



PERMANENT MISSION OF GREECE TO THE OSCE

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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 as well as to the Conflict Prevention Center (CPC) and has the honour to provide, attached herewith, the response of Greece to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security for 2017.

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, 18 May 2017

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

In Town

G R E E C E

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, sub-regional 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 framework of work and decisions of the Council of JHA Ministers. Also, Greece participates and cooperates with the U.N., INTERPOL, EUROPOL, SIRENE National Bureau of E.U. Member States, SECI (South Eastern Cooperation Initiative), SEECF (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 SA 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 forces or jurisdiction. Hellenic internal legislation reserves this role for the police force and the internal security forces.

More specifically, 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 reports directly to the “Alternate Minister of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction”. 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 mandate of the UN or other International Organization.

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

The Hellenic Police, in the context of countering the financing of terrorism, as one of its main priorities, collect information and carry out investigations in cooperation with the **Authority for Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and Investigation of the Source of Funds’ Declarations**, following the renaming of the «Committee on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing» in accordance with the Law 3932/2011, by which the Law 3691/2008 has been amended.

The aforementioned Authority is the national unit on Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and the Investigation of the Source of Funds’ Declarations and contributes to the security and stability of the fiscal and economic policy. The Authority’s work is, according to Law 3691/2008, as amended by the Law 3932/2011, to collect, analyze, investigate and elaborate on the reports for suspect transactions, which are conveyed to it by the obligated legal and natural persons as well as on any other information sent to the authority regarding the offences of money laundering, terrorist financing and the investigation of the source of funds’ declarations.

The Authority’s operation, issues, composition and competencies are set out by article 7, 7A, 7B, 7G, 49 & 49A of Law 3691/2008, as amended by Law 3932/2011. The Authority is expressly provided by the above provisions that is absolutely independent.

The Authority has been restructured in the following three (3) Units:

- Unit A for Financial Intelligence Investigation. The Unit shall be composed of the President and seven members (7) of the Authority.

- Unit B for Financial Sanctions against Terrorism Suspects. The Unit shall be composed of the President and two members (2) of the Authority.

- Unit C for the Investigation of the Source of Funds’ Declarations. The Unit shall be composed of the President and two members (2) of the Authority (the

Declaration of the Source of Funds of the obligated entities shall be submitted to Unit C according to the above mentioned laws).

Unit B or «Financial Sanctions Unit», shall be responsible for taking the actions described in the legislation hereof, in respect of the implementation of the measure concerning the freezing of assets imposed by UN Security Council Decisions and EU Regulations, and therefore it informs on the same day the obligated persons as of article 5, Law 3691/2008, by posting on the internet the respective Regulations. Simultaneously, Unit B shall be responsible for designating the natural or legal persons or entities, which are related to terrorism, and the freezing of their assets. Specifically, the Unit shall be responsible to designate, as related to terrorism, natural or legal persons or entities activities who reside, are based, hold or control assets in Greece, and who committed or commit 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 other authorities. Furthermore, the Unit shall compile and observe a list of names of designated natural and legal persons or entities related to terrorism, accompanied by sufficient supplementary identification data.

It is interesting to stress out that by the recent amendment of article 187A of the Penal Code the definition of financing of terrorism is expanded and specifically as set out in par. 6 of the above mentioned article:

1. "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"

2. The significant and especially important element of the above legal provision derives from the fact that punishable behaviour is not only the financing by any means of a terrorist organization or of an individual terrorist (defined as such) but also providing any kind of assets etc. in order for "someone to become a terrorist". Such provision includes:

- a) the provocation (even non public) for commission of a terrorist crime,
- b) the recruitment of terrorists
- c) the training of terrorists
- d) the entrapment-hatching-slippage-manipulation of someone, even beyond his knowledge, in order to become a terrorist.

3. The above-mentioned under par. 2 a), b) and c) behaviours are included in the Decision-Framework 2008/919/JHA as well as in the Warsaw Treaty of 2005. The criminal's (financier's) pursuit to make someone a terrorist through the financing, without this behaviour to constitute abetting in committing a terrorist act or in participating in a terrorist organization, imprints the Greek experience of confronting a specific terrorist organization ("17 November").

4. Practical meaning of the above provision:

a) by implementing the above "intentional crime", the PRE - preventive suppression of the financing of terrorism is achieved.

b) the punishable of the financing becomes independent from the commission of a terrorist crime.

c) the provocation of risk for the Public Order, is not a condition for the punishable, therefore there is jurisdiction for the prosecution of this crime (financing of terrorism) independently of the country in which the designed terrorist crime will take place.

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 cooperation with EU Member States in the context of the relevant Action Plan for the fight against financing of terrorism.

Furthermore, the Hellenic Police participate in Police Missions of the European Union in the Balkans (Kosovo and BiH), while the selecting procedure for the Mission in Afghanistan, is pending. Also, the Hellenic Police regularly attend 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 UN Security Council (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 connected with them.

It should be noted that the National Legislation has taken into account 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 Council, for the prevention of the use of the financial system for the legitimization of proceeds coming from criminal activities.

- Border Controls

Being the competent service for border controls in the country, the Hellenic Police concentrate on specific actions aiming at the prevention of the legal or illegal entry of persons who may be connected to terrorism. In particular, important efforts are made, both during procedures of entry and exit, for:

- Identification of travel documents which have been registered in the database of the Schengen Information System (S.I.S.)
- Identification of travel documents which have been registered in the national database and may relate, in any manner, to terrorist activity
- Further examination and investigation for forged travel documents identified during entry control

As far as the national legislation on the implementation of border controls is concerned, the Hellenic Police apply the Law 4251/2014 "Code Migration and Social Integration".

In relation to the effective treatment of the phenomenon of "foreign fighters", the following measures are taken:

The Hellenic Police adopt and implements the amended Regulation (EC) 399/2016 "Schengen Borders Code", according to which Regulation (EC) 562/2006 has been repealed. In particular, with regard to border controls of persons, Article 8

par. 2 of Regulation (EC) 399/2016 "Schengen Borders Code" is implemented. The Hellenic Police also apply intensified border controls on persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law, through searches in national and European databases, according to relevant recommendations of the European Commission and based on risk analysis, with a view to detect "foreign terrorist fighters."

The Hellenic Police have the intention to adopt the list of "common risk indicators" of the European Commission that will enable officials of member states to focus on specific groups of people, in order to avoid the time needed to carry out border checks of the Union's citizens at the crossing points.

- **Travel document 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 these tasks.

- **Implementation of relevant international standards.**

In order to plan the organization and operation of the Passports Division, we took into consideration the Council Regulation (EC) No. 2252/2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in the passports and the travel documents of the Member States as well as the guidance contained in ICAO's Doc 9303.

- **Changes to the institutional framework.**

There have been no changes to the institutional framework concerning passports.

- **Introduction of electronic passports.**

The printing of Greek electronic passports started on 26-8-2006.

- **Participation in the ICAO Public Key Directory.**

Our country does not participate in the Public Key Directory of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO PKD), but it intends in the future to examine the possibility of such participation.

- **Use of new biometric technologies (face, fingerprint, iris etc.).**

The Greek passports include, apart from the holder's photo (for all citizens), the fingerprints of the two digits (for all citizens age 12 and above).

- **Reporting of lost and stolen travel documents to the relevant INTERPOL database (SLTD).**

Once a (new type) 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, in exceptional case where this not possible, within three (3) hours. Subsequently, the competent/authorized personnel of our Division invalidate the lost/stolen document by entering it in the relevant records kept on our Service's computer system 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 draw the requested data out of the national database and enter them in Interpol's General Secretariat database using 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 the passports in circulation.

- **Vigilance and cooperation with relevant trade bodies (private airports, etc.).**

The Passports Division of the Hellenic Police, taking into account the applicable legislation, when requested, directly provides all the necessary information regarding the legality of occupation-authenticity of passports in circulation.

- **International cooperation/ technical assistance activities.**

The Passports Division of the Hellenic Police participates with its representatives in various European Union working groups specialized in the study and elaboration of technical specifications for travel documents.

The issuing of the modern type of new travel documents and the high quality of new passports (biometrical) have facilitated American Authorities in applying the visa waiver procedure for Greek citizens.

- **Containers and supply chain security**

In cooperation with Customs and Port Police, common operations are held aiming at identifying activities or items which may relate to activities (support etc.) concerning terrorism. Similar operations are held with the cooperation of Member States and co-responsible organizations (e.g. EUROPOL) of the EU.

- **Security of radioactive sources**

The competent agency for the controlling the acquisition, disposal and management of radioactive sources is the Hellenic Atomic Energy Committee. This body, in ensuring the 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 an 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 this is a very important issue of permanent public interest, follow regularly every relevant activity, and is informed in the context of EU and international meetings (e.g. OSCE) for any relevant development and the international best practices.

Since 2006, a Special Office exists at the Counter-terrorist Service, whose exclusive duty is 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.

Additionally, on 01.07.2016 the full operation of the EU Internet Referral Unit (I.R.U.) started (it started operating on a trial basis on 01.07.2015) and has now fully developed its operational activity. IRU is substantially the evolution-upgrading of the existing programme "Check the Web" and focuses on the social networking media and their use for the propaganda and promoting extreme ideologies. IRU is a part of the European Counter Terrorism Centre –ETCE and, up to date, 25 national IRU contact points have been established.

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 is also examined.

- Legal co-operation including extradition

The 1957 European Convention on Extradition was incorporated in the Hellenic legislation in 1961 and applies since then with any improvement of amendments (Ratification of the Convention on extradition between EU 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 havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

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

At the same time, our country, as an EU 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.

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

Greece is the process of elaborating a draft text of National Strategy for combating terrorism and violent extremism. The Strategy will be formulated on the basis of the European Antiterrorism Strategy and will be influenced by respective strategies of States with developed antiterrorism culture; however, it will be adjusted to the requirements and the conditions of the Greek society. The text of the Strategy focuses on four strategic goals : 1) Prevention-Deterrence, 2) Fighting-Prosecution of Terrorism, 3) Protection and 4) Reaction-Response.

Furthermore, a project-programme entitled "Actions against radicalization and extremism" was completed on 15.10.2016 . The project was funded by the Internal Security Office. Its goal was the constant training of the "first line professionals" as well as the sensitization of the widest possible part of the Greek society with regard to such phenomenon.

In the context of the above programme, a group of 60 educators on radicalization issues was created and 125 first line professionals were trained all over the country. The project also included the preparation, publication and distribution of an educational manual in matters of radicalization and extremism and two pocket guides

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.

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

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

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, done in London on June 19, 1951), as well as to 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 to the agreement between the Member States of the EU concerning the status of their Military and Civilian Staff (EU SOFA, signed in Brussels on November 17, 2003).

HAGS (Hellenic Army General Staff) currently participate 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.

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

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

SEA GUARDIAN (ex. ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR) operating in the Mediterranean, with Naval Units and MPA's.

UNIFIL (UN), operating in the eastern Mediterranean, with both Naval Units and Staff Officers (NAQOURA).

EUNAVFOR ATALANTA (EU), with staff Officer at the Operational Headquarters (OHQ), Northwood.

EUNAVFOR MED (EU), operating in the Southern-Central Mediterranean, with Staff Officers and Naval units.

Finally, Greek Police officers who have been seconded to peace-keeping missions in the EU context (LEX-EU), with non-military resources, have been informed in advance on a series of matters, such as prevention, and are able to perform any relevant duty 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.

Greece as a participating State in the arms control agreements, such as CFE Treaty, Vienna Document 2011, Open Skies Treaty e.t.c, implements all the obligations set forth in the aforementioned documents, in good faith.

In this view our country carries out annually a number of inspections and evaluations missions in other States' territories as well as provides the foreseen military information to all OSCE member States.

In addition to this, 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, Greece acts on a multi-dimensional level, in response 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), investigate in depth the cases at hand in order to identify and disband networks. The Hellenic Police actively suppress illegal activities 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 OSCE aiming to eliminate the tensions in the concerned areas.

Greece, as a participating State of 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 in view to enhance OSCE strength and to utilize its possibilities towards crisis prevention and management.

In order to promote and ensure 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, 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, Greece has begun the procedure to amend the national legislation on weapons, in order to develop the ability to respond to the modern forms of crime and to be fully harmonized with the European acquis.

Also, all competent enforcement authorities of Greece 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 Minister of National Defence, who performs his/her duties in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by 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 defence capabilities, including major procurement programs of the Armed Forces, and evaluates crisis situations. It is chaired by the Prime Minister, having as members 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 defence strategy based on the defence policy set out by the GCFDA.

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

Greek Armed Forces carry out, on annual basis, a 15-year long term and a 3-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?

The Constitution of Greece stipulates in the 2nd Article that:

“a. Respect and protection of the value of the human being constitute the primary obligations of the State.

b. Greece, adhering to the generally recognised rules of international law, pursues the strengthening of peace and of justice, and the fostering of friendly relations between peoples and States.”

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

international peace and security is included. The legal status for the presence of a UN force in a country arises from articles 104 and 105 of the UN Charter, which provide legal cover, immunity and the required privileges for the mission's execution. In relation to the possible case of participation of the Hellenic Armed Forces in multinational operations in a legal framework which contravenes the Greek legislation, the following apply:

In case a decision is made for a country's forces to take part in a multinational operation, governed by agreements which include provisions which contravene the Greek legislation or for which the issued rules of engagement include provisions which contravene the said legislation, then these texts in order to be applied by our side will have to first be validated by law through the Greek parliament or else national reservations are raised for these 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 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 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 are 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 of Public Order and Citizen Protection", 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.

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 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” as amended by Parliament act No 3883/2010) 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.

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?

The Constitution of Greece stipulates (art. 4, para. 6) that:

“Every Greek capable of bearing arms is obliged to contribute to the defence 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 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.

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 prescribed by the relevant legislation.

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 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, except warrant officers and non-commissioned officers that are eligible to be elected to municipal authorities, 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). 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 Defence 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?

Respect for individuals and substantial 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 at the time of their 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, create that structure, in which human rights are protected, a fact which constitutes one of the main and foremost aims of the Hellenic Army.

Improvement of 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 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 Defence College, through lectures and seminars.

Furthermore the training syllabus of the Hellenic Army's Units, includes educational lectures relevant to the UN's 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 programme is conducted as part of "training before deployment", which is attended by personnel participating in the various missions abroad. The said training includes, among others, subjects of Dealing with Violence Escalation and Minimising 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 at the Multinational Centre of Operations for Peace Support, in relation to human rights, such as:

Children's rights and method of approach by the UN forces.

Treatment – management of women during conduct of operation.

Last but not least, military legal advisers provide, through their expertise in international law, consultations in respect of inquiries on the implementation of international humanitarian law.

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 informed, in respect of its individual accountability and with regard to its actions based on national and international law, on one hand through the cycle of educational – training programmes, courses, lectures and seminars mentioned above and on the other hand through military regulations, directives – guidelines and orders.

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 organs of the Armed Forces may file a complaint before the competent court authority or tribunal, without prior notification or approval. 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 the whole spectrum of military personnel. Due to the special legal status of the Armed Forces 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 as amended by law 3304/2005. 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 is incorporated as part and parcel of the national legal order and is thus binding upon the government and the GCFDA. There are specific bodies, both inside and outside of the Armed Forces' hierarchy (e.g. Military Legal Advisers, the Parliamentary Committee mentioned above etc.), that control defence policy and 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 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, save for documents which contain information the disclosure of which may harm or prejudice national security- normally documents classified “secret” and above. 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 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?

No information available.

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 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 **Col Voudrislis Athanasios** military advisor in the Permanent Delegation of Greece in OSCE (tel.: 0043 150 3393062 fax: 0043 150 33924).

G R E E C E

INTERPRETATIVE STATEMENT

Relevant information regarding women, peace and security to be provided in the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct

I: Prevention

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

During the basic training of Armed Forces personnel (Military Academies – Training Centers – Specialization Training) a couple of modules on matter of social gender, are taught. Lectures are given in Military Academies and Training Centers by specialized personnel, regarding female hygiene, as well as matters regarding the dealing with problems directly related to the military profession. The General Staffs have since 2007 compromise Gender Equality Offices, as well as all commanders in peace and support operations have issued either guidelines, in order to distribute mission and tasks in the fairest way possible between male and female personnel of the force, always depending on the relevant job descriptions.

In conclusion, no further more changes to measures in order to increase armed forces personnel understanding of the special needs and contributions of women in conflict.

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

No changes to measures in order to address the violation of the rights of women and girls, in line with the national standards.

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 defence.

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

1772 women applied to be part of the Hellenic Armed Forces over the last year.

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

There is no particular action to attract more female candidate students to the Military Academies, given the equal opportunities provided to male and female Greeks for their admission to higher education. No specialized gender advisors have been appointed. It is not known, if such advisors do exist, in order to decide whether their assistance is required, or not. 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 specialised rosters of female profiles in the military fields.

No changes to promotion, maintenance and use of specialized rosters of female profiles in the military fields.

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

The female military personnel consists of **11.776 women**. The numbers and percentages of female Armed personnel, per rank appear in the next table:

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	OTHERS
Number of female military personnel in the Armed Forces	5945	2524	2878	429

	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	13,46 %	-	0,76 %	2,70 %	7,85 %	2,13 %
Air Force	15 %	3 %	6,5 %	15 %	17,5 %	9,5 %
Nany	17,8%	-	0,89 %	3,54 %	12 %	0,68 %
Others	124,2 %	-	27,5 %	63,8 %	25%	7,9 %

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 (2015).

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

No changes to regular analysis of retention and promotion practices for men and women in the forces.

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

Last year female military personnel did not involve to peacekeeping forces.

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

	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	11,71 %	-	-	0,90 %	10,81 %	-
Air Force	-	-	-	-	-	-
Navy	0,13 %	-	-	0,3 %	1,0 %	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

b. No changes.

c. No changes.

III: Protection

Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated.

No changes.

IV: Other Information

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

Nothing to report.

2. Information on best practices and lessons learned.

Nothing to report.

3. Any other relevant information.

The HAGS has sent instructions to the competent preparatory formations, in order to inform the personnel before their deployment in missions abroad, under the title United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325), regarding matters of gender and behaviour – discipline. They have also suggested 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 co-ordination, 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			
1.	Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)	P	N.Δ. 734/1971 15/02/1971
2.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)	P	N.Δ. 1352/1973 31/03/1973
3.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)	P	N.Δ. 174/1973 28/09/1973
4.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	P	N. 1368/1983 08/07/1983
5.	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	P	N. 1688/1987 13/03/1987
6.	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979)	P	N. 1636/1986 18/07/1986

7.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)	P	N. 1913/1990 17/12/1990
8.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)	P	N. 2108/1992 29/12/1992
9.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)	P	N. 2108/1992 29/12/1992
10.	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)	P	N. 2264/1994 05/12/1994
11.	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)	P	N. 3116/2003 07/03/2003
12.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	P	N. 3034/2002 29/07/2002
13.	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)		
14.	Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	P	N. 3990/2011 14/07/2011
15.	Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)	P	N. 4169/2013 12/07/2013
16.	Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	P	N. 4169/2013 12/07/2013
17.	Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010)		
18.	Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010)		
19.	The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	P	N. 3875/2010 20/09/2010
The Council of Europe legal instruments			
20.	European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) CETS No: 090	P	N. 1789/1988 20/06/1988

21.	Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003) CETS No: 190		
22.	Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 196		
23.	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		
24.	European Convention on Extradition (1957) CETS No: 024	P	N. 4165/1961 06/05/1961
25.	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1975) CETS No: 086	P	N. 1129/1981 17/02/1981
26.	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978) CETS No: 098		
27.	European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959) CETS No: 030	P	N. 4218/1961 19/09/1961
28.	Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1978) CETS No: 099		
29.	Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2001) CETS No: 182		
30.	European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (1972) CETS No: 073		
31.	Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990) CETS No: 141	P	N. 2655/1998 01/12/1998
32.	Convention on Cybercrime (2001) CETS No: 185	P	N. 4411/2016 03/08/2016