



*PERMANENT MISSION OF GREECE
TO THE OSCE*

Ref.No 23.4/7/AS 455

VERBAL NOTE

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions and Delegations of all participating States to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Center (CPC) and has the honour to provide, attached herewith, Greece's response to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security for 2010.

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the OSCE avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Missions and Delegations of all participating States to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Center (CPC) the assurances of its highest consideration.-



Vienna, 15 April 2010

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'X' shape.

To: - The Permanent Missions and Delegations
of all OSCE participating States

- The Conflict Prevention Center

In Town

G R E E C E

ENGLISH only

**Information Exchange on the Code of Conduct on
Politico-Military Aspects of Security**

Section I: Inter- State Elements

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism.

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

For prevention and suppression of terrorism, Greece follows the procedures determined by the E.U. strategy on the fight against terrorism, within the frameworks of works and decisions of the Council of JHA Ministers. Also, Greece participates and cooperates with the U.N. Council of Security, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, SIRENE National Bureau of E.U. Member States, SECI (South Eastern Cooperation Initiative), SEECP (South Eastern Cooperation Process), BSEC (Black Sea Economic Cooperation) and Adriatic-Ionian Initiative. Furthermore, for the same purpose, Greece has concluded bilateral Police Cooperation Agreements with (20) countries (EGYPT, ALBANIA, ARMENIA, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, CHINA, CROATIA, CYPRUS, LITHUANIA, MALTA, UKRAINE, HUNGARY, PAKISTAN, POLAND, ROMANIA, RUSSIA, SLOVENIA and TURKEY).

1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

Implementation of the above Agreements is always done through confirmatory Acts passed by the Greek Parliament (e.g. South Eastern Cooperation Initiative-2865/2000 Act, BSEC-2925/2001 Act), while further arrangements and enforcing protocols are put in force after respective Presidential Decrees, as provided by the relevant confirmatory Act (e.g. Implementation of the Decision S.A. 1671/2006 through the P.C. 87/2007).

1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

The Hellenic Armed Forces do not have counter terrorism powers or jurisdiction. Hellenic internal legislation reserves this role for the police and the internal security forces. More specifically, in Greece, the competent agency for the prevention and suppression of terrorism is the Hellenic Police, having jurisdiction throughout the Greek territory. The Hellenic Police have special services for the above purpose, at strategic (State Security Division) and operational (Special Violent Crimes Division/ Counter-terrorism Service) levels, whose work is supervised by an independent Special Public Prosecutor, who is also the National Coordinator on matters concerning the fight against terrorism.

The Hellenic Police cooperate with the Port Police, having respective competences for sea areas, while the Armed Forces of the country play a

supporting role, mainly regarding the provision of information and resources, if necessary.

It goes without saying that any relevant information gathered by armed forces services is forwarded to the National Intelligence Agency (EYP in greek). EYP comes directly under the "Minister For the Protection of the Citizen". Nevertheless the Hellenic Armed Forces, following a decision by the Government Council for Foreign and Defence Affairs (GCFDA), may participate in a counter terrorism mission outside Greek territory, e.g. when participating in multinational operations, based on the mandates of the UN or other International Organizations.

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g, those pertaining inter alia to:

- **Financing of terrorism.**
- **Border controls.**
- **Travel document security.**
- **Container and supply chain security.**
- **Security of radioactive sources.**
- **Use of the internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes.**
- **Legal co-operation including extradition.**
- **Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations.**

The Hellenic Police, within the frameworks of dealing with financing of terrorism, which is one of their main priorities, collect information and carry out investigations cooperating closely, at national level, with the "Committee dealing with legislation of proceeds coming from criminal activities and financing of terrorism", which is supervised by the Minister of Finance and Economics (Article 7, 3691/2008 Act), with a police representative to participate in it. This Act (Article 40) provides information exchange of confidential nature between the Article 7 Committee and the appointed competent authorities and Services through procedures determined by relevant Ministerial Decisions. In this manner, all agencies involved in the fight against financing of terrorism cooperate.

Eight (8) Police officers, from the Services dealing with Enforcement of Financial Crimes, Drugs and Special Violent Crimes, have been seconded in this committee, with full and exclusive occupation. A Liaison Officers Network has been established in all regions of the country (106 Police officers) for investigation of cases concerning money laundering and cases relating to financing of terrorism. Finally, the personnel of the Hellenic Police are trained constantly in order to deal effectively with these matters, while circular operational Services for handling of relevant matters.

- In the context of the European Union, the Hellenic Police have developed direct operation with EUROPOL, via the National Unit, both for exchange of information and operational level (investigations). Also, it develops co operations with the Member States in the context of the relevant Action Plan for the fight against financing of terrorism.
- Furthermore, the Hellenic Police participates in Police Missions of the European Union in the Balkans (Kosovo and BiH), while selecting procedure for

the Mission in Afghanistan, is pending. Also, the Hellenic Police regularly attends international meetings where different projects are carried out, related to international terrorism and organized crime.

- Finally, the Hellenic Police implement methodically the relevant Resolutions of the U.N. Council of Security (1267/1999, 1333/2000, 1373/2001, 1930/2002, 1526/2004), putting into force the measures against Osama Bin Laden, Taliban, AL-QAIDA Network, and other persons, groups or entities connecting between them.

- It should be noted that the National Legislation has taken into account the Resolution 1373/2001 of the U.N. Council of Security, as well as the International Convention on suppression of financing of terrorism, and the Directive 2001/97 E.C. of the European Parliament and the Council, for the prevention of the use of the financial system aiming to the legislation of proceeds coming from criminal activities.

- Border Controls

- Having competence for border controls in the country, the Hellenic Police concentrate on specific actions aiming to the prevention of legal or illegal entry of persons who may relate to terrorism. In particular, important efforts are made, both during procedures of entry and exit, for:

 - . Identification of traveling documents which have been inserted in the database of the Schengen Information System (S.I.S.)

 - . Identification of traveling documents which have been inserted in the national database and may relate, in any manner, to terrorist activity

 - . Further examination and investigation for forged traveling documents identified during the entry control

- Safety of traveling documents

- The 3103/29-1-2003 Act, provides that competence and control of the issue of passports to Greek citizens have come under the responsibility of the Hellenic Police and a special service was assigned with this duty. Furthermore, all procedures are kept not only for the issue, but also for handling of forged, defalcated and missed traveling documents. Data of stolen, missed or defalcated passports (blank and issued ones) are provided in the database of INTERPOL and for stolen and missed traveling documents (SLTD).

- The modern type of new travel documents and the high quality of new passports (biometrical) have facilitated the procedure of abolishment of VISA for Greek citizens, from American Authorities.

- Safety of containers and equipment chain

- In cooperation with Customs and Port Police, common operations are held aiming to identification of activities or items which may relate to activities (supporting or others) concerning terrorism. Similar operations are held with cooperation of Member States and co-responsible organizations (e.g. EUROPOL) of E.U.

- Safety of radioactive sources

- Competent agency for the control to acquire, dispose and management is the Hellenic Atomic Energy Committee. This body, in the context of safety from radioactive sources, uses technologies for detection of radiation as in the form of fixed facilities as portable detectors at major transit points (International

airport of Athens, Port of Piraeus (commercial and passenger terminal), land borders, coastline, e.t.c.). In addition, the illegal trafficking of radioactive sources are dealt with as offence by the Hellenic Legislation. The said Committee helps the competent Services of the country which are responsible for the operational field dealing with incidents with radioactive material (e.g. Fire Brigade).

- Use of Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes

- The Hellenic Police, considering that it is a very important issue, of permanent interest, follows regularly every relevant activity and it is informed in the context of E.U. and international meetings (e.g. OSCE) for any relevant development and the internationally best practices.

Since 2006, a Special Office runs at the Counter-terrorist Service, having exclusive duty to monitor the Internet for purposes of terrorist propaganda and recruitment. For the same purpose, in the context of the European project "Check the Web", it cooperates with EUROPOL and the participating countries in a common effort to deal with this phenomenon. No cases of misuse of Internet for terrorist purposes have been detected, so far.

- Legal cooperation, including extraditions

- The European Convention on Extradition of 1957 was incorporated in the Hellenic legislation in 1961 and it applies since then with any improvement amendments (Ratification of the Convention on extradition between E.U. Member States - Dublin Convention 1996, which was incorporated, on 26/5/1999, in the national law). Also, Greece has signed trans-national agreements (see ques. 1.1) which include extradition matters. In case of any relevant arisen matter concerning a country which has not concluded such an agreement, the extraditions are carried out in the context of mutuality, as international law provides for.

- Safe areas and shelters for the terrorists and terrorist organizations

- Greece with respect to the international law and the relevant Resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, imposes the foreseen by them sanctions, so that individuals, groups or entities involved in terrorist activities not to consider our country as a favourable and attractive field for their activities.

- At the same time, our country, as an E.U. Member State, participates in the "Working Group on Implementation of the Common Position 2001/931/CP on implementation of special measures for the fight against terrorism".

Also, all necessary procedures are implemented during entry of aliens in the country, as well as strict security controls before the issue of a residence permit.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory.

2.1 Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

This subject is a responsibility of the Ministry of National Defence. However, Greek Police officers who have been seconded at peace-keeping missions with non-military resources in the E.U. context (LEX-EU), have been previously informed on a series of matters, such as prevention and they are able to perform any relevant duty in the context of their mission.

The GCFDA decides the assignment of national forces, including the stationing of armed forces, in other countries as a result of international commitments.

The Minister of National Defence implements the military aspects of Government policy with regard to international organizations, and also implements the decisions of the Government concerning the participation of Hellenic forces in exercises conducted in the context of the Alliance or other intra-state agreements.

The status of the personnel of the Hellenic Armed Forces stationed abroad is determined, as regards their general duties in terms of international law, by the UN Charter and by the specific legal foundation of the Mission in which they participate, established by UNSC resolutions, by NATO or EU decisions, by other international agreements or mandates of International Organizations.

Greece is a Party to the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces (NATO SOFA, London on June 19, 1951), as well as to the Agreement between NATO and PfP countries regarding the status of their Forces (PfP SOFA, Brussels on June 19, 1995).

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct.

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence-and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

Greece as party to the arms control agreements, such as CFE, Open Skies Treaty e.t.c, implements all the obligations set forth in the aforementioned documents, in good faith.

In this context, our country carries out annually a number of inspection and evaluation missions in other States' territories and provides the foreseen military information to all OSCE member States.

In addition, Greece receives inspection and evaluation missions and corresponds to the actions that have been agreed upon by the Organization.

Regarding the competences of the Hellenic Police, in a multi-dimensional matter, our country, responds to its obligations stemming from the signing of trans-national bilateral cooperation agreements with neighbouring countries and from its participation in international and regional Organizations. The Hellenic Police carry out systematic controls on persons and transport means

entering our country via authorized entry points (land and sea), investigating in depth the revealed cases in order to identify and dislocate networks activating in the field of illegal measures in areas presenting intense problems of trafficking, possession and use of weapons in cooperation with local agencies.

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence-and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

Greece contributes to the enforcement of stability, security and cooperation among the participating States of the OSCE aiming to eliminate the tensions in the concerned areas.

Greece, as a participating State of the OSCE, attributes a special importance to the role that the OSCE is called to play in the international security environment, participating in most of its initiatives with a view to enhancing the OSCE's strength and utilizing its possibilities towards crisis prevention and management.

Motivated by the fundamental need to promote and ensure the confidence and security in the OSCE area, our country steadily supports the initiatives of the Organization implementing a number of confidence and security building measures in the arms control field.

The Hellenic Police (by extension, our country), in the context of its counter criminal policy, have – as a first priority – increased the number of confiscation concerning illegally possessed firearms, concentrating its efforts on the control of the legal trafficking of weapons during all stages and on the control of illegal trafficking in general. In this direction, a data base has been set up for reliable – timely exchange of information and detection of weapons. In addition, our country has begun the procedure to amend the national legislation on weapons, in order to develop the ability to respond to the modern forms of criminality and to be fully harmonized with the European acquis.

Also, all competent enforcement authorities, of our country are in direct and constant cooperation with each other as well as with the respective authorities of the countries from which the imported or transferred weapons come in order to prevent and suppress cases of illegal trafficking of weapons from country to country.

Section II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process.

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

The Government determines the national defence policy and commands the Armed Forces through the GCFDA.

The GCFDA is a decision-making Governmental Body dealing with foreign and defence affairs. It formulates defence policy, approves long-term programming concerning defense capabilities, including major procurement programs of the Armed Forces, and evaluates crisis situations. It is chaired by the Prime Minister, and its members are, among others, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, National Defence, National Economy, the Chief of the Hellenic National Defence General Staff (HNDGS) and other Ministers, depending on the case or issue under discussion.

The Ministry of National Defence, under whose purview the Greek Armed Forces are placed, implements the national defense strategy based on the defense policy set out by the GCFDA.

The Parliament passes defence laws and other legislation concerning the Armed Forces and approves the defence budget.

Greek Armed Forces carry out, on annual basis, a 15-year long term and a 5-year medium term, defence procurement plan. The Defence Budget is part of the overall State budget and is approved on an annual basis by the Hellenic Parliament.

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

Greece contributes to international security and stability by carrying out in detail its obligations by the UN Charter, and by implementing the relevant mandates of International Organizations to which we are a part. The Armed Forces carry out the orders and directives of the GCFDA given to that effect. By the law the role of the Armed Forces is solely the protection of the territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of Greece and the security of Greek citizens against external aggression or external threat.

1. Existing structures and processes.

1.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

The Greek Armed Forces are at all times subject to democratic control. The Government is accountable to Parliament for the defence of the country and is responsible for the administration of, and the control over, the Armed Forces.

The GCFDA which is a governmental and political body formulates the defence policy, appoints the Chiefs of Staff and makes decisions on all important foreign and defence matters.

The Minister of National Defence makes recommendations to the GCFDA and implements the decisions of the latter.

The Parliament is entitled to have access to information and clarification on every action taken by the Government on defence issues, and exercises parliamentary control (exercise of “the right to know”), through the Parliamentary Committee on Defence and Foreign Policy Issues).

The internal security forces are subject to the same civilian control procedures as the Armed Forces. The Government is responsible for the internal security and stability of the country. It appoints the Heads of the internal security forces. The law (legislation passed by the Parliament) determines in detail their functions.

The National Intelligence Service of Greece (GRC NIS-EYP) operates under the direction of the “Minister For the Protection of the Citizen”, to whom it is directly answerable. The Police, the Fire Brigade and the Coast Guard come under the direction and command of the Ministry For the Protection of the Citizen, to which they are answerable.

2.2 How is the fulfillment of these procedures ensured and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The Parliament is entitled to information and detailed accounts on every action taken by the Government on defence issues, and exercises parliamentary control (exercise of “the right to know”), through the Parliamentary Committee on Defence and Foreign Policy Issues).

The Constitution of Greece provides that the President of the Hellenic Republic is the Commander of the Armed Forces. However, this is an honorary provision. The actual Commander of the Hellenic Armed Forces (by specific Constitutional provision as well) is the Government (Cabinet Council and the GCFDA). As already stated above, the Minister of National Defence makes recommendations to the Cabinet and the GCFDA and implements the decisions of the Government.

1.1 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces are solely within the constitutional framework?

The concept of National Defence includes a number of functions and activities developed and monitored by the State with a view to protecting the territorial integrity, the national independence and sovereignty of Greece.

The detailed role and the missions of the Armed Forces are elaborated in the law (Parliament act No 2292/1995 “On the Organization and Function of the Ministry of National Defence and the Command and Control of the Armed Forces”) and they are particularized accordingly by the Military Regulations of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. The Parliament has a “right to know” (Parliamentary Committee on Defence and Foreign Policy Issues, Parliamentary Committee on Internal Issues of the State).

The security forces aim at the maintenance of internal stability in the country and the protection of the security and life of Greek and foreign citizens in Greek territory. Their mission is determined in detail by the legislation passed by the Parliament.

1. Procedures related to different forces personnel.

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

The Constitution of Greece stipulates (art. 4, para. 6) that “every Greek able to bear arms is obliged to contribute to the defence of the Fatherland, in accordance with the provisions of the law”.

All Greek men aged 18 years and above, are subject to military conscription on a compulsory basis, in accordance with the rules set out in the “Military Conscription Act”. The rules for the recruitment of women for service in times of general mobilization or war are set out in another Parliament Act.

Deferment of service is granted to the conscripts who are entitled to it; they join the Armed Forces at the end of the deferral period granted to them.

Selection of personnel for service in the internal security forces is made on the basis of requirements determined by the specific duties and missions of those forces as indicated above. Service at the security forces is a job and it is paid for.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

Greece has enacted legislation providing the possibility for those who, for ideological or religious reasons, refuse to bear arms, to be recognized as conscientious objectors. Conscientious objectors who do not object to all military service but only to combatant duties can be assigned non-combatant duties in the Armed Forces; those who object to all military service have to offer civilian/social service in the public sector.

Provisions concerning exceptions from military service (granted to specific categories of conscripts) are included in the “Military Conscription Act”.

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

The rights of all military personnel, including those who serve time limited obligatory duty, are protected by the Constitution. A few exceptions are accepted by the Constitution itself, due to the special legal status of the military as this is defined by their mission: for example, military personnel do not have the right to strike, or to be elected with a political party, or to participate in political activities during their active duty, etc. Apart from that, the legislation that provides for civil, political and social rights is fully applicable to all kinds of military personnel. All active members of the Armed Forces and the Coast Guard --irrespective of their rank, station, duties, etc-- come under the jurisdiction of the Military Judicial System, for any criminal offence they commit, be it an offence of the ordinary Penal Code or of the Military Penal Code or of the general penal legislation (drug offences, weapons related offences, traffic offences, etc). Civilians can never, under any circumstances whatsoever, be tried before a Military Court (to that end there is a specific Constitutional rule). A limited number of specifically described criminal offences are excluded (e.g. offences against police officers while on

duty, criminal offences according to the legislation on elections, customs related crimes, etc). The legal status of the members of the Judicial Corps of the Armed Forces is dual, that of a judge and an officer at the same time. The Hellenic Judicial Corps of the Armed Forces is independent in its function and comes directly under the Minister of National Defense from the administrative perspective. The governing body of the Judicial Corps is the «Supreme Judicial Council of the Military Justice Corps». The High Command of the Armed Forces is not allowed to interfere in any way whatsoever with the jurisdictional and administrative issues concerning the Judicial Corps of the Armed Forces.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law.

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g, through military training programmes and regulations?

The provisions of the international conventions and the general principles of international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict (LOAC) are included in the curricula of Military Academies and other Military Schools, as well as in training courses and seminars for officers, NCOs and conscripts at all levels.

Training centres of the three Branches of the Armed Forces provide instruction on international humanitarian law and the LOAC. Appropriate training is offered at all levels of command, commensurate with the officers', the NCOs' and the conscripts' duties and responsibilities. Members of the Hellenic contingents deployed abroad undergo special training on LOAC and international humanitarian law, with a focus on each mission's specific aspects.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

This is made clear during the training programmes, courses, seminars e.t.c mentioned above in para. 4.1. Written military regulations, directives and orders also make this clear.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

The relevant legislation is fully applicable to the Armed Forces personnel also. Any member of the Armed Forces or any third party who finds that his human, civil, national, religious, cultural, linguistic and ethnic identity rights are violated by acts of the various officials or bodies of the Armed Forces may file a complaint before the competent court authority or tribunal, without prior notification or approval. The national, EU and international (ratified by the Parliament) legislation on the protection of national, religious, cultural, linguistic and ethnic identities and particularities is fully applicable in the domain of the Armed Forces as well.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

The rights of all military personnel, including those who serve time limited obligatory duty, are protected by the Constitution. Apart from that the legislation that provides for civil, political and social rights is fully applicable to military personnel of every category. Due to the special legal status of the military as this is defined by their mission, military personnel do not have the right to strike, or to be elected with a political party, or to participate in political activities during their active duty, etc.

Gender equality is fully respected by the Hellenic Armed Forces. The equality of the two sexes is constitutionally guaranteed. To this end the Hellenic Constitution comprises a specially drafted provision. By Act of Parliament 3304/2005, EU Directives 2000/43 of June 29 2000 and 2000/78 of November 27 2000 were incorporated in the internal Hellenic legislation. These Directives regulate the issues of equality irrespective of race, religion, nationality, personal beliefs, age, sexual orientation e.t.c. Act 3304/2005 and the Directives are fully applicable to the Armed Forces.

There is also a dedicated Government Authority called General Secretariat for the Equality of Sexes whose directives and regulations are also fully applicable to the Armed Forces.

There is also an Independent Authority the Ombudsman ("Sinigoros tou Politi" in Greek). It was founded in October 1998 and operates under the provisions of Law 3094/1993. The Ombudsman provides its services to the public free of charge. It has also the right to investigate cases which have to do with the infringement of rights stemming from acts or omissions of bodies or officials of the Armed Forces. Any citizen or any member of the Armed Forces may file a complaint with the Ombudsman without prior permission or notification.

4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

By specific constitutional provision, both customary and treaty, international law becomes internal Hellenic legislation and is thus binding upon the government and the GCFDA.

Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access.

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The Ministry of National Defence is actively pursuing a policy of openness and accountability toward the public and the Parliament.

The public has access to information pertaining to the Armed Forces in the following ways:

- By attending relevant sessions in Parliament (either live or on the Parliament TV-channel).
- By exercising its right to access to Government documents. Every citizen has the right to demand a copy of every document prepared by the MoD or the Armed Forces, except documents which contain information the disclosure of which may harm or prejudice national security (normally documents classified "secret" and above, thus, in such a case, a written denial is needed by the competent authority of the Armed Forces). The requesting citizen may bring the case before an administrative tribunal in case he deems that the aforementioned denial constitutes an abuse of authority.
- On the internet, at the Greek MoD and Armed Forces sites.
- At the Armed Forces Public-Information Offices.
- Through the MoD Information Directorate and the Press and Information Offices of the Chief of the HNDGS and the Chiefs of the General Staffs.
- Through the mass media.
- By attending, upon invitation, exercises, demonstrations and seminars organized by the Armed Forces.
- At Armed Forces Conscription and Recruiting Stations.

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g, replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

No information available.

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

See above the answer to question of para 1.1. In addition there is also the White Book which is compiled by the MoD and is widely accessible to the public.

2. Contact information.

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

The national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct is LtCol Triantafyllos Theodosios military advisor at the Permanent Mission of Greece to the OSCE (tel.: 0043 150 3393062 fax: 0043 150 33924).