

## **DRAFT LAW**

### **Beer and beer-based beverages**

#### **Article 1**

##### **Scope**

The provisions of this Law lay down:

- (a) the specifications of beer and beer-based beverages;
- (b) the distinction between beer production and beer distribution companies, the procedure and conditions for issuing the necessary permits, where applicable;
- (c) the terms and conditions for the production and distribution of beer and the control and supervision procedures by the competent authorities;
- (d) infringements and their confirmation procedure, as well as sanctions imposed on offenders.

#### **Article 2**

##### **Competent authorities**

The competent authorities for the implementation of this Law shall be the Directorate-General for Customs and Excise Duty and the Directorate-General for the General Chemical State Laboratory (GCSL) of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue (IAPR).

The competent authorities for the control and supervision of beer production and beer distribution companies, as well as the control of produced, received from other EU Member States and imported beer and beer-based beverages shall be the Customs Authority and the Chemical Department of the GCSL within the territorial jurisdiction of which the above economic activities are carried out, hereinafter referred to as "Customs Inspection Office" and "Chemical Control Services" respectively, and as "Inspection Services" when referred to jointly. The Inspection Services referred to herein and the other inspection authorities of the IAPR are responsible for carrying out controls on the trade of beer and beer-based beverages, in accordance with the powers conferred on them by Decision No Δ.ΟΠΓ.Α 1125859 ΕΞ2020/23-10-2020 (Β´4738) of the IAPR Governor.

Competent authority for the official controls of beer and beer-based

beverages within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 *on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (L 95) is the Directorate-General of the General Chemical State Laboratory.*

### **Article 3**

#### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions shall apply:

1. (a) “Beer” is an alcoholic beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of wort, derived from starchy and sugary raw materials of which at least 60 % by weight is cereal malt, using brewing yeasts, hops, whether or not in modified form and water, and the alcohol contained therein is obtained exclusively from the alcoholic fermentation of the raw materials used in its manufacture. Beer has at least 7 degrees Plato by volume. In the production of the final product, a re-fermentation process may also take place.
- (b) “Beer with a low alcohol content” is the respective product referred to in point (a) with an alcoholic strength more than 0.5 % by volume and less or equal to 1.2 % by volume, derived exclusively from the alcoholic fermentation of the raw materials used in its manufacture and has at least 2 degrees Plato by volume.
- (c) “Alcohol-free beer” is the respective product referred to in point (a) with an alcoholic strength less than or equal to 0.5% by volume, derived exclusively from the alcoholic fermentation of the raw materials used in its manufacture, and has at least 2 degrees Plato by volume.
- (d) “Flavoured beer” is the beer which at any stage of its production has

been flavoured with flavourings within the meaning of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 *on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC (L 354)*. Respectively, the flavoured products of the products referred to in points (b) and (c) with a low alcohol content or alcohol-free are defined.

(e) “Re-fermented beer” is beer which has been re-fermented before being placed in the final packaging by adding yeast identical to that used in the original fermentation process or other yeast strains.

(f) “Beer re-fermented in a bottle” is beer fermented in a bottle with the addition of yeast identical to that used in the original fermentation process or other yeast strains after appropriate packaging.

2. “Beer-based beverages” are the products referred to in paragraph 1 to which other edible substances have been added, other than those provided for (in the percentages specified) in Article 4 of this Law, ethyl alcohol and alcoholic beverages within the meaning of Article 144 of the Food and Beverage Code (Decision of the Ministry for Economy No 1100/87 (B’ 788)), without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 *on novel foods, amending Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1852/2001 (L 327)*.

3. “Degrees Plato by volume” is the quantity expressing the weight, in grams, of malt extract or other starchy or sugary raw materials, in the dry state, contained in 100 cubic centimetres of wort from which the beer is obtained, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1(b) of Article 87 of Law 2960/2001 (A’ 265).

4. “Beer production companies” are companies that produce the products referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of

5. (a) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 *laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (L 31)*;

(b) Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 *on official controls and other official activities*

*performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (L095);*

(c) Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (L 139);

(d) Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 *on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004* (L 304);

(e) Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 *on food enzymes and amending Council Directive 83/417/EEC, Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, Directive 2000/13/EC, Council Directive 2001/112/EC and Regulation (EC) No 258/97* (L 354);

(f) Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 *on food additives* (L 354); and

(g) Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 *on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC* (L 354);

(h) Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 *on genetically modified food and feed* (L 268).

## **Article 4**

### **Raw Materials - Additives, Enzymes and Flavourings**

#### **A. Raw materials**

The raw materials authorised for the production of the products referred to in Article 3(1) are the following:

- (a) barley malt or other cereals;
- (b) starchy substances or extracts thereof;
- (c) sugary substances, as defined in Articles 64, 65 and 66 of the Food and Beverage Code (Decision of the Ministry for Economy No 1100/87 (B' 788)), and honey as defined in Article 67 of the Food and Beverage Code (Decision of the Ministry for Economy No 1100/87 (B' 788));
- (d) flowers of the hops plant and extracts thereof;
- (e) brewing yeasts and bacterial cultures, without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 *on genetically modified food and feed* (L 268) and Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 *on novel foods, amending Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1852/2001* (L 327);
- (f) water intended for human consumption as defined in Decision Δ1(δ)/ΠΠ οικ. 27829/25.5.2023 (B' 3525).

Aromatic plants, spices and salt may be added to the beer to the extent that its essential organoleptic characteristics are not altered, as well as fruit or parts thereof and fruit juices, within the meaning of Article 126 of the Food and Beverage Code (Decision of the Ministry for Economy No 1100/87 (B' 788)), up to 5 % by volume.

#### **B. Additives, Enzymes, Flavourings**

In the products defined in Article 3, the use of food additives listed in category 14.2 of Part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 *on food additives* (L 354) is allowed, in accordance with the conditions of use laid down, as well as the use of food enzymes in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 *on food enzymes and amending Council Directive 83/417/EEC, Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999,*

*Directive 2000/13/EC, Council Directive 2001/112/EC and Regulation (EC) No 258/97 (L 354).*

Flavourings and food ingredients with flavouring properties used shall comply with Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 *on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC (L 354).*

## **Article 5**

### **Distinction of beer production companies**

1. “Beer production companies», are distinguished as follows:
  - (a) Breweries
  - (b) Companies producing beer for on-site consumption
2. a) Brewery is the production unit that has at least one brew boiler with a minimum capacity of two (2) hectolitres (hL) per lot and the appropriate equipment for the production and packaging of beer and beer-based beverages.
  - (b) Breweries also include “independent micro-breweries” which meet the requirements of Article 87(3) of Law 2960/2001 (A’ 265).
3. Companies which may produce beer for on-site consumption are catering businesses that meet the following terms and conditions:
  - (a) the produced beer is sold exclusively in bulk and only for on-site consumption; and
  - (b) the machinery of beer production is installed on the premises of the store and includes one or more brew boilers with a capacity of at least two (2) hectolitres (hL).

## **Article 6**

### **Special permit for beer production**

1. Breweries which produce products referred to in Article 3(1) and (2) shall hold a special permit for the production of beer issued by the Customs Inspection Office.

To this end, one month before the start of the brewery’s operations, a declaration shall be submitted to the Inspection Services, on the basis of which the Customs Inspection Office shall, within ten (10) days from the

date of its submission, issue a provisional special permit for beer production. This permit shall be finalised by the Customs Inspection Office no later than three months of its issue, following a report of the Chemical Department Inspection Office on compliance with the hygiene and safety conditions required for the production of the products referred to in Article 3(1) and (2). In case of non-compliance with the required hygiene and safety conditions, the provisional special permit shall be repealed.

The special provisional permit for beer production shall be valid for as long as the production unit is operating legally on the basis of the notification or approval of operation, in accordance with Law No 4442/2016 (A' 230), as appropriate.

In case of transfer of the brewery, the new owner shall be obliged, within fifteen (15) days of the transfer, to submit to the Inspection Services, a declaration for the issuance of a special permit for beer production under his/her name. The new owner shall be responsible for complying with the obligations laid down for the operation of the brewery from the date of the transfer, irrespective of when the special permit for beer production was issued under his/her name.

2. Beer production companies for on-site consumption shall obtain a special permit for beer production for on-site consumption issued by the Customs Inspection Office in accordance with the procedure, terms and conditions laid down in the joint decision referred to in Article 11(1)(b).

3. The special permits for beer production referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not replace permits issued by other authorities provided for by the legislation governing the operation of such companies.

4. The special permits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be revoked if for more than 12 months there is no beer production by the beer production companies that have obtained the relevant permits.

5. Companies referred to in Article 5(1) which produce products referred to in Article 3(1), except for point (a) thereof, and Article 3(2) shall operate under a suspension arrangement, in accordance with Article 63 of Law 2960/2001.

## **Article 7**

### **Obligations and rights of beer production companies**

1. Beer production companies shall:

(a) declare electronically to the Chemical Control Services, before the start

of production of each new product type, the degrees Plato by volume of beer and beer-based beverages which they intend to produce, their method of production, the type of raw materials to be used and the quantity in kilograms of raw materials required for the manufacture of one hectolitre of each type of beer or beer-based beverage. The Chemical Control Services may request documentation on the submitted conversion yield of the raw materials into beer, as well as the performance of an industrial experiment, under administrative control, for its verification;

(b) keep, in electronic form, a register of data on raw materials, products produced and placed on the market;

(c) submit to the Chemical Control Services, by the 15 of March of each year, in electronic form, an annual aggregated declaration, based on the register kept by them, on the work carried out during the previous calendar year.

In the event of permanent termination of their work, the annual declaration shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the termination of their work.

The Chemical Control Services shall examine the submitted annual declaration, after controlling the data kept in accordance with the above, and shall carry out any other control it deems necessary. If the information in the annual declaration is found to be incomplete or inaccurate, the company shall be given the opportunity to resubmit it, after correction, within ten (10) days. If the requested information is not resubmitted within the above deadline or if the information resubmitted is incomplete or inaccurate, the sanctions provided for in paragraph... of Article... shall be imposed by the Chemical Control Services.

2. Beer production companies shall inform the Inspection Services in writing if the work of their production unit is permanently terminated. The notification shall be made at least seven (7) days before the termination. If the termination occurs suddenly, due to machinery failure or force majeure, the manager of the production unit shall inform the Control Services within two (2) days.

3. Breweries shall have the exclusive right to produce and package the products referred to in Article 3(1) and (2), with the exception of beer production for on-site consumption carried out by the companies referred to in Article 5(3) without the right to package.

4. The transport of bulk beer and beer-based beverages for packaging in a brewery is subject to the issuance of a Chemical Analysis Report by the



Chemical Control Services, which shall accompany the product.

5. (a) Breweries are allowed to produce and bottle fermented beverages, except for wine products provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets of agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 (L347) and in Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 (L84), provided that they have the appropriate facilities and equipment.

(b) For the production and bottling of alcohol-free beverages, as well as for the bottling of water intended for human consumption in breweries the terms and conditions of Article 229 of Law 4072/2012 (A' 86) shall apply.

6. Beer and beer-based beverages are produced in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 *on the hygiene of foodstuffs* (L 139). The implementation of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 is ensured by the adoption of guidelines on good hygiene practice for beer production companies. The equipment of beer production companies and the packaging materials used shall comply with the provisions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 *on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC* (L 338), as well as in the national [Food and Beverage Code ((Decision of the Ministry for Economy No 1100/87 (B' 788))] or Union measures pursuant to that Regulation.

## **Article 8**

### **Losses - destruction**

1. (a) The provisions of Articles 37 and 65 of Law 2960/2001 (A' 265) shall apply to destruction and losses of beer and beer-based beverages, as well as intermediate products obtained during the production process, which are subject to excise duty and under a suspension arrangement. In such cases, the Customs Inspection Office shall inform the Chemical Control Services in writing. If the products to be destroyed have been declared

unsafe, an official of the Chemical Control Services participates also in the destruction process.

(b) Destruction of beer and beer-based beverages, which are not under a suspension arrangement, are carried out by beer production companies under the administrative control of the Chemical Control Services. For the destruction of the products concerned, the competent official of the Chemical Control Services shall draw up a protocol of the items and quantities destroyed or intended for destruction. The destruction protocol shall be kept in the records of the Chemical Control Services. In cases of loss of the products referred to in the first sub-paragraph of this paragraph due to unforeseeable circumstances or force majeure, the beer production companies shall notify the Chemical Control Services on the same day that the loss is established, by submitting a declaration to that effect. The Chemical Control Services shall carry out the relevant on-site control.

(c) In the event of destruction of any fermentable raw material introduced in the production plant to be used for brewing, it shall take place in the presence of an official of the Chemical Control Services, who shall draw up a protocol of the items and quantities destroyed, which shall be kept in the records of the Chemical Control Services.

(d) In cases of loss of fermentable raw material due to accidental occurrence or force majeure, the beer production companies shall immediately notify the Chemical Control Services, after the loss has been established, by submitting a relevant declaration. The Chemical Control Services shall carry out the relevant on-site control.

## **Article 9**

### **Controls**

1. Beer production companies, as well as companies importing from third countries, receiving from other Member States or placing on the domestic market beer and beer-based beverages, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Customs and Chemical Services of the IAPR.

The controls are divided into regular and exceptional controls and are carried out by the competent Inspection Services either jointly or by each competent Inspection Service separately.

2. In the context of the controls referred to in paragraph 1, the competent officials shall carry out all necessary examinations or investigations to confirm the correct application of this Law and the decisions adopted

pursuant to it.

3. They shall also carry out, on grounds of competence, sampling and submit the samples taken to the competent authorities for laboratory examination, in accordance with Decision No 30/002/000/4064/30-05-2022 of the Governor of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue (B' 2983), Chemical Services of the Directorate-General of the General Chemical State Laboratory.

4. Regular and exceptional controls and inspections may include, among others, counting and sampling of raw materials, intermediate and finished products for laboratory testing, in order to verify the data reported in accordance with Article 7(1)(a), (b) and (c) and verify compliance with the production conditions, traceability, hygiene and safety, conditions for placing of products on the market, as well as compliance with any other provision of horizontal national and Union legislation concerning the companies involved and the products produced which is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 *on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (L 95).*

5. If the control carried out by the Chemical Control Services reveals infringements relating in any way to the taxation of these products or to the provisions of the National Customs Code, or to the provisions of this Law under the jurisdiction of the customs authorities, the Customs Control Office shall be informed and it shall act to impose the relevant penalties.

6. If the control carried out by the customs authorities reveals infringements of this Law concerning the conditions and procedures for the production, placing on the market, hygiene and safety of the products, the Chemical Control Services shall be informed and it shall act to impose the relevant penalties.

## **Article 10**

### **Mutual recognition clause**

Products which fall under the provisions of this Law and are lawfully marketed in another Member State of the European Union or in Turkey, or which originate and are lawfully marketed in the contracting parties to the EEA Agreement shall be presumed to comply with the provisions of this Law. The application of these provisions is subject to Regulation (EU) 2019/515, of 19 March 2019, on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State.

## **Article 11**

### **Authorizing provisions**

1. A joint decision of the Minister for Finance and the Governor of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue, issued upon recommendation of the competent Directorates of the Directorate-General for Customs and Excise Duty and the Directorate-General for the General Chemical State Laboratory of IAPR, shall lay down:

(a) the form of the declaration of commencement of operations of the brewery and the supporting documents submitted with it, as well as the type of the special permit for beer production referred to in Article 6(1), the formalities and procedures for granting the special permit for beer production, the procedures for finalising, revoking, amending and withdrawing the permit, as well as any matter relating to the operation of the breweries;

(b) the terms, conditions and procedure for granting the special permit for beer production for on-site consumption referred to in Article 6(2), the cancellation, revocation and amendment of the permit, the procedures for checking the quantity and quality of the product produced, as well as any matter relating to the operation of the companies in question;

(c) the form, content, and any other matter relating to the drafting and submission of the declarations referred to in Article 7(1)(a) and (c), as well as the content, the time of completion and any other matter relating to the keeping of the register referred to in Article 7(1)(b);

(d) the percentage tolerance of the declared quantity of raw materials required for the production of the products referred to in Article 3;

(e) the requirements and procedures for titration and general measurement of the quantity of tanks of beer and beer-based beverages;  
(f) the conditions for the production in breweries of the products referred to in Article 7(5)(a);

g) the content, procedure and frequency of inspections, any other matter relating to the control of beer production companies and the products produced therein of Article 3, as well as of companies importing from third countries, receiving from other Member States or placing beer and beer-based beverages on the domestic market.

2. A joint decision of the Minister for Finance and the Governor of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue, issued upon recommendation of the competent Directorate of the Directorate-General of the General Chemical State Laboratory, shall lay down:

(a) the maximum permitted losses during storage, ripening/ageing, bottling and transport of beer and beer-based beverages;

(b) the specific requirements for the provision of information to consumers about the products herein;

c) any other matter relating to the provisions of Article 3.

3. By decision of the Governor of the Independent Authority for Public Revenue, which shall be issued upon recommendation of the competent Directorate of the Directorate-General of the General Chemical State Laboratory, the method of calculating the degrees Plato by volume is laid down.

4. By decision of the Governor of the IAPR, a working group shall be appointed for the development of guidelines on good hygiene practice for beer production companies, which includes representatives of the Directorate-General of the General Chemical State Laboratory and representatives of the brewers.

## **Article 12**

### **Transitional provisions**

1. A period of six months from the date of entry into force of this Law shall be granted to those operating beer production companies in order to comply with the provisions of this Law.

2. Special permits for beer production granted under Article 3(1) and Article 3A(1) of Law 2963/1922 shall continue to be valid after the entry into force of this Law, without prejudice to paragraph 1.

3. Beer and beer-based beverages that do not meet the requirements of this Law but meet the requirements of Law 2963/1922 and its delegated decrees and decisions, and which have been produced before the entry into force of this Law, may continue to be placed on the market until stocks are exhausted.

4. (a) Infringements which have been established but not examined before the entry into force of this Law shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Law. Compliance measures, administrative and criminal penalties provided for in this Law shall be imposed, unless less severe sanctions were provided for at the time when the infringement was established.

(b) Objections against acts imposing administrative compliance measures and sanctions, which have been submitted and have not been examined until the entry into force of this Law, shall be deemed to have been submitted and exercised in due time and shall be examined, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

5. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the provisions of Ministerial Decision Φ.318/216/2002 A.Y.O.O (B' 544) shall continue to apply until the adoption of the Decision provided for in Article 11(1)(b) and with the exception of the provisions of Article 1(1) as regards the capacity of the brew boiler and the amount of beer produced and Article 7.

### **Article 13**

#### **Repealed provisions**

The following is repealed with effect from the entry into force of this Law:

1. Law 2963/1922 (A' 134), with the exception of the provisions of Article 3(1), which shall remain in force until the Decision referred to in Article 11(1)(a) of this Law is adopted.
2. Article 49 of Law 1249/1982 (A' 43).
3. Article 49 of the Royal Decree of 25 December 1917 (A' 301).
4. Royal Decree of 28 September 1922 (A' 183) except for:
  - (a) Article 12 which shall remain in force until the Decisions referred to in Article 11(1)(a) of this Law have been adopted;
  - (b) Article 14(2) which shall remain in force until the Decision referred to in Article 11(1)(c) of this Law is adopted.
5. Legislative Decree of 29 December 1923 (A' 384).
6. Legislative Decree 3337/1955 (A' 241).

7. Presidential Decree 965/1980 (A' 243) except for:
  - (a) Article 10(3) which shall remain in force until the Decision referred to in Article 11(1)(c) of this Law is adopted;
  - (b) Article 15(2), which shall remain in force until the Decision referred to in Article 11(2)(a) of this Law is adopted.
8. Decision No 3460/27-1-1951 of the Minister for Finance (B' 23) except for paragraph 3 only as regards the loss corresponding to the bottling of the beer which shall remain in force until the Decision referred to in Article 11(2)(a) of this Law is adopted.
9. Decision No 57328/5714/17-11-1955 of the Minister for Finance (B' 208).
10. Decision No 10690/1980/22-5-1979 of the Minister for Finance (B' 554).
11. Decision No 3020744/2651/0098/28-12-1990 of the Minister for Finance (B' 3/4-1-1991) with the exception of paragraph 1(e) which shall remain in force until the Community list of food enzymes provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 is adopted.
12. Decision No 3000102/34/0098/9-1-1991 of the Minister for Finance (B' 34).
13. Decision No 3004540/602/0098/19-3-1992 of the Minister for Finance (B' 229).
14. Article 2, Article 4(1), (3) and (4), Article 6(2) and Article 7 of Decision Φ.318/216/15-4-2002 of the Minister for Economy and Finance (B' 544).
15. Decision No 308/2003 of the Minister for Economy and Finance (B' 1746).
16. Decision No 243/2004 of the Secretary of State for Economy and Finance (B' 1383).
17. Decision No 244/2004 of the Secretary of State for Economy and Finance (B' 1383).
18. Decision No 550/2004 of the Secretary of State for Economy and Finance (B' 251/25-2-2005).
19. Decision No 598/2004 of the Secretary of State for Economy and Finance (B' 251/25-2-2005).
20. Decision No 445/2009 of the Minister for Finance (B' 2589).
21. Decision No 270/2010 of the Secretary of State for Finance (B' 1911).
22. Decision No 271/2010 of the Secretary of State for Finance (B'

1911).

23. Decision No 30/077/827/5-4-2011 of the Secretary of State for Finance (B' 735).

24. Decision No 30/077/1964/29-7-2011 of the Deputy Minister for Finance (B' 1996) with the exception of Article 3(1)(ii) and Article 9.

25. Decision No 3023319/3764/2010/13-1-2012 of the Deputy Minister for Finance (B' 55).

26. Decision No 30/003/000/528/24-12-2014 of the Secretary of State for Finance (B' 3684).

27. Decision No 30/003/000/83/9-1-2015 of the Secretary of State for Finance (B' 106).

28. Decision No 30/003/000/84/9-1-2015 of the Secretary of State for Finance (B' 106).

29. Any general and specific provisions contrary to the provisions of this Law.

#### **Article 14**

##### **Entry into force**

1. This Law shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Government Gazette, subject to paragraphs 2 and 3:

2. The last sub-paragraph of Article 4(A) and Article 3(1)(d) shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the Decision referred to in Article 11(2)(b) of this Law.

3. Article 6(1) shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the Decision referred to in Article 11(1)(a).