



Council of the  
European Union

Brussels, 13 January 2016  
(OR. en)

11961/1/05  
REV 1 DCL 1

CRIMORG 84

#### DECLASSIFICATION

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of document:	ST 11961/1/05 REV 1 RESTREINT UE
dated:	29 September 2005
new status:	Public
Subject:	EVALUATIONREPORT THIRD ROUND OF MUTUAL EVALUATIONS "EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN EUROPOL AND THE MEMBER STATES AND BETWEEN THE MEMBER STATES RESPECTIVELY" REPORT ON GREECE

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THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 29 September 2005**

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REV 1**

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**EVALUATION REPORT ON THE**  
**THIRD ROUND OF MUTUAL EVALUATIONS**  
**"EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN EUROPOL AND**  
**THE MEMBER STATES AND BETWEEN THE MEMBER STATES RESPECTIVELY"**

**REPORT ON GREECE**

DECLASSIFIED

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Following the adoption of the Joint Action of 5 December 1997, a mechanism for evaluating the application and implementation at national level of international undertakings in the fight against organised crime was established.
- 1.2. Following a proposal originating from the Swedish delegation and taken up by the Presidency to evaluate the supply of information and intelligence to Europol and the exchange of information and intelligence between Member States, the MDG adopted the proposal at its meeting on 3 and 4 June 2002.
- 1.3. At its meeting on 3 December 2002 the MDG approved the questionnaire on the third round of mutual evaluations on the topic "exchange of information and intelligence between Europol and the Member States and among the Member States respectively".
- 1.4. Following discussion at the MDG meeting on 9 January 2003, a list showing the order of Member States to be visited was agreed. Greece is the fourteenth Member State to be evaluated during the third round of evaluations.
- 1.5. The questionnaires and the objectives of this evaluation are contained in document 11679/3/02 REV 3 CRIMORG 71.
- 1.6. The experts in charge of this evaluation were: Mr Philippe WATREMEZ (France), Mr Ole ANDERSEN (Denmark) and Mr Ewout KLONT (The Netherlands). Two observers, Mr Mogens LUNDH (EUROPOL) and Mr Michael CARLIN (Commission), were also present together with the General Secretariat of the Council.
- 1.7. The evaluation team has prepared the following report with the assistance of the Council Secretariat, on the basis of the observations and conclusions of the experts in the team together with the Greek authorities' answers to the questionnaire.

1.8. The report first deals with the general information and structures (2), followed by the internal organisation of the exchange of information (3) and of the external exchange of information (4) and then deals more specifically with Europol (5). In the last chapter, the experts make a global and technical evaluation and then propose some recommendations to enhance cooperation and effectiveness in the exchange of information within Greece and with other Member States and Europol.

## **2. GENERAL INFORMATION AND STRUCTURES<sup>1</sup>**

### **2.1 LEGAL BASIS**

Under Article 9 of Law 2472/97 on the protection of the individual with regard to the processing of personal data, no restrictions are placed on the transmission of personal data to other countries in the EU. Transmission of personal data to non-EU countries is permitted provided that authorisation has been given by the National Data Protection Authority.

Provision is also made for the exchange of information and intelligence in the following Agreements:

- a. Europol Convention, ratified by Greece by Law 2605/98
- b. Schengen Agreement, ratified by Greece by Law 2514/97
- c. Interpol - European Convention and statute of the organisation concerning the extradition of criminals and police cooperation - ratified by Greece by Law 3640/56.

### **STRUCTURES**

Under Article 12 of Law 2800/2000 (Restructuring of departments of the Ministry of Public Order, establishment of Greek Police Headquarters and other provisions), the exchange of intelligence both between Europol and the Member States and with other Member States is conducted via the Europol National Unit, which is based in the Directorate for International Police Cooperation at Greek Police Headquarters. Accordingly, the exchange of intelligence between Europol and Greece takes place (pursuant to the Europol Convention) via the Europol National Unit, as expressly laid down in the Europol Convention, which was ratified by Greece by Law 2605/98.

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter 2-5 of the report are based on the answers to the questionnaire.

Apart from the Europol channel, as described above, other channels used include the Interpol communication channels/networks, the Liaison Office (BDL), the Police Working Group on Terrorism (PWGT), the SIRENE, the SECI Operational Centre and the network of our liaison officers abroad, as well as liaison officers from other countries seconded to Greece.

Where information is classified as "confidential" or "secret", it is exchanged via the BDL system with those countries which participate in that system.

Normally replies are given using the channel through which the request was received.

### **3. INTERNAL ORGANISATION OF THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION**

#### **3.1. STRUCTURES**

3.1.1 The **Greek Police** is a special armed security body, which operates in accordance with its own organisational rules. Its officers have a special hierarchy, corresponding to that of the military. Its area of competence extends throughout the territory of Greece and its mission is to prevent and combat crime.

The central point for the collection and dissemination of information is the Greek Police Headquarters, which is made up of central and regional departments. As regards information transmitted to and from other Member States, the central contact point is the Directorate for International Police Cooperation, which is responsible for the following communication channels/networks:

- Europol
- Interpol
- Schengen - SIRENE
- BDL
- PWGT
- SECI.

3.1.2 The **Coast Guard** comes under the Ministry of Mercantile Marine and has a military structure. Its officers have military status and its competence covers the territorial waters and the terrestrial parts of port areas.

All the tasks included in the Europol mandate fall within the competence of the Coast Guard. The central point for the collection, processing and distribution of intelligence covered by the Europol mandate is the Security Directorate at the Ministry of Mercantile Marine, which has the following sections: (a) 1<sup>st</sup> International Police Cooperation Unit, (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> State Security Unit and (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> Anti-Drug Unit.

3.1.3 The **Customs Service** is competent for its bodies at the points of entry/exit, at customs enclosures and in the overall customs territory for the checking of persons, luggage, freight and means of transport in accordance with Article 3(2) of Law 2960/2001. The customs officials are special pre-investigation officials by virtue of Article 6(4) of Law 2331/95 with regard to all offences relating to money laundering in accordance with Article 1 of Law 2331/95. One exception is the competence to deal with terrorism at national level, although the matter is being discussed at the World Customs Organisation and it is likely that there will be a transfer of joint competence, given that at the Lisbon Conference the involvement of Customs in this issue was mentioned. The permanent mode of operation of the Customs Service, which is a civil department, is governed by Law 2960/01. The central point for the collection and dissemination of information pertaining to the Customs Service is the 33<sup>rd</sup> Directorate of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. Intelligence is channelled either to the SODN (Central Anti-Drug Coordinating Unit), (as regards drugs, under Law 1729/87), Customs regional services or to other competent departments of the Ministry of Public Order, where other offences are involved, as appropriate (Europol, Interpol, etc.).

3.1.4 The **Special Controls Service (YPEE)** (formerly the **Financial Crime Prosecution Unit**) is competent, under Law 3296/2004 which established it, for the prevention, prosecution and combating of all types of financial crime. In the same law, and also in the rules of the same Department (Presidential Decree 85/2005), there is a clear reference to competence for the prevention and combating of smuggling (oil, tobacco, alcohol, vehicles, etc.), counterfeiting, forgery of means of payment, application of the provisions concerning the illegal possession of, trade and trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, weapons and explosives, toxic and dangerous substances (such as radioactive materials, toxic waste and nuclear substances, etc.), antiquities and cultural goods and, finally, laundering of the proceeds of criminal activities (also Law 2331/95).

The YPEE is a civil department of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and is directly responsible to the competent Minister. The head of the department is a non-permanent Special Secretary. The Central Department of the YPEE, under its rules of service, is responsible for the collection and evaluation, planning and the coordination of controls carried out by the Regional Directorates. The Anti-Drug Operational Planning Section of the Central Department deals with intelligence relating to weapons and drugs as well as trafficking in radioactive and nuclear substances, while other Europol intelligence is handled by the Mutual Administrative Assistance Section.

The changes brought in by Law 2331/95 laid down the functions of the Article 7 Committee, which is responsible for receiving and investigating any charges relating to the laundering of the proceeds of criminal acts. The Article 7 Committee is an independent administrative authority whose members include representatives of the Bank of Greece, the Union of Greek Banks, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the Ministry of Development, the Capital Market Commission and the Ministry of Public Order. Its head is a senior magistrate.

#### 3.1.5 The Central Anti-Drug Coordinating Unit (SODN)

The SODN has been operating since 1990. It is based at the Ministry of Public Order and draws its staff from all the three Ministries competent in this area. The establishment of the SODN/EMP (National Information Unit) indisputably brought the three responsible Ministries closer together and met the need for closer cooperation and reliable and timely intelligence coverage in order to deal more effectively with the problem of drugs.

Article 33(2) of Law 2648/98, which replaced Article 20 of Law 1729/87, provides for the Financial Crime Prosecution Unit to participate in the SODN on an equal basis.

The members and the alternate members of the SODN/EMP are selected by the jointly responsible ministers. The term of office of the members of the SODN/EMP is two years. The Chairman of the SODN/EMP is the Director for Public Security at Greek Police Headquarters at the Ministry of Public Order. Other members are representatives of the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Finance and of Mercantile Marine. The Chairman also sits on the Board of OKANA (Organisation against Drugs), which has been given responsibility for the planning, promotion, inter-ministerial coordination and implementation of national policy concerning the primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of drug dependence (Law 2161/93).



At the Ministry of Public Order there is a special joint secretariat, whose chief task is to process the work of the SODN in general and to keep records relating to its mandate and operation.

Members of the SODN meet regularly, at least once a month, and on an exceptional basis whenever deemed necessary by one of the jointly competent Ministries in order to discuss matters of an urgent nature.

The SODN is responsible for:

- The exchange of information, news and intelligence between services regarding specific anti-drug actions at both national and international level.
- Developing a spirit of cooperation between the competent services, the better to confront the drug problem.
- Coordinating the activities of the services involved, in cases of multiple competence or cases with international implications, the resolution of which requires special handling and direct cooperation between the services in question.
- Resolving any differences that might emerge regarding the operation and activities of the jointly competent services.
- Providing immediate assistance, where competent, at the investigation and preliminary inquiry stage and making available to the relevant authority all possible resources and intelligence which may facilitate investigations into a case.
- Reciprocal information for the competent authorities regarding the methods or modus operandi of drugs traffickers in order to facilitate more effective prevention and repression of drug-related crime.
- Moreover, in accordance with Law 2331/95 (Article 15), which replaced Law 2145/93 (Article 38(1)), the Central Anti-Drug Coordinating Unit monitors and has responsibility for controlled deliveries of drugs for the whole duration, from entry into the country until exit from the territory.

Corresponding efforts to coordinate the law enforcement agencies have also been made in the case of combating trafficking in human beings, mainly women and children, for sexual exploitation. In April 2001 the OKEA (Working party to combat trafficking in human beings) was set up. This working party has an inter-ministerial and multidisciplinary composition and its work consisted initially of proposing a legislative framework, briefing/raising awareness and organising the departments.

This working party, which meets at the headquarters of the Ministry of Public Order, comprises officers of the Greek Police, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Health, Employment, and Justice, the General Secretariat for Equality, the International Organisation for Migration and representatives of the scientific sector. The duties of Chairman are performed by the Head of the Greek Police. On the basis of proposals by the OKEA, the provisions of Law 3064/2002 (combating trafficking in human beings, sexual offences, child pornography and, more generally, sexual exploitation for financial gain - Provision of assistance to victims of such practices) were laid down. Under the authority of the above Law, Presidential Decree 233/03 was issued with regard to the protection of and assistance to victims. The activities of the OKEA are continuing and many initiatives have been undertaken to date for dealing with this phenomenon, such as setting up and operating anti-trafficking departments of the Greek Police, raising the awareness of public authorities, issuing information leaflets, etc. For the supervision/coordination/evaluation of actions between the jointly competent bodies for combating the problem of trafficking in human beings, a senior committee of General Secretariats was set up in May 2004. This Committee includes the General Secretariats of the Ministries of Justice; the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation; Public Order; Economic Affairs; Foreign Affairs; Education and Religious Affairs; Employment and Social Protection; Health and Social Solidarity. The objective is to coordinate at political level all the activities relating to trafficking in human beings.

### 3.2. CHOICE OF COMMUNICATION CHANNEL

Liaison officers at Europol manage the exchange of information between Greece and the other Member States and between Greece and Europol. In addition, they participate in internal meetings of the AWF and other Europol projects. Their role is extremely important and their number has therefore increased from two to four. There are now two officers from the Greek Police, one from the Coast Guard and one representative of the Customs Service working in the Greek Liaison Officers Bureau at Europol.<sup>1</sup>

The exchange of information with Europol takes place on the basis of the criteria laid down by the Europol Convention.

There are exchanges of information through Interpol with countries which do not participate in Europol, although the Interpol network may also be chosen for the exchange of information between Member States. This matter is addressed on a case-by-case basis.

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<sup>1</sup> One Customs official, one liaison officer from the Coast Guard and two from the Greek Police are seconded to the Greek Liaison Office at Europol in The Hague.

The exchange of information on matters relating to Schengen takes place via the SIRENE Bureau. If the information is classified as "confidential" or above, exchanges take place through the BDL system for those States which are participants.

The Europol channel is chosen where the information falls within the competence of Europol and concerns two or more Member States, with no distinction drawn between bilateral and multilateral cases. Other communication channels may also be chosen, depending on the case.

In Greece there is a central agency which has communication channels through which it transmits information securely to the law enforcement agencies. Of course, for each channel, there are technically compatible security screens with the corresponding channels in the other country.

#### **4. EXTERNAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION**

##### **4.1. DATA EXCHANGE PROCESS**

Information is exchanged with all the Member States through the network of liaison officers at Europol, at a satisfactory level without any distinction in terms of quantity or quality. However, exchanges of information with Italy are increasing, due to Greece's proximity by sea and the coastal shipping links between the two countries. From time to time there have been fluctuations in the exchange of information, with increases for some Member States and decreases for others. This usually lasts for only a short time and depends on the trend in organised crime in each Member State and the involvement of a number of Member States, although it has developed cooperation on an ad hoc basis with other EU Member States for combating forms of organised crime.

##### **4.1.1. INFORMATION OWNERSHIP**

Investigations by the Greek Police into organised crime are carried out under the supervision of the prosecuting authority. As a result, when investigations are at the preliminary inquiry stage, in order to pass on information it is necessary to make a request for mutual legal assistance, if the information relates to the content of the inquiry reports. On the other hand, information relating to the identities of the perpetrators and to their accessories, as well as to the offences of which they are accused, the methods they used and the background to the entire case, may be given without the public prosecutor's consent or a request for mutual legal assistance being required.

It is the policy of the Europol National Unit to divide requests from Europol into the categories "very urgent", "urgent" and "normal". For "very urgent" and "urgent" requests the Europol National Unit tries to reply within one to three days. For normal requests the time taken to reply depends on the quantity and quality of the information requested and also on the services which need to be approached in order to obtain the requested information.

## **5. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AND EUROPOL**

### **5.1. USE OF INFORMATION AND EUROPOL ANALYSIS CAPABILITY**

Greece is currently participating in 12 AWFs. Its participation is determined following consultation with the relevant departments in accordance with the priorities of the Greek Police and the other Greek law enforcement agencies. It does not take part in AWFs the subject of which does not concern the Greek law enforcement authorities. In cases in which it is asked for information about an AWF in which it is not involved, Greece responds by providing information available in order to assist ongoing investigations by the relevant authorities of the Member States. Consequently, the Greek authorities could request information from a AWF to which they have however not contributed, for lack of available information.

Following recent detailed consideration at meetings of the Heads of the Europol National Units of the AWFs' evaluation procedures, particularly positive results have been achieved. Consequently, the Greek authorities consider that the existing AWFs are necessary and contribute to the Member States' ongoing investigations.

Europol's role is very important, its work and results show progress, but they could be even better. Its contribution to the fight against international crime is positive, but it should become more effective with a correct evaluation of its role. The creation of the Information System (IS) should be speeded up and Europol's work should aim to help the competent authorities of the Member States at operational level.

In at least three AWFs - i.e. "Copper", "Islamic Terrorism" and "Key Process" - Greece has observed the added value provided by Europol in all the Member States' ongoing investigations. In addition, there was added value with respect to controlled deliveries and requests processed by Europol.

The results of the last Europol evaluation (Client survey), show that the Greek Police who took part in the evaluation expressed positive assessments as regards both the quality and quantity of Europol's products and services.

## **6. EVALUATION BY THE EXPERT TEAM**

### **6.1. Introduction**

6.1.1. The evaluation of Greece took place between 19 and 21 April 2005. The peer review enabled the experts to meet with representatives from the Police, Customs, the Coastguard and the Special Controls Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

At these meetings the Greek authorities focused in particular on international information exchanges, whilst also answering a number of questions on internal management of information exchange. In addition to visiting the SIRENE Bureau, the experts were able to meet the officers running the Europol National Unit. With reference to visits shedding light on the real situation in Greece; the experts would like to thank the Greek authorities for showing them the measures taken as part of the 2004 summer Olympic Games. Much of the work done was aimed at coordinating information, and the visits enabled the experts to gauge precisely the current state of play with regard to cooperation within law enforcement agencies.

It would seem, and was on numerous occasions explicitly stated by Greek officials, that the internal as well as the external information exchange is evaluated and dealt with on a case-by-case basis. It is well possible that this works in practice, but it is not possible to conclude with certainty that this is indeed the case. Officials have explained that the existing informal system is based on the expertise of competent personnel selected and appointed by the competent law enforcement services as well as on inter-service personal contacts network established by internal regulations.

There is also an impression that internal policy considerations may in some cases make cooperation between the services difficult. The competencies of the different services are also clearly overlapping in some areas. It would have been useful to discuss these questions with a representative of the Prosecution office, since prosecutors may have a more general overview of the situation.

6.1.2. In more general terms mention should undoubtedly be made of Greece's special situation, namely the fact that at present it shares no land border with any other Member State, thereby leaving it open to problems shared by few Member States <sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the country's geography – it has 16 600 km of coastline officially – makes it a more complex and demanding task to perform checks on entry into Greece, especially when it comes to combating serious international crime. The fact is that with the opening-up of the former Soviet bloc states, Greece's borders have come under greater strain and have inevitably become more vulnerable to all forms of trafficking (primarily of drugs, but also of human beings).

6.1.3. Add to that Greece's 2 827 islands and its location in a major shipping area and it becomes clear why effective administrative cover and networks are important in coping with all sorts of inherently unpredictable events.

## 6.2. Internal organisation of exchange of information

### General overview

Two major characteristics are essential to understanding the situation with regard to law enforcement agencies in Greece. The first is the number of specialised agencies. These include the Greek Police, the Coastguard, the Customs and the Special Controls Service. As regards the Greek Police, the Greek Police Headquarters is composed primarily of three branches. More specifically, the Security and Order branch includes specific staff directorates of the Greek Police Headquarters, i.e. the State Security Directorate, the Public Security Directorate, the General Policing Directorate, the Traffic Police Directorate and the Aliens Directorate. These directorates direct the Greek Police's operational departments (53 police directorates and subordinate departments spread throughout the country), issuing relevant orders. The Security and Order branch coordinates and oversees the central staff directorates as well as the regional operational services of the Greek Police Headquarters. All these various agencies employ around 53 000 people in a country with a population of 10 601 527 (July 2000 census). The second – no doubt a consequence of the first – is a certain difficulty in coordinating all these structures, since the powers they are given are sometimes similar. However, a number of discussions with several senior administrative officials

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<sup>1</sup> Borders with neighbouring countries: Albania 282 km, Bulgaria 494 km, Turkey 206 km, FYROM 228 km.

revealed that these few difficulties have been pinpointed and assessed with a view to making improvements not only to the division of powers but also to information exchange. This willingness is also evident at European Union level, for example in the fact that Greece appears deeply committed to making optimal use of Europol.

### 6.3. External exchange of information

#### 6.3.1. Police authorities

6.3.1.1. All police authorities are supervised by the Minister for Public Order. In addition to two technical divisions (the Administrative Support Branch and the Financial and Technical Matters/Computer Science Branch), the police services are made up of five operational divisions:

- general policing;
- traffic police;
- public security;
- state security;
- aliens.

6.3.1.2. With the exception of the first two divisions mentioned above, the experts were able to meet all those in charge of operational divisions. With some 45 000 officers, the Greek police force is deployed across the country, which is divided into 53 prefectures (including Athens).

6.3.1.3. Given the programme of visits and the length of the mission, detailed discussions could be held with only a few branches of the divisions mentioned above. Nonetheless the discussions revealed a number of features of the system as a whole as it operates across the country.

#### 6.3.2. State Security Division

6.3.2.1. It collaborates with the Special Violent Crimes Division, the National Intelligence Service, and in particular with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Mercantile Marine and many other national agencies and organisations. As another evaluation into terrorism had just been conducted, this mission did not examine the role of the anti-terrorist division in maintaining state security. However, it is interesting to note that one role of this division is to maintain archives of informational data and to maintain a filing system for Greek identity cards and for the National Defence Plans.

6.3.2.2. In response to the new passport rules laid down by the European Union, the Greek authorities have decided that, as of 1 January 2006, the state security division will be responsible for issuing passports instead of the prefectures. However, this special division of the State Security Directorate will be upgraded to an independent directorate of the Greek Police Headquarters. In other words, from that date issuing Greek passports will come under the responsibility of the police authorities. The same authorities will be in charge of alerts relating to stolen blank or issued passports. The discussions with those in charge of this division revealed that the Greek police services do not have direct access to such information. The end users of the National Intelligence System now have the possibility of searching for such passports in both the national database and the Schengen database. The same procedure will continue to be applied even after implementation of the new procedure for issuing passports by the Greek Police. All departments of the Greek Police which are linked to the network have direct access to the central databases of the Greek Police and to the Schengen system. The search for missing, blank and issued passports takes place in the same way as for any other consultation. In any event, in order to allow for more effective police action on the ground, the authorities need now to begin looking into speeding up access to this type of information and ensuring, in the long term, that a national records system is in place to allow, in particular, for online access from main police stations.

### 6.3.3. IT infrastructure

6.3.3.1. As regards IT equipment, the mission learnt from the national IT heads that with 3 130 workstations IT cover in the Greek police services was still only 51%. Furthermore, only some of these workstations (880 in 2005) provided partial access to the national databases. The new IT application for passports ought to help bring about a clear improvement in the situation and thus increase IT coverage of Greece, and of the islands in particular (which make up about one-fifth of the country's surface area).

6.3.3.2. At present the main national databases contain wanted persons, the national identity card and passport records, specialised criminal records and vehicle records. In addition to providing all departments with more IT equipment, the Greek authorities intend to facilitate decentralisation in the future, so as to allow regional entries into national databases.



The evaluation team was informed that the Greek Police has planned a new IT-system, a project called "Police on-line". This project will ease the network access to all police departments. The "Police on-line" project will upgrade the means of communication and will give access to the central databases for consultation in all the departments of the Greek Police. As regards the time schedules for its implementation, it has been separated into four sub-projects, two of which have reached the final procedure for signing of the agreement. The project as a whole is expected to be completed around the end of 2006/beginning of 2007.

6.3.3.3. In addition, there is a nationwide plan under way to introduce cellular radio channels that would subsequently enable police patrols to access the main national computer databases of relevance to them. This project ties in directly with the impact of the 2004 summer Olympic Games, during which the system performed satisfactorily for the Athens police services. The bundled radio channels project (TETRA) is being delivered and will cover Athens and the most of the prefecture of Attica.

6.3.3.4. Moreover, none of the existing national IT applications allows regional or local police services to use these national databases as a basis for setting up local applications. More specifically, in all the substantively competent departments of the Greek Police which are linked to the latter's network, access may be provided to the central databases. However, the development of local applications by the regional or local police departments is not allowed, because a central plan exists. Development is effected by the Informatics Directorate of the Greek Police Headquarters. All the departments submit applications, which are studied and evaluated in full. In this way a central strategic plan is made and compatibility in the development of applications is achieved. The applications developed are offered to all the departments which carry out the same or similar tasks, so as to save resources and avoid duplicating work on the same subject.

6.3.3.5. For all of the above reasons the experts are of the view that computerisation for all police services remains a priority that needs to be met in the near future. Likewise, a second priority lies in installing terminals at the main police stations in Greece to link them up to the main national databases.

6.3.3.6. Lastly, the experts received confirmation that currently there is no national records index. With the main national databases compartmentalised and centralised at national level, the various services throughout the country lack the technical means with which to obtain details of an investigation currently being conducted by another police department. More specifically, all the Greek Police's databases are centralised and not divided by prefecture. However, it is possible that only some local information is held locally in regional systems not linked to the network, whilst the central databases are very often updated at the same time. Quite apart from the dangers associated with this state of affairs, there is considerable loss of information online. To counteract this situation, during the Athens Olympics the Greek authorities set up a command centre where all useful information from the various law enforcement authorities was centralised. From here, information was forwarded and processed by a security committee.

6.3.3.7. Apparently, this committee has not met again since the Olympic Games, but a decision has been taken to look into another means of centralising and sharing information, particularly by establishing a national records index. In the current circumstances the experts can but encourage the decision-makers to give priority to setting up such a system as a means, in the short term, of improving the sharing of existing information or at the very least of the files held by the various agencies involved in combating serious crime.

#### 6.3.4. Aliens Department

6.3.4.1. The meeting with senior officials from this department highlighted the complex issues involved in the division of responsibilities, e.g. between Police and the Coastguard. Both law enforcement agencies have responsibility to deal with illegal immigration issues.

6.3.4.2. The experts found that the two State services with identical immigration-related remits had no agreed method of operation. Moreover, senior figures at the Ministry of Public Order confirmed that there was no coordination committee to exchange strategic information. Here once again in the view of the experts information is shared piecemeal, depending on the circumstances and the relationship between the individuals in charge of the files.

6.3.4.3. Bearing in mind further that under Greek law responsibility for external border surveillance is shared between the Greek Police, Coastguard and Customs authorities, the experts can only encourage these services to hold strategy meetings together in order to help make information exchange a routine procedure. The fact that the Aliens Department has a staff of more than 5 000 agents, who in 2004 arrested 42 854 illegal immigrants, highlights the urgent need for the introduction of systematic exchange of information between services <sup>1</sup>. In the same year 679 people-smugglers were caught.

#### 6.3.5. Customs

6.3.5.1. In addition to its usual duties, the Customs Service – which has 3 800 officials in 397 customs offices throughout Greece – also shares common aims with the other law enforcement authorities. This is why the authorities have developed the concept of risk analysis for all services. Furthermore, as regards public safety, the Customs Service has become a major player in the fight against international crime. In the light of the international situation and the increased need to guarantee national and international security and safety, it has increased monitoring and intensified controls in the field of trafficking in arms, munitions and explosives and the export of high-tech products, among other examples. The Customs Service is jointly competent with all the law enforcement agencies for taking action against trafficking in narcotic drugs and other psychotropic substances under Law 1729/87. In addition, the Customs Service has come to achieve a high degree of collegiate cooperation, mainly by organising regular cross-service meetings which also include public services and agencies according to their jurisdiction.

6.3.5.2. The Customs Service has blanket IT coverage and a specialised Intranet system for exchanging secure information. With a view to improving information exchange with the other law enforcement agencies still further, the authorities are planning to introduce their own "Information Society" project. This nationwide pilot project seeks to improve information sharing among the different law enforcement authorities under certain conditions. In the immediate future there will be no direct access between the customs database (Integrated Customs Information System/ICIS) and police the database. However, the Customs Services has in the pipeline an information exchange protocol, whose long-term goal is to make for easier information exchange between other Law Enforcement Agencies. The experts believe that this pilot project in sharing risk analysis information ought to be encouraged.

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<sup>1</sup> Most of the illegal immigrants were from Albania, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Iraq and Pakistan.

### 6.3.6. Coastguard

6.3.6.1. With 7 437 officers, the Coastguard is an important law enforcement body in terms of maritime security and of preventing and combating crime. It employs military personnel and has a number of different powers and competencies including in the areas of serious and organised crime. Due to the short time visit in Athens the experts did not have adequate time to examine the investigated procedures on operational cases dealt with by coast guard which are under the responsibility of the regional Prosecutor. According to officials a joint investigation team could be set up in a very urgent case comprising representatives of different national law enforcement agencies.<sup>1</sup>

6.3.6.2. This Service has a liaison officer at SODN (Central Anti-Drug Coordinating Unit). In more general terms the Coastguard exchanges information from its headquarters with the headquarters of the other law enforcement authorities. As a rule, confidential information is exchanged by encrypted fax. However, although the Coastguard conducts risk analysis at its own headquarters and disseminates figures and bulletins to the other services, there is no coordination committee on which it can share this information and analyse it together with the other law enforcement agencies. All exchanges with these agencies take place on a case-by-case basis. So, given the agency's importance in Greece and the country's geographical features, it would be desirable for a steering committee to be established at inter-ministerial level, so as to provide for a systematic and strategic analysis of the information and thus give more coordinated direction to activities nationwide.

### 6.3.7. Anti-Drug Coordinating Unit

6.3.7.1. This unit is no doubt the most advanced example of inter-service cooperation. The SODN is an inter-ministerial body which has been operating since 1990, composed of staff of the Greek Police, the Coast Guard, the Customs Service and the Special Controls Service.

The Anti-Drug Coordinating Unit is composed of:

- The CADCU, in the framework of the European Union, which acts also as a National Drug Intelligence unit (NDIU).

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<sup>1</sup> In such cases the criminal investigation is under the supervision of the regional Prosecutor.

- The Financial and Economic Crimes Office (FECO), which comes under the Ministry of Finance and participates equally in the CADCU and NDIU.

The remit of this inter-ministerial body covers a number of areas:

- Exchange of information, news and data among the services concerning specific drug-related cases.
- Development of a spirit of cooperation among the competent authorities to resolve drugs problems.
- Coordination of the activities of the services involved, in cases of multiple competence.
- Coordination of the authorities involved in actions in cases of multiple competence.
- Provision of direct assistance of each service during the preliminary examination and the offer to take in hand authority for any possible means of useful data.
- Information exchange among the competent authorities concerned with drug traffickers or trafficking.

6.3.7.2. However, as the experts have already mentioned earlier in this report, this situation does not make those involved immune to technical flaws. The Customs Service operates a separate integrated information system for merchandise which, on account of its nature, is not available to other departments. The visit to the Athens police force showed how information on drugs was exchanged at meetings with the services actively involved. This otherwise excellent method cannot be backed up with electronic data exchange with other regions because there is insufficient IT network coverage for data transfer to regional or local units. In the same vein, the national drugs database is not accessible to regional services with no secure facilities.

6.3.7.3. In the experts' view it is essential to establish a central steering committee within all National Law Enforcement Agencies for having more effective inter-departmental coordination which could allow a better analyse of all information collated concerning all kind of organised crime.

### 6.3.8. Financial Investigation Unit

The visit to this unit failed to provide the experts with any real strategic insight into its internal operations. However, the discussions with its representatives revealed that significant organisational improvements had been achieved. Accordingly, with a view to improving both information processing at the unit and coordination of any legal proceedings, the Greek authorities have appointed a Public Prosecutor at Athens Appeal Court, specialising in financial affairs. (public prosecutor for economic crimes). In addition, a senior court official has been appointed Chairman in the Committee for dealing with money laundering, which is an independent authority, involving representatives from the jointly competent authorities (Ministry of Public Order, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Bank of Greece, Ministry of Development, Stock Exchange, etc.). Its operation is governed by Article 7 of Law 2331/95 and its main task is to collect, evaluate, process and investigate the suspicious transaction reports forwarded to it by debtors, in accordance with the same Law (2331/95). It is a fact that the Committee's information is not available to the law enforcement agencies, but these authorities are briefed on the substance and make use of this information, given that its representatives participate as members of the Committee. It is also true that the Coast Guard is not represented on the Committee, but a draft law has already been prepared which modifies and supplements the provisions of Law 2331/95 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering. In accordance with the new draft law, which is awaiting adoption in the Greek Parliament, provision is made for both an increase in the members of the Committee referred to in Article 7 and the participation of a representative of the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine. At central level the Committee has one unit in charge of risk analysis. It is concerned by and large with compiling, assessing and commissioning inquiries into suspect transactions reported by financial or credit institutions. The FIU's operations are expanding apace, with the number of inquiries having risen from 207 in 1998 to 655 in 2003. The cases dealt with by the Committee have ranged over the past three years between 600 and 800 per annum.

### 6.3.9. International police cooperation

6.3.9.1. In this regard the Greek authorities made it clear that they would like to step up and enhance international cooperation. This cooperation takes the form of many bilateral and/or multilateral initiatives, as well as work to develop means of cooperation, especially with Europol.

6.3.9.2. Greece has a large network of liaison officers. With 30 liaison officers posted in 16 countries and international organisations, the authorities have signalled both their interest in bilateral cooperation and their willingness to deploy to sensitive areas, primarily Balkan countries. On this point the contact persons with whom discussions took place pointed to the significance of the SECI operational centre.

6.3.9.3. The evaluators point out the importance of channels of cooperation in the region concerning various highly operational matters - the MOU with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the MOU between SECI and the Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, a cooperation agreement between INTERPOL, the Romanian Government and the SECI Center on communication connectivity for the exchange of information, a cooperation agreement with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), a cooperation agreement with the South East Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), and a cooperation agreement with the Central European Initiative (CEI).

6.3.9.4. The evaluation interviews did not enable the respective importance of one or other cooperation relationship - as compared, for instance, to cooperation with EUROPOL - to be determined<sup>1</sup>. Those interviewed by the evaluators concurred, however, that, in general, whenever information was sought concerning operational matters and/or checks to be carried out, the INTERPOL NCB channel was preferred to any other information channel. Following that fact it could be a good policy also to favourite the use of Europol channel, when relevant, for cooperation within the Member States for getting operational support on ongoing investigations when two or more Member States are concerned with serious crime.

6.3.9.5. As regards the INTERPOL bureau, it is interesting to note its composition (11 officers, 5 warrant officers, 5 sergeants, 29 policemen/ officers, 3 civilian staff members.) In terms of technical specifications, the INTERPOL bureau is equipped for and connected to the I-24/7 INTERPOL communications system and has a system of secure communication with the national SECI, based at the INTERPOL NCB, and with SECI Headquarters in Bucharest. Among current initiatives with regard to information transfer, the Greek authorities envisage three actions:

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Ministry of Public Order, 80 000 messages are received each year through the Interpol channel.

- Granting of direct access to regional users of the Greek Police to Interpol's electronic database e-ASF, via the I-24/7 communication system.
- In-house development of software for document management, document registration and document filing called NCB automatic autonomous search facility system - TASOS.
- Proposal for the implementation of a global case number as well as a unified electronic message form, which has been submitted to Interpol's General Secretariat by NCB Athens.

6.3.9.6. The staffing density, the fact that this NCB is operational 24 hours a day and the projects currently in progress show the importance of the role played by the INTERPOL bureau in Greece. It is to be regretted, however, that this structure, and the associated resources, are not located on the same site as the SIRENE bureau and the EUROPOL National Unit. The advantage of the current situation, according to the officials interviewed, consists in ease of access to the police archives by the NCB. The experts noted, however, that there was a plan to concentrate all the police departments in charge of international cooperation on the same platform, but no timetable for this could be submitted to the experts. The mission consequently requests that a timetable be clearly established, so that a reasonable timescale can be specified for bringing the departments together to reinforce the international police cooperation centre and thus further facilitate use of these centres by all European partners.

6.3.9.7. For Customs too, the evaluation and processing of information received either within the framework of mutual assistance between the EU Member States or through the members of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) are channelled through Directorate 33 (Customs Control) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. Another instrument of cooperation is the Community Information Anti Fraud system that operates in the context of administrative assistance, more particularly for cooperation with OLAF. Otherwise, cooperation is carried out, to a large extent, through liaison officers stationed abroad. This favoured channel of cooperation is identical with that of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine which have exchanged of liaison officers with Italy during joint operations coordinated by Eastern Sea Border Centre (ESBC) concerning immigration controls. These liaison officers form an integral part of agreements governing cooperation on maritime patrols and the exchange of information between Italy and Greece.



6.3.9.8. Lastly, there is the traditional cooperation with the SIRENE bureau which is located in offices adjoining those of the EUROPOL National Unit. The experts also noted with interest that the main ports and maritime points of entry were equipped with SIS terminals.

6.3.9.9. To conclude, as regards this bilateral cooperation aspect, the officials responsible in the Ministry of Public Order wished to emphasise that all heads of unit (EUROPOL, INTERPOL and the SIRENE bureau) met daily to coordinate actions and the transmission of messages, while at the same time they are in constant communication through the internal channels and in this way unnecessary duplication is avoided. The purposes of that meeting would not only be to avoid duplication but also to coordinate and share information in close liaison with operational department. To achieve that goal, the setting up of a common national record index (see 6.3.3.7) will facilitate a better comprehensive over-view of international exchange of information. As regards the time taken to process information, no response could be given, since each case is dealt with on an individual basis, depending on the degree of urgency involved. This observation does not apply to message passing through the SIRENE bureau, which must follow the rules laid down in the SIRENE manual in order to adhere to the maximum time allowed for the transmission of the information required.

#### 6.4. EUROPOL

6.4.1. The EUROPOL National Unit (ENU) is located in the International Police Cooperation Division and comprises representatives of the three main law enforcement agencies: the Ministry of Public Order (Greek Police), the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (Customs - Financial Crime Prosecution Unit) and the Ministry of Mercantile Marine (Coast Guard). The staff of 10 officers appears adequate given its level of activity (800 requests received and 232 files transmitted in 2004). Consequently, the ENU seems altogether well-equipped to perform the tasks entrusted to it. As regards access to the databases of each of the administrations concerned, each representative of the different Ministries can freely consult the respective databases maintained by each Ministry. Europol's Office for Liaison Officers (The Hague) cannot access the Greek national databases directly, but via the Europol National Unit.

6.4.2. As regards the technical aspects, it was observed that the systems in place do not enable images or photographs to be exchanged between some local law enforcement services and headquarters. An improvement in the technical capabilities of the software and in processing capacity could no doubt enhance the quality of information exchange at the international level. Through the "Police on-line" project, those programs already existing will be upgraded, but also new programs will be purchased, so that communication between the departments of the Greek Police will be improved/upgraded and it will be possible to transmit photographs and images in the future.

6.4.3. In general, all the officials whom the evaluators spoke with in the course of the evaluation expressed a wish to cooperate actively with EUROPOL. There appears to be sufficient contact with EUROPOL regarding AWFs. Information is exchanged between the Hellenic agencies and the liaison officers via the ENU on a professional level. The ENU reroutes EUROPOL's analyses and the main points of reports to the appropriate law enforcement services in Greece. Replies to police requests are forwarded through the appropriate channels within a reasonable time depending on the urgency and content of the request. The experts were also able to observe the real investment made at national level to establish a coordination network in order to supply information to EUROPOL.

6.4.4. Thus for example the analysis department, which is part of the Public Security Division of Police Security, is in charge of selecting cases which match the criteria of organised crime. The purpose of this work, carried out in implementation of the Council Decision <sup>1</sup>, is to collate the information needed to analyse organised crime and now, since the end of 2001, to enable EUROPOL to establish the threat situation in the Member States. From this point of view, Police Security Criminal Analysis Section 4 collects information from all the partners concerned on Greek territory (Greek Police, Coastguard, Special Controls Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (former S.D.O.E.), Customs Service and Ministry of Justice). The report on organised crime is drawn up by the Analysis Section 4 of the DDA/AEA. During the drafting of the report, apart from the details forwarded by the Greek Police, the contributions of all the jointly competent Ministries are taken into account. The Public Prosecutor is not involved in this process since the transmission of the Greek national contribution on organised crime to Europol only needs to be approved by the leadership of the Ministry of Public Order. Also, this information does not appear to be sent in a standardised format.

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<sup>1</sup> 6204/2/97 ENFOPOL 35 REV 2.

6.4.5. The analyses produced by EUROPOL deriving from open sources are considered to be rather unsatisfactory compared to those originating in information coming from the police services of the other Member States. The people the experts spoke to expressed a wish for EUROPOL to produce analyses containing high added value for the benefit of the Member States. It was pointed out that EUROPOL analysts had trained national analysts and that, with regard to financial crime, software supplied and produced by EUROPOL was now used internally by the services specialising in this field of activity.

6.4.6. Looking at the situation in the various law enforcement agencies, it is clear that there are still gaps which will have to be filled within a reasonable time. Thus for example the FIU unit of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance has no representative on the ENU. The situation is the same for Customs, resulting in a majority of contacts taking place through liaison officers. Likewise, Customs' contacts with the ENU may be made by fax, telephone, e-mail or messenger, but there is no dedicated or secure line for exchanges between the two structures. (The situation is no different between the ENU and the Ministry of Mercantile Marine.)

However, the authorities acknowledged that discussions were ongoing on this subject and that a plan was being drawn up both for the FIU and for Customs to enable staff from those two services to be deployed in the EUROPOL National Unit. The experts can only encourage this initiative, which should enable inter-service cooperation to be further improved and facilitate the supply of information to the future EUROPOL database.

Since the evaluation visit, according to Greek Authorities, the Customs Service and the YPEE of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance have assigned a liaison officer to the ENU (as from June 2005), as has the Coast Guard. All the competent law enforcement agencies are thus now represented at national level, with particularly positive consequences for the improvement of cooperation and of information exchange via Europol.

6.4.7. Taking account of the relatively low level of computerisation of services (in particular the police) it must be recommended that Greece set up a Steering Committee to introduce the EIS at national level and determine the nature of the information which can subsequently be supplied to the EUROPOL database. The experts have been informed after the evaluation visit that the setting up of a steering committee for the flow of information and the loading of data into EIS is already planned.

6.4.8. As regards raising the awareness of partners within the country to EUROPOL matters, all the representatives of the various ministries we met emphasised the ongoing training programmes. Thus, the Ministry of Mercantile Marine has a full programme of training for its staff on the role of EUROPOL and the products it offers. This ministry has in particular developed seminars on risk analysis. Similarly, the national police has timetabled instruction courses in all police academies in the country. More specific training appears to be available for regional police chiefs. Lastly, specific topics have been addressed, such as the role of EUROPOL in relaying information to combat trafficking in human beings. The Greek authorities regard such training plans as a priority at national level.

6.4.9. On the other hand, on the actual use of EUROPOL, the assessment calls for more qualified comments. As was said previously, the INTERPOL channel or that provided by liaison officers remain the most used. The experts were able to note that EUROPOL is little used in the framework of ongoing investigations. It should nevertheless be stressed that Greece's active participation in the "LOGO PROJECT", relating to the seizure of ecstasy pills, the information from which was systematically sent to EUROPOL for analysis and the results then circulated to all the services in charge of the anti-drugs campaign. But outside of some particular cases, a lot of information is not transmitted because a prior court order is needed once a case is before a court. However, a court order is not required for the exchange of information, even when the case is before the court, if the information does not relate to the content of the testimonies of the proceedings, or for cases of the lifting of confidentiality of telephone numbers, for which a request for mutual assistance and an order from the Public Prosecutor is required respectively. Consequently, the exchange of information in the context of Europol cooperation does not encounter delays on account of the prior court approval required, insofar as such cases are the exception and not the rule.

6.4.10. Europol's analyses are transmitted by the International Police Cooperation Directorate / European Union - Europol Section to the Central Directorates of the Greek Police Headquarters, from where they are forwarded as appropriate to the competent operational departments. For example, in the case of the Public Security Directorate, the analyses are forwarded, depending on their subject-matter, in particular to the General Police Directorate of Attica and Thessalonica, to the headquarters of which the Subdirectorates dealing with organised crime, narcotic drugs,

economic crime, computer crime, etc. is answerable. Despite of this principle, evaluators received several information that EUROPOL information and products are circulated with certain difficulties within the services essentially because of the language problem. No doubt from this point of view an improvement in the circulation of EUROPOL products must be studied, probably with an improvement in the knowledge of foreign languages, particularly in the police services.

## **7. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXPERT TEAM**

The visit to and assessment of Greece enabled the experts to better understand the specificities of the country and the difficulties Greece must face, particularly as a result of its numerous borders with the countries of Southeast Europe. The internationalisation of European crime, trafficking of all kinds, in particular of drugs and of human beings, make Greece a key territory, the strengthening of which must remain a priority for all its partners.

The Olympic Games event and the success of its organisation gave the various services, not only new ideas concerning the management of services but also guidelines for ensuring a more consistent development of all the law enforcement agencies in their territory. Of all the observations made during this assessment, the experts were surprised to note that, while all the law enforcement agencies had an information analysis unit, there was no systematisation in their coordination. In line with that it should be noted that the coordination carried out at national level for combating drugs and trafficking in human beings does not have an equivalent for other areas of crime. As a result of the information coordination experience acquired during the Olympic Games in the summer of 2004, the authorities are now studying the idea of creating a national coordination unit in charge of the collation and systematic analysis of information on organised crime.

According to the some interviewed people, this coordination could even include private operators, depending on the circumstances. In the light of the existing arrangements, the experts hope that Greece will quickly take initiatives at national level so that better cooperation within the country can become of full benefit to the other European partners, but also to EUROPOL.

## 7.1. FOR GREECE

7.1.1. Completion as soon as possible of the computerisation of all police departments. The completion of computerisation of all the police departments and their access to the network will be achieved with the "Police on-line" project. (See 6.3.3.5)

7.1.2. Development of a national index to facilitate the pooling of information between the different Law Enforcement Agencies. (See 6.3.2.2 and 6.3.3.7)

7.1.3. Formalisation of strategic interservice meetings to get a better grip on the fight against organised crime through the creation of a steering committee at national level. (See 6.3.4.3, 6.3.6.2 and 6.3.7.3)

7.1.4. Rapid implementation of the "Police on Line" project to provide network access to all Law Enforcement Agencies. This project will computerise all the Greek Police departments, so that they have access to the network and to the central databases.<sup>1</sup> (See 6.3.4.3 and 6.3.5.2)

7.1.5. Creation of one focal point for coordination and communication with international related law enforcement organisations and services by bringing departments in charge of international cooperation together in the same site. (NCB INTERPOL, SIRENE, EUROPOL National Unit) (See 6.3.9.6)

7.1.6. Creation without delay of a working party for the future internal introduction of the EIS interface in order to determine the nature of the information which can subsequently be supplied to the EUROPOL database by providing guidelines to Law Enforcement Authorities at regional and national level. (See 6.4.7)

7.1.7. Improved circulation to the various departments involved of the products and analyses provided by EUROPOL. (See 6.4.10)

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<sup>1</sup> This project has not been designed to provide access to the other criminal investigation authorities.

## **7.2. FOR EUROPOL**

7.2.1. Development of particular attention to the quality of analyses produced for the benefit of the Member States. (See 6.4.5)

## **7.3. FOR THE OTHER MEMBER STATES**

7.3.1. When necessary, give instructions to all Law Enforcement Authorities to more systematically use the Europol channel every time two or more Member States seems to be concerned by organised and serious crime. (See 6.3.9.4)

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**PROGRAMME OF VISITS****19 APRIL 2005**

**09.40** Departure from the hotel "DIVANI CARAVEL"  
**10.00** Arrival at the Ministry of Public Order  
Welcome by the Director of the Directorate for International Police Cooperation.  
Presentation of the programme of the visit and of the structure of the abovementioned Directorate.  
**11.00** Presentation of Europol National Unit, SIRENE Bureau and Interpol  
**12.00 – 12.15** Coffee Break  
**12.15 – 12.45** Presentation by the Director of the Aliens Directorate  
**12.45 – 13.15** Presentation by the Director of the Directorate for State Security  
**13.15** Departure for lunch  
**13.30- 14.45** Lunch offered by the Greek Police  
**14.45** Departure from the restaurant – Return to the Ministry of Public Order  
**15.00 - 15.45** Presentation by the Deputy Director of the Security Directorate  
**15.45 – 16.15** Presentation by the Deputy Director of the Informatics Division  
**16.15-17.00** Discussions  
**17.00** Return to the hotel  
**20.30** Departure from the hotel for the restaurant  
**21.00** Official dinner, offered by the Greek Police

**20 APRIL 2005**

**08.30** Departure from the hotel  
**09.00** Arrival at the Financial Crime Prosecution Unit (Kifissias & Iatridou)  
**09.00- 10.15** Visit – Presentation of Financial Crime Prosecution Unit issues  
**10.15** Departure for the Ministry of Finance  
**10.45** Arrival at the Ministry of Finance  
**11.00- 13.00** Visit – Presentation by Head of the B Department of Drugs and Weapons Prosecutions  
**13.00- 15.30** Lunch, offered by the Ministry of Finance  
**15.30** Departure for the Ministry of Mercantile Marine  
**16.00** Arrival at the Ministry of Mercantile Marine  
**16.10 - 17.30** Visit – Presentation Spokesman of the International Police Cooperation Department  
**17.30** Return to the hotel

**21 APRIL 2005**

**08.30** Departure from the hotel  
**09.00- 12.00** Arrival at the building of the General Police Directorate of Attica, Reception by General Police Director of Attica and Attica Security Director  
Presentation: Criminological Research Division, Sub-directorate of Prosecution of Organized Crime, Sub-directorate of Prosecution of Drug Crime, Sub-directorate of Prosecution of Financial Crime – Illicit trade of antiques and Crime related to Moral Matters, Counter Terrorism Division.  
**12.00** Farewell of the evaluation committee.



**LIST OF PERSONS MET****MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER**Directorate for International Police Cooperation

Director, Police Brigadier Mr. Apostolos STAVROPOULOS

Police Colonel Mr. DIMITROPOULOS Konstantinos Head of the European Union Section-EUROPOL

Police Major, Mr STERGIOULIS Evangelos EUROPOL NATIONAL UNIT,

Police Major, Mr. TRIANTAFFILIS Vasilios, INTERPOL SECTION,

Police Major, Mr. BOUBOURIS Elias, Head of the SIRENE SECTION

Aliens Directorate

Director, Police Brigadier Mr. Dimitrios PANOPOULOS,

Police Major Mr. APOSTOLOU Grigorios.

Directorate for State Security

Director, Police Brigadier Mr. Chrisanthos TSANTRIZOS

Security Directorate

Deputy Director of the Public Security Directorate, Police Colonel

Mr Vasilios KONSTANTOPOULOS,

Police Major ms. FOUNTA Athanasia, Public Security Directorate.

Informatics Directorate

Director of the Informatics Directorate, Police Brigadier Major Mr., DOUMETZIANOS Grigorios

General Police Directorate of Attica

General Police Director of Attica, Major General Mr. TSIATOURAS Vasilios

Attica Security Director, Major General Mr. SKOTIS Stephanos

Financial Crime Prosecution Unit

Kofina Irini, Head of the Administrative Support Division

Mr. Tzimas Ioannis, Head of Planning and Coordination of Controls & Prosecution Division of the Central Service

Mr. Karamanis Evaggelos, Head of Special Economic Investigations Division of the Central Service

Mr. Kallitsas Dimitrios, Head of Controls and Anti-Drug Operational Planning Section.

Mr. Benavellis Cristos, Deputy Head of the Regional Attica Division

Mr. Papadopoulou Georgio, Head of Drugs Department of the Regional Attica Corps responsible for the fight against Economic Crimes Division.

Ministry of Finance

Mrs. Cristodoulou Evaggelia, Director of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Division for the Customs Controls

Mrs. Matsouka Aggeliki, Head of the B Department of Drugs and Weapons Prosecutions

Mr. Liakopoulos Spiros

Mrs. Karagianni Katerina

Ministry of Mercantile Marine

Lieutenant Senior, Mr. Mastorakis Konstantinos, Head of the International Police Cooperation Department

Lieutenant, Mr. Katagatsos Konstantinos, Spokesman of the International Police Cooperation Department

Mr. Asimakopoulos Nikodimos, Spokesman of the Drugs Prosecution Department.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

<b>ACRONYM ABBREVIATION TERM</b>	<b>ENGLISH TRANSLATION OR EXPLANATION</b>
AWF	Analytical Work File
BDL	Liaison Office
CEI	Central European Initiative
CADCU	Coordination Anti Drug Central Unit
DDA/AEA	Public Security Division of the Hellenique Police Headquarters
e-ASF	Database for Automatic Search Facilities
EMP	National Information Unit of SODN
ENU	Europol National Unit
ESBC	Eastern Sea Border Centre
FECO	Financial and Economic Crimes Office
FIU	Financial Investigation Unit
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCB	National Central Bureau Interpol
NDIU	National Drug Intelligence Unit
OKANA	Organisation Against Drugs
OLAF	European Anti Fraud Office
PWGT	Police Working Group on Terrorism
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Regional Center for Combating Transborder Crime.
SEESAC	South East Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small ARAMS and Light Weapons

ACRONYM ABBREVIATION TERM	ENGLISH TRANSLATION OR EXPLANATION
SODN	Central Anti Drug Coordinating Unit
WCO	World Customs Organisation
YPEE	Special Controls Service

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