accessed 20 December 2020.
- [6] Hellenic Biosafety Society. "Press Release - Official establishment of the Hellenic Biosafety Society." ("Δελτίο Τύπου - Επίσημη ίδρυση της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Βιοασφάλειας.") [https://www.hellenicbiosafety.org/index.php/i-etairia/sxetika-me-eeb]. Accessed 20 December 2020.
- [7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G." [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/]. Accessed 20 December 2020.
- [8] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

### 1.5.1b

#### Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Greece has legislation requiring oversight of dual use research. Article 21 of Law 4521 (issued in 2018 last amended in 2020) creates ethics committees in research institutions, which are in charge of the oversight of ethics in research, but there is no specific reference to dual use research. [1] Greece's primary legislation regarding dual use technologies (including biological agents) is Ministerial Decision 121837/E3/21837, which governs the transfer and export of dual use goods and technology, but it does not mention oversight of dual use research. [2] There is also no evidence of legislation requiring oversight of dual use research on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization, the Ministry of Defense, the Army, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Hellenic Research Foundation the Hellenic Biosafety Society or the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain any further information on this matter. [10]

- [1] Hellenic Republic. 2018. "Law 4521 FEK A' 38/02.03.2018." ("Νόμος 4521 ΦΕΚ Α' 38/02.03.2018.") [https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\_fek?f=fek/2018/a/fek\_a\_38\_2018.pdf&t=41f76b088a6dd5c07050048eb909f322]. Accessed 21 December 2020.
- [2] Hellenic republic. "Ministerial Decision 121837/E3/21837." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση 121837/E3/21837.") [http://www.et.gr/docs-nph/search/pdfViewerForm.html?args=5C7QrtC22wEilCErm5tbxndtvSoClrL8D444lLnzZMPnMRVjyfnPUeJInJ48\_97uHrMts-zFzeyCiBSQOpYnYt36MacmUFCx2ppFvBej56Mmc8Qdb8ZfRjQznsIAdk8Lv\_e6czmhEembNmZCMxLMte4Ck2j4Lbn-bojaYl25RZjUwyEs-tdE23TTNg4ueNBo]. Accessed 21 December 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Health (Υπουργείο Υγείας). [http://www.moh.gov.gr/]. Accessed 21 December 2020.
- [4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). [https://eody.gov.gr]. Accessed 21 December 2020.
- [5] Ministry of National Defence. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [https://www.mod.mil.gr]. Accessed 21 December 2020.
- [6] Army of Greece. ("Γενικό Επιτελείο Στρατού.") [http://army.gr/]. Accessed 21 December 2020.
- [7] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [minagric.gr]. Accessed 21 December 2020.
- [8] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.")

[<http://eie.gr/>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[9] Hellenic Biosafety Society. "Press Release - Official establishment of the Hellenic Biosafety Society." ("Δελτίο Τύπου - Επίσημη ίδρυση της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Βιοασφάλειας.") [<https://www.hellenicbiosafety.org/index.php/i-etairia/sxetika-me-eeb>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[10] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G." [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[11] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

### 1.5.1c

**Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Greece has an agency responsible for oversight of dual use research. Article 21 of Law 4521/2018 creates ethics committees in research institutions, which are charged with the oversight of ethics in research, but there is no reference to dual use research. [1] Greece's primary legislation regarding dual use technologies (including biological agents) is Ministerial Decision 121837/E3/21837, which governs the transfer and export of dual use goods and technology, but this does not mention oversight of dual use research. [2] There is no evidence of oversight of dual use research on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, the Ministry of Defence, the Army, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Hellenic Research Foundation, the Hellenic Biosafety Society or the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain any further information on this matter. [11]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2018. "Law 4521 FEK A' 38/02.03.2018." ("Νόμος 4521 ΦΕΚ Α' 38/02.03.2018."). [[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2018/a/fek\\_a\\_38\\_2018.pdf&t=41f76b088a6dd5c07050048eb909f322](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2018/a/fek_a_38_2018.pdf&t=41f76b088a6dd5c07050048eb909f322)]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic republic. "Ministerial Decision 121837/E3/21837." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση 121837/E3/21837."). [[http://www.et.gr/idocs-nph/search/pdfViewerForm.html?args=5C7QrtC22wEilCErm5tbxndtvSoClrL8D444lLnBZMPnMRVjyfnPUeJInJ48\\_97uHrMts-zFzeyCiBSQOpYnTy36MacmUFCx2ppFvBej56Mmc8Qdb8ZfRjzNslAdk8Lv\\_e6czmhEembNmZCMxLMte4Ck2j4Lbn-bojaYl25RZjUwyEs-tdE23TTNg4ueNBo](http://www.et.gr/idocs-nph/search/pdfViewerForm.html?args=5C7QrtC22wEilCErm5tbxndtvSoClrL8D444lLnBZMPnMRVjyfnPUeJInJ48_97uHrMts-zFzeyCiBSQOpYnTy36MacmUFCx2ppFvBej56Mmc8Qdb8ZfRjzNslAdk8Lv_e6czmhEembNmZCMxLMte4Ck2j4Lbn-bojaYl25RZjUwyEs-tdE23TTNg4ueNBo)]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of National Defence. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[6] Army of Greece. ("Γενικό Επιτελείο Στρατού."). [<http://army.gr/>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[7] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[8] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.") [<http://eie.gr/>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[9] Hellenic Biosafety Society. "Press Release - Official establishment of the Hellenic Biosafety Society." ("Δελτίο Τύπου - Επίσημη ίδρυση της Ελληνικής Εταιρείας Βιοασφάλειας.") [<https://www.hellenicbiosafety.org/index.php/i-etairia/sxetika-me-eeb>]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[10] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G." [https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[11] United Nations. Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

## 1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

### 1.5.2a

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece has regulations requiring the screening of synthesized DNA prior to sale. European Union Regulation 2009/41 governs genetically modified organisms, under the remit of the Ministry of Environment, but it does not address the screening of synthesized DNA prior to sale. [1] There is also no evidence of such a requirement on the websites of the Ministries of Health, Transport, Defense, or Agriculture or the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] Although Greece has submitted Confidence Building Measures every year since 2011, access to the last 5 years' reports is restricted, and it is not known if they contain information on this matter. [8]

[1] Ministry of the Interior. 2011. "The application of International and European environmental law in Greece." (&quot;&circ;&mdash;&micro;&lumil;&dagger;&plusmn;&luml;&frac14;&quest;&sup3;&reg;&bdquo;&quest;&luml;&hellip;&acute;&sup1;&micro;&cedil;&frac12;&quest;&luml;&sbquo;&ordm;&plusmn;&sup1;&bull;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&permil;&luml;&euro;&plusmn;&sup1;&ordm;&quest;&luml;&acute;&sup1;&ordm;&plusmn;&macr;&quest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&euro;&micro;&luml;&sup1;&sup2;&not;&raquo;&raquo;&quest;&frac12;&bdquo;&quest;&luml;&sbquo;&luml;&fnof;&luml;&bdquo;&midot;&frac12;&bull;&raquo;&raquo;&not;&acute;&plusmn;&quot;).

[https://www.dsth.gr/documents/10180/275662/16-3-11\_%CE%A0%CE%99%CE%9D%CE%95%CE%A0%2B%CE%A0%CE%95%CE%A1%2B15.3.11%2B.pdf?version=1.0]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health.

(&quot;&yen;&luml;&euro;&quest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&sup3;&micro;&macr;&quest;&yen;&sup3;&micro;&macr;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;&quot;)

[http://www.moh.gov.gr/]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Transport. [http://www.yme.gr/index.php?getwhat=1&oid=531&id=&tid=531]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of National Defence.

(&quot;&yen;&luml;&euro;&quest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&sup3;&micro;&macr;&quest;&bull;&cedil;&frac12;&sup1;&ordm;&reg;&luml;&sbquo;&dagger;&frac14;&luml;&hellip;&frac12;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;&quot;)

[https://www.mod.mil.gr/]. Accessed 21 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

(<https://www.minagric.gr>). Accessed 21 December 2020.

[6] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G." (<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>). Accessed 21 December 2020.

[7] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre. "BWC Legislation Database. G." (<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/g/>). Accessed 23 January 2021.

[8] United Nations, Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. (<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>). Accessed 21 December 2020.

[9] United Nations, Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. (<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>). Accessed 21 December 2020.

[10] United Nations, Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. (<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>). Accessed 21 December 2020.

[11] United Nations, Biological Weapons Convention Electronic Confidence Building Measures Portal. (<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/greece>). Accessed 21 December 2020.

## 1.6 IMMUNIZATION

### 1.6.1 Vaccination rates

#### 1.6.1a

##### Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2019

World Health Organization

#### 1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

OIE WAHIS database

## Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

### 2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

#### 2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

##### 2.1.1a

**Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?**

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that Greece can conduct at least five of the ten World Health Organization (WHO) core tests. The National Public Health Organization's 2018-2019 report on influenza in Greece reports that both the Hellenic Pasteur Institute and the Microbiological Laboratory of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens conduct polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests for the influenza virus [1,2]. The Hellenic Pasteur Institute's website states that it also conducts virus culture for poliovirus (polio), through the National Poliovirus/Enterovirus Reference Laboratory (NPRL) which is located and functions inside the Hellenic Pasteur Institute since 1983. [3] According to information on its website, the National Public Health Organization conducts serology for HIV, microscopy for mycobacterium tuberculosis and bacterial culture for Salmonella enteritidis serotype Typhi (typhoid). [4,5,6] The National Public Health Organization has also developed an action plan since 2011 for the prevention and treatment of malaria, as part of which, it has provided rapid diagnostic tests for plasmodium spp. (malaria) in approximately 200 health units nationwide, in areas with a recorded domestic transmission of the disease in recent years and in areas with large populations of migrants from endemic countries. [7,8] There is no information on the websites of the National Public Health Organization or the Ministry of Health about Greece's four country-defined tests. [9, 10]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Influenza Activity in Greece." ("Η Δραστηριότητα της Γρίπης στην Ελλάδα.") [https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/etisia\_ekthesi\_gripis\_2018\_2019.pdf]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. "National Laboratory for Influenza." ("Εθνικό Εργαστήριο Αναφοράς Γρίπης."). [https://www.pasteur.gr/ethniko-ergastirio-anaforas-gripis-notiou-ellados/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[3] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. National Laboratory for Polio (Ινστιτούτο Παστέρ, Εθνικό Εργαστήριο Αναφοράς Πολιοϊών/Εντεροϊών). [https://www.pasteur.gr/ethniko-ergastirio-anaforas-polioion-enteroion/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Guidelines - Principles and Methodology for the Laboratory Diagnosis of HIV Infection." ("Κατευθυντήριες Οδηγίες - Αρχές και Μεθοδολογία για την Εργαστηριακή Διάγνωση της HIV Λοίμωξης.") [https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/arxes-method-erg-diag-hiv.pdf]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[5] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Guidelines - Principles for Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculosis - HIV Infection." ("Κατευθυντήριες Οδηγίες - Αρχές για την Διάγνωση και Αντιμετώπιση της Φυματίωσης - HIV Λοίμωξης.") [https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/fymatiosi-odigies-3.pdf]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[6] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Typhoid Fever / Irregular." ("Τυφοειδής Πυρετός / Παράτυφος.") [https://eody.gov.gr/disease/tyfoeidis-pyretos-paratyfos/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[7] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Malaria." ("Ελονοσία.") [https://eody.gov.gr/disease/elonosia/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[8] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Informing health professionals about the need for early diagnosis and treatment of malaria cases, May 2020." ("Ενημέρωση επαγγελματιών υγείας για την ανάγκη έγκαιρης διάγνωσης και θεραπείας κρουσμάτων ελονοσίας, Μάιος 2020.") [https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/enimerosi-iatron-elonosia-2020.pdf]

[9] National Public Health Organization (EODY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας ΕΟΔΥ.") [https://eody.gov.gr]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[10] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [http://www.moh.gov.gr/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

### 2.1.1b

**Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?**

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing including for Covid-19. Greece's National Action Plan for Public Health, issued by the Ministry of Health in 2019, mentions a set of actions in order for institutions to better coordinate in case of a public health emergency, but it does not mention testing for novel pathogens. [1] There is no evidence of considerations for testing for novel pathogens in the 2008-2012 Action Plan for Contagious Diseases developed by the Ministry of Health. [2] There is no further relevant evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Health. [3, 4]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2019. "National Action Plan for Public Health." ("Εθνικό σχέδιο δράσης για την δημόσια υγεία") [https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-draseis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2008-2012. "National Action Plan for Contagious Diseases." ("Εθνικό σχέδιο δράσης για την δημόσια υγεία") [https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-draseis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Εθνικό σχέδιο δράσης για την ανάπτυξη της αγροτικής οικονομίας") [minagric.gr]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Εθνικό σχέδιο δράσης για την δημόσια υγεία.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

## 2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

### 2.1.2a

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has national reference laboratories that are accredited. Greece has multiple reference laboratories, and there are multiple reference points for specific diseases. [1] There is evidence that most of the reference laboratories are accredited. For example, the national reference laboratory for Meningitis is certified ISO 15189 (on the competence and testing and

calibration of laboratories). [2,3] The National Public Health Organization (EODY), which provides oversight of many of the national laboratories, reports 156 accredited laboratories from a total of 265 also using ISO 17025, but does not state which laboratories and which tests this includes. [4]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Special Case Surveillance / Reporting Systems." ("Ειδικά Συστήματα Επιτήρησης / Δήλωσης Κρουσμάτων.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/eidika-systimata-epitirisis-dilosis-kroysmaton/?print=print>]

[2] Hellenic Accreditation System. "National Meningitis Report Center, Department of Public Health Policy, School of Public Health, University of West Attica." ("Εθνικό Κέντρο Αναφοράς Μηνιγγίτιδας, Τμήμα Πολιτικών Δημόσιας Υγείας, Σχολή Δημόσιας Υγείας, Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής.") [<https://www.esyd.gr/portal/p/esyd/el/showOrgInfo.jsp?id=149781>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[3] International Organization for Standardization. "ISO/IEC 17025:2017". [<https://www.iso.org/standard/66912.html>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Method accreditation for public health laboratories ("Διαπίστευση μεθόδων για τα εργαστήρια δημόσιας υγείας.") [[https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/diapisteuasi\\_methodwn\\_ergastiria\\_dimosias.pdf](https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/diapisteuasi_methodwn_ergastiria_dimosias.pdf)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

### 2.1.2b

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece's national reference laboratories are subject to external quality assurance. The Hellenic Accreditation System has been appointed the National Accreditation Body of Greece according to the requirements of article 4 of the Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, whereby each European Union member state appoints a single national accreditation body. [1] The accreditation process clearly states that an external quality assurance is required. [3] The national reference laboratory for Meningitis is accredited. [2] National Public Health Organization reports that 156 laboratories from a total of 265 are accredited, though it does not state which laboratories/tests are accredited. [4]

[1] Hellenic Accreditation System. 15 September 2017. "Accreditation procedures". ("Κανονισμοί Διαπίστευσης.") [[https://www.esyd.gr/pweb/s/20/files/kanonismoi/kanonismoi/KAD\\_2\\_10\\_2020.pdf](https://www.esyd.gr/pweb/s/20/files/kanonismoi/kanonismoi/KAD_2_10_2020.pdf)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Accreditation System. 29 March 2019 update. "Accreditation process ("Εθνικό σύστημα διαπίστευσης, Διαδικασίες Διαπίστευσης.") [[https://www.esyd.gr/pweb/s/20/files/kanonismoi/diadiikasies/DD\\_15\\_5\\_2020.pdf](https://www.esyd.gr/pweb/s/20/files/kanonismoi/diadiikasies/DD_15_5_2020.pdf)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[3] Hellenic Accreditation System. "National Meningitis Report Center, Department of Public Health Policy, School of Public Health, University of West Attica." ("Εθνικό Κέντρο Αναφοράς Μηνιγγίτιδας, Τμήμα Πολιτικών Δημόσιας Υγείας, Σχολή Δημόσιας Υγείας, Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής.") [<https://www.esyd.gr/portal/p/esyd/el/showOrgInfo.jsp?id=149781>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Method accreditation for public health laboratories." ("Διαπίστευση μεθόδων για τα εργαστήρια δημόσιας υγείας.") [[https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/diapisteuasi\\_methodwn\\_ergastiria\\_dimosias.pdf](https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/diapisteuasi_methodwn_ergastiria_dimosias.pdf)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

## 2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

### 2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

#### 2.2.1a

**Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has a nationwide specimen transport system in place. Greece regulates the transport of specimens as per Circular 10946 of the Ministry of Health, which was issued in 2013. [1] A number of private firms are licensed by the Ministry of Transport, primarily as couriers and also to carry out specific specimen-related tasks, including one called Biocourier, which provides nationwide transportation. [2] There is no evidence of a public system for transport via the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization (EODY). [3, 4]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2013. "Circular 10946, transport of diagnostic samples ("Εγκύκλιος, Διακίνηση διαγνωστικών δειγμάτων. "). [<http://www.isathens.gr/images/entypa/diakinisi-diagnwstikwn-deigmatwn.pdf>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Biocourier. "Transportation of diagnostic samples." ("Μεταφορά διαγνωστικών δειγμάτων.") [<https://www.kangaservices.gr/bio-courier/metafores-diagnostikon-deigmaton>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

### 2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

#### 2.2.2a

**Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a plan to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale up testing during an outbreak. There is no evidence of such a plan on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization (EODY), or the Emergency Operations Center (EOsC) of the EODY. [1,2,3] Law 4662 (issued on 7 February 2020, last amended on 11 December 2020), establishes the National Crisis and Hazard Management Mechanism (Nat-CHAMM), responsible for the prevention, preparedness and protection of life, health and property of citizens and emergency management in case of a natural, technological disaster or other threats of related origin. However there is no evidence that part of the National Crisis and Hazard Management Mechanism (Nat-CHAMM) would include authorizing or licensing laboratories in any way in case of an outbreak. [4] There is no evidence of such a plan on the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Hellenic Research Foundation or the Hellenic Pasteur Institute. [5,6,7]

[1] Ministry of Health (Υπουργείο Υγείας). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Emergency Operations Center (EOsC)." ("Εκτακτα Περιστατικά Δημόσιας Υγείας – Κ.ΕΠΙΧ.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/ektakta-peristatika-dimosias-ygeias-k-epich/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Hellenic Republic. 7 February 2020. "Law 4662 FEK 'A 27/07.02.2020." ("Νόμος 4662 ΦΕΚ Α' 27/07.02.2020.") [[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2020/a/fek\\_a\\_27\\_2020.pdf&t=f8e2aa20722a3f745cf78ebd064a840](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2020/a/fek_a_27_2020.pdf&t=f8e2aa20722a3f745cf78ebd064a840)]

8]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [minagric.gr]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[6] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.") [http://eie.gr/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[7] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. ("Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Πάστερ.") [https://www.pasteur.gr]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

## 2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

### 2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

#### 2.3.1a

**Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?**

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis

= 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that Greece conducts ongoing event-based surveillance for infectious diseases. Law 4600 (issued in 2019, last amended in 2020) establishes the National Public Health Organization (EODY) as well as assigning its responsibilities. According to article 58, EODY keeps files of cases of notifiable infectious diseases that are reported, in accordance with the international scientific standards and the relevant instructions of the World Health Organization and the European Center for Disease Control (ECDC), as well as files of epidemiological data and samples of biological materials. Article 59 establishes Reference Centers such as laboratories, hospital departments or universities that collaborate and report cases of specific diseases to EODY, but there is no mention of ongoing event-based surveillance at these Report Centers. [1,2] There is no evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance for infectious diseases on the websites of EODY, the Hellenic Pasteur Institute or the Ministries of Health or Agriculture. [3,4,5, 6]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2019. "Law 4600 FEK A' 43/09.03.2019." ("Νόμος 4600 ΦΕΚ Α' 43/09.03.2019.")

[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/document\_navigation/501691]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Accreditation System. "National Meningitis Report Center, Department of Public Health Policy, School of Public Health, University of West Attica." ("Εθνικό Κέντρο Αναφοράς Μηνιγγίτιδας, Τμήμα Πολιτικών Δημόσιας Υγείας, Σχολή Δημόσιας Υγείας, Πανεπιστήμιο Δυτικής Αττικής.") [https://www.esyd.gr/portal/p/esyd/el/showOrgInfo.jsp?id=149781].

Accessed 29 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.") [https://eody.gov.gr]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [http://www.moh.gov.gr/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[5] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. ("Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Πάστερ.") [https://www.pasteur.gr]. Accessed 20 December 2020.

[6] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [minagric.gr]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

#### 2.3.1b

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that the country has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the World Health Organization (WHO) within the last two years. According to the WHO Disease Outbreak News, the last reported incident in Greece was in 2014 and pertained to Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV). [1] COVID-19 was not reported as a PHEIC to the World Health Organization. [2] There is no evidence of a PHEIC being reported on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization (EODY). [3, 4]

[1] World Health Organization. "Emergency Preparedness Response: Greece".  
[https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/grc/en/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. "Emergency Preparedness Response - Novel coronavirus."  
[https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/disease/novel\_coronavirus/en/]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας"). [http://www.moh.gov.gr/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). ("Εθνική Αρχή Συντονισμού Εργασιών Δημόσιας Υγείας").  
[https://eody.gov.gr/]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

## 2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

### 2.3.2a

**Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece operates an electronic surveillance system at the national and sub-national levels. The National Public Health Organization has an epidemiology department with a coordination office that is responsible for the consolidation of surveillance reports from the entire country into one electronic surveillance system. The system does not have a particular name, but consolidates data from local systems and disease-specific laboratories. This system collects data on diseases including influenza, West Nile virus and encephalitis. [1] Article 58 of Law 4600 (issued in 2019 last amended in 2020) which establishes the National Public Health Organization (EODY), provides for the mandatory reporting of notifiable diseases and states that a file with all cases of such diseases is kept at the EODY. In addition, it stipulates that every public or private body of primary, secondary or tertiary health services, every doctor who provides services with any employment status, throughout the whole country, is obligated to report to the EODY for each case of such diseases by any possible means of communication, and mainly through digital recording and interconnection of files (online), e-mail, fax, telegram and telephone communication. [2]

[1] National Public Health Organization. "Annual report 2014." (Απολογισμός Δράσεων 2014)". [https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/apologismos\_2014.pdf]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2019. "Law 4600 FEK A' 43/09.03.2019." ("Νόμος 4600 ΦΕΚ Α' 43/09.03.2019.")  
[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/document\_navigation/501691]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

### 2.3.2b

**Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Public evidence suggests that the electronic surveillance system does not collect real-time laboratory data. The National Public Health Organization's (EODY) epidemiology department has published a list of forms that can be used by physicians, clinics and laboratories to report infectious diseases. [1] This list is publicly available, but the forms are not submitted through the EODY website. The final page of the document notes that the laboratory examination form is to be completed on a weekly basis. [2] The EODY epidemiology department's coordination office is responsible for the consolidation of surveillance reports from the entire country into one electronic surveillance system. The system does not have a particular name, but pertains to the consolidation of data from local systems and disease-specific laboratories into a national system. Diseases covered include influenza, West Nile virus and encephalitis. [3] There is no further evidence to suggest that laboratory data is collected in real time via the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization. [4,5]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Mandatory Declaration System." ("Σύστημα Υποχρεωτικής Δήλωσης.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/systema-yochreotikis-dilosis/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Infectious Disease Declaration Sheet." ("Δελτίο Δήλωσης Λοιμώδους Νοσήματος.") [[https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/deltia\\_dilosis\\_loimodon\\_nosimaton\\_2019.pdf](https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/deltia_dilosis_loimodon_nosimaton_2019.pdf)]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization. "Annual report 2014." (Απολογισμός Δράσεων 2014)". [[https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/apologismos\\_2014.pdf](https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/apologismos_2014.pdf)]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.) [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

## 2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

### 2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

#### 2.4.1a

##### Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

There is evidence that electronic health records are commonly in use. Article 21 of Law 4486 (issued in 2017, last amended in 2020) makes the use of electronic health records mandatory as of August 2017. Use of any other form of health record is illegal. The system supports the entire structure of primary health care: it is activated by the family doctor with whom the patient is registered, or otherwise by any other doctor specializing in general medicine, pathology or pediatrics, certified and authorized by the EHR archiving system. The record can be accessed by family doctors, as well as treating physicians, dentists or other health professionals during medical care or a visit to a public or private health service. The content of the EHR includes personal health history, as well as data, assessments and information of any kind about health condition and clinical developments throughout the care process. [1]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2017. "Law 4486, FEK A' 115/07.08.2017." ("Νόμος 4486/2017 ΦΕΚ Α' 115/07.08.2017.") [[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2017/a/fek\\_a\\_115\\_2017.pdf&t=f47586d6c7c07aa345bbd13608fc486e](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2017/a/fek_a_115_2017.pdf&t=f47586d6c7c07aa345bbd13608fc486e)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

### 2.4.1b

**Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the national public health system has access to electronic health records. Law 4486/2017 (issued in 2017, last amended in 2020), which made electronic health records mandatory, states that personal health data are the property of each individual, and consent is required before sharing data. The law further states that the service provider is authorized to provide the Ministry of Health with anonymized data for the purposes of epidemiological research or research on the quality of services, but there is no reference to the ability of the Ministry of Health to access individual records. [1] No further information is available on the website of the Ministry of Health. [2]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2017. "Law 4486, FEK A' 115/07.08.2017." ("Νόμος 4486/2017 ΦΕΚ Α' 115/07.08.2017.") [[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2017/a/fek\\_a\\_115\\_2017.pdf&t=f47586d6c7c07a a345bbd13608fc486e](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2017/a/fek_a_115_2017.pdf&t=f47586d6c7c07a a345bbd13608fc486e)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

### 2.4.1c

**Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that data standards are used to ensure data are comparable. Article 21 of Law 4486 (issued in 2017, last amended in 2020) mandates that health records be standardized at the national level, though the law does not provide any details about what standards must be used. [1] The law mandates the use of a single, centralized, unified system of electronic health records, and forbids the use of alternatives. No further information is available on the website of the Ministry of Health. [2]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2017. "Law 4486, FEK A' 115/07.08.2017." ("Νόμος 4486/2017 ΦΕΚ Α' 115/07.08.2017.") [[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2017/a/fek\\_a\\_115\\_2017.pdf&t=f47586d6c7c07a a345bbd13608fc486e](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2017/a/fek_a_115_2017.pdf&t=f47586d6c7c07a a345bbd13608fc486e)]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 29 December 2020.

## 2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

### 2.4.2a

**Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence of established mechanisms for ministries to share data. The National Public Health Organization (EODY) operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and manages surveillance data, dividing its data management office into the Department of Coordination of Surveillance Systems, the Department of Diseases Prevented by Vaccination and

Congenital Infections, the Department of Foodborne and Aquatic Diseases, the Department of Diseases Transmitted by Transmitters, the Department of Animal and Human Diseases and the Department of Microbial Resistance and Healthcare-Related Infections. The EODY has a team that is responsible for coordinating surveillance, which is the mechanism for sharing data. [1,2] Furthermore, there is evidence from the Ministry of Agriculture that all reported animal health data related to human health (zoonotic disease) are required to be reported by the regional veterinary services to the health agencies and included in the EODY disease bulletins. [3]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Administrative Structure." ("Διοικητική Διάθρωση.")

[https://eody.gov.gr/dioikitiki-diarthrosi/] Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2019. "Law 4633 FEK A' 161/16.10.2019." (" Νόμος 4633 ΦΕΚ Α' 161/16.10.2019.")

[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\_fek?f=fek/2019/a/fek\_a\_161\_2019.pdf&t=83beef02b1814b4981d336a19440ce98]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Rural Development and Food.. 2017. "Mandatory Reporting of Incidents: Circular 687/21658." ("Υπουργείο αγροτικής ανάπτυξης και τροφίμων, νοσήματα ζώων υποχρεωτικής δήλωσης, εγκύκλιος 687/21658".)

[http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/politis/Trofima\_Ygeia/egkyklios\_noshmaton\_dhl280217.pdf]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

## 2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

### 2.4.3a

**Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Greece shares de-identified data on disease outbreaks on a weekly basis. The National Public Health Organization (EODY) publishes de-identified epidemiological data grouped by region, age and gender on its website. Reports are available for annual, monthly and weekly data. These data are not limited to disease outbreaks, but are shared on a regular basis since 2004 and even include diseases for which there are no cases to report (so in many instances the reported number of cases in a given period may be zero, and the report is published as such). The report covers a number of communicable diseases of pandemic potential such as anthrax, hepatitis, brucellosis and Zika. [1, 2, 3] In the pages of annual and monthly data, the last reports are from April 2019 (if not earlier) and the latest weekly reports for the West Nile virus and influenza are from December 2020, with no more of a lag time of 3 months in terms of publication. [2,3,4]

[1] National Public Health Organization. "Annual Report 2017-2018." ("Αντιβιογράφοι 2017-2018.")

[https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/KEELPNO-APOLOGISMOS-2017-2018.pdf]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Monthly monitoring data of compulsorily declared diseases." ("Μηνιαία παρακολούθηση των υποχρεωτικά δηλωθέντων νοσημάτων.")

[https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/miniaia-dedomena-epitirisis-yPOCHREOTIKOS-diloymenton-nosimaton/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Weekly Reports." ("Εβδομαδιαία έκθεση.")

[https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/evdomadiaies-ektheseis/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY) "Annual Reports." ("Αντιβιογράφοι 2017-2018.")

[https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/etisies-epidimiologikes-ektheseis/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

### 2.4.3b

Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece makes de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data available via daily reports on government websites. The National Public Health Organization (EODY) which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, publishes daily surveillance data reports for COVID-2019 on their website. [1] These reports include information such as the number of daily COVID-19 cases and deaths, and the distribution of new cases across the country by region, age group and sex. [2] These data are also shared daily on the government's dedicated website for COVID-19: covid19.gov.gr. [3]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Daily Reports COVID-19." ("Ημερήσιες Εκθέσεις COVID-19.")

[<https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/ektheseis-covid-19/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Daily report of epidemiological surveillance of new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) - ISO WEEK 52 - Data until December 30, 2020, at 15:00" ("Ημερήσια έκθεση επιδημιολογικής επιτήρησης λοίμωξης από το νέο κορωνοϊό COVID-19- ISO WEEK 52 - Δεδομένα έως 30 Δεκεμβρίου 2020, ώρα 15:00.")

[<https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/covid-gr-daily-report-20201230.pdf>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] Hellenic Republic. "Daily Overview." ("Ημερήσια Επισκόπηση.") [<https://covid19.gov.gr/covid19-live-analytics/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

## 2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

### 2.4.4a

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is a guideline that safeguards the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities. The National Public Health Organization (EODY) issues guidelines on filling mandatory reporting forms for communicable diseases. The forms clearly state that patient data are protected under patient-doctor confidentiality and Law 2472/1997 on Protection of Personal Data. [1] In 2019, Law 2472 was replaced by Law 4624 (which implements the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation), article 22 of which specifies that data collected for reasons of preventive medicine, for medical diagnosis, for the provision of health or social care, for public interest in the field of public health, such as serious cross-border health threats are safeguarded by medical confidentiality [2]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Instructions for completing an infectious disease declaration form."

("Οδηγίες συμπλήρωσης δελτίου δήλωσης λοιμώδους νοσήματος.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/odigies-simplirosis.pdf>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2019. "Law 4624 FEK A' 137/29.08.2019." ("Νόμος 4624 ΦΕΚ Α' 137/29.08.2019.")

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2019/a/fek\\_a\\_137\\_2019.pdf&t=5671c68713aca5078234c51413a0accf](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2019/a/fek_a_137_2019.pdf&t=5671c68713aca5078234c51413a0accf)]. Accessed January 9 2021.

#### 2.4.4b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals that includes mention of protections from cyber-attacks. The Hellenic Data Protection Authority has issued a plan to guide security policy, safety and recovery of personal data, which is intended for controllers of data to ensure protections are in place for confidential data. [1] The guidance is a multi-page document that covers cyber-security measures such as malware and firewalls, as well as safe destruction of data, staff training and the use of cryptography. In section 6, the guidance also states that data controllers must have procedures for identifying, reporting and controlling of security breaches of the data system. [2] In addition, the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals is safeguarded by the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which came into force in May 2018. GDPR contains stipulations around network and information security, including a requirement that data held by state authorities must be overseen by a dedicated data protection officer who is proficient in dealing with cyber-attacks and a requirement to inform all affected individuals within 72 hours of discovering a data breach. [3]

[1] Hellenic Data Protection Authority. "Information on processors." ("Πληροφορίες για υπεύθυνους επεξεργασίας.") [[https://www.dpa.gr/portal/page?\\_pageid=33,131872&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](https://www.dpa.gr/portal/page?_pageid=33,131872&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)] Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Data Protection Authority. "Security Policy." ("Πολιτική Ασφαλείας.") [[http://www.dpa.gr/portal/page?\\_pageid=33,132337&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://www.dpa.gr/portal/page?_pageid=33,132337&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] Official Journal of the European Union. 27 April 2016. "Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)". [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679&from=EN>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

#### 2.4.5 International data sharing

##### 2.4.5a

**Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?**

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

Greece has a cooperative agreement to share data for more than one disease during a public health emergency with other countries in the region. As a member of the European Union, Greece shares surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region. All European Union (EU) and European Economic Area (EEA) countries are part of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control's Early Warning and Response System (EWRS). The EWRS is a platform to allow exchange of information on risk assessment and risk management for more timely, efficient and coordinated public health action, and it is used for notifications on outbreaks, exchanging information and decisions about the coordination of measures among member states. Over the years, it has supported response to health crises related to severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), ebola, avian influenza in humans and other communicable diseases. [1] Article 9 of Chapter IV of the European Union (EU) Decision on Serious Cross-Border Threats to Health notes that the European

Commission “shall make available to the national competent authorities through the EWRS any information that may be useful for coordinating the response [...] including information related to serious cross-border threats to health and public health measures related to serious cross-border threats to health transmitted through rapid alert and information systems established under other provisions of Union law or the Euratom Treaty.” [2] The National Public Organization (EODY) shares clinical and laboratory data with the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) on a weekly basis, as part of the country’s participation in the European Influenza Surveillance Network (EISN). [3]

[1] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. “Early Warning and Response System (EWRS).”

[https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/early-warning-and-response-system-ewrs ]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 on Serious Cross-Border Threats to Health and Repealing Decision No 2119/98/EC. Official Journal of the European Union.

[https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/preparedness\_response/docs/decision\_serious\_crossborder\_threats\_22102013\_en.pdf]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). “Special Surveillance - Reporting Systems.” (“Ειδικά Συστήματα Επιτήρησης - Δήλωσης Κρουσμάτων.”) [https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/eidika-systimata-epitirisis-dilosis-kroysmaton/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

## 2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

### 2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

#### 2.5.1a

**Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of an active or future public health emergency. There is no evidence of such a system on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization (EODY), the National Hellenic Research Foundation or the Pasteur Institute. [1,2,3,4] On 1 October 2020, Greece expanded its contact tracing force for COVID-19 by hiring 192 executives, as part of the expansion of the National Crisis and Hazard Management Mechanism (Nat-CHAMM) staff, but there is no evidence that this action was based on a specific national expansion contact tracing system. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health. “Prevention measures against coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.” (“Μέτρα πρόληψης έναντι κορονοϊού SARS-CoV-2.”) [https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/dieythynsh-dhmosias-ygieinhs/metra-prolhpshs-enanti-koronoioy-sars-cov-2?page=1]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). (“Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.”) [https://eody.gov.gr]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] National Hellenic Research Foundation. (“Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.”) [http://eie.gr/]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. (“Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Πάστερ”). [https://www.pasteur.gr] Accessed 2 January 2021.

[5] General Secretariat For Civil Protection. “Civil Protection is strengthened - Recruitment of one hundred and ninety two

(192) executives for tracking and dealing with health threats" ("Η Πολιτική Προστασία ενισχύεται - Πρόσληψη εκατόν ενενήντα δύο (192) στελεχών για ιχνηλάτηση και αντιμετώπιση υγειονομικών απειλών.") [https://www.civilprotection.gr/el/simantika-themata/i-politiki-prostasia-enishyetai-proslipsi-ekaton-eneninta-dyo-192-stelehon-gia]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

### 2.5.1b

**Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?**

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece provides wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention. There is no evidence of such a system on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization (EODY), the National Hellenic Research Foundation or the Pasteur Institute. [1,2,3,4] Economic support has been given in Greece throughout the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, for example a reduction of rent for businesses that do not work, however there are no provisions for economic support in case self-isolation is recommended. The latest bill regarding self-isolation during the coronavirus pandemic is about the responsibilities of employers to pay the regular remuneration even if employees are isolation, regardless of whether work from home is possible or not. According to the legislation, if work from home is not possible, employees have to work the hours missed, once isolation has finished. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health. "Prevention measures against coronavirus SARS-CoV-2." ("Μέτρα πρόληψης έναντι κορονοϊού SARS-CoV-2.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/dieythynsh-dhmosias-ygieinhs/metra-prolhpsis-enanti-koronoioy-sars-cov-2?page=1]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.") [https://eody.gov.gr]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.") [http://eie.gr/]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. ("Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Πάστερ"). [https://www.pasteur.gr]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[5] taxheaven.gr. "See the passed bill with the new labor and tax provisions." ("Δείτε το ψηφισθέν νομοσχέδιο με τις νέες εργασιακές και φορολογικές διατάξεις.") [https://www.taxheaven.gr/news/50529/deite-to-pshfisoen-nomosxedio-me-tis-nees-ergasiakes-kai-forologikes-diataxeis?output=printer]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

### 2.5.1c

**Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece makes de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 available on government websites. The National Public Health Organization (EODY), which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, publishes daily reports about the ongoing coronavirus pandemic on their website. These daily reports include the percentage of new cases from identified contacts. For example, on 10 August 2020 there were 1,473 new cases, of which 48.6% were related to an already known

case. [1]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Daily report of surveillance COVID-19 (10/08/2020)." ("Ημερήσια έκθεση επιτήρησης COVID-19 (10/08/2020).") [[https://eody.gov.gr/0810\\_briefing\\_covid19/](https://eody.gov.gr/0810_briefing_covid19/)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 2.5.2 Point of entry management

### 2.5.2a

**Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to monitor suspected and potential cases for international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of an active or future public health emergency. There is no evidence of such a plan on the websites of the the National Hellenic Research Foundation or the Pasteur Institute. [1,2] The National Public Health Organization (EODY) shares data about the daily percentage of new COVID-19 cases found at the border control, but there is no evidence of a joint plan between the EODY and the border control authorities on its website or on the website of the Ministry of Health. [3,4,5] Furthermore, there is no information about this matter on the websites of the Hellenic Police, the Army or the Ministry of National Defence. [6,7,8]

[1] National Hellenic Research Foundation. ("Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών, Ινστιτούτο Θεωρητικής και Φυσικής Χημείας.") [<http://eie.gr/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Hellenic Pasteur Institute. ("Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο Πάστερ.") [<https://www.pasteur.gr/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Daily report of surveillance COVID-19 (10/08/2020)." ("Ημερήσια έκθεση επιτήρησης COVID-19 (10/08/2020).") [[https://eody.gov.gr/0810\\_briefing\\_covid19/](https://eody.gov.gr/0810_briefing_covid19/)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] National Public Health Organization (EODY). ("Ελληνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[6] Hellenic Police. ("Ελληνική Αστυνομία.") [<http://astynomia.gr/newsite.php?&lang=>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[7] Army of Greece. ("Γενικό Επιτελείο Στρατού.") [<http://army.gr/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of National Defence. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

**2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])**

### 2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country

- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that field epidemiology is available in Greece and that FETP training resources are provided by the EU for Greek citizens. The National Public Health Organization (EODY) is a certified EPIET training centre and has training programmes on an ongoing basis. [1,2] More specifically, the EODY was certified by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) as an EPIET Training Centre in 2011 and supervisors have been appointed. [3] At the same time, the ECDC offers fellowships individually to EU citizens. [4]

[1] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). "National Public Health Organization - EODY." (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.) [<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/ethnikos-organismos-dimosias-ygeias-hellenic-national-public-health-organization-eody>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Call for applicants." ("Πρόσκληση ενδιαφέροντος.") [[https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/prokiryksi\\_project\\_manager.docx.pdf](https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/prokiryksi_project_manager.docx.pdf)]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Education." ("Εκπαίδευση.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/programmata/ekpaideysi/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. "Introduction to EPIET/EUPHEM". [<https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/epiet-euphem/about/intro>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

### 2.6.1b

Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that field epidemiology programs in Greece include animal health professionals. The National Public Health Organization (EODY) offers ongoing FETP programmes that are available to animal health professionals, stating that candidates can include those with advanced degrees in veterinary medicine. Specifically, such programs are available for epidemiologists, nurses, microbiologists, veterinarians, biologists and other health or social science professionals with previous experience in public health and/or epidemiology who are interested in future careers in field epidemiology. [1]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Education." (<https://eody.gov.gr/programmata/ekpaideysi/>). Accessed 23 January 2021.

## 2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

### 2.6.2a

Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

### 3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

#### 3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

##### 3.1.1a

**Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?**

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is insufficient evidence that Greece has an overarching national public health emergency response plan that addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential, but there is a disease-specific plan. Greece's Response Plan for Ebola, which was adopted in 2014, outlines the procedure to be followed in the event of an ebola incident. [1] The plan is not publicly available, but is reported to contain actions for ensuring that ebola-infected travelers entering Greece are monitored; informing the public; setting up an intensive care unit equipped to treat ebola patients in an Athens hospitals; and staff training. [1] The Ministry of Health has a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, which was developed by the Ministry of Health in 2008, but this document does not outline a plan for response to public health emergencies. Instead, it outlines a strategy for how to improve response, for example by evaluating, reorganizing and expanding the epidemiological surveillance networks and mandatory disease reporting systems and by expanding the epidemiological surveillance networks to the private health sector. [2] The country's general emergency response plan (contained in Ministerial Decision 1299/2003, and code-named "Xenokratis") is designed for response to all types of emergencies, but it does not specifically mention pandemics or communicable diseases. [3] Greece's 2019-2022 National Action Plan for Public Health (NAPPH) mentions that the Ministry of Health aims to create a similar response plan to address public health emergencies of other communicable diseases. [4] When outlining this intention, the NAPPH includes a diagram (on page 82) summarizing the steps to be taken in case of emergency, such as the initial notification steps in case of a suspected case, steps to be taken in case of a case identification, transfer of patients to reference hospitals in isolation units, as well as steps depending on the outcome of their laboratory specimen collection analysis and testing results as well as the institutions involved. [4] There is no evidence that an overarching national public health emergency response plan is in place on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. [5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2019. ".National Action Plan for Public Health." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Δημόσια Υγεία.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedio-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases 2008-2012." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πρόληψη των Μεταδοτικών Νοσημάτων.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxeda-drashs/95-ethnika-sxeda-drashs?fdl=226>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2019. ".National Action Plan for Public Health." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Δημόσια Υγεία.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxeda-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 12 January 2021.

[6] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. ("Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας.") [<https://www.civilprotection.gr/el>]. Accessed 12 January 2021.

### 3.1.1b

**If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?**

Yes = 1, No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Greece has an overarching national public health emergency response plan that addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential that has been updated in the last 3 years. The Ministry of Health has a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, which was developed by the Ministry of Health in 2008, but this document does not outline a plan for response to public health emergencies, instead outlining a strategy for how to improve response, for example by evaluating, reorganizing and expanding the epidemiological surveillance networks and mandatory disease reporting systems and by expanding the epidemiological surveillance networks to the private health sector. [1] Moreover, there is no evidence that this document has been updated since its publication in 2008. [1] The country's general emergency response plan (contained in Ministerial Decision 1299/2003, and code-named "Xenokratis") is designed for response to all types of emergencies, but it does not specifically mention pandemics or communicable diseases. [2] There is no evidence that it has been updated since its adoption in 2003. [2] Greece also has a Response Plan for Ebola, which was adopted in 2014 and outlines the procedure to be followed in the event of an ebola incident. [3] The plan is not publicly available, but is reported to contain actions for ensuring that ebola-infected travelers entering Greece are monitored; informing the public; setting up an intensive care unit equipped to treat ebola patients in an Athens hospitals; and staff training. [3] Greece's 2019-2022 National Action Plan for Public Health (NAPPH) mentions that the Ministry of Health aims to create a similar response plan to address public health emergencies of other communicable diseases. [3] When outlining this intention, the NAPPH includes also a diagram (on page 82) summarizing the steps to be taken in case of emergency, such as the initial notifications steps in case of a suspected case, steps to be taken in case of a case identification, transfer of patients to reference hospitals in isolation units, as well as steps depending on the outcome of their laboratory specimen collection analysis and testing results as well as the institutions involved. [3] There is no evidence that an overarching national public health emergency response plan is in place on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. [4, 5]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases 2008-2012." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πρόληψη των Μεταδοτικών Νοσημάτων.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxeda-drashs/95-ethnika-sxeda-drashs?fdl=226>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2019. ".National Action Plan for Public Health." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Δημόσια Υγεία.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxeda-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxeda-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 12 January 2021.

[5] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. ("Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας.") [https://www.civilprotection.gr/el]. Accessed 12 January 2021.

### 3.1.1c

**If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Greece has an overarching national public health emergency response plan that includes considerations for pediatric or other vulnerable populations. The country's general emergency response plan (contained in Ministerial Decision 1299/2003, code-named "Xenokratis") does not mention pediatric or other vulnerable populations, and in any case does not specifically address health emergencies. [1] The Ministry of Health's National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, which was adopted in 2008, addresses vulnerable populations through its strategy for establishing Prevention and Treatment Programs at Immigrant Reception Areas. [2] However, this document is not a public health emergency response plan, instead outlining strategies for how to prevent communicable diseases and improve response capacities. [2] Greece also has a Response Plan for Ebola, which was adopted in 2014 and outlines the procedure to be followed in the event of an ebola incident, but this plan is not publicly available and there is no evidence as to whether it addresses vulnerable populations. The National Action Plan for Public Health, issued in 2019, outlines a strategy to create an emergency response mechanism, similar to that created for ebola in 2014, that will be apply ti other diseases as well in case of emergency, but the outline of the strategy does not include considerations for pediatric or other vulnerable populations. [3] There is no evidence that Greece has an overarching national public health emergency response plan that includes considerations for pediatric or other vulnerable populations on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. [4, 5]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases 2008-2012." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πρόληψη των Μεταδοτικών Νοσημάτων.") [http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs?fdl=226]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. 2019. "National Action Plan for Public Health." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Δημόσια Υγεία.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

[5] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. ("Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας.") [https://www.civilprotection.gr/el]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

### 3.1.1d

**Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

### 3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

#### 3.1.2a

**Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence of a mechanism to engage with the private sector during a public health emergency. Article 22 of Greece's constitution allows the government to requisition services from the private sector in case of a public health emergency, stating that "Special laws shall determine the requisition of personal services in case of [...] urgent social emergencies [...] liable to endanger public health, as well as the contribution of personal work to local government agencies to satisfy local needs." [1]. However, there is no evidence of a mechanism for engagement on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization (EODY). [2,3] The Ministry of Health's proposal for an outbreak response plan, found in the 2019-2022 National Action Plan for Public Health, does not mention any specific mechanism for engaging with the private sector. [4] The country's general emergency response plan (contained in Ministerial Decision 1299/2003, code-named Xenokratis) does not mention engagement with the private sector. [5] There is no mention of a relevant mechanism in the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, which was adopted by the Ministry of Health in 2008. [6]

[1] Hellenic Parliament. 2008. The Constitution of Greece." ("Το Σύνταγμα της Ελλάδας.")

[<https://www.hellenicparliament.gr/UserFiles/8c3e9046-78fb-48f4-bd82-bbba28ca1ef5/SYNTAGMA.pdf>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. 2019. ".National Action Plan for Public Health." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Δημόσια Υγεία.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[5] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases 2008-2012." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πρόληψη των Μεταδοτικών Νοσημάτων.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs?fdl=226>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

### 3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

#### 3.1.3a

**Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?**

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease= 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has policies and guidelines for implementing non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) in response to COVID-19, but not for other diseases. The Ministry of Health has published a list of guidelines for the ongoing coronavirus pandemic that include non-pharmaceutical interventions such as social distancing and expanded cleaning of schools, workplaces and gyms. [1, 2, 3] However these are specifically for COVID-19, and there is no mention of using them for other diseases. There is no evidence of relevant policies, plans or guidelines that apply to other diseases on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization (EODY). [4, 5] No relevant provisions are contained in the country's general emergency response plan (contained in Ministerial Decision 1299/2003, code-named Xenokratis) or the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, which was adopted by the Ministry of Health in 2008. [6, 7]

[1] Ministry of Health. "Prevention measures in educational units." ("Μέτρα πρόληψης σε εκπαιδευτικές μονάδες.")

[<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/dieythynsh-dhmosias-ygieinhs/metra-prolhphshs-enanti-koronoioy-sars-cov-2/7014-metra-prolhphshs-se-ekpaideytikes-monades>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. "Workplace Protection Measures." ("Μέτρα Προστασίας σε χώρους εργασίας.")

[<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/dieythynsh-dhmosias-ygieinhs/metra-prolhphshs-enanti-koronoioy-sars-cov-2/7016-metra-prostasias-se-xwroys-ergasias>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. "Protection measures for gyms." ("Μέτρα προστασίας για γυμναστήρια.")

[<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/dieythynsh-dhmosias-ygieinhs/metra-prolhphshs-enanti-koronoioy-sars-cov-2/7018-metra-prostasias-gia-gymnasthria>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[5] National Public Health Organization (EODY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.") [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[6] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003.") [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases 2008-2012." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πρόληψη των Μεταδοτικών Νοσημάτων.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs?fdl=226>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

## 3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.2.1 Activating response plans

#### 3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

In the past year Greece has developed various responses to an infectious disease outbreak. There is no evidence that it has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise. As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, from 16 March 2020 onwards, regional states of emergency have been declared for various parts of the country, in accordance with the epidemiological situation, and numerous measures have been introduced, including restrictions on non-essential travel. [1] According to the Joint Ministerial Decision D1 α/GP. ec. 20036/2020 - FEK 986/B/22-3-2020, from 23 March 2020 until 4 May 2020, when leaving their homes, people were required to send a text message to a designated number providing the reason, use a printed one-time single-use permit, or use a signed handwritten declaration. [1, 2] During that time, as per Ministerial Decision D1a/G.P. ec. 18149, schools, hospitality and non-essential retail were closed, gradually reopening from May until June 2020. [3, 4] According to Joint Ministerial Decision D1a/GP. ec.: 71342, the country went back into a similar lockdown on 7 November 2020. [5, 6] From 14 December 2020 until 4 January 2021, non-essential retail reopened on a "click and collect" basis, with collections by appointment only. [7, 8] The World Health Organization does not list Greece as having conducted or planning to conduct any simulation exercises and there is no evidence of a national-level threat-focused exercise on the website of the General Secretariat For Civil Protection [9, 10]

[1] Hellenic Republic. "Joint Ministerial Decision Δ1 α/Γ.Ποικ 20036/2020 FEK 986/B/22-3-2020 - Enforcement of the measure of temporary restriction of the movement of the cities in order to deal with the risk of spreading the coronavirus COVID-19." (Κοινή Υπουργική Απόφαση Δ1 α/Γ.Ποικ 20036/2020 ΦΕΚ 986/B/22-3-2020 - Επιβολή του μέτρου του προσωρινού περιορισμού της κυκλοφορίας των πολιτών προς αντιμετώπιση του κινδύνου διασποράς του κορωνοϊού COVID-19.) [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-ygeia/astheneies/koine-upourgike-apophase-agp-oik-20036-2020.html>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] enomothesia.gr. "Instructions for the Travel Declaration Form for the traffic ban: How to declare by SMS to 13033. (March 2020 ban)." ("Οδηγίες για το Έντυπο δήλωσης μετακίνησης για την απαγόρευση κυκλοφορίας : Πώς θα κάνετε δήλωση με SMS στο 13033. (Απαγόρευση Μαρτίου 2020).") [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/law-news/enty-po-dilosis-metakinesis-pos-tha-kanete-dilosi-me-sms-sto-13033.html>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Development and Investment. 16 May 2020 "Press release: On Monday, May 25, the restaurants will open." (Δελτίο Τύπου "Την Δευτέρα 25 Μαΐου ανοίγουν τα καταστήματα εστίασης.") [<https://www.taxheaven.gr/news/48929/thn-deytera-25-maiou-anoigoun-ta-katasthmata-estiashs>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Development and Investment. 13 March 2020 "Joint Ministerial Decision D1a/GP. ec. 18149." (Κοινή Υπουργική Απόφαση Κοινή Υπουργική Απόφαση.) [[https://www.ynanp.gr/media/documents/KYA\\_13.3.2020\\_Μέτρα\\_Αναστολής\\_Λειτουργίας\\_Επιχειρήσεων\\_και\\_Δραστηριοτήτων\\_έως\\_TWIREyf.pdf](https://www.ynanp.gr/media/documents/KYA_13.3.2020_Μέτρα_Αναστολής_Λειτουργίας_Επιχειρήσεων_και_Δραστηριοτήτων_έως_TWIREyf.pdf)]. Accessed 21 April 2021.

[5] taxheaven.gr. "Lockdown in the country from Saturday, 06:00, until November 30." ("Lockdown στη χώρα από το Σάββατο, 06:00, μέχρι 30 Νοεμβρίου.") [<https://www.taxheaven.gr/news/51326/lockdown-sth-xwra-apo-to-sabbato-0600-mexri-30-noembriou>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Development and Investment. 6 November 2020 "Joint Ministerial Decision D1a/GP. ec.: 71342." (Κοινή Υπουργική Απόφαση Δ1α/Γ.Π.οικ.: 71342.) [[https://www.ynanp.gr/media/documents/B\\_4899\\_Έκτακτα\\_Μέτρα.pdf](https://www.ynanp.gr/media/documents/B_4899_Έκτακτα_Μέτρα.pdf)]. Accessed 21 April 2021.

[7] iefimerida.gr. "What is "click away": How to shop from stores, after removing the lockdown - The 3 steps." ("Τι είναι το «click away»: Πώς θα ψωνίζουμε από τα καταστήματα, μετά την άρση του lockdown -Τα 3 βήματα.") [<https://www.iefimerida.gr/ellada/lockdown-ti-einai-click-away-ponia-katastimata>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[8] Ministry of Development and Investment. 11 May 2020. "Lifting measures: Which stores open on Monday 11 May - Terms and conditions." ("Άρση μέτρων: Ποια καταστήματα ανοίγουν τη Δευτέρα 11 Μαΐου - Οι όροι και οι προϋποθέσεις.") [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/law-news/arse-metron-poia-katastemata-anoigoun-ti-deytera-11-maiou.html>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[9] World Health Organization. "Simulation Exercise." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[10] General Secretariat For Civil Protection. ("Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας.")

[<https://www.civilprotection.gr/el>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

### 3.2.1b

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?**

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece has identified a list of gaps and best practices through an infectious disease response of a biological threat. There is no evidence of Greece planning to or having conducted an exercises focused on biological threats in the websites of the World Health Organization. [1, 2, 3] There is no evidence of such an exercise on the websites of the Ministry of Health the National Public Health Organization (EODY) or the Ministry of Agriculture [4, 5, 6] Although there is evidence that individual municipalities and hospitals have undergone emergency preparation exercises for other emergencies, such as earthquakes, there is no evidence of specific exercises on pandemic preparedness or related after-action reviews being conducted in-country. [7, 8]

[1] World Health Organization. "After Action Review." [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. "Greece." [<https://www.who.int/countries/grc/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] World Health Organization Region Office for Europe. "Greece." [<https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/greece>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[5] National Public Health Organization (EODY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.") [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[7] OLADEKA. 2018. "News report on emergency preparedness exercise in the Kastoria General Hospital." ("Επιχειρησιακή άσκηση αντιμετώπισης εκτάκτων αναγκών του Γενικού Νοσοκομείου Καστοριάς."). [<http://oladeka.com/2018/03/%CE%AC%CF%83%CE%BA%CE%B7%CF%83%CE%B7-%CE%B5%CF%84%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%BC%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%82-%CF%83%CF%84%CE%BF-%CE%B3%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C-%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%83%CE%BF%CE%BA%CE%BF/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[8] Newsbomb. 2018. "News report on emergency preparedness exercise in the Tzanio Hospital." ("«Συναγερμός» στο «Τζάνειο» – Άσκηση ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση εκτάκτων αναγκών.")

[<https://www.newsbomb.gr/ygeia/nosokomeia/story/890792/synagermos-sto-tzaneio-askisi-etoimotitas-gia-tin-antimetopisi-ektakton-anagkon-pics>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

### 3.2.2a

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. There is no evidence of Greece planning to or having conducted an exercise focused on biological threats in the websites of the World Health Organization. [1, 2, 3] There is no evidence of such an exercise on the websites of the Ministry of Health the National Public Health Organization (EODY) or the Ministry of Agriculture [4, 5, 6] Although there is evidence that individual municipalities and hospitals have undergone emergency preparation exercises for other emergencies, such as earthquakes, there is no evidence of specific exercises on pandemic preparedness or related after-action reviews being conducted in-country. [7, 8]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). Simulation Exercise [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>] Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization. "Greece." [<https://www.who.int/countries/grc/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] World Health Organization Region Office for Europe. "Greece." [<https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/greece>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[5] National Public Health Organization (EODY). ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.") [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[7] OLADDEKA. 2018. "News report on emergency preparedness exercise in the Kastoria General Hospital." ("Επιχειρησιακή άσκηση αντιμετώπισης εκτάκτων αναγκών του Γενικού Νοσοκομείου Καστοριάς."). [<http://oladdeka.com/2018/03/%CE%AC%CF%83%CE%BA%CE%B7%CF%83%CE%B7-%CE%B5%CF%84%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%BC%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%82-%CF%83%CF%84%CE%BF-%CE%B3%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C-%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%83%CE%BF%CE%BA%CE%BF/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[8] Newsbomb. 2018. "News report on emergency preparedness exercise in the Tzania Hospital." ("«Συναγερμός» στο «Τζάνειο» – Άσκηση ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση εκτάκτων αναγκών.") [<https://www.newsbomb.gr/ygeia/nosokomeia/story/890792/synagermos-sto-tzaneio-askisi-etoimotitas-gia-tin-antimetopisi-ektakton-anagkon-pics>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

### 3.3.1 Emergency response operation

#### 3.3.1a

**Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has an emergency operations center. There is an Emergency Operations Center (EOsC) at the National Public Health Organization (EODY), which receives and processes information regarding public health issues from the public and private healthcare sectors (e.g. hospitals, clinics and private practitioners) as well as other sectors and institutes such as police and fire departments. The EOsc is responsible for all issues relating to public health, and is the first to be informed of and to evaluate news of health threats in Greece, operating 24 hours per day, all year. It is a fully staffed operations center that is able to coordinate and is responsible for activating and assisting the emergency response teams in dealing with public health

issues, maintaining a link with all local state and federal agencies. The EOsc gathers and monitors information through classified and official sites on a daily basis, producing information reports that are shared with the organization's press bureau. The EOsc recommends develops, produces special plans and guidelines for crisis and risk management, maintains direct contact with the president, board of directors and the general director, and also gathers information needed and compiles with general guidelines. [1]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Emergency Operations Centre (EOsc)." ("Εκτακτα Περιστατικά Δημόσιας Υγείας – Κ.ΕΠΙΧ..") [<https://eody.gov.gr/ektakta-peristatika-dimosias-ygeias-k-epich/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

### 3.3.1b

**Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece's Emergency Operations Center conducts, or is required to conduct, an annual drill for a public health emergency scenario. There is no mention of annual health-focused drills on the websites of the National Public Health Organization (which houses the Emergency Operations Center) or the Ministry of Health. [1,2]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Emergency Operations Centre (EOsc)." ("Εκτακτα Περιστατικά Δημόσιας Υγείας – Κ.ΕΠΙΧ..") [<https://eody.gov.gr/ektakta-peristatika-dimosias-ygeias-k-epich/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

### 3.3.1c

**Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no public evidence that the Emergency Operations Center (EOsc) has conducted a coordinated emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario within the last year. While there is scattered evidence of multiple emergency response exercises by municipalities and regional hospitals, these exercises focus on emergencies not specific to pandemics (such as earthquakes) and the response time is not on the public record. [1, 2, 3, 4] There is no relevant evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization (which houses the Emergency Operations Centre), or the Ministry of Interior. [5, 6, 7]

[1] OLADEKA news site. "News report on emergency preparedness exercise in the Kastoria general hospital March 28, 2018."

(“&bull;&euro;&sup1;&Dagger;&micro;&sup1;&”&middot;&fno;&sup1;&plusmn;&ordm;&reg;&not;&fno;&ordm;&middot;&fno;&middot;&plusmn;&frac12;&sup1;&frac14;&micro;&”&”&euro;&sup1;&fno;&middot;&”&sbquo;

- &micro;&ordm;&bdquo;&not;&ordm;&luml;&bdquo;&luml;&permil;&frac12;&plusmn;&frac12;&plusmn;&sup3;&ordm;&luml;&frac12;&luml;&bdquo;&iquest;&luml;&hellip;&ldquo;&micro;&frac12;&sup1;&ordm;&iquest;&luml;&frac14;&micro;&macr;&iquest;&luml;&hellip;&scaron;&plusmn;&luml;&fnof;&luml;&bdquo;&iquest;&luml;&sup1;&not;&luml;&sbquo;&quot;)[<http://oladeka.com/2018/03/%CE%AC%CF%83%CE%BA%CE%B7%CF%83%CE%B7-%CE%B5%CF%84%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%BC%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%82-%CF%83%CF%84%CE%BF-%CE%B3%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C-%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%83%CE%BF%CE%BA%CE%BF/>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.
- [2] Amfissa General Hospital. &quot;Press Release on emergency preparedness exercise, March 20, 2018.&quot; (&circ;&dagger;&luml;&fnof;&ordm;&circ;&middot;&luml;&fnof;&circ;&middot;&micro;&luml;&euro;&sup1;&luml;&Dagger;&micro;&sup1;&luml;&circ;&middot;&luml;&fnof;&sup1;&plusmn;&ordm;&reg;&luml;&sbquo;&micro;&luml;&bdquo;&iquest;&sup1;&frac14;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&bdquo;&circ;&middot;&luml;&bdquo;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;&quot;), [[http://www.gnamfissas.gr/files/Askisi\\_Epiheirisiakis\\_Etoimotitas.pdf](http://www.gnamfissas.gr/files/Askisi_Epiheirisiakis_Etoimotitas.pdf) ]. Accessed 23 January 2021.
- [3] Elefsis General Hospital. &quot;Press release on emergency preparedness exercise, March 29, 2017.&quot; (&circ;&dagger;&luml;&fnof;&ordm;&circ;&middot;&luml;&fnof;&circ;&middot;&micro;&luml;&euro;&sup1;&luml;&Dagger;&micro;&sup1;&luml;&circ;&middot;&luml;&fnof;&sup1;&plusmn;&ordm;&reg;&luml;&sbquo;&micro;&luml;&bdquo;&iquest;&sup1;&frac14;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&bdquo;&circ;&middot;&luml;&bdquo;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;&quot;), [<http://www.thriassio-hosp.gr/%CE%AC%CF%83%CE%BA%CE%B7%CF%83%CE%B7-%CE%B5%CF%84%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%BC%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%82-%CE%B5%CF%85%CF%81%CE%B5%CE%AF%CE%B1%CF%82-%CE%BA%CE%BB%CE%AF%CE%BC%CE%B1%CE%BA%CE%B1%CF%82/>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.
- [4] Newsbomb news site. News report on emergency preparedness exercise in the Tzanio hospital, June , 2018.&quot; (&circ;&laquo;&circ;&pound;&luml;&hellip;&frac12;&plusmn;&sup3;&micro;&luml;&frac14;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&sbquo;&circ;&raquo;&luml;&fnof;&luml;&bdquo;&iquest;&circ;&laquo;&circ;&curren;&circ;&para;&circ;&not;&frac12;&micro;&sup1;&iquest;&circ;&raquo;&circ;&euro;&ldquo;&circ;&dagger;&luml;&fnof;&ordm;&circ;&middot;&luml;&fnof;&circ;&middot;&micro;&luml;&bdquo;&iquest;&sup1;&frac14;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&bdquo;&circ;&middot;&luml;&bdquo;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;&circ;&sup3;&sup1;&circ;&plusmn;&luml;&bdquo;&circ;&middot;&frac12;&plusmn;&frac12;&luml;&bdquo;&sup1;&frac14;&micro;&luml;&bdquo;&luml;&euro;&sup1;&luml;&fnof;&circ;&middot;&micro;&circ;&ordm;&luml;&bdquo;&circ;&not;&circ;&ordm;&luml;&bdquo;&luml;&permil;&frac12;&plusmn;&frac12;&plusmn;&sup3;&ordm;&luml;&frac12;&quot;)[<https://www.newsbomb.gr/ygeia/nosokomeia/story/890792/synagermos-sto-tzaneio-askisi-etoimotitas-gia-tin-antimetopisi-ektakton-anagkon-pics> ]. Accessed 23 January 2021.
- [5] Ministry of Health. (&circ;&yen;&luml;&euro;&iquest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&sup3;&micro;&macr;&circ;&iquest;&yen;&sup3;&micro;&macr;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;&quot;), [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

[6] National Public Health Organization (EODY).

(<https://eody.gov.gr>). Accessed 30 December 2020.

[7] Ministry of Interior.

(<https://www.ypes.gr>). Accessed 30 December 2020.

## 3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

### 3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

#### 3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?
- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There are standard operating procedures for cooperation between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event, but there is no evidence of an exercise having taken place on responding to a potential deliberate biological event. The country's standard operating procedures for large-scale emergencies of all types is codenamed "Xenokratis" and is contained in Ministerial Decision 1299/2003. This document specifically outlines coordination and cooperation of health authorities and security forces in response to incidents of bioterrorism. [1] However, there is no evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Defense or the National Public Health Organization (EODY) that Greece has conducted a bioterrorism response exercise. [2,3,4] There is evidence that individual municipalities and hospitals have undergone emergency preparation exercises for other emergencies, such as earthquakes, but there is no evidence of specific exercises on a response to a deliberate biological event. [5,6,7,8]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003.") [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.) [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[5] OLADEKA news site. "News report on emergency preparedness exercise in the Kastoria general hospital March 28, 2018." ("Επιχειρησιακή άσκηση αντιμετώπισης εκτάκτων αναγκών του Γενικού Νοσοκομείου Καστοριάς.")

[<http://oladeka.com/2018/03/%CE%AC%CF%83%CE%BA%CE%B7%CF%83%CE%B7-%CE%B5%CF%84%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%BC%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%82-%CF%83%CF%84%CE%BF-%CE%B3%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C-%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%83%CE%BF%CE%BA%CE%BF/>] Accessed 30 December 2020.

[6] Amfissa General Hospital. "Press Release on emergency preparedness exercise, March 20, 2018." ("Άσκηση επιχειρησιακής ετοιμότητας."), [[http://www.gnamfissas.gr/files/Askisi\\_Epiheirisiakis\\_Etoimotitas.pdf](http://www.gnamfissas.gr/files/Askisi_Epiheirisiakis_Etoimotitas.pdf)] Accessed 30 December 2020.

[7] Elefsis General Hospital. "Press release on emergency preparedness exercise, March 29, 2017." ("Άσκηση επιχειρησιακής ετοιμότητας.") [<http://www.thriassio-hosp.gr/%CE%AC%CF%83%CE%BA%CE%B7%CF%83%CE%B7-%CE%B5%CF%84%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%BC%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%82-%CE%B5%CF%85%CF%81%CE%B5%CE%AF%CE%B1%CF%82-%CE%BA%CE%BB%CE%AF%CE%BC%CE%B1%CE%BA%CE%B1%CF%82/>] Accessed 30 December 2020.

[8] Newsbomb news site. News report on emergency preparedness exercise in the Tzania hospital, June , 2018. ("«Συναγερμός» στο «Τζάνειο» – Άσκηση ετοιμότητας για την αντιμετώπιση εκτάκτων αναγκών.") [<https://www.newsbomb.gr/yeia/nosokomeia/story/890792/synagermos-sto-tzaneio-askisi-etoimotitas-gia-tin-antimetopisi-ektakon-anagkon-pics>] Accessed 30 December 2020.

## 3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

### 3.5.1 Public communication

#### 3.5.1b

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a law, strategy or a plan that outlines how populations and sectors with different communication needs will be reached in an emergency. The Ministry of Health has a 2008 National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, but this is more of a strategy document than a plan to guide response. [1] Although the Greek joint response plan for emergencies (code-named "Xenokratis") – including public health emergencies – does mention communications, it does not contain a detailed risk communications plan. [2] There is no evidence of a relevant document on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization. [3, 4] Greece has a nationwide network of sirens to alert citizens of emergencies, but there is no evidence that this network includes special considerations for people with different communicational needs. [5] The Greek authorities also run an emergency communication service called "112", which allows peoples to receive warnings via multiple technologies and communication channels in case of imminent or occurring incident or dangerous situation constituting an immediate health threat so that they can take protective action. Specifically, the 112 system sends warning message to smartphones, alerting people with a unique sound and vibration. For people who do not own a smartphone, warning messages can be sent by SMS, e-mail and voice messages to those registered with the system. [6] This warning system has frequently been used to alert people of fires, and recently it has been used in order to remind people to take precautionary measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and to notify people who are in an area with a high COVID-19 risk. [7,8] However, there is no evidence that the 112 system takes account of different communication needs, or that it is governed by a specific plan, strategy, law, regulation or other document. [6,7,8]

- [1] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases 2008-2012." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πρόληψη των Μεταδοτικών Νοσημάτων.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-draseis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs?fdl=226>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [2] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Emergency Operations Centre (EOsC)." ("Εκτακτα Περιστατικά Δημόσιας Υγείας – Κ.ΕΠΙΧ..") [<https://eody.gov.gr/ektakta-peristatika-dimosias-ygeias-k-epich/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [5] Hellenic National Defense Staff. "Exercise "PARMENION 2019" - Activation of Civil Defense Alarm Sirens." ("Άσκηση «ΠΑΡΜΕΝΙΩΝ 2019» – Ενεργοποίηση Σειρήνων Συναγερμού Πολιτικής Άμυνας.") [<http://www.geetha.mil.gr/el/briefing-el/press-el/6264-askhsh-%E2%80%9Cparmeniwn-2017%E2%80%9D-energopoihsh-seirhnwn-synagermoy-politikhs-amynas.html>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [6] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. "112 Emergency Communications Service." ("Υπηρεσία Επικοινωνιών Εκτάκτου Ανάγκης 112.") [<https://www.civilprotection.gr/el/ypiresia-epikoinonion-ektaktoy-anagkis-112>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [7] iefimerida.gr. Message from "112" about the fire in the landfill of Fili - "Close the windows, avoid the movements". ("Μήνυμα από το «112» για τη φωτιά στη χωματερή Φυλής - «Κλείστε τα παράθυρα, αποφύγετε τις μετακινήσεις».) [<https://www.iefimerida.gr/ellada/fotia-fyli-minyma-112-stoys-katoikoys-periohis>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [8] lifo.gr. "Greece Urgent message from 112: "The risk of COVID-19 spread is increased". ("Ελλάδα - Επείγον μήνυμα από το 112: «Ο κίνδυνος διασποράς COVID-19 είναι αυξημένος».) [<https://www.lifo.gr/now/greece/293201/epeigon-minyma-apo-to-112-o-kindynos-diasporas-covid-19-einai-ayksimenos>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

### 3.5.1 Risk communication planning

#### 3.5.1a

**Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece has a risk communications plan for use during a public health emergency. The Ministry of Health has a 2008 National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, but this is more of a strategy document than a plan to guide response. [1] Although the Greek joint response plan for emergencies (code-named "Xenokratis") – including public health emergencies – does mention communications, it does not contain a detailed risk communications plan, merely stating that "communications between the parties involved are made in the most coordinated manner with the existing OTE [incumbent, formerly state-owned telecommunication company] networks, mobile and satellite telephone, as well as with the special communications networks of the National Centre of Operations of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, and of the other entities, depending on the possibilities and the circumstances to be addressed." [2] There is no evidence of a risk communication plan on the website of the Ministry of Health. [3]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases 2008-2012." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πρόληψη των Μεταδοτικών Νοσημάτων.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-draseis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs?fdl=226>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [http://www.moh.gov.gr/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

### 3.5.1c

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a strategy or a plan designating a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. The Ministry of Health has a 2008 National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, but this is more of a strategy document than a plan to guide response. [1] The Greek joint response plan for emergencies (code-named "Xenokratis"), which includes public health emergencies, does mention communications, but it does not mention a specific spokesperson within the government. [2] There is no relevant evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization. [3, 4]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases 2008-2012." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Πρόληψη των Μεταδοτικών Νοσημάτων.") [http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs?fdl=226]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Emergency Operations Centre (EOsC)." ("Εκτακτα Περιστατικά Δημόσιας Υγείας – Κ.ΕΠΙΧ..") [https://eody.gov.gr/ektakta-peristatika-dimosias-ygeias-k-epich/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [http://www.moh.gov.gr/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

## 3.5.2 Public communication

### 3.5.2a

**In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?**

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

In the past year, Greece's public health system has regularly shared information on health concerns. The National Public Health Organization (EODY) has a Facebook page and maintains an active Twitter account, where it regularly posts about the ongoing coronavirus pandemic and information about daily cases and deaths; as well as about other health concerns, such as the importance of the cautious use of antibiotics. [1,2] The government also maintains a website dedicated to COVID-19, which contains the latest information about current restrictions, as well as information about daily cases. [3] This website also has a section dedicated to dispel rumors and misinformation, titled "Myths about COVID-19". [4] In the past twelve months, the EODY has also shared information about other health concerns, such as AIDS and antibiotic use through their Facebook page and their website. [5, 6] The EODY also regularly shared information prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020; in 2019, approximately every two

months it used its website to share information about ongoing epidemics and relevant events around the world, as well as precautionary measures for travelers. [7]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Facebook page." [https://www.facebook.com/eody.gr]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Twitter page." [https://twitter.com/eody\_gr?ref\_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Facebook Post on 20 March 2019." [https://www.facebook.com/eody.gr/posts/1320882691398776]. Accessed 25 January 2021.

[4] Hellenic Republic. "Myths about Covid-19." "World AIDS Day 2020." (&quot;&circ;&ouml;&luml;&cedil;&quest;&sup1;&ldquo;&sup1;&plusmn;&current;&quest;&frac12; Covid-19.&quot;) [https://covid19.gov.gr/mythoi-covid19/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[5] National Public Organization (EODY). 1 December 2020 "Press Release: World AIDS Day 2020." (&quot;&nbsp;&plusmn;&sup3;&ordm;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&fnof;&frac14;&sup1;&irc;&plusmn;&dash;&frac14;&shy;&luml;&plusmn;&ordm;&plusmn;&luml;&bdquo;&not;&luml;&bdquo;&quest;&luml;&hellip; AIDS 2020.&quot;) [https://eody.gov.gr/pagkosmia-imeras-kata-toy-aids-2020/?fbclid=IwAR08jp2hBehmzuvU6cJ8sFfGL9tqc0PkwODOnQz8zAc-NU0dl96ESa5dXgk]. Accessed 26 January 2021.

[6] National Public Organization (EODY). "Facebook Post on 18 November 2021." [https://www.facebook.com/eody.gr/photos/a.19042823777566/1926785514141821/]. Accessed 26 January 2021.

[7] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Epidemics and events in the world." (&quot;&bull;&luml;&euro;&sup1;&acute;&middot;&frac14;&macr;&micro;&luml;&sbquo;& amp;&luml;&fnof;&luml;&hellip;&frac14;&sup2;&not;&frac12;&luml;&bdquo;&plusmn;&luml;&fnof;&luml;&bdquo;&quest;&frac12;&ordm;&luml;&OElig;&luml;&fnof;&frac14;&quest;.&quot;) [https://eody.gov.gr/category/epidimies-symvanta/]. Accessed 25 January 2021.

### 3.5.2b

**Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?**

No = 1, Yes = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that senior leaders have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. There is no evidence of this in the Greek media. [1, 2] However, there has been one controversial comment from the leader of the opposition, who in November 2020 criticized the prime minister for giving hope to the public with a "vaccine that has not been discovered yet", despite the fact that at the time more than one vaccine was close to being authorized. [4, 5]

[1] Kathimerini.gr. 8 December 2020. "Kyr. Mitsotakis: Only a mass vaccination will put an end to the pandemic." ("Kup. Μητσοτάκης: Μόνο ένας μαζικός εμβολιασμός θα βάλει «τίτλους τέλους» στην πανδημία.") [https://www.kathimerini.gr/politics/561188503/kyr-mitsotakis-mono-enas-mazikos-emvoliasmos-tha-valei-titloys-teloys-stin-pandimia/]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] ergasiakanea.eu. 1 March 2020. "V. Kikilias for coronavirus: There is no need for panic or complacency." ("B.Κικιλίας για κοροναϊό: Δεν χρειάζεται ούτε πανικός ούτε εφησυχασμός.") [<https://ergasiakanea.eu/v-kikilias-koronaio-chreiazetai-oyte-panikos/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Youtube. "Tsipras: Mitsotakis gives hope with a vaccine that has not been discovered yet" ("Τσίπρας: Ο Μητσοτάκης πουλάει ελπίδα με ένα εμβόλιο που δεν έχει ακόμη ανακαλυφθεί.") [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6QUAYjK6bkE>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] Pfizer. 11 December 2020 "Pfizer and BioNTech Celebrate Historic First Authorization in the U.S. of Vaccine to Prevent COVID-19." [<https://www.pfizer.com/news/press-release/press-release-detail/pfizer-and-biontech-celebrate-historic-first-authorization>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[5] Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy. 8 December 2020. "Phase 3 trials show AstraZeneca COVID vaccine has up to 90% efficacy." [<https://www.cidrap.umn.edu/news-perspective/2020/12/phase-3-trials-show-astrazeneca-covid-vaccine-has-90-efficacy>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.6.1 Internet users

#### 3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 75.67

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

#### 3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 113.45

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

#### 3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 4.0

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

### 3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

#### 3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

**Current Year Score: 7.0**

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

## 3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

### 3.7.1 Trade restrictions

#### 3.7.1a

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that Greece, in the past year, has issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak. On 14 March 2020, in light of the pandemic, the European Union (EU), of which Greece is a member, adopted Regulation 2020/402, under which special authorization was required to export personal protective equipment (masks, gloves, goggles, face shields and overalls) out of the EU. [1] On 23 April 2020 this was superseded by a new regulation, numbered 2020/568, under which authorization was required to export personal protective equipment out of the EU, except to Albania, Andorra, Bosnia, the Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Iceland, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, North Macedonia, San Marino, Serbia and Switzerland. [2] Further, the World Trade Organisation's "COVID-19: Measures affecting trade in goods" list confirms that Greece issued "Temporary export prohibition of medicinal products (vaccines and medicines that are or might be in shortage due to the COVID-19 pandemic)" effective 13 April 2020. [3]

[1] European Commission. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/402 of 14 March 2020. "Making the exportation of certain products subject to the production of an export authorisation." [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32020R0402>]. Accessed 7 August 2020.

[2] European Commission. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/568 of 23 April 2020. "Making the exportation of certain products subject to the production of an export authorisation." [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020R0568>]. Accessed 7 August 2020.

[3] World Trade Organisation. June 4, 2021. "COVID-19: Measures affecting trade in goods". [[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/covid19\\_e/trade\\_related\\_goods\\_measure\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/trade_related_goods_measure_e.htm)] Accessed June 24, 2021.

### 3.7.1b

**In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that Greece has issued a restriction on export or import of non-medical goods due to an infectious disease in the past year. There is no evidence of such a restriction in the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [1, 2, 3]

[1] Ministry of Health. "Prevention measures against coronavirus SARS-CoV-2." ("Μέτρα πρόληψης έναντι κορονοϊού SARS-CoV-2.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/dieythynsh-dhmosias-ygieinhs/metra-prolhpshts-enanti-koronoioy-sars-cov-2>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Announcements - Statements - Speeches." ("Ανακοινώσεις - Δηλώσεις - Ομιλίες.") [<https://www.mfa.gr/epikairoτητα/diloseis-omilies/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 3.7.2 Travel restrictions

### 3.7.2a

**In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0, No = 1

**Current Year Score: 0**

In the past year, Greece has implemented a ban, without international or bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak. On 17 March 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 27 member states of the European Union (EU), including Greece, agreed to ban entry into the EU from all other countries (except for EU citizens, British citizens and people who live in the EU or the United Kingdom). [1] Since then the EU ban has been periodically reviewed and entry has been allowed from certain countries. [2] In addition, Greece has introduced various national-level restrictions on entering the country, including a universal requirement for a negative COVID-19 test result performed no more than 72 hours before entry (since 11 November 2020), a universal requirement to complete a "Passenger Locator Form" 24 hours before entry (since 1 July 2020), and bans on direct flights from Turkey and Catalonia (since 30 November 2020). [3]

[1] CNBC. 17 March 2020. "European Union will close external borders for 30 days to slow coronavirus pandemic." [<https://www.cnbc.com/2020/03/17/coronavirus-european-union-leaders-agree-to-close-borders.html>]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[2] European Commission. "Travel during the coronavirus pandemic." [[https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/travel-during-coronavirus-pandemic\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/travel-during-coronavirus-pandemic_en)]. Accessed 10 January 2021.

[3] General Secretariat For Civil Protection. "Protocol for Arrivals in and Departures from Greece." [<https://travel.gov.gr/#/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

### 4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

#### 4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

##### 4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 547.89

2017

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 363.31

2017

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Greece has a public workforce strategy in place to identify areas where there is an insufficient workforce. The Ministry of Health has conducted a gap analysis and published the results in the National Strategy on Health 2014-2020, but this is not quantified and does not include any follow-up strategies. [1] The Labor Ministry's 2016 National Reform Program makes no mention of the health sector. [2] The Ministry of Education does not appear to have a strategy addressing workforce gaps. [3] A 2017 article on the website of the World Health Organization (WHO), titled "Health reform process in Greece to be backed-up by sound workforce strategy", mentions that Greece has committed to working with the WHO towards the development of a health workforce strategy, but it does not indicate that such action has taken place. [4] There is no evidence of a public workforce strategy in place to identify areas where there is an insufficient workforce on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs or the Ministry of Education. [5. 6. 7]

[1] Ministry of Health. "National Strategy on Health 2014-2020" (Υπουργείο <https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/3948-ethnikh-strathgikh-ygeias-kai-drasesis-toy-tomea-ygeias-sto-espia-2014-2020>). Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Labour. 2016. "National Reform Programme 2016". [[https://www.ypakp.gr/texts/editor\\_uploads/files/nrp2016\\_greece\\_en.pdf](https://www.ypakp.gr/texts/editor_uploads/files/nrp2016_greece_en.pdf)]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[3] Ministry of Education. "Strategy for Tertiary Education in Greece 2016-2020." ("Η στρατηγική της Ανώτατης Εκπαίδευσης στην Ελλάδα 2016-2020."). [[https://www.minedu.gov.gr/publications/docs2016/ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΙΚΗ\\_AEI\\_-\\_2016\\_09\\_10.pdf](https://www.minedu.gov.gr/publications/docs2016/ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΙΚΗ_AEI_-_2016_09_10.pdf)]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] World Health Organization. Health reform process in Greece to be backed-up by sound workforce strategy." [<https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Health-systems/health-workforce/news/news/2017/10/health-reform-process-in-greece-to-be-backed-up-by-sound-workforce-strategy>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. ("Υπουργείο Εργασίας.") [<https://www.ypakp.gr>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

[7] Ministry of Education and Religions. ("Υπουργείο Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων.") [<https://www.minedu.gov.gr>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

## 4.1.2 Facilities capacity

### 4.1.2a

#### Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

**Current Year Score: 420**

2018

WHO/World Bank; national sources

### 4.1.2b

#### Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that Greece has isolation facilities. During the 2013-2016 ebola outbreak in West Africa, the Ministry of Health released a circular designating isolation units at the Sismanoglio-Amala Fleming Hospital as the destination for any suspected ebola cases. [1, 2] According to information on the hospital's website, the Special Infectious Diseases Unit has two negative pressure chambers with four beds, as well as a room with positive pressure for the treatment of neutropenic patients. [3] On 5 April 2020, the government announced that it had designated 3,672 beds for the treatment of COVID-19 patients, but it did not state that they are in biocontainment units or patient isolation units. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2019. "National Action Plan for Public Health." ("Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης για την Δημόσια Υγεία.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/6237-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-thn-dhmosia-ygeia>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Ebola epidemic in West Africa." ("Επιδημία αιμορραγικού πυρετού Ebola στην Δυτική Αφρική.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/EBOLA-oct-2014.pdf>]. Accessed 30 December

2020.

[3] Sismanoglio Hospital. "Special Units". ("Ειδικές Μονάδες.") [<http://www.sismanoglio.gr/special7.sismanoglio.gr>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Hellenic Republic. 5 April 2020. "Ensuring adequacy in common hospital beds to treat COVID-19 cases." ("Εξασφάλιση επάρκειας σε κοινές νοσοκομειακές κλίνες για την αντιμετώπιση COVID-19 περιστατικών.") [<https://covid19.gov.gr/exasfalisi-eparkias-se-kines-nosok/>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

#### 4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?
- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Greece has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years, but there is no evidence that in the past two years the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak. On 5 April 2020, the Greek government announced that it had expanded the isolation capacity to 3,672 beds for the treatment of COVID-19 patients. In addition, they announced that they intended to further expand the isolation capacity in the Prefecture of Attica (a region with an especially high COVID-19 rate) by designating isolation beds from the General Hospital "I Pammakaristos" hospital and the General Hospital "Sotiria" for the management of COVID-19 cases. [1] However, there is no evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. There is no evidence of such a plan in the websites of the Ministry of Health, the National Public Health Organization or the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. [2, 3, 4]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 5 April 2020. "Ensuring adequacy in common hospital beds to treat COVID-19 cases." ("Εξασφάλιση επάρκειας σε κοινές νοσοκομειακές κλίνες για την αντιμετώπιση COVID-19 περιστατικών.") [<https://covid19.gov.gr/exasfalisi-eparkias-se-kines-nosok/>]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.) [<https://eody.gov.gr>]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[4] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. ("Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας.") [<https://www.civilprotection.gr/el>]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

## 4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE

### WORKERS

#### 4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

##### 4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is a national procurement protocol that can be utilized for the acquisition of medical and laboratory supplies. Law 4472/2017 creates a National Procurement Authority for the Ministry of Health and associated institutions. [1] This is separate from the system used by the general government – including the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health itself until the introduction of the 2017 law – which can also be used for the acquisition of laboratory supplies such as reagents. [2] Both systems can be used to acquire items as well as to issue tenders, but not to hire staff, which is an entirely different process. The list of past and current tenders demonstrates that the protocol is being used to procure laboratory materials, including a request by the Hellenic Pasteur Institute for laboratory supplies and a request by a municipality for blood-testing reagents. [3] There is no further evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Agriculture. [4,5]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2017. "Law 4472 FEK A' 74/19.05.2017." ("Νόμος 4472 ΦΕΚ Α' 74/19.05.2017.").

[[https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\\_fek?f=fek/2017/a/fek\\_a\\_74\\_2017.pdf&t=1501a2131a646a262da850aaa895113c](https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download_fek?f=fek/2017/a/fek_a_74_2017.pdf&t=1501a2131a646a262da850aaa895113c)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Hellenic Republic. e-procurement site.

[[http://www.eprocurement.gov.gr/webcenter/faces/oracle/webcenter/page/scopedMD/sd0cb90ef\\_26cf\\_4703\\_99d5\\_1561ceff660f/Page119.jspx?\\_afLoop=6459797711399861#%40%3F\\_afLoop%3D6459797711399861%26\\_adf.ctrl-state%3Di1ftjk936\\_4](http://www.eprocurement.gov.gr/webcenter/faces/oracle/webcenter/page/scopedMD/sd0cb90ef_26cf_4703_99d5_1561ceff660f/Page119.jspx?_afLoop=6459797711399861#%40%3F_afLoop%3D6459797711399861%26_adf.ctrl-state%3Di1ftjk936_4)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Hellenic Republic. Government e-procurement site: search screen.

[[http://www.eprocurement.gov.gr/actSearch/faces/active\\_search\\_main.jspx](http://www.eprocurement.gov.gr/actSearch/faces/active_search_main.jspx)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

## 4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

### 4.2.2a

**Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

Greece has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. In September 2020, Greece became one of 6 recipient countries of the RescEU stockpile system, which creates common stocks of protective and other vital medical equipment that can be distributed throughout participating European states in cases of cross-border threats to health. [1] The system was created in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, but is intended for use in any future situation when national health systems are inundated with patients. [1, 2] The system contains medical supplies, including personal protective equipment (e.g. masks, protective overalls and gloves) and medical countermeasures (vaccines and medicines). [1, 2] In addition, for the COVID-19 pandemic, the Greek government has established a national-level electronic domain for mandatory stock declaration of surgical masks, antiseptic solutions and antiseptic wipes. [3] In April 2020, the Ministry of Development reported that 11 million masks were registered in the electronic inventory system. [4]

- [1] European Commission. "Press release: Coronavirus: Greece is added to the host countries of the rescEU medical equipment reserve." ("Δελτίο Τύπου: Κορονοϊός: Η Ελλάδα προστίθεται στα κράτη υποδοχής του αποθεματικού ιατρικού εξοπλισμού rescEU.") [[https://ec.europa.eu/greece/news/20200922\\_\\_2\\_el](https://ec.europa.eu/greece/news/20200922__2_el)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.
- [2] European Commission. 19 March 2020. "Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/414 of 19 March 2020 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 as regards medical stockpiling rescEU capacities (notified under document C(2020) 1827)." [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020D0414&from=GA>]. Accessed 25 January 2021.
- [3] Pharmaceutical Association of Thessaloniki. "Mandatory stock declaration on surgical masks, antiseptic solutions and antiseptic wipes." ("Υποχρεωτική δήλωση αποθεμάτων σε χειρουργικές μάσκες, αντισηπτικά διαλύματα και αντισηπτικά μαντηλάκια.") [<https://www.fsth.gr/antishptika-dhlosh.el.aspx>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.
- [4] Huffington Post. 22 April 2020. "Mass production of masks for the coronavirus in Greece from April 25." ("Μαζική παραγωγή μασκών για τον κορονοϊό στην Ελλάδα από τις 25 Απριλίου.") [[https://www.huffingtonpost.gr/entry/mazike-parayoge-maskon-gia-ton-koronoio-sten-ellada-apo-tis-25-apriliou\\_e\\_gr\\_5ea01b41c5b6a486d081bbc5](https://www.huffingtonpost.gr/entry/mazike-parayoge-maskon-gia-ton-koronoio-sten-ellada-apo-tis-25-apriliou_e_gr_5ea01b41c5b6a486d081bbc5)]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

#### 4.2.2b

**Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that Greece maintains a stockpile of laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. In September 2020 however, Greece became one of 6 recipient countries of the RescEU stockpile system, which creates common stocks of protective and other vital medical equipment that can be distributed throughout participating European states in cases of cross-border threats to health. [1, 2] The system was created in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, but is intended for use in any future situation when national health systems are inundated with patients. [1, 2] According to the Official Journal of the European Union (dated 19 March 2020), the stockpile includes laboratory supplies such as sampling material, laboratory reagents, equipment and consumables, including RT-PCR reagents, such as enzymes, RNA extraction reagents, RNA extraction machine time, PCR machine time, primer and probe reagents, positive control reagents, PCR laboratory consumables (e.g. tubes, plates) and disinfectants, to ensure laboratory diagnosis capacity for one or more cases of serious cross-border threats to health. [3]

- [1] European Commission. "Press release: Coronavirus: Greece is added to the host countries of the rescEU medical equipment reserve." ("Δελτίο Τύπου: Κορονοϊός: Η Ελλάδα προστίθεται στα κράτη υποδοχής του αποθεματικού ιατρικού εξοπλισμού rescEU.") [[https://ec.europa.eu/greece/news/20200922\\_\\_2\\_el](https://ec.europa.eu/greece/news/20200922__2_el)]. Accessed 9 January 2021.
- [2] European Commission. 19 March 2020. "Press release: COVID-19: Commission creates first ever rescEU stockpile of medical equipment." [[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_20\\_476](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_476)]. Accessed 9 January 2021.
- [3] European Commission. 19 March 2020. "Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/414 of 19 March 2020 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/570 as regards medical stockpiling rescEU capacities (notified under document C(2020) 1827)." [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020D0414&from=GA>]. Accessed 25 January 2021.

#### 4.2.2c

**Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece conducts or requires annual review the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. There is no evidence of this on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defense or the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. [1, 2, 3] Greece has a plan to undertake the distribution of stockpiles under the National Emergency Plan, codenamed "Xenokratis". The Plan mandates the military to undertake the distribution of such stockpiles, including establishing a strategy on how to do this. However, there is no indication that this strategy is in place or that a stockpile exists. [4] There is also no indication of this on the websites of the Ministry of Defense, the Army or the National Organization for Medicines. [5, 6, 7]

[1] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[2] National Public Health Organization (EODY). (Εθνικός Οργανισμός Δημόσιας Υγείας.) [https://eody.gov.gr]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[3] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. ("Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας.") [https://www.civilprotection.gr/el]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[4] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[5] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [https://www.mod.mil.gr]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[6] Army of Greece. ("Γενικό Επιτελείο Στρατού.") [http://army.gr/]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[7] National Organization for Medicines. ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Φαρμάκων.") [https://www.eof.gr/web/guest]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

## 4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

### 4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has an agreement to produce medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency, but there is no evidence of any plans or agreements to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies for national in case of a public health emergency. Greece is part of the European Union (EU) Joint Procurement Agreement to produce medical countermeasures, which ensures that EU members states have access to medical countermeasures from abroad if necessary when a serious cross-border threat to health is registered. The agreement aims to "secure more equitable access to specific medical countermeasures and improved security of supply", as well as balancing prices for EU members. It is also designed to ensure the acquisition of vaccines, antivirals and medical countermeasures for serious cross-border threats to health. [2] However, there is no evidence that Greece has a plan, program or guideline to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies for national use during a public health emergency on the websites of the Ministry of Health, National Defense, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, the National Public Health Organization or the National Organization for Medicines. [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

- [1] European Commission. "Signing ceremonies for Joint Procurement Agreement." [https://ec.europa.eu/health/preparedness\_response/joint\_procurement/jpa\_signature\_en]. Accessed 9 January 2021.
- [2] European Commission. "Joint Procurement of medical countermeasures." [https://ec.europa.eu/health/preparedness\_response/joint\_procurement\_en].
- [3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 2 January 2021.
- [4] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [https://www.mod.mil.gr]. Accessed 2 January 2021.
- [5] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. ("Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας.") [https://www.civilprotection.gr/el]. Accessed 2 January 2021.
- [6] National Organization for Medicines. ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Φαρμάκων.") [https://www.eof.gr/web/guest]. Accessed 2 January 2021.
- [7] National Organization for Medicines. ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Φαρμάκων.") [https://www.eof.gr/web/guest]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

#### 4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that Greece has a plan or agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies or a mechanism to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. There is no evidence of such a plan or agreement being in the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defense, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection or the National Organization for Medicines. [1, 2, 3, 4]

[1] Ministry of Health.

(“&circ;&yen;&luml;&euro;&icirc;&iquest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&sup3;&icirc;&micro;&icirc;&macr;&icirc;&iquest;&icirc;&yen;&icirc;&sup3;&icirc;&micro;&icirc;&macr;&icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;.”)

[https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of National Defense.

(“&circ;&yen;&luml;&euro;&icirc;&iquest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&sup3;&icirc;&micro;&icirc;&macr;&icirc;&iquest;&icirc;&bull;&icirc;&cedil;&icirc;&frac12;&icirc;&sup1;&icirc;&ordm;&icirc;&reg;&luml;&sbquo;&icirc;&dagger;&icirc;&frac14;&luml;&hellip;&icirc;&frac12;&icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;.”)

[https://www.mod.mil.gr]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] General Secretariat for Civil Protection.

(“&circ;&ldquo;&icirc;&micro;&icirc;&frac12;&icirc;&sup1;&icirc;&ordm;&icirc;&reg;&icirc;&ldquo;&luml;&plusmn;&icirc;&frac14;&icirc;&frac14;&icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&bdquo;&icirc;&micro;&icirc;&macr;&icirc;&plusmn;&icirc;&plusmn;&icirc;&quest;&icirc;&raquo;&icirc;&sup1;&luml;&bdquo;&icirc;&sup1;&icirc;&ordm;&icirc;&reg;&luml;&sbquo;&icirc;&nbsp;&luml;&quest;&luml;&fnof;&luml;&bdquo;&icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&fnof;&icirc;&macr;&icirc;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;.”)

[https://www.civilprotection.gr/el]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] National Organization for Medicines.

(“&circ;&bull;&icirc;&cedil;&icirc;&frac12;&icirc;&sup1;&icirc;&ordm;&luml;&Oelig;&luml;&sbquo;.”)

[https://www.eof.gr/web/guest]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

### 4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.1a

Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a plan for the dispensing of medical countermeasures. Greece's National Emergency Plan, codenamed 'Xenokratis' mandates the military to undertake the distribution of medical countermeasures, but does not address dispensing. [1] There is also no further relevant evidence on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defense or the National Organization for Medicines. [2, 3, 4]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." (<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>). Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. (<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>). Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of National Defense. (<https://www.mod.mil.gr/>). Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] National Organization for Medicines. (<https://www.eof.gr/web/guest>). Accessed 2 January 2021.

### 4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.2a

Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence of a plans to receive personnel from other countries to respond to public health emergencies. Law 3013/2002 specifies that the General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSP) is the agency responsible for requesting foreign assistance with emergency response, as well as for coordinating the receipt of such aid. [1] The GSP operates a system based on the provisions of the Policy Making of the European Mechanism (Decision SG 121), whereby it coordinates

the provision and receipt of requests for assistance through organizations such as the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, as well as through the activation of bilateral or multilateral inter-state agreements. [1] However, there is no evidence of a plan for how to deal with staff once they arrive on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of National Defense. [2, 3]

[1] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. "Offer and Receipt of International Aid." ("Παροχή και λήψη διεθνούς βοήθειας.") [<https://www.civilprotection.gr/el/%CE%B3%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%AC>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of National Defense. ("Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας.") [<https://www.mod.mil.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

### 4.4.1 Access to healthcare

#### 4.4.1a

**Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?**

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

#### 4.4.1b

**Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 99.15**

1999-2018

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

#### 4.4.1c

**Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 797.63**

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

## 4.4.2 Paid medical leave

### 4.4.2a

**Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?**

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

## 4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

### 4.4.3a

**Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of any commitment to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency. There is no such provision in the National Emergency Plan, and there is no evidence of such a commitment on the websites of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection or the Ministry of Health. [1, 2, 3]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική απόφαση 1299/2003."). [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 2 January 2021

[2] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. ("Γενική Γραμματεία Πολιτικής Προστασίας.") [<https://www.civilprotection.gr/el/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

### 4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

#### 4.5.1a

**Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence of a system in place for public health workers and officials to communicate during a public health emergency. Greece's main emergency plan, codenamed "Xenokratis", merely states that "in all mobilization phases the communications between the parties involved are made in the most coordinated manner with the existing OTE [incumbent, formerly state-owned telecommunication company] networks, mobile and satellite telephony, as well as with

the special communications networks of the National Centre of Operations, and others, depending on the possibilities and the circumstances to be addressed." There is no evidence of a relevant system on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization (EODY). [2, 3].

- [1] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση 1299/2003."). [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaik-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 2 January 2021
- [2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.
- [3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Emergency Operations Centre (EOsC)." ("Επείγουσα Κέντρο Επιχειρήσεων.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/ektakta-peristatika-dimosias-ygeias-k-epich/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

#### 4.5.1b

**Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence of a system in place for both public and private health workers to communicate during a public health emergency. Greece's main emergency plan, codenamed "Xenokritis", merely states that "in all mobilization phases the communications between the parties involved are made in the most coordinated manner with the existing OTE [incumbent, formerly state-owned telecommunication company] networks, mobile and satellite telephony, as well as with the special communications networks of the National Centre of Operations, and others, depending on the possibilities and the circumstances to be addressed." There is no evidence of a relevant system on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the National Public Health Organization (EODY). [2, 3].

- [1] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Joint Ministerial Decision 1299/2003." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση 1299/2003."). [<https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaik-amyna/ya-1299-2003.html>]. Accessed 2 January 2021
- [2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.
- [3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Emergency Operations Centre (EOsC)." ("Επείγουσα Κέντρο Επιχειρήσεων.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/ektakta-peristatika-dimosias-ygeias-k-epich/>]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

### 4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

#### 4.6.1a

**Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece's national public health system tracks healthcare-associated infections (HCAs) that occur in healthcare facilities. The National Public Health Organization (EODY), which is under the Ministry of Health, reports that it tracks HCAs in nursing homes, post-surgery and in intensive care units, in collaboration with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. [1] Ministerial Decision Y1.Γ.Π.114971/2014, which was issued in 2014, outlines measures, conditions and procedures for the prevention and control of HCAs. [2] The decision requires all hospitals in the country to monitor HCAs, as well as specific indicators related to antimicrobial resistance and antibiotic use. [2] The results of this surveillance are issued by the EODY and are sent to the Ministry of Health. [2] In April 2019, the EODY published the results of HCAs monitoring for the years 2015-2017. [3]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Report of Activities. 2017-2018" ("Απολογισμός Δράσεων 2017-2018.") [https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/KEELPNO-APOLOGISMOS-2017-2018.pdf]. Accessed 30 November 2020.  
[2] Ministry of Health. 2014. "Ministerial Decision Y1.Γ.Π.11497/2014." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση Y1.Γ.Π.114971/2014.") [https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/ma-nosokomeia-nomothetikoplaisio-1.pdf]. Accessed 9 January 2021.  
[3] National Public Organization (EODY). "Results of Compulsory surveillance indicators for the prevention and control of infections and antimicrobial resistance in Greek hospitals for 2015-2017." ("Αποτελέσματα Υποχρεωτικών δεικτών επιτήρησης για την πρόληψη και τον έλεγχο λοιμώξεων και αντιμικροβιακής αντοχής στα ελληνικά νοσοκομεία για το 2015-2017.") [https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/mikroviaki-antoxhi-ekthesi-dedomenon-deikton2015-2017-1.pdf]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

## 4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

### 4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

#### 4.7.1a

**Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

In Greece ethical reviews are required before beginning clinical trials. Greece has a national ethical review board, the National Ethics Committee (NEC), whose approval is required for clinical trials. It operates as an independent advisory body based in the National Medicines Organization (NMO). The NEC is constituted and staffed under the remit of the Ministry of Health, following a proposal by the NMO Board of Directors. The NEC consists of ten members, with the participation of a patient representative (a member of a lawfully established patient rights assurance association). The NEC assesses on the conduct of clinical trials (drug intervention studies) and clinical investigations of medical devices, applying the general principle that clinical studies comply with generally accepted ethical principles, the Helsinki Declaration, ICH-GPs and current Greek and European legislation. [1] A positive opinion is required for any clinical trial to begin, as per article 3 of Ministerial Decision ΔΥΤ3/89292/30.12.2003, which establishes the NEC. [2]

[1] National Organization for Medicines. "Ethical Review Board." ("Εθνική Επιτροπή Δεοντολογίας"). [https://www.eof.gr/web/guest/eed?p\_p\_id=62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk&p\_p\_lifecycle=0&p\_p\_state=maximized&p\_p\_mode=view&p\_p\_col\_id=column-1&p\_p\_col\_count=3&\_62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk\_struts\_action=%2Fjournal\_articles%2Fview&\_62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk\_groupId=12225&\_62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk\_articleId=2515454&\_62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk\_version=1.0]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Ministerial Decision ΔΥΓ3/89292/30.12.2003." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση ΔΥΓ3/89292/30.12.2003.") [http://www.et.gr/idoocs-nph/search/pdfViewerForm.html?args=5C7QrtC22wFalhF2BrTT7HdtvSoClrL81QBC9NCxtPW4ndCieBbLVuJnJ48\_97uHrMts-zFzeyCiBSQOpYnTy36MacmUFCx2ppFvBej56Mmc8Qdb8ZfRjQZnslAdk8Lv\_e6czmhEembNmZCMxLMtXhTLQPvdVu0v5v4PrjJb bJLFkS-mGy0Q6QQbJ0023bl]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

#### 4.7.1b

**Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics. Greece has an ethical review board, the National Ethics Committee (NEC), whose approval is required for clinical trials. It operates as an independent advisory body as part of the National Medicines Organization. [1] The NEC must authorize any clinical trials (drug intervention studies) before they can begin, as per paragraph 1a, article 3 of Ministerial Decision ΔΥΓ3/89292/30.12.2003, which establishes the NEC. [3] There is no process in this legislation for an expedited review. [2] There is also no evidence of any such process on the website of the Ministry of Health. [3]

[1] National Organization for Medicines. "Ethical Review Board." ("Εθνική Επιτροπή Δεοντολογίας"). [https://www.eof.gr/web/guest/eed?p\_p\_id=62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk&p\_p\_lifecycle=0&p\_p\_state=maximized&p\_p\_mode=view&p\_p\_col\_id=column-1&p\_p\_col\_count=3&\_62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk\_struts\_action=%2Fjournal\_articles%2Fview&\_62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk\_groupId=12225&\_62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk\_articleId=2515454&\_62\_INSTANCE\_35Gk\_version=1.0]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Hellenic Republic. 2003. "Ministerial Decision ΔΥΓ3/89292/30.12.2003." ("Υπουργική Απόφαση ΔΥΓ3/89292/30.12.2003.") [http://www.et.gr/idoocs-nph/search/pdfViewerForm.html?args=5C7QrtC22wFalhF2BrTT7HdtvSoClrL81QBC9NCxtPW4ndCieBbLVuJnJ48\_97uHrMts-zFzeyCiBSQOpYnTy36MacmUFCx2ppFvBej56Mmc8Qdb8ZfRjQZnslAdk8Lv\_e6czmhEembNmZCMxLMtXhTLQPvdVu0v5v4PrjJb bJLFkS-mGy0Q6QQbJ0023bl]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 12 January 2021.

### 4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

#### 4.7.2a

**Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. The National Organization for Medicines (NMO) is responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans, and its mission is the protection of public health in relation to circulation in Greece of medicinal products for human and veterinary use, medicated feed and feed additives, food specialties, and dietary supplements and biocides. The NMO specifically includes approval of medical countermeasures within its mandate. [1]

[1] National Organization for Medicines. ("Εθνικός Οργανισμός Φαρμάκων."). [<https://www.eof.gr/web/guest/organization> ]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

#### 4.7.2b

**Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures during public health emergencies. Article 6 of Ministerial Decision &Delta;.&Upsilon;&Gamma;&alpha;3&alpha;/&Gamma;&Pi;. 32221, issued in 2013, which ratifies the European Union's Regulation 2001/83/EC on the Community Codes Relating to Medicinal Products for Human Use, states that the National Medicines Agency (EOF) may temporarily allow the distribution of an unauthorized medicinal product in order to deal with a possible or confirmed spread of pathogens, toxins, chemical agents, or nuclear radiation that may cause harm. [1]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2013. "Ministerial Decision &Delta;.&Upsilon;&Gamma;&alpha;3&alpha;/&Gamma;&Pi;. 32221." (&quot;&Upsilon;&pi;&omicron;&upsilon;&rho;&gamma;&iota;&kappa;ή &Alpha;&pi;ό&phi;&alpha;&sigma;&eta;&Delta;.&Upsilon;&Gamma;&alpha;3&alpha;/&Gamma;&Pi;. 32221.") [[https://sfee.gr/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Nomothesia\\_farmaka\\_antrwpini\\_xrиси\\_1049\\_&Beta;\\_29.4.2013.pdf](https://sfee.gr/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Nomothesia_farmaka_antrwpini_xrиси_1049_&Beta;_29.4.2013.pdf)]. &Alpha;ccessed 9 January 2021.

## Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

### 5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

#### 5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

##### 5.1.1a

**Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2020

World Health Organization

## 5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

### 5.1.2a

**Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has a national risk reduction strategy that covers epidemics and pandemics. The 2008 National Action Plan for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases is a strategy to improve Greece's overall response and preparedness for communicable diseases. Chapter 5 of this plan pertains to risk reduction, including: surveillance and recording systems for infectious cases; systematic monitoring of the trends in communicable disease over time; systematic monitoring of geographical variations per contagious disease; vigilance for the emergence of new diseases; regular assessment and redefinition of surveillance; epidemiological surveillance systems to respond to current epidemiological data; vaccinations; limiting infectiousness including patient isolation; and special policies for specific conditions. Chapter 6 also covers issues relating to risk reduction in its outline of the legal framework, including food safety. [1]

[1] Ministry of Health. 2008. "National Action Plans." ("Εθνικά Σχέδια Δράσης.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-drasesis-gia-thn-ygeia/ethnika-sxedia-drashs/95-ethnika-sxedia-drashs]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

## 5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

#### 5.2.1a

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

Greece has a cross-border agreements for public health emergencies as part of a regional group, and there is no evidence of gaps in implementation. As a member state of the European Union (EU), Greece is one the of stakeholders of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). The ECDC, provides support to EU members states during public health emergencies. [1, 2] In Addition, in June 2014, Greece signed the EU Joint Procurement Agreement as part of the European Parliament and Council Decision No 1082/2013/EU on serious cross-border threats to health, including emergency or pandemic situations with respect to human influenza. [3, 4] There is no additional evidence of international agreements related to public health emergencies via the country's General Secretariat for Civil Protection or the Ministry of Health. [5, 6] Greece also has a 2006 bilateral agreement with Cyprus, covering co-operation of civil protection institutions and joint action in response to emergencies, though it does not specify types of emergencies it covers, and it does not specifically mention public health emergencies. [7]

[1] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. "ECDC activities on epidemic intelligence and outbreak response." [https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/about-us/what-we-do/ecdc-activities-epidemic-intelligence-and-outbreak-response]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[2] European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. "Preparedness." [https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/preparedness]. Accessed 9 January 2019.

[3] European Commission. "Joint Procurement Agreement – List of EU countries".

[https://ec.europa.eu/health/preparedness\_response/joint\_procurement/jpa\_signature\_en ]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[4] European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. "Decision No 1082/2013/EU of 22 October 2013 "On serious cross-border threats to health and repealing Decision No 2119/98/EC." [ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1537144957660&uri=CELEX:32013D1082]. Accessed 7 December 2018.

[5] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. "International Agreements. ("Διεθνής Συνεργασία").

[https://www.civilprotection.gr/el/%CF%83%CF%85%CE%BD%CE%B5%CF%81%CE%B3%CE%B1%CF%83%CE%B9%CE%B1]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[6] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας."). [http://www.moh.gov.gr/]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[7] General Secretariat for Civil Protection. "Bilateral - Multilateral Agreements." ("Διμερείς – Πολυμερείς Συμφωνίες.")

[https://www.civilprotection.gr/el/διμερείς—πολυμερείς-συμφωνίες]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

### 5.2.1b

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

Greece has cross-border agreements for animal health emergencies as part of a regional group, and there is no evidence of gaps in implementation. As a European Union (EU) member state, Greece is entitled to request assistance from the Veterinary Emergency Team. [1, 2] The members of this team are experts in "veterinary sciences, virology, wildlife, laboratory testing, risk management and other relevant areas". [1] It was established by the European Commission and works in coordination with the EU's Community Reference Laboratory. [2] The Veterinary Emergency Team has carried out five emergency missions in Greece, including to combat lumpy skin disease in November 2015 and April 2016, and sheepox and goatpox in November 2017. [3]

[1] European Commission. "Veterinary Emergency Team." [https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/emergency-team\_en]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[2] European Commission. "Decision No 2007/142/EC." [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32007D0142]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[3] European Commission. "EU Veterinary Emergency Team missions."

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad\_emergency\_cvvet\_experts\_missions.pdf]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

## 5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

### 5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

#### 5.3.1a

**Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?**

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

### 5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

## 5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

### 5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

## 5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

### 5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

#### 5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

### 5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5 FINANCING

### 5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

#### 5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that Greece has allocated national funds to address epidemic threats the past three years. There is no evidence of relevant actions on the websites of the Ministry of Health, or the Ministry of Agriculture. [1, 2] In July 2020, the Greek parliament donated 40 intensive care units to the hospital "Sotiria", a reference hospital for dealing with coronavirus patients. However this donation was made in order to deal with an ongoing pandemic, rather than to improve capacity to address future threats, and there is no public evidence that those funds came from the national budget. [3] There is no evidence of funds being allocated to address epidemic threats in country's budgets for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. [4, 5, 6, 7]

[1] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<https://www.moh.gov.gr>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[3] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Greek Parliament Press Release: The Contract for the donation of 50 ICU beds by the Parliament to the "Sotiria" hospital amounting to 8 million euros was signed." ("Δελτίο Τύπου Βουλής των Ελλήνων: Υπεγράφη η Σύμβαση για τη δωρεά 50 κλινών ΜΕΘ από τη Βουλή στο νοσοκομείο «Σωτηρία» ύψους 8 εκ. ευρώ.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/deltio-tyrou-voylis-ton-ellinon-ypograf-i-symvasi-gia-ti-dorea-50-klion-meth-apo-ti-voyli-sto-nosokomeio-sotiria-ypsoys-8-ek-eyro/>]. Accessed 4 January 2021.

[4] Ministry of Finance. 2016. ("Ανάλυση εξόδων κατά κωδικό αριθμό.") [<https://www.minfin.gr/documents/20182/5211101/Εξοδα+Κρατικού+Προϋπολογισμού+2017n.pdf/35efc68b-71fb-4c31-8dbd-3f29b0c2bd>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

[5] Ministry of Finance. 2017. "Public investment budget expenditures." ("Εξοδα προϋπολογισμού δημόσιων επενδύσεων.") [<https://www.minfin.gr/documents/20182/5196434/Προϋπολογισμός+Δημοσίων+Επενδύσεων+2018.pdf/10fa3bc0-674e-4410-8396-cd41c5a58311>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.

- [6] Ministry of Finance. 2018. "Public investment budget national & co-financed section." ("Εθνικός προϋπολογισμός δημοσίων επενδύσεων εθνικό & συγχρηματοδοτούμενο σκέλος.")  
[<https://www.minfin.gr/documents/20182/15132125/Προϋπολογισμός+Δημοσίων+Επενδύσεων+2019.pdf/893626e5-b6ae-42da-8bb3-629d4895e078>]. Accessed 9 January 2021.
- [7] Ministry of Finance. 2019. "State Budget 2020." ("Κρατικός Προϋπολογισμός 2020.")  
[<https://www.minfin.gr/documents/20182/12041501/21-11-2019+++ΚΡΑΤΙΚΟΣ+ΠΡΟΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ+2020.pdf/6d9d7d27-cdc5-4c1f-9026-1b18d456d999>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

## 5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

### 5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

### 5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Greece has a fund it can access in emergencies, but there is no evidence that it is specifically intended for public health emergencies. Article 59 of Law 4270 (issued in 2014, last amended in 2020) provides for a State Budget Reserve, which is to

be used exclusively to cover significant, direct, unavoidable and urgent expenditures, the forecast of which was not possible at the time of the adoption of the annual State Budget or the supplementary budget. However there is no mention of granting access to the State Budget Reserve in case of a public health emergency or of a specific mechanism for accessing those funds. The fund does not explicitly cover a specific type of disaster, but is generic to all unforeseen and inevitable expenses. [1] The country is not eligible for IDA or the World Bank Pandemic Facility. [2,3] There is no further evidence on the matter on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. [4, 5]

[1] Hellenic Republic. 2014 "Law 4270 F&bull;&scaron;&lsquo;&bdquo;143/28.6.2014.&quot;&frac14;&iquest;&sbquo; 4270 &brvbar;&bull;&scaron; &lsquo;&bdquo;143/28.6.2014.&quot; [https://www.kodiko.gr/nomologia/download\_fek?f=fek/2014/a/fek\_a\_143\_2014.pdf&t=a01f6784600cfb4871b0f3d122ecda35]. &lsquo;ccessed 2 January 2021.

[2] World Bank. &euro;&elig;Borrowing Countries&euro;&#x2666;. [http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries] Accessed 2 January 2021.

[3] WB Pandemic Financing Facility: [http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf] Accessed 7 November 2018.

[4] Ministry of Health.

(&quot;&yen;&luml;&euro;&iquest;&luml;&hellip;&luml;&sup3;&micro;&macr;&iquest; &yen;&sup3;&micro;&macr;&plusmn;&luml;&sbquo;.&quot;) [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. &lsquo;ccessed 24 January 2021.

[5] General Secretariat for Civil Protection.

(&quot;&ldquo;&micro;&frac12;&sup1;&ordm;&reg; &ldquo;&luml;&plusmn;&frac14;&frac14;&plusmn;&luml;&bdquo;&micro;&macr;&plusmn; &nbsp;&iquest;&raquo;&sup1;&luml;&bdquo;&sup1;&ordm;&reg;&luml;&sbquo; &nbsp;&luml;&quest;&luml;&fnof;&luml;&bdquo;&plusmn;&luml;&fnof;&macr;&plusmn; &luml;&sbquo;.&quot;.) [https://www.civilprotection.gr/el]. &lsquo;ccessed 24 January 2021.

## 5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

### 5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that senior Greek leaders have made a public commitment to either support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or assistance, or to improve Greece's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity in the past three years. In 2019 Greece is reported to have made an agreement with the World Health Organization to review and strengthen public health,

but this agreement is reported to focus on issues such as public smoking, a strategic plan for transplants and community-based public health, rather than strengthening Greece's capacity to address epidemic threats. [1] There is no evidence that leaders have made relevant commitments on the websites of the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [2, 3]

[1] World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. "WHO and Greek government agree on review of public health and PHC reforms in boost to Health for All." [https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/greece/news/news/2019/12/who-and-greek-government-agree-on-review-of-public-health-and-phc-reforms-in-boost-to-health-for-all]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [https://www.moh.gov.gr]. Accessed 2 January 2020.

[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Announcements - Statements - Speeches." ("Ανακοινώσεις - Δηλώσεις - Ομιλίες.") [https://www.mfa.gr/epikairoτητα/diloseis-omilies/]. Accessed 2 January 2021.

### 5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Greece has, in the past three years, provided other countries with financing to improve capacity to address epidemic threats and also has invested finances from donors in order to improve Greece's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats, but there is no evidence that Greece has provided finances or technical support to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. According to the Georgetown Infectious Disease Atlas (GIDA) Global Health Security Tracker, as a member state of the European Union, Greece donated US\$ 27.08 million to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, as part of the EU Covid-2019 Solidarity Programme for the Eastern Partnership (EaP). [1] This program aims at strengthening capacity for the short-term response of these countries to COVID-19 by delivering personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical supplies or by providing relevant training to health care workers and all first-line clinical staff. In addition, this program also contributes to the resilience of the health system of these countries in order to face future outbreaks of diseases. [2] Greece has also invested finances from donors in order to improve domestic capacity. For example, in July 2020, the non-governmental Stavros Niarchos Foundation donated US\$ 17.9 million to the Greek government, which went towards renovating facilities in 15 Greek hospitals, in order to achieve the addition of a total of 155 intensive care beds and 19 beds of increased care, as well as training intensive care unit staff. [3, 4] In November 2020, Greece received a donation from multinational corporation Nestlé, which funded 6 intensive care beds at the Agia Sofia children's hospital. [3]

[1] Georgetown Global Health Security Tracker (GIDA) "Infectious Disease Atlas - Greece." [https://tracking.ghscosting.org/table/952/recipient]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[2] European Commission. 2020. "Annex of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Special Measure 'EU COVID-19 Solidarity Programme for the Eastern Partnership for 2020'" [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/annexes/c2020\_3048\_annex.pdf]. Accessed 19 April 2021.

[3] Stavros Niarchos Foundation. "Global Relief Initiative for the Covid-19 Pandemic." ("Διεθνής Πρωτοβουλία Δράσης Covid-19.") [https://www.snf.org/el/protoboulies/diethnis-protoboulia-drasis-gia-ton-covid-19/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[4] Stavros Niarchos Foundation. "Health & Sports - Greek Donations." ("Υγεία & Αθλητισμός - Ελληνικές Δωρεές.") [https://www.snf.org/el/dorees/ygeia/?l=greek]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[5] Nestlé Hellas. "Nestlé Hellas: Donation of 6 ICUs to the "Agia Sofia" Children's Hospital." ("Nestlé Ελλάς: Δωρεά 6 ΜΕΘ στο Νοσοκομείο Παιδων «Η Αγία Σοφία».") [https://www.nestle.gr/media/pressreleases/agiasofiadonation]. Accessed 30

December 2020.

### 5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## 5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

### 5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

#### 5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that Greece has a plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. The Hellenic Centre for Disease Control shares epidemiological data in a public and periodic manner, but there is no such evidence from the Ministries of Health or Agriculture. [1, 2, 3]

[1] National Public Health Organization (EODY). "Monthly data for mandatorily declared diseases." ("Μηνιαία δεδομένα επιτήρησης υποχρεωτικώς δηλούμενων νοσημάτων.") [<https://eody.gov.gr/epidimiologika-statistika-dedomena/miniaia-dedomena-epitirisis-yprochreotikos-diloymenon-nosimaton/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health. ("Υπουργείο Υγείας.") [<http://www.moh.gov.gr/>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

[3] Ministry of Rural Development and Food. ("Υπουργείο Αγροτικής Ανάπτυξης και Τροφίμων.") [[minagric.gr](http://minagric.gr)]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

#### 5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not indicate non-compliance by Greece. [1] There is no evidence of non-compliance on the website of the WHO or in news media sources. [2]

[1] World Health Organization. "Influenza Virus Traceability Mechanism". [<https://extranet.who.int/ivtm/GeoNav.aspx>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

[2] World Health Organization. [<https://www.who.int/>]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

### 5.6.1c

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence that Greece has failed to share pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. There World Health Organization has not reported any non-sharing from Greece in the past two years. [1, 2] There is no evidence of Greece either sharing or failing to share pathogen samples, including COVID-19 samples, in the Greek or international media.

[1] World Health Organization. [<https://www.who.int/>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

[2] World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. "Countries - Greece" [<https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/greece>]. Accessed 23 January 2021.

## Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

### 6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

#### 6.1.1 Government effectiveness

##### 6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 3

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

### **6.1.1c**

**Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

### **6.1.1d**

**Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

### **6.1.1e**

**Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 50

2020

Transparency International

### **6.1.1f**

**Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2020

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 3

2020

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

### 6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

### 6.1.3a

What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

### 6.1.4a

How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.4b

**What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?**

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

**Current Year Score: 1**

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### 6.1.4c

**How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.5 Armed conflict

### 6.1.5a

**Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?**

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

**Current Year Score: 4**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.6 Government territorial control

### 6.1.6a

**Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.7 International tensions

### 6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

### 6.2.1 Literacy

#### 6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 97.94

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
The Economist Intelligence Unit

### 6.2.2 Gender equality

#### 6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.88

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

### 6.2.3 Social inclusion

#### 6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0.4**

2017

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.2.3b

#### Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

The latest available figures suggest that 25–50% of Greece's employment is in the informal sector. A 2011 World Bank study reported that 46.7% of Greece's labor force works in the undeclared economy. [1] According to a 2016 International Labor Organization report on Greece's undeclared employment there is considerable disagreement about the size of the Greece's undeclared economy. [2] The report states that in 2013 Greece's undeclared economy was equivalent to 24% of gross domestic product, one of the largest undeclared economies in Europe. [2] There is no evidence of relevant statistics for Greece on the websites of the World Bank or the International Labor Organization. [3,4] The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) does not collect data on informal employment. [5]

- [1] Mihalis Hazans. 2011. "Informal Workers across Europe. Evidence from 30 European countries." World Bank. [https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/3681/WPS5912.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [2] International Labor Organization. 2016. "Diagnostic report on undeclared work in Greece." [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\_emp/documents/projectdocumentation/wcms\_531548.pdf]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [3] World Bank. "Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)." [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [4] International Labor Organization. "Statistics on the informal economy." [https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/informality/]. Accessed 30 December 2020.
- [5] Hellenic Statistical Authority. "Population and Social Conditions." ("Πληθυσμός και Κοινωνικές Συνθήκες.") [https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/pop]. Accessed 30 December 2020.

### 6.2.3c

#### Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

**Current Year Score: 3**

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.2.4 Public confidence in government

### 6.2.4a

Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.5 Local media and reporting

### 6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.6 Inequality

### 6.2.6a

Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

Current Year Score: 0.33

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

### 6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

#### 6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

#### 6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

#### 6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

### 6.4.1 Urbanization

#### 6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 79.39

2019

World Bank

### 6.4.2 Land use

#### 6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.47

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

#### 6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

### 6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

#### 6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 81.79

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)  
World Factbook

#### 6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 329

2019

WHO

#### 6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 21.94

2019

World Bank

### **6.5.1d**

**Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 39.1

2018

World Bank

### **6.5.1e**

**Prevalence of obesity among adults**

Input number

Current Year Score: 24.9

2016

WHO

## **6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation**

### **6.5.2a**

**Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure**

Input number

Current Year Score: 99

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### **6.5.2b**

**Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities**

Input number

Current Year Score: 98.98

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### 6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

#### 6.5.3a

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1215.32

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

### 6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

#### 6.5.4a

Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

#### 6.5.4b

Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018