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expires after thirty years, in the case of indictable offences (felonies) for which at least five years’ imprisonment is provided, the statute of limitations expires after fifteen years, while for sentences of up to five years’ imprisonment (in case of arrestable offences), the statute of limitations expires five years after their perpetration.

Furthermore, it should be noted that, by virtue of Article Second, paragraph 3 of Law 3875/2010, the former paragraph 8 of Article 187A of the Criminal Code has been repealed.

At the same time, the liability of legal entities may be instituted, if a terrorist action is committed by means or for the benefit of a legal entity or on a legal entity’s behalf by a person who, inter alia, has the power to represent it. The law focuses on taking administrative measures against the entity, such as the final or provisional removal of its operational licence, the imposition of a fine and its exclusion from public activities. The abovementioned liability is independent from the civil, disciplinary or criminal liability of individuals involved in the perpetration of the prohibited actions.

Furthermore, in the field of prevention, it should be noted that the Greek Criminal Code penalizes the public incitement to commit an offence (article 184) as well as the public glorification, in any way, of an offence that has been committed, thus endangering public order (article 185).

**Measures of lenience for the perpetrators of a crime**

In order to obtain the information required for the disbandment of terrorist organizations, “lenience” measures are provided for those participating in a terrorist organization, if they make it possible to prevent the perpetration of any planned crimes or to disband the organization. In this case, whoever provides the information is exempted from any sentence for these crimes, while if he/she provides information on a crime which has already been committed with his/her participation, he/she is punished with a reduced sentence.

**Jurisdiction**

The Greek criminal provisions against terrorism are applied to any terrorist action committed within the Greek territory, even by foreign citizens, as well as to actions committed abroad, by either Greek or foreign citizens, irrespective of the laws applicable in the place where the terrorist action was committed.

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**Procedural rules**

**Special Investigative Techniques**

The particular gravity of terrorist offences imposes the use of special methods (along with the usual investigative methods) which apply when evidence is gathered.

Specifically, the investigative techniques may also include:

- the covert investigation by an officer or individual of a terrorist organization, on the condition that the competent public prosecutor of the magistrate’s court has been notified and provided that it is limited to actions that are absolutely necessary for the investigation of crimes, the perpetration of which had been decided by the members of the organization in advance,
- controlled deliveries,
- lifting of secrecy,
- recording of activity or other events outside a residence, with audio or video appliances or with other specific technical means; and
- cross matching or comparing personal data.

It is also possible to order a DNA analysis, in order to ascertain the identity of the perpetrator of the terrorist action. These investigative actions are of course effected under the guarantees expressly provided by the relevant laws and only if:

- there are serous indications that a terrorist action has been committed, and
- the disbandment of the criminal organization or the investigation of the terrorist actions of Article 187A would otherwise be impossible or particularly difficult.

It is foreseen however that such special investigative techniques are ordered for a limited time which is absolutely necessary to achieve the purpose pursued and after a judicial decision has been issued by the competent judicial council, following a proposal by the public prosecutor. In exceptionally urgent cases, the investigation may be ordered by the public prosecutor or the examining/investigating judge and the authorization for their action from the competent judicial council has to be obtained immediately after, within a time limit of three days. Evidence gathered in this way may only be used for the purposes initially defined by the judicial council or, exceptionally, in order to confirm the perpetration of a crime or the arrest of the perpetrators or the disbandment of another criminal organization.
**Protection of Witnesses**

Witness statements provide evidence which is essential to establish the perpetration of some terrorist actions and to secure the prosecution of the perpetrators. In order to avert danger to their life and physical integrity, measures are taken to protect them. These include guarding them with suitably trained police officers, taking their statements by using electronic audiovisual means or audio transmission only, not recording their name, places of birth, residence and work, profession and age on the examination report and, on the basis of a justified order from the competent public prosecutor of the magistrate's court, changing their personal data, as well as their profession, which in the case of public sector employees can be done by transferring, moving or detaching for an indefinite period of time the individuals concerned from office. The relocation of witnesses to other countries in order to protect them is another such measure which was introduced by virtue of article Eighth, paragraph 1 of Law 3875/2010 (Official Journal 158 A). The protection measures are taken with the consent of the witness, do not limit his/her personal freedom more than is necessary for his/her safety and cease if the witness so requests in writing or does not cooperate to ensure their success.

During open court proceedings, anonymous witnesses are called by the name mentioned in their examination report, unless the public prosecutor or a party requests the disclosure of their real name, whereupon the court takes a justified decision on the disclosure or non disclosure. As a safeguard against the abuse of the statements of anonymous witnesses, it is expressly provided that their statements alone are not enough to condemn a defendant.

Likewise, such protection can be provided to the public prosecutor, the examining/investigating judge and the judges involved in the specific criminal case.

**Competence**

The Three Member Court of Appeal for indictable offences is the competent court, ratione materiae, for cases involving serious crimes under Article 187A of the Criminal Code. Ratione loci, the competent court is the court of the place in which the crime was committed or the place of residence or stay of the defendant at the time the criminal prosecution commenced. For indictable offences (felonies) under Article 187A of the Criminal Code that were committed abroad, but are prosecuted in Greece, the competent court is the Three Member Court of Appeal for indictable offences of Athens.

**European Arrest Warrant**

It is possible to execute a European arrest warrant for terrorist acts, as they are defined by the law of the issuing Member State of the European Union and which are punishable in the issuing Member State by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years, and for the preparation of these crimes, without verification of the double criminality of the act.

**Compensation of victims**

Compensation for the victims of terrorism and their families is provided by granting them a monthly pension. Furthermore, favourable regulations are provided with regard to the education and employment of the families of victims of terrorism. Apart from the above, victims of terrorism may also make use of the provisions of Law 3811/2009, entitled “Compensation of victims of intentional crimes of violence” which harmonizes Greek legislation with Directive 2004/80/EC of the Council of the European Union of 29 April 2004.

**Code of Conduct for news and other journalistic and political broadcasting**

Presidential Decree No 77, issued in 2003, includes a Code of Conduct for news and other journalistic and political broadcasting. With regard to terrorism and organized crime, article 13 of the Decree stipulates that “the presentation of methods to commit crimes in a way or in cases that encourage imitation should be avoided”. It also prohibits the media from glorifying or promoting “crimes, including terrorism and organized crime, violence and other cruel and inhuman acts”.

**Institutional framework**

The Council for the Coordination of Analysis and Research has been established at the Ministry of Citizen Protection and Public Order, in order to deal with organized crime. It is chaired by a public prosecutor and has as its members six senior or high-ranking officers of the Greek Police, operating under the direct supervision of the Minister of Citizen Protection and Public Order. The Council’s tasks are: to study and analyze the forms of organized crime and, in particular, violent crime; to systematically study and analyze the elements existing in such crimes; to elaborate projects and provide directions for the suitable organization of the prosecuting authorities; and to train and further educate their personnel to effectively combat these criminal phenomena, as well as to effectively protect the country from the danger of such criminal activity being imported from other countries. It may have access to all the evidence in the briefs concerning
such crimes, at any stage of the proceedings and cooperates directly with the competent departments of the security services on general issues or in relation to specific cases of criminal activity and, in particular, cooperates continuously with the Director of the Division for Combating Violent Crimes in order to deal with particularly violent crimes.

Furthermore, the aforementioned public prosecutor supervises and assists the work of the competent police authorities concerning the fight against organized crime, including terrorism.

The same public prosecutor has also been appointed as National Correspondent for Terrorist Matters at Eurojust.

In what concerns the financing of terrorism, a new authority has been established by virtue of Law 3932/2011, entitled “Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and Source of Funds’ Investigation Authority”. The authority comprises of three (3) independent units, with separate responsibilities, staff and infrastructure, reporting to the Chairman. The first unit, which is the FIU, deals with money laundering issues, the second one with terrorist financing, while the third one with source of funds investigation.

The second unit of the authority is entrusted, inter alia, with the freezing of assets of individuals and entities designated by the competent bodies of the United Nations and the European Union due to their relation to terrorism/the financing of terrorism as well as with the designation of the domestic individuals and entities relating to terrorism, the compilation and updating of a relevant list and the freezing of their assets. In the framework of the abovementioned law, great importance has been attributed to the inclusion of sufficient and effective guarantees of due process as well as to the provision of humanitarian exemptions.

The provisions of the European Arrest Warrant apply as of 9 July 2004.

Furthermore, the operation of joint investigative teams (with the participation of members from other Member States of the European Union) in the Greek territory for the investigation, inter alia, of terrorist actions, is possible by virtue of Law 3663/2008 entitled «European Judicial Cooperation Unit (EUROJUST), Joint Investigative Teams and other provisions».

**United Nations**

Greece has so far ratified 13 of the 16 international conventions in relation to the fight against terrorism, as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. In what concerns the three remaining conventions, namely: a) the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, b) the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and c) the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, Greece has signed all of them and their ratification process is under way.

**European Union**

Greece has incorporated into its laws the framework decision of the Council of the European Union on the European Arrest Warrant as well as framework decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism. The process of incorporation of framework decision 2008/919/JHA is under way.

**Council of Europe**

Greece is a Party to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and has signed the relevant Amending Protocol. Its process of ratification is under way. Greece has also signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and a draft bill prepared by a Law Drafting Committee set up at the Ministry of Justice in order to prepare its ratification as well as necessary adjustments to national legislation has been submitted to the Ministry for its final processing. The same applies in what concerns the Convention on Cybercrime and its Protocol. It should also be noted that Greece has recently signed the Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, while the first two protocols are also at the stage of final processing.
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