

Newsletter



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Strengthening the Resilience of Critical Entities Law 5236/2025

Greece has enacted Law 5236/2025, transposing Directive (EU) 2022/2557 on the resilience of critical entities (the CER Directive) into national legislation. The new framework adopts a comprehensive approach to strengthen the resilience of organisations delivering essential services and aligns with Greece's NIS2 regime (Law 5160/2024), ensuring that physical and organisational resilience measures complement cybersecurity requirements.



Critical Entities

Entities covered by the law operate in sectors such as energy, transport, banking, financial market infrastructures, health, digital infrastructure, public administration, space, and other essential areas. An organisation qualifies as a critical entity if:

- It provides essential services in Greece.
- A disruption would seriously affect the delivery of those services or others depending on them.

The General Secretariat for the Protection of Critical Entities will identify all critical entities by 17 July 2026.

Obligations of Critical Entities

- Risk Assessment & Identification: Mandatory risk assessments by both the State and each critical entity, based on sectoral importance and exposure to risks.



- **Resilience Measures:** Adoption of technical and organisational measures to mitigate identified risks.
- **Incident Notification:** Immediate reporting of significant disruptions to the competent authority and designation of a single point of contact.
- **European Cooperation:** Special provisions for entities of European interest and coordination with the European Commission.

Enforcement and Penalties

Enforcement of Law 5236/2025 falls under the responsibility of the General Secretariat for the Protection of Critical Entities, which serves as the national competent authority. The Secretariat is empowered to supervise compliance through a range of oversight tools, including on-site and documentary audits, the use of certification mechanisms where applicable, and the issuance of corrective measures. In cases of non-compliance, it may also impose administrative sanctions to ensure the effective implementation of resilience obligations and the consistent application of the new framework across all designated critical entities.

Impact

Law 5236/2025 brings Greek legislation fully in line with Directive (EU) 2022/2557, creating a coherent and modern framework for protecting critical entities. By reinforcing organisational and operational resilience, the new regime strengthens national preparedness against evolving risks and helps safeguard the continuity of essential services, even under adverse conditions. It also supports greater coordination at the European level, promoting a harmonised approach to the protection of critical infrastructure across the EU.



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