



**PERMANENT MISSION OF GREECE
TO THE O.S.C.E.**

**ΜΟΝΙΜΗ ΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΣΩΠΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ
ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ ΣΤΟΝ Ο.Α.Σ.Ε.**

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NOTE VERBALE

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 as well as to the Conflict Prevention Center (CPC), and has the honour to provide, attached herewith the annual reply of Greece to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security for the year 2022.

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, 14 April 2022

To:

- The Permanent Missions and Delegations of OSCE Participating States
- The Conflict Prevention Center (CPC)

In Town

Attachments: 27 pages

INFORMATION EXCHANGE
ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY

SECTION I: INTER-STATE ELEMENT

1. ACCOUNT OF MEASURES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM.

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

In order to prevent and suppress terrorism, Greece follows the procedures determined by the EU Strategy on the fight against terrorism and acts within the framework of the decisions taken by the EU Council of JHA Ministers.

Greece also participates and cooperates on fighting terrorism with the U.N., INTERPOL, EUROPOL, SIRENE, SECI (South Eastern Cooperation Initiative), SEEC (South Eastern Cooperation Process), BSEC (Black Sea Economic Cooperation) and the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative.

Furthermore, Greece has concluded bilateral Police Cooperation Agreements with 24 countries and participates in two tripartite Conventions and four multilateral Treaties, as shown in the table attached (indicator 1 of this document).

On 03/06/2016, the Hellenic Police Chief signed along with the Executive Director of EUROPOL a National Operational Plan, the main operational objective of which is to collect, assess, analyze and manage information related to organized illegal immigration networks, as well as to implement secondary security controls, by EUROPOL personnel.

Within this framework and in cooperation with the Greek Authorities, EUROPOL officers offer their services at 5 Eastern Aegean islands (“hotspots” in the islands of Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Kos and Leros) in order to detect among migrants/refugees entering Greece, any persons who might be related to extremist activities.

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 done through ratification laws adopted by the Hellenic Parliament (e.g. the South Eastern Cooperation Initiative 2865/2000 Act, BSEC-2925/2001 Act), while further arrangements and enforcement protocols enter into force through Presidential Decrees, as provided by the relevant ratification laws.

Among the acts adopted we single out the following:

- The European Arrest Warrant.
- The ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the three Protocols thereto and relevant provisions.
- The transposition into Greek Legislation of the EU Directive 2015/849 on the prevention and suppression of money laundering from criminal activities and terrorism financing.
- The transposition into Greek Legislation of the EU Directive 2017/541 on Combating Terrorism.
- The transposition into Greek legislation of Directive (EU) 2018/1673 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 23 Oct 2018, on combating money laundering by criminal law.

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?

Hellenic Armed Forces

The Hellenic Armed Forces do not have counter terrorism powers or jurisdiction. National legislation reserves the role of countering terrorism to the Hellenic Police and the internal security forces. Any relevant information gathered by the Armed Forces is duly forwarded to the National Intelligence Agency (EYP in Greek). EYP reports directly to the Prime Minister. Furthermore, the Armed Forces may participate in a counter terrorism mission outside Greek territory, following a decision by the Government's Council for National Security (GCFNS) e.g. when participating in multinational operations mandated by the UN or other International Organizations.

Hellenic Police

The Hellenic Police counters terrorism, on the basis of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Revised EU Strategy for Combating Radicalization and Recruitment to Terrorism.

The Hellenic Police Headquarters have developed a central crime-prevention program, defining the priorities and objectives of the Hellenic Police. Among those are counterterrorism, combating radicalization and recruitment to terrorism, addressing issues of racist violence, and controlling legal and illegal trade of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

The Hellenic Police Headquarters have taken measures to raise awareness of the front-line Police Officers, in order for them to identify suspicious movements of persons from and to Greece, as well as within the Greek territory. Police personnel, and especially front line Police Officers, undergo ongoing training on radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism with a view to identify suspect persons and activities.

Regularly updated "Risk Indicators" have been set and are being taken into account during controls carried out by the European Commission, FRONTEX and of course the Hellenic Police with regard to suspects. Persons or groups of persons meeting some of the Indicators are checked further.

In addition, the Hellenic Police, being in charge of border controls and with a view to combat the issue of "foreign fighters", runs border checks in accordance to article 8 of Regulation no. 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code), as amended by Regulation no. 2017/458. At the same time, they carry out comprehensive controls of: i) National and European Databases, ii) the Interpol Database, iii) travel documents. iv) third-country nationals and v) EU nationals.

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.**

Financing of terrorism

One of the main priorities of the Hellenic Police, with regard to countering the financing of terrorism is to collect information and carry out investigations in cooperation with the Greek Anti-Money Laundering Authority (aka “Hellenic Financial Intelligence Unit” – “Hellenic FIU”).

A. The Hellenic FIU contributes to the security and stability of the fiscal and economic policy and its mission is (according to Law 3691/2008, as amended by the Law 3932/2011), to collect, analyze, investigate and elaborate on transactions of which it has been informed by legal and natural persons and authorities and raise concerns about possible money laundering and terrorist financing. The Hellenic FIU also investigates the source of funds.

The Hellenic FIU consists of three (3) Units (1. Financial Intelligence Investigation. 2. Financial Sanctions against Terrorism Suspects and 3. Investigation of the Source of Funds).

As regards the Hellenic FIU’s second Unit (the «Financial Sanctions Unit»), this is responsible, according to legislation, to freeze assets imposed by UN Security Council Decisions and EU Regulations.

At the same time, the same Unit is responsible for designating natural or legal persons or entities as related to terrorism and for freezing their assets. More specific, the Unit may designate natural or legal persons or entities when these persons reside, are based, or hold or control assets in Greece, and who have committed or are committing or attempt to commit terrorist acts, participate or, in any way, facilitate the commitment of such acts, according to accurate information or evidence submitted by competent authorities.

As part of these responsibilities, the Unit compiles the list of designated natural and legal persons or entities related to terrorism, accompanied by sufficient supplementary identification data.

B. To be noted is also the recent **amendment of article 187B of the Penal Code** on the definition of financing of terrorism, which has been expanded providing for the following: “Whoever provides any kind of assets, tangible or intangible, movable or immovable or any kind of financial instruments, regardless of their mode of acquisition, to a terrorist organization or an individual terrorist or for setting up a terrorist organization or for someone to become a terrorist or whoever receives, collects or manages any such assets or instruments with reference to the above, irrespective of the commission of any of the offences referred to in paragraph 1, shall be punished with incarceration of up to ten years. With the same penalty is also punished whoever provides substantial information, with knowledge of such information being used in the future, to facilitate or support the commission by a terrorist organization or an individual terrorist of any of the felonies referred to in par. 1”

The important element of the above legal provision is that punishable behavior is not only financing, by any means, of a terrorist organization or of an individual terrorist (defined as such) but also providing any kind of assets in order for “someone to become a terrorist”. In this way, the provision includes: a) Provoking (even when not publicly) the commission of a terrorist act, b) recruiting terrorists, c) training terrorists, d) entrapping, manipulating someone, beyond his knowledge, in order to become a terrorist. The behaviors mentioned above, under a), b) and c) are included in the Decision-Framework 2008/919/JHA and in the Warsaw Treaty of 2005.

Through the law’s amendment we achieve: a) preventing the financing of terrorism, b) making financing punishable independently from the commission of a terrorist act, c) allowing jurisdiction for the prosecution of a crime of financing of terrorism independently of the country in which the crime takes place.

C. In the context of the E.U., the Hellenic Police has developed direct operation with **EUROPOL**, through its National Unit, both for exchanging information and for conducting investigations.

Also, it develops **cooperation with EU 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 E.U. in the Western Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo¹) and regularly attend international meetings where different projects are carried out, related to international terrorism and organized crime.

D. The Hellenic Police implements the relevant **Resolutions of the UN Security Council** (1267/1999, 1333/2000, 1373/2001, 1930/2002, 1526/2004), by putting into force and applying measures against persons, groups or entities. National Legislation has taken into account the UNSC Resolution 1373/2001, as well as the International Convention on suppression of financing of terrorism, and the Directive 2001/97 E.G. of the European Parliament and the EU Council, for the prevention of the use of the financial system for the legitimation of proceeds coming from criminal activities.

E. Under its German Presidency (2020-2022), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) made it one of its priorities to update the understanding of risks derived from money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) when associated with migrant smuggling.

Experts from Greece and Mexico co-led this project with the support of the FATF Secretariat. The key objective is to strengthen and update the understanding of ML/TF risks arising from migrant smuggling at a global level. The target audience is both competent authorities (in particular financial investigators and experts responsible for assessing and monitoring national ML and TF risks) and the private sector. Ultimately, this project should help countries and the private sector to align their national and institutional controls and strategies through an enhanced understanding of ML/TF risks.

These objectives were pursued through three methods:

- by providing an overview of migrant smuggling routes and flows, and the structure of migrant smuggling organisations and networks.
- by analysing case studies and responses of the countries to a questionnaire, drawing insights on ML/TF risks, investigations, and international cooperation.
- by identifying good practices for countries to consider.

The report of this project was adopted during the FATF Plenary (March 2022).

Border Controls

The Hellenic Police, being the competent national service for border controls, takes concrete actions aiming at the prevention of legal or illegal entry of persons who may be connected to terrorism.

In particular, important efforts are being made, both at the entry and exit from Greece, for:

- Identifying travel documents, registered in the database of the Schengen Information System (S.I.S.)
- Identifying travel documents registered in the national database and which may relate, in any manner, to terrorist activities

1 this designation is without prejudice to position on status and is in line with UNSC Resolution 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

- Further examining and investigating for forged travel documents identified during entry control

As far as the national legislation on border controls is concerned, the Hellenic Police applies the “Code on Migration and Social Integration” (Law 4251/2014).

In relation to the effective treatment of the issue of “foreign fighters”, the following measures have been taken: The Hellenic Police implements the Regulation 2016/399 “Schengen Borders Code”, as amended by Regulation 2017/458, according to which systematic checks are applied, based on relevant national and European databases, to all persons (enjoying the right of free movement and third country nationals) crossing authorized border crossing points.

Travel documents’ security

Under Act 3103/2003, the supervision and control of passport issuance was assigned to the Hellenic Police, which set up a special Service in charge of the following:

- **Implementation of relevant international standards:** In setting the Passports Division, the Council Regulation (EC) No. 2252/2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents and the guidance in ICAO’s Doc 9303 were adopted.

- **Changes to the institutional framework:** No changes have been made to the institutional framework concerning passports.

- **Introduction of passports with biometric technology** whose printing started on 26-8-2006.

- **Participation in the ICAO Public Key Directory:** Greece does not participate in the Public Key Directory of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO PKD), but it shall examine the possibility of such participation in the future.

- **Reporting of lost and stolen travel documents to the relevant INTERPOL database (SLTD):** Once a Greek passport is reported as lost/stolen to the competent authorities, the transmission of data to the Passports Division is carried out in accordance with the relevant legislation either immediately or, when this is not possible, within three (3) hours. Then, the Division’s authorized personnel invalidates the lost/stolen document by registering it in the relevant records kept by the Service as well as in the national database and the Schengen database. The entry of lost/stolen passports data in Interpol’s General Secretariat database is carried out by authorized police officers of the 4th Department of International Organizations – Interpol/ International Police Cooperation Division / Hellenic Police Headquarters, who register the requested data in Interpol’s General Secretariat database by following a specific automated procedure.

- **Vigilance and transmission of information on detected counterfeit travel documents to the National Authorities:** The Passports Division of the Hellenic Police provides immediately, through the International Police Cooperation Division, all necessary information on the legality/authenticity of passports in circulation.

- **Vigilance and cooperation with relevant trade bodies (private airports, etc.):** The Passports Division of the Hellenic Police directly provides, when requested, all necessary information regarding the authenticity of passports in circulation.

- **International cooperation/ technical assistance activities:** The Passports Division of the Hellenic Police participates with its representatives in various EU working groups specialized in the study and elaboration of technical specifications for travel documents.

Following the adoption of new standards and biometric features in the issuance of Greek passports, Greece was admitted in the US Visa Waiver Program.

Containers and supply chain security

In cooperation with Customs and the Port Police, joint operations are conducted aiming at identifying activities or items which may be related to terrorism. Similar operations are held in cooperation with EU Member States and EU agencies (e.g. EUROPOL).

Security of radioactive sources

Illegal trafficking of radioactive sources is defined as an offence by national legislation. The competent agency for controlling the acquisition, disposal and management of radioactive sources is the Hellenic Atomic Energy Committee (HAEC).

The HAEC uses technology to detect radiation as in the form of portable detectors at major transit points (International airport of Athens, Port of Piraeus (commercial and passenger terminal), land borders, coastline, e.t.c.). The HAEC helps national authorities which are responsible in the operational field, to deal with incidents with radioactive material (e.g. Fire Brigade).

Use of Internet and other Information networks for terrorist purposes

The Hellenic Police follows relevant activities and is systematically informed within the EU and other international organizations (e.g, OSCE) about recent developments and international best practices.

Since 2006, a Special Office exists at the National Counter-Terrorism Service. Its duty is to monitor Internet in terms of terrorist propaganda and recruitment. For the same purpose and in the context of the European project "Check the Web", the said Office cooperates with EUROPOL and its participating countries. No case of misuse of Internet for terrorist purposes has been detected so far.

On 01.07.2016 the EU Internet Referral Unit (I.R.U.) became operational. IRU is a part of the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ETCE) and, up to date, 25 national IRU contact points have been established. It focuses on the social networking media and their use for propaganda and promoting extreme ideologies.

A national IRU contact point has been designated by the Special Violence Crimes Management Division of the Hellenic Police, while the possibility to create and operate an IRU national office remains under consideration.

Legal co-operation including extradition

In 1961, the 1957 European Convention on Extradition was incorporated into national legislation. Since that day, the Convention applies, as amended by the Dublin Convention of 1996. In addition, Greece has signed transnational agreements (see ques. 1.1) that cover extradition. In case such a matter arises with a country Greece has not concluded such an agreement, the extradition will be carried out on the basis of reciprocity, according to international law.

Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

Greece applies international law and relevant Resolutions of the U.N. Security Council when imposing sanctions.

At the same time, as an EU Member State, Greece participates in the "Working Group on Implementation of the Common Position 2001/931/CP on special measures for the fight against terrorism".

In accordance with national and EU law, all necessary procedures are being implemented during entry of aliens in the country and strict security controls are being conducted before issuing a Greek residence permit.

Prevention of the violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism.

A. At the level of the Ministry of the Interior/Citizens Protection Sector, a draft of the “**National Strategy to tackle terrorism and violent extremism**” has been drafted on the basis of the revised European counter-terrorism strategy. After having been approved by the leadership, will enter into consultation with the competent Ministries (Ministries of Interior, Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, Foreign Affairs, Education, Research and Religious Affairs, Infrastructure and Transport, Finance, Digital Policy, Telecommunications and Information, Migration Policy, Shipping and Island Policy).

It consists of four strategic objectives:

- Prevention (identifying and fighting the root causes and factors leading to violent radicalization and recruitment to terrorism)
- Protection (protection of citizens and infrastructures by reducing vulnerability to terrorist and extremist actions)
- Detection (Detecting those involved in terrorist activity, dismantling terrorist networks and bringing offenders to justice).
- Reaction (effective, immediate and organized response to a terrorist or extremist attack).

Each strategic objective includes specific actions to enforce the objective and proposals for their implementation and execution.

Our intention is, on the one hand, to raise awareness among citizens about what constitutes a threat and how the State plans to protect them. On the other hand, we intend to bring together the existing actions of the competent Ministries in a comprehensive action plan and then coordinate cooperation also with the private sector, local communities, civil society and citizens.

B Being an **EU** member-state, Greece actively participates in EU initiatives for fighting terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization. Within this framework, a major step for preventing radicalization **at EU level** has been the establishment of the **Steering Board** whose main task is to advise the European Commission in relation to priority strategies in the field of preventing radicalization, as arising from the needs and priorities of Member States. The Steering Board consists of high level representatives from all member-states, the Counter Terrorism Coordinator (CTC) and the European External Action Service. The Steering Board is supported by a Task Force, joined by European Commission personnel, as well as by volunteers-seconded national experts from the member-states.

In view of the above, the Hellenic Police is in close collaboration with all authorities involved in combating radicalisation.

C. In July 2020, Greece established a **Division on the prevention of violence** in the Ministry of Citizens’ Protection. The Department is responsible, among other things, for planning the national strategy for preventing different kinds of violence (such as radicalization leading to violent extremism), for giving guidance, for monitoring and coordinating competent departments and national agencies, in order to ensure the right implementation of policies as well as the inter-operability of these authorities.

D. Furthermore, in October 2020, an **Office for supporting victims of terrorism** was founded. Its mission is to provide support to the families of victims as well as to interconnect with the relevant offices of the EU and of other international organizations.

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.

Hellenic Armed Forces

The Government Council for National Security (GCFNS) decides the assignment of national forces, including the stationing of armed forces, in other countries as a result of international commitments.

The Hellenic Armed Forces may participate in multinational operations under the auspices of UN or OSCE, in NATO or NATO/led operations based either on Article 5 of Washington Treaty (collective self-Defense) or not (crisis management), provided that UNSC mandate exists, in EU or EU/led operations as well as in operations for the provision of military assistance to third countries, as a result of bilateral agreements.

The Minister of National Defense implements the military aspects of Government's policy with regard to international organizations and the Government's decisions concerning the participation of the 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 basis of the Mission, in which they participate, as established by the corresponding UNSC resolutions, NATO or EU decisions, or other international agreements or mandates of International Organizations.

Greece has signed the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces (NATO SOFA, done in London on June 19, 1951), the Agreement between NATO and PfP countries regarding the status of their Forces (PfP SOFA, signed in Brussels on June 19, 1995) as well as the agreement between the EU Member States concerning the status of their Military and Civilian Staff (EU SOFA, signed in Brussels on November 17, 2003).

The Hellenic Army (HA) currently participates with Military Units or Staff Officers in the below-mentioned Operations – Missions:

- a. KFOR (NATO), in Kosovo
- b. EUFOR "ALTHEA" (EU), in Bosnia – Herzegovina
- c. EUTM MALI (EU), in Mali of Africa
- d. NMI (NATO), in Iraq
- e. EUTM SOMALIA (EU), in Somalia of Africa
- f. ALLIED SOLACE 21 (NATO), in Kosovo (participation till March 26th, 2022)

The Hellenic Navy (HN) currently participates with Naval Units or Staff Officers in the following Operations/Missions:

- a. STANDING NATO FORCES (SNFs) SNMG 2 and SNMCMG 2, operating in the Mediterranean, in the framework of NATO Response Force, with Naval Assets and Staff Officers.

- b. NATO Operation SEA GUARDIAN (ex. ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR) operating in the Mediterranean, with Naval Units.
- c. United Nations Operation UNIFIL MTF with Naval Units operating in the eastern Mediterranean and one Staff Officer at the HQ in Naqoura/Lebanon (NAQOURA).
- d. EU Operation EUNAVFOR ATALANTA, with one staff Officer at the Operational Headquarters (OHQ) in Rota, Spain.
- e. EU Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI, operating in the Southern-Central Mediterranean, with Staff Officers at OHQ (Rome, Italy), FHQ (at sea) and Naval Units.
- f. European Initiative EMASOH (Maritime Situational Awareness Strait of Hormuz) "AGENOR": with one Staff Officer stationed in the FHQ in Abu Dhabi/UAE.

The Hellenic Air Force (HAF) currently participates with Military Units or Staff Officers in the below-mentioned Operations – Missions:

- a. EUFOR "ALTHEA" (EU) in Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-E) - (attached to SHAPE HQ / MONS / BELGIUM) with one (1) Staff Officer
- b. SHAPE (NATO) ACCI/HQ in Kosovo with one (1) Staff Officer
- c. KFOR (NATO), in Kosovo with two (2) Staff Officers.

Hellenic Police

The Hellenic Police officers when seconded to peace-keeping missions in the EU context (LEX-EU), with non-military resources, are properly trained in advance on a series of matters, such as prevention, in order to better perform their duties in the context of their mission.

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.

Hellenic Armed Forces

Greece fully implements the terms and obligations that derive from the arms control international agreements to which it is a signatory party, such as the CFE Treaty, the Vienna Document and the Open Skies Treaty.

In this framework, Greece carries out annually a number of inspection and evaluation missions on other States' territories and provides the foreseen military information to all OSCE member States.

In addition to the above, Greece receives inspection and evaluation missions and meets its commitments as agreed.

Hellenic Police

The Hellenic Police is also committed to its obligations stemming from bilateral cooperation agreements with neighboring countries and from Greece's participation in international and regional Organizations.

In this context, the Hellenic Police carries out systematic controls on persons and transport means entering Greece via authorized entry points (land and sea), investigates in depth cases at hand in order to identify and disband networks. The Hellenic Police cracks down on illegal activities in areas presenting intense problems of trafficking, possession and use of weapons in cooperation with local authorities.

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.

Hellenic Armed Forces

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

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

In order to promote and ensure confidence and security in the OSCE area, Greece steadily implements a number of confidence- and security-building measures in matters of arms control.

Hellenic Police

The Hellenic Police has successfully intensified efforts to confiscate illegally possessed fire-arms and to better control illegal and legal trafficking of weapons at all stages. To this end, a database has been set up for reliable, timely exchange of information and detection of weapons.

In addition, Greece is in the process of updating its legislation on weapons in full accordance with the European acquis, in order to better respond to modern forms of crime.

All competent enforcement authorities in Greece coordinate with each other and with respective authorities of third countries from which weapons are imported or transferred, in order to prevent and suppress cases of illegal trafficking.

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 defense expenditures in your State?

The Government determines the national defense policy and commands the Armed Forces through the Minister of National Defense, who performs his/her duties in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by the Government Council for National Security (GCFNS).

The GCFNS is a decision-making Governmental Body dealing with security affairs. It formulates defense policy, approves long-term programming of defense capabilities (including major procurement programs of the Armed Forces) and evaluates crisis situations. It is chaired by the Prime Minister. Its members include the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, National Defense, National Economy, the Chief of the Hellenic National Defense General Staff (HNDGS) and other Ministers, depending on the issue under discussion.

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

The Parliament legislates for defense issues and exercises parliamentary control over the Government, regarding defense policy.

The Greek Armed Forces carry out, on an annual basis, a 15-year long term and a 3-year medium term, defense procurement plan. The Defense 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?

The Constitution of Greece stipulates in its Article 2, that:

1. Respect and protection of the value of the human being constitute the primary obligations of the State.
2. Greece, adhering to the generally recognized rules of international law, pursues the strengthening of peace and justice and the fostering of friendly relations between peoples and States.

Greece undertakes the general obligations arising from the UN Charter and from its participation in other international security organizations concerning the taking of collective measures for the preservation of international peace and security, among which is the use of military forces.

The legal status of a UN force in a country arises from articles 104 and 105 of the UN Charter, which provide legal coverage, immunity and the required privileges for the mission's execution.

In case the country's forces are called to take part in a multinational operation, governed by agreements whose provisions contravene the Greek legislation or whose rules of engagement include provisions contravening the said legislation, then, in order for these texts to be applied by Greece, they will have to be ratified by law through the Hellenic Parliament or else national reservations are raised with regard to the specific provisions.

2. EXISTING STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES.

2.1 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 the Hellenic Parliament for the country's defense and responsible for the administration and control it exercises over the Armed Forces.

The GCFNS, not only formulates the defense policy but also appoints the Chiefs of Staff and makes decisions on all important foreign and defense matters.

The Minister of National Defense makes recommendations to the GCFNS and implements the latter's decisions.

The Hellenic Parliament is entitled to have access to information and receive clarifications on every action taken by the Government on defense. It exercises parliamentary control (exercise of "the right to know") through the Standing Parliamentary Committee on National Defense and Foreign Affairs.

The internal security forces are subject to the same civilian control procedures as the Armed Forces. The Government appoints the Heads of the internal security forces. Their functions are determined in detail by law.

The National Intelligence Service of Greece (GRC NIS or "EYP" in greek) is under the authority of the Greek Prime Minister to whom it is directly accountable. The Hellenic Police and the Fire Brigade operate under the Ministry of Citizens' Protection and the Coast Guard under the Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy.

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

Hellenic Armed Forces

The Hellenic Parliament is entitled to have access to information and receive clarifications on every action taken by the Government on matters of defense. It exercises parliamentary control (exercise of “the right to know”) through the Standing Parliamentary Committee on National Defense and Foreign Affairs.

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 effective Commander of the Hellenic Armed Forces (by specific Constitutional provision as well) is the Government (Cabinet Council and the GCFNS). As already stated above, the Minister of National Defense makes recommendations to the Cabinet and to the GCFNS and implements decisions taken by the Government.

Hellenic Police

In observance of their mandate, the Hellenic Police Services operate under the authority of the investigating prosecution officer. According to article 254 A of the Greek Code of Penal Procedure, performance of specific investigative acts described therein (such as lifting the confidentiality in telecommunications, surveillance, infiltration, correlation of personal data) takes place, when investigating specific offences, only upon orders of a prosecution officer and a judicial council’s ruling.

As regards specifically the issue of lifting confidentiality in telecommunications, the compliance with the relevant procedures by the authorities is monitored by the Hellenic Authority for Communications’ Security and Privacy (ADAE).

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

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

The role and mission of the Armed Forces are described by law 2292/1995 “On the Organization and Function of the Ministry of National Defense and the Command and Control of the Armed Forces” as amended by Law No 3883/2010. These are further specified by Military Regulations of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

The internal security forces aim at ensuring the country’s stability and Greek and foreign citizens’ security on Greek territory. Their mission is determined in detail by legislation.

3. 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?

Hellenic Armed Forces

The Constitution of Greece stipulates (art. 4, para. 6) that “Every Greek capable of bearing arms is obliged to contribute to the defense of Fatherland as provided by law”.

All Greek men aged 18 years old 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 of recruiting women in times of general mobilization or war are set out in a different Parliament Act.

Military service deferment is granted to conscripts who are entitled to it; they join the Armed Forces once the deferral period is concluded.

Selection of personnel for service in the internal security forces is made on the basis of these forces’ specific duties. Services at the security forces is recompensed by salary.

Commissioned and non commissioned Officers join the army either through the Military Academy and the Non Commissioned Officers’ School or through exams, following the procedures set out by law.

Hellenic Police

The Hellenic Police Force is staffed by graduates of Police Schools, by special task police personnel, by special guards and by border guards.

In particular:

a) Law no. 2226/1994 (article 1) stipulates that students are admitted to the Hellenic Police Schools (for Police Officers and Police Constables) by way of national examinations held by the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, according to the provisions regulating the admission to tertiary education.

b) Law no. 1481/1984 (article 27) and Presidential Decree no. 88/2002 stipulate that the recruitment process may be joined by Greek men and women who wish to join the Hellenic Police Force as Hellenic Police cadets (police constables or police lieutenants) and fulfill the requirements specified Presidential Decree no. 4/1994 (article 2). Greek citizens may be appointed to police positions with special duties, as stipulated in the provisions of Presidential Decree no. 373/2002 on the “Origination, qualifications, recruitment, transfer and development of Hellenic Police special duties personnel” as amended and currently in force. In addition, the Hellenic Police Force recruits Special Guards, as explicitly provided for in article 9 of Law no. 2734/1999 and Ministerial Decision no. 7002/1211-j as of 26/03/2007, and Border Guards, under Law no. 2622/1998 and Presidential Decree no. 84/2008.

The conditions for candidates’ admission to the Hellenic Police Schools are the same for both genders without special quotas for the admission of women.

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. Those who object to military service have to offer their civilian/social services in the public sector.

Exemptions from military service are granted to specific categories of conscripts in accordance to 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. The Constitution, nevertheless, provides for certain

exceptions to this rule, due to the fact that the legal status of the military is interrelated with its special mission: for example, military personnel does not have the right to strike, to express its support or lack of support towards a political party, stand as candidates in elections etc. With the exception of the cases above, all other civil, political and social rights are fully applicable to all categories 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 according to the ordinary Penal Code, the Military Penal Code or the general penal legislation (drug offences, weapons related offences, traffic offences, etc). 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).

Civilians can never, under any circumstances whatsoever, be tried before a Military Court (to that end there is a specific Constitutional rule – except for conscription evaders, regarding the crime of conscription evasion).

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 an 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 competences and administrative issues of 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 programs and regulations?

Respect for the individual and fair management of human workforce are being taught at every level of command during the career of an officer and non- commissioned officer. The above elements constitute the daily routine of the military personnel since the moment of the enlistment to the Hellenic Army.

The human factor constitutes a force multiplier and the system's backbone, not only during operations but also in the daily military life. Military values, military regulations, Military and Common Penal Code in concert with the required attributes and abilities of leadership, go hand in hand with the goal of creating the mentality that the protection of human rights constitutes one of the main and foremost aims of the Hellenic Army.

Improvement of the personnel's knowledge concerning human rights and the law of war is achieved through courses of International Law conducted by the Hellenic Army, Naval and Air Force Academies and by the Non Commissioned Officers Academies, as well as during the attendance at the Command and General Staff College, the Supreme Joint War College and the National Defense College, through lectures and seminars.

Furthermore the training syllabus of the Hellenic Army's Units includes educational lectures relevant to UN issues as well as issues of Humanitarian Law in general, aiming to keep the personnel up to date on these matters.

A more analytical and detailed program is conducted as part of "training before deployment", which is attended by personnel participating in the various missions abroad. The said training includes, among other things, subjects of Dealing with Violence Escalation and Minimizing Collateral Damage (Analysis of the Law for Armed Conflict, National Rules of Engagement and corresponding caveats).

Furthermore, the military and civilian personnel of the Army attends courses on human rights at the Multinational Peace Support Operation Training Centre (MPSOTC), such as: a. Children's rights and method of approach by the UN forces, b. Treatment of women during an operation.

Last but not least, the Legal Corps is a joint Corps that serves all three branches of the Hellenic Armed Forces under the Hellenic National Defense General Staff. Military legal advisers provide, through their expertise in international law, legal advice on the implementation of international humanitarian law. One of their main responsibilities is to advise military commanders on the application of the Law of Armed Conflict.

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?

The personnel is properly informed through military regulations, directives – guidelines and orders, as well as through educational–training programs, courses, lectures and seminars.

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?

National, EU and International (as ratified by the Parliament) legislation against discrimination is fully applicable in the domain of the Armed Forces as well. Any member of the Armed Forces or any third party who finds their rights violated by acts of officials or services of the Armed Forces may file a complaint before the competent authority or tribunal, without prior notification or approval.

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 on civil, political and social rights is fully applicable to all categories of military personnel. Nevertheless, due to the Armed Forces' special legal status as this results from their particular mission, military personnel does not have the right to strike, be elected with a political party or participate in political activities when on duty.

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

By specific constitutional provision, international law (both customary and treaty) is incorporated into the national legal order and prevails upon any contrary provision of law. It is thus binding upon the Government as well as the Government's Council for National Security (GCFNS). There are specific institutions, both inside and outside the Armed Forces (e.g. Military Legal Advisers, the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense etc.), that control defense policy and the doctrine's consistency with international law.

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 Defense is actively pursuing a policy of openness and accountability towards the Hellenic Parliament and the citizens.

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

- By following relevant sessions of the Hellenic Parliament (either live or on the Parliament's TV channel).

- By exercising its right to access Government documents. Every citizen has the right to demand a copy of every document prepared by the Ministry of Defense or the Armed Forces, except for documents which contain information the disclosure of which may harm or prejudice national security (documents classified as "secret" and above). In the case of denial, the competent authority of the Armed Forces provides an answer in written. The requesting citizen may bring the denial before an administrative tribunal, if he deems that the it constitutes an abuse of authority.

- - On the internet, at the Greek Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces' websites.
- - At the Armed Forces Public Information Offices.
- - Through the Ministry of Defense Information Directorate and the Press and Information Offices of the Chief of the HNDGS and the Chiefs of the General Staffs
- Through the information media, open sources etc.
- By attending, upon invitation, exercises, demonstrations and seminars organized by the Armed Forces.
- At Armed Forces Conscription and Recruiting Offices.

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?

The provision, on behalf of the State, of any additional information related to the Code of Conduct that might be needed, would take place through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in consultation with the co-competent Ministries.

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

See above answer to question of para 1.1.

In addition, the Ministry of Defense compiles the White Book on the Armed Forces, which is accessible to the public. Furthermore, the public is informed on topics concerning the Armed Forces, through 5 official websites where National Policy on Defense is clearly described.

The Greek Armed Forces activities are fully compliant with the International Law.

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 Lieutenant Colonel Charalampos CHIONIS HA, Military Advisor in the Permanent Mission of Greece to the OSCE (tel.: 0043 150 3393062/62 fax: 0043 150 33924).

Indicator (1)
TABLES OF BILATERAL - TRIPARTITE – MULTILATERAL POLICE COOPERATION
TREATIES
BILATERAL POLICE COOPERATION TREATIES

	COUNTRY	PLACE/ DATE OF SIGNING	RATIFICATION
1	Albania	Athens. 17/07/1992	Law no.2147/1993 (Government Gazette no. A 96/16-06-1993) entered into force
		Tirana, 12/03/2010 (Implementing Protocol)	Law no. 3962/2011 (Government Gazette no. A 98/29-04-2011) entered into force
2	Armenia	Athens, 18/06/1996	Law no.2499/1997 (Government Gazette no. A 100/28-05-1997) entered into force
3	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Athens, 09/02/2006	Law no. 3725/2008 (Government Gazette no. A 255/17-12-2008) entered into force
4	Bulgaria	Athens. 08/10/1991 (Police Cooperation Treaty)	Law no. 2096/1992 (Government Gazette no. A 188)30-11-1992) entered into force.
		Sofia. 22/02/1996 (Implementing Protocol of the Police Cooperation Treaty)	Decision No F.0544/3/AS 144/M.4559 (Government Gazette no. A 68/23-04-1996) entered into force.
		Sofia, 09/06/2010 (Treaty on cross-border Police Cooperation)	Law no. 4420/2016 (Government Gazette no. A 175/20-09-2016) entered into force
		Sofia 29/04/ 2008 (Agreement on the establishment and operation of a Contact Centre for the cooperation among border safety authorities, police authorities, customs authorities and the authorities for the administrative control of third country nationals)	Law no, 3779/2009 (Government Gazette no. A 132/07-08-2009) entered into force
5	China	Beijing, 05/06/2007	Law no. 3963/2011 (Government Gazette no. A 99/29-04-2011) entered into force
6	Croatia	Athens. 23/11/1998	Law no. 2756/1999 (Government Gazette no. A 253/19-11-1999) entered into force
7	Cyprus	Nicosia. 03/12/2007	Law no. 3936/2011 (Government Gazette no. A 56/21-03-2011) entered into force
8	Egypt	Cairo, 28/02/1998	Law no.2754/19

			(Government Gazette no. A 251/ 19-11-1999) entered into force
9	France	Paris, 19/05/2008	Law no. 3901/2010 (Government Gazette no. A 215/23-12-2010 entered into force
10	Georgia	Tbilisi, 22.6.2017 (Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of Georgia on the cooperation in the fight against crime)	Law no. 4668/2020 (Government Gazette no A 40/25-2.2020) Entered into force
11	Hungary	Budapest, 17/02/1993	Law no.2222/1994 (Government Gazette no. A 111/06-07-1994) entered into force
12	Israel	Jerusalem, 8/10/2013 (Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the State of Israel on cooperation in combating crime and other public security issues)	Law no. 4723/2020 (Government Gazette no. A 178/18.02.2020. Entered into force in 13/11/2020
		Athens 5.4.1995	Law 2383/1996 (Government Gazette no. A 40/7.3.1996). Entered into force
13	Italy	Rome, 10/01/2000	Law no. 3159/2003 (Government Gazette no. A 64/26-06-2003). Entered into force
14	Malta	Valetta. 24/05/2001	Law no. 3125/2003 (Government Gazette no, A 63/14-03-2003) entered into force
15	Pakistan	Islamabad, 12/05/2005	Law no.35712007 (Government Gazette no. A 124/08-06-2007) entered into force
16	Poland	Warsaw, 18/06/1993	Law no. 2221/1994 (Government Gazette no. 110/06-07-1994) entered into force
17	Romania	Bucharest, 06/06/1992	Law no. 2138/1993 (Government Gazette no. 84/28-05-1993) entered into force

18	Russia	Athens, 06/12/2001	Law no. 3215/2003 (Government Gazette no. A 311/31-12-2003) entered into force
		Moscow, 7/10/2018 (protocol amending the Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation of the Ministry of Public Order of the Hellenic Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation in the field of combatting crime, 6.12.2001)	Law no. 4724/2020 (Government Gazette No. A 179/18.09.2020) Entered into force 8.10.2020
19	Serbia	Athens, 17/10/2008	Law no. 3935/2011 (Government Gazette no. A 55/21-03-2011) entered into force
20	Slovenia	Ljubljana. 27/09/2002	Law no, 3269/2004 (Government Gazette no. A 186/11-10-2004) entered into force
21	Tunisia	Tunis, 19/5/1990 (Protocol to the Police Cooperation Agreement between the Hellenic Ministry of Public Order and the Tunisian Ministry of Interior)	Decision no. Φ0544/3/ΑΣ329/Μ.2929 Government Gazette no. A 107/30.06.1992. Entered into force.
22	Turkey	Ankara, 20/01/2000	Law no. 2926/2001 (Government Gazette no. A 139/27-06-2001 entered into force
23	Ukraine	Athens. 24/04/2001	Law no.315812003 (Government Gazette no. A 163/26-06-2003) entered into force
24	USA	Athens. 23/06/2009 (Ratification of the Arrangement signed between the Hellenic Police. Special Anti-Terrorism Unit and the US Terrorist Screening Center for the exchange of information)	Law no. 3800/2009 (Government Gazette no. A 162/4-9-2009) entered into force

TRIPARTITE POLICE COOPERATION TREATIES

	COUNTRIES	PLACE/ DATE OF SIGNING	RATIFICATION
1	Bulgaria - Romania	Sofia, 08/09/1998 (Protocol reinforcing tripartite cooperation for combating crime and especially cross- border crime)	Law no. 2814/2000 (Government Gazette no. A 69/10-03-2000) entered into force
2	Bulgaria - Turkey	Sofia,25/05/2015 (Agreement on the establishment and operation of a Joint Contact Center for police and customs cooperation)	Law no. 4385/2016 (Government Gazette no. A 79/27-04-2016) entered into force

MULTILATERAL POLICE COOPERATION TREATIES

	ORGANIZATION	PLACE/ DATE OF SIGNING	RATIFICATION
1	Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)	Corfu, 02/10/1998 (Police Cooperation Treaty)	Law no. 2925/2001 (Government Gazette no. A 138/27-06-2001) entered into force
		Kiev, 15/03/2002 (2 nd Additional Protocol to the Police Cooperation Agreement)	Law no. 3334/2005 (Government Gazette no. A 92/12-04-2005) entered into force
		Athens, 03/12/2004 (31 st Additional Protocol to the Police Cooperation Agreement)	Law no. 3452/2006 (Government Gazette no. A 70/03-04-2006) entered into force
2	Southeast European Law Enforcement Center (SELEC)	Bucharest, 09/12/2009 (Treaty on the establishment of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center)	Law no. 4054/20 12 (Government Gazette no. A 45/07-03-20 12) entered into force

INFORMATION REGARDING WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

I: PREVENTION

1. Measures to increase armed forces personnel understanding of the special needs and contributions of women in conflict.

a. During the basic training of Armed Forces personnel (Military Academies – Training Centers – Specialization Training), the following modules are being taught on matters of social gender:

- (1) Gender psychology
- (2) Human relationships and conditions
- (3) Army Sociology

b. Lectures are given in Military Academies and Training Centers by specialized personnel regarding a multitude of matters related to women in the military profession.

c. Regarding the existence of plans on dealing with and the collection of intelligence from local female populations, the responsibility rests with the National Intelligence Centers (NIC) established in areas where Hellenic Peace Support Forces have been deployed.

d. The Hellenic Army General Staff (HAGS) comprises since 2007 a Gender Equality Office, which is part of the Personnel Division. Upon notification on the launching of this Office to all members of the Army's military personnel through General Order, fundamental instructions– guidelines were given regarding the management of personnel on gender-related matters (direct-indirect discrimination, sexual harassment).

e. All Commanders in peace support operations have issued either guidelines or orders in order to assign goals and tasks in a fair way between male and female personnel of the force, always depending on their job descriptions.

2. Measures to address the violation of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards.

Greek Law 4604/2019 on “Promoting Substantive Gender Equality, Preventing and Combating Gender-Based Violence”, incorporated the gender equality dimension in all aspects of the public sphere, the public administration (and, of course, its security forces) included. By virtue of this law, Greece undertook the following actions, in order to enhance substantive gender equality:

- In March 2021, following a decision by the Prime Minister, Mr. Kyriakos Mitsotakis, a Committee, comprising members of the government, the academic community and civil society, was set up in order to elaborate a Report on the first **National Strategy on LGBTQI+ Equality**. The Report and its recommendations, submitted to the Prime Minister on June 2021, formed the basis of a series of interministerial consultations, which led to the inclusion of specific actions on enhancing LGBTQI+ equality in the strategic planning of ministries and public institutions.
- In August 2021, Greece ratified the “**ILO Convention 190 on Violence and Harassment** in the World of Work”.
- In November 2021, Greece launched its renewed **National Action Plan on Gender Equality** for the period 2021-2025, which is coherently linked to the implementation of the NAPWPS (National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security).
- In November 2021, Greece published its **2nd Annual Report on Violence Against Women**.

- In November 2021, the Third Committee of the 76th UN General Assembly adopted by consensus the Resolution on the “**Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity**” (A/RES/76/173), tabled by Greece as the penholder, and a core group of countries (Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, France, Tunisia). The Resolution was co-sponsored by 112 out of 193 UN Member States. A/RES/76/173 includes a gender perspective, inter alia by: a) condemning attacks on women journalists and media workers, such as all forms of sexual and gender-based discrimination and violence, including online and offline sexual harassment, intimidation and incitement to hatred against women journalists, as well as by b) calling upon states to take a gender-responsive approach to the protection of journalists and media workers and to combating impunity. A/RES/76/173 **aims at enhancing gender mainstreaming into the UN policy framework on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity as well as UN system-wide coherence** on the implementation of the UNSC Agenda on WPS, by including explicit references to a) UNSC Resolution 1325/2000 and to b) ECOSOC Resolution 2021/7 of 8 June 2021 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (OP 6).

II: PARTICIPATION

1. Measures to increase the number of women in general and in decision making positions in the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense.

a. Number and percentage of women applying to be part of the Military Forces.

There was an increased number of women who applied to be part of the Hellenic Armed Forces over the last year in comparison to previous years.

b. Establishment of policies to attract female candidates (Targeted campaigns, review of accession tests, etc).

Equal opportunities are provided to male and female Greeks for their admission to higher education, Military Academies included. During the deployment of women in peace and support missions, personnel management duties are carried out by the Personnel's Offices officers and the Commanders.

c. Establishment, promotion, maintenance and use of specialized rosters of female profiles in the military fields.

There are no differences between genders regarding the promotion, maintenance and use of specialized rosters in the military field.

d. Number and percentage of women in the military forces disaggregated by rank.

The female military personnel consist of 11.846 women. The numbers and percentages of female personnel in the Armed Forces, per rank, appear in the following tables:

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE
Number of female military personnel in the Armed Forces	6.252	2.523	3.071

	Total % of Female military personnel	% of Female OF-6 and higher	% of Female OF-3 to OF-5	% of Female OF-1 to OF-2	% of Female OR-5 to OR-9	% of Female of OR-1-to OR-4
Army	14,4%	<1%	1,8%	4,05%	8,4%	<1%
Air Force	15%	-	5,3%	1,5%	3,7%	4,5%
Navy	15,6%	<1%	2,5%	5,4%	7,2%	<1%

e. Number and percentage of discrimination and sexual harassment complaints that are referred, investigated and acted upon.

No incident of sexual harassment has been reported during the last year.

f. Development of regular analysis of retention and promotion practices for men and women in the forces.

No changes.

2. Measures to increase the number of women in peacekeeping forces.

a. Number and percentage of women in peacekeeping forces disaggregated by rank.

The female military personnel in peacekeeping forces consist of 46 women. The numbers and percentages of female personnel, per rank, appear in the following tables:

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE
Number of women in peacekeeping forces	11	35	-

	Total % of Female military personnel	% of Female OF-6 and higher	% of Female OF-3 to OF-5	% of Female OF-1 to OF-2	% of Female OR-5 to OR-9	% of Female of OR-1-to OR-4
Army	9,32%	-	-	<1%	8,45%	-
Air Force	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navy	20,34%	-	-	3,5%	15,01%	1,9%

b. Number and percentage of international missions where gender advisors were appointed.

No changes.

c. Number and percentage of participating State's international missions that address specific issues affecting women and girls in their terms of reference and the mission reports.

No changes.

III: PROTECTION

1. Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated.

a. Number and percentage of reported cases of exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed peacekeepers that are referred, investigated and acted upon

The Army has not had yet to handle any incident of abuse allegedly involving its personnel.

IV: OTHER INFORMATION

1. Information on the development, implementation and evaluation of a National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325.

In 2021, the Interministerial Commission on the Elaboration of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS), under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, agreed on a draft NAPWPS. The Minister for Foreign Affairs launched the online public consultation of the draft NAPWPS with interested partners, civil society organizations and the private sector. Once the public consultation deadline expired, the Interministerial Commission on the Elaboration of the NAPWPS considered submissions and decided on the appropriate amendments of the draft NAPWPS. The adoption of the final version of the NAPWPS is pending.

Within the framework of the NAPWPS, Greece became signatory to the UN Compact on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action.

2. Information on best practices and lessons learned.

3. Any other relevant information.

Regarding UN's "Women, Peace & Security (WPS)"agenda, Greece's Ministry of Defense contributed to the National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021 – 2025, with specific actions that aim at enhancing female leadership in Armed Forces, updating policies on prevention and reporting sexual harassment and abuse, at incorporating training modules on gender perspectives and at increasing overall awareness on gender related agenda.

The Hellenic Army General Staff (HAGS) has sent instructions in order to inform personnel before its deployment in missions abroad on matters of gender and behavior – discipline, under the title United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325).

It is also being considered teaching the module "Gender in relation to CIMIC/Developments projects) in the Multinational Peace Support Ops Training Centre (MPSOTC) or the Special Urban Warfare and Peace Support Ops Training Centre.

ATTACHMENT - LIST OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Please indicate if your State is party to the following universal and regional legal instruments relevant to preventing and combating terrorism and related co-operation in criminal matters. If your State is not a party to a treaty, but considers becoming a party, kindly indicate at which stage is such consideration (e.g., undergoing inter-ministerial coordination, approved by government and sent to parliament, approved by parliament and awaiting enactment by president, etc.)

Name of the treaty	Party by: ratification P(R), accession P(a), succession P(s), acceptance P(A), approval P(AA), or Not party	Law and date of ratification, accession, succession, acceptance, or approval
Universal legal instruments		
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)	P	Legislative Decree. 734/1971 15/02/1971
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)	P	Legislative Decree. 1352/1973 31/03/1973
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)	P	Legislative Decree 174/1973 28/09/1973
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	P	Law 1368/1983 08/7/1983
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	P	Law 1688/1987 13/03/1987
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979)	P	N. 1636/1986 18/07/1986
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Air-ports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)	P	Law 1913/1990 17/12/1990
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	P	Law 2108/1992 29/12/1992
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)	P	Law 2108/1992 29/12/1992
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)	P	Law. 2264/1994 5/12/1994
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bomb-ings (1997)	P	Law. 3116/2003 7/3/2003

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	P	Law. 3034/2002 29/07/2002
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)		
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	P	Law 3990/2011 14/07/2011
Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)	P	Law. 4169/2013 12/7/2013
Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	P	Law 4169/2013 12/7/2013

Name of the treaty	Party by: ratification P(R), accession P(a), succession P(s), acceptance P(A), approval P(AA), or Not party	Law and date of ratification, accession, succession, acceptance, or approval
Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010)	-	-
Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010)	-	-
The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	P	Law 3875/2010 20/09/2010
The Council of Europe legal instruments		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) CETS No: 090	P	Law 1789/1988 20/06/1988
Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003) CETS No: 190	-	-
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 196	-	-
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 198	P	Law 4418/2017/ 01/03/2018
European Convention on Extradition (1957) CETS No: 024	P	Law 4165/1961 06/05/1961
Additional Protocol to the European	P	Law 1129/1981

Convention on Extradition (1975) CETS No: 086		17/02/1981
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978) CETS No: 098	-	-
European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959) CETS No: 030	P	Law 4218/1961 19/09/1961
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1978) CETS No: 099	P	Law 1129/1981 12/04/1982
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2001) CETS No: 182	-	-
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (1972) CETS No: 073	-	-
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990) CETS No: 141	P	Law 2655/1998 01/12/1998
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