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**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 26 February 2002

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REV 1**

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CRIMORG 11

EVALUATION REPORT ON
SECOND ROUND OF MUTUAL EVALUATIONS
"LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ITS ROLE
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING"

REPORT ON GREECE

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PART 1

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 undertakings in the fight against organised crime has been established.

1.2. Greece was the seventh Member State to be evaluated as part of the second round of mutual evaluations concerning law enforcement and its role in the fight against drug trafficking.

1.3. The examiners for the evaluation were Mr. Philippe Delasalle (France), Mr. José Eduardo da Silva Ferreira Leite (Portugal) and Mrs. Maarit Loimukoski (Finland). This team accompanied by two members from the General Secretariat and one member from the Commission visited Greece for five days from 22 January 2001 to 26 January 2001.

1.4. The programme for the visit and the list of persons seen during the evaluation visit, and from whom information was received, is at Annex A. Furthermore, a "Glossary of Terms Used" in the report is attached for guidance at Annex B.

1.5. Following these meetings, the evaluation team prepared this report, with the assistance from the General Secretariat, based on the observations and conclusions of the experts in the team together with the answers to the Questionnaire (doc. 12972/99 CRIMORG 171 Rev 1) which the Greek authorities had provided. The principle purpose of this report is to evaluate the application and implementation at national level of instruments dealing with law enforcement and drug trafficking, of the resulting legislation and practices at national level and of international co-operation in the fight against drug trafficking. The evaluation seeks in particular to assess co-operation and co-ordination between different law enforcement structures and operational practices in them. The main focus of the evaluation is the practical day to day co-operation between different units both at national and international level.

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1.6. The report first describes the organisational structures, intelligence systems, special investigation techniques and methods of co-ordination and co-operation utilised in Greece in the fight against drug trafficking. The report then evaluates the effectiveness of these systems and finally, the experts draw conclusions and make recommendations.

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PART 2

2. GENERAL INFORMATION AND STRUCTURES¹

2.1. Competent Authorities - General Comments

2.1.1. At a political level, a Cross-party Parliamentary Committee has been responsible since 1998 for making proposals for the general confrontation with the drugs problem as well as for ensuring that legislation for dealing with drug issues is both relevant and effective.

2.1.2. The Greek Organisation against Drugs (OKANA) is the central national body for the formulation, promotion, interministerial co-ordination and implementation of national policy in the area of demand. OKANA was established in 1993 as a self-regulating body within the Ministry of Health but did not commence operation until 1995.

2.1.3. The OKANA management board contains representatives of most of the Government Departments concerned both with the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drugs, as well as law enforcement matters.

2.1.4. The four main key bodies concerned with the law enforcement effort of combating drug trafficking are the Police (under the authority of the Ministry of Public Order), the Customs (under the authority of the Ministry of Finance) the Financial Crime Prosecution Unit (also under the authority of the Ministry of Finance) and the Coastguard (under the authority of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine).

¹ This part of the report is essentially based on the answers Greece provided to the Questionnaire.

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2.1.5. To help facilitate co-ordination between law enforcement agencies, the "Central Anti-Drug Co-ordinative Unit" (SODN) has been operating since 1990 and its staff are drawn from all three of the jointly responsible Ministries. The budget of the SODN is covered by equal contributions from the Ministries involved and there is also secretariat support consisting of eight members of staff from the same Ministries.

2.1.6. The tasks of the SODN include:

2.1.6.(1). the exchange of information, intelligence and data relating to specific drug enforcement cases, at both national and international level,

2.1.6.(2). the development of a spirit of co-operation between the competent services to enable the drugs problem to be tackled more effectively,

2.1.6.(3). the co-ordination of law enforcement activity in cases involving multiple competence or with an international dimension,

2.1.6.(4). resolving any differences which may arise in relation to the operation and action of the competent services,

2.1.6.(5). the provision of assistance at the investigation and preliminary examination stages to the authority dealing with the case, of information or intelligence likely to facilitate the investigation,

2.1.6.(6). the communication of information between the competent services concerning the methods employed by drug traffickers with a view to facilitating more effective prevention and containment of drugs crime,

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2.1.6.(7). the monitoring and responsibility for the controlled transit of drugs from the time they enter the country until the time they leave.

2.1.7. The Minister of Justice exercises supervision but only over the administrative management of justice (organisation of justice, infrastructure, financial issues) and not over judges. Additionally, this Ministry takes an active role in the formulation of legislation concerning penalties for drugs offenders.

2.1.8. In the wider context of health and social aspects of drug abuse, the Ministry of Education runs a number of drug prevention schemes. The Ministry of Health also takes a leading role and contains an organisation called the "Office for Action Against the Abuse of Psychotropic Substances", which is responsible for the funding of state treatment, prevention and rehabilitation programmes. This includes partial funding of the "Centre of Therapy for Dependent Individuals" (KETHEA). One of the projects undertaken by KETHEA has been the planning and inauguration of a Counselling Centre for adolescents at the Probation Service Office in Athens. This was achieved in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, which also funds the medical treatment of imprisoned addicts.

2.1.9. Law enforcement bodies play their part in prevention initiatives. For example, the Ministry of Public Order is responsible for supervising the local "Councils for the Prevention of Crime" and the "Scientific Council for Analysis, Research and Programming in relation to Combating Organised Crime". Work is also undertaken with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) in the fight against drugs. The General Directorate for Customs has signed memorandums of understanding with the Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO), the express freight company DHL, the Association of Greek Chemical Industries and the chemical company "P. Bakakos AE".

2.2. Prosecution Services and Judges

2.2.1. As mentioned earlier in the report (see 2.1.7.), the Minister of Justice exercises supervision but only over the administrative management of justice (organisation of justice, infrastructure, financial issues) and not over judges. In Greece, there are Public Prosecution Offices attached to the Courts of Appeal in 14 districts throughout the country, which operate within the limits of their geographical jurisdiction.

2.2.2. Greek law distinguishes between two types of drug infractions, less serious infringements such as drug consumption which are presented to the Court of First Instance, and drug crimes that will be treated by a Court of Appeal. Once the Examining Magistrate has concluded the investigation the file will be either transferred to the Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal after it has been decided by a Council of three judges whether the case should proceed to a Court of Appeal or not. Less serious cases are, however directly presented by the prosecutor to the Court of First Instance

2.2.3. In the larger cities of Athens/Piraeus and Thessaloniki, special examining magistrates are authorised to deal exclusively with the investigation of drug-related crimes at the level of the Court of First Instance. For example, at the Athens Court of First Instance, there are six regular examining magistrates with the rank of judge who have specific responsibility for investigating drugs crime. Additionally, because of the heavy demand of work within the jurisdiction of Athens, a Public Prosecutor has been appointed to supervise and direct investigative and procedural work in connection with drugs cases and is present whilst enquiries are carried out. Close co-operation is maintained between this Public Prosecutor and the special examining magistrates. In particular, they co-ordinate action in the following specific areas:

2.2.3. (1). by the issue of orders for the destruction of confiscated drugs,

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2.2.3. (2). by the issue of orders prohibiting the movement of accounts held in a credit or financial institution where there is evidence that such accounts or safe-deposit boxes contain money or objects derived from the laundering of the proceeds of criminal activity in relation to drugs,

2.2.3.(3). by the issue of orders prohibiting the disposal of certain immovable property belonging to the accused where there is evidence that such assets are derived from the laundering of the proceeds of criminal activity in relation to drugs,

2.2.3.(4). by the issue of orders for the lifting of confidentiality status on correspondence and documents which provide evidence of criminal offences and drugs trafficking.

2.2.4. Co-ordination is also maintained between the examining magistrates for drugs of the Athens Court of First Instance and the regional examining magistrates from other such courts throughout Greece. In particular, an examining magistrate may entrust the performance of certain acts to another examining magistrate, while at the same time notifying the competent principal public prosecutor.

2.2.5. Beyond the level of the Court of First Instance there are no special prosecution services with separate responsibility for combating drugs trafficking. Such cases are handled as appropriate by officials from the Public Prosecutor's office who are competent to conduct criminal prosecutions.

2.2.6. Often, investigations and preliminary enquiries are undertaken by officers from the relevant law enforcement bodies concerned (the police, the Financial Crime Prosecution Unit, the customs authorities, the coastguard) but only and always in co-ordination with the appropriate prosecuting authority. Under the direction of the prosecuting authorities, the relevant law enforcement body may be authorised to undertake certain measures, including: the controlled delivery of drugs, the seizure of assets, the freezing of financial accounts, and the lifting of confidentiality of telephone calls. More specifically, the special examining magistrates may authorise the relevant law enforcement body to execute arrest warrants, carry out certain preliminary investigation measures on its behalf and seize and arrange for the testing of drugs.

2.3. Police Authorities

2.3.1. Within the Ministry of Public Order, the police directorate, which has national responsibility for drugs policy and strategy, is the directorate for Public Security, based at Greek Police Headquarters in Athens. Within the directorate a special central unit of strategic character is responsible for anti-drugs and juvenile delinquency.

2.3.2. The directorate for Public Security is also a focal point for the evaluation, analysis and dissemination of information. Such information is obtained from and exchanged with other operational departments of the Greek police as well as with other law enforcement bodies and via the legally established channels for international police co-operation.

2.3.3. Greece is divided into 53 Prefectures, which in total employ some 45 000 police officers. This figure includes about 2 500 Border Guards. There are two (2) sub-directorates and 13 enforcement sections engaged exclusively in drug enforcement duties. The sub-directorates are based in Athens and Thessaloniki whilst the sections are based at the airports of Athens and Thessaloniki and in 11 major cities (Alexandroupolis, Orestiada, Serres, Kastoria, Ioannina, Igoumenitsa, Corfu, Larissa, Patras, Heraklion, Rhodes). Additionally, there are other drug enforcement units operating in all general security and police departments throughout Greece.

2.3.4. Under current legislation the General Affairs Section (DEA) of the Drug Enforcement Sub-Directorate of the Attica Security Directorate has national responsibility for cases involving breaches of drugs legislation.

2.3.5. In total there are about 460 police officers at all ranks devoted exclusively to drug enforcement duties. Under Article 18(4) of Law 2161/1993, officers of the Greek Police, the Greek Coast Guard and Greek Customs carrying out preliminary investigations may summon witnesses for questioning and take statements from persons accused of acts under that Law, regardless of whether the witnesses or accused persons are resident in their area. In addition, in carrying out the above preliminary investigations they may operate outside their area, provided they remain within the territorial sphere of competence of their body and at the same time inform the public prosecutor of the misdemeanours court in the area in which they are carrying out the preliminary investigations.

2.4. The Coastguard

2.4.1. The Coast Guard comes under the Ministry of Mercantile Marine and carries out general police duties within Greek territorial waters and harbours, as well as harbour areas ashore that are specially designated by Greek law.

2.4.2. The Security Directorate evaluates and exchanges information at both national and international levels with other Greek and foreign enforcement authorities to combat a range of crimes including drug trafficking.

2.4.3. At an operational level, the Department for Drug Enforcement of the Directorate for Security (TDIN) is charged with combating drug trafficking, as are also the regional harbour authorities. The TDIN is a special unit responsible for:

2.4.3.(1). the preparation and establishment of action plans to tackle important cases of drug trafficking within the area of competence of the coast guard,

2.4.3.(2). the supervision and co-ordination of activities undertaken by the harbour authorities within the area of competence of the coast guard,

2.4.3.(3). co-operation with other law enforcement bodies at both national and international levels for intelligence and operational purposes,

2.4.3.(4). the training of staff in investigation and identification techniques for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

2.4.3.(5). the maintenance of the necessary records and evidence relevant to the prosecution of trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances,

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2.4.3.(6). the planning and establishment of regional drug enforcement units within the harbour authorities with the object of dealing with all violations of the law in respect of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

2.4.4. The current strength of the coast guard is about 4,500, which includes special "frogman" squads and special assignments units. The Coast Guard possesses 165 patrol vessels of all types such as lifeboats, pursuit vessels, armoured inflatables, and those capable of journeying on the high seas. Vessels range in size from 7 to 30 metres with speeds from 25 to 70 nautical miles. Furthermore, there are 218 patrol vehicles, 65 motorcycles, 4 single-engined aeroplanes and 2 Super Puma all-weather helicopters. Plans have also been submitted to acquire a number of 50-metre boats, as well as twin-engined aircraft and police helicopters.

2.5. The Financial Crime Prosecution Unit

2.5.1. The Financial Crime Prosecution Unit (SDOE) is an independent agency of the Ministry of Finance. The main objectives of SDOE, include the prevention, prosecution and repression of offences relating to drug trafficking. The competencies of this Unit extend throughout Greece and its officers have extensive powers including the powers to arrest and interrogate persons.

2.5.2. Strategic Action plans against drug trafficking are produced by SDOE's "Directorate of Planning Co-ordination of Audits and Prosecution". For operational purposes, there are two main sub-directorates responsible for drugs, arms and maritime controls. These sub-directorates have been set up within the regions of Attica and Central Macedonia. Similar drug and maritime enforcement units have been set up in the remaining 11 administrative regions of the country.

2.5.3. The operational groups of the SDOE are equipped with many modern technical aids such as x-ray devices and endoscopes. On the high seas, the sea-search units have the use of 15 anti-smuggling vessels.

2.5.4. The total strength of the SDOE is currently 1 600 and staff are drawn from the Customs and Taxation departments of the Ministry of Finance. Co-ordination and co-operation with other national and international law enforcement bodies is undertaken and is given the highest priority.

2.6. Customs Authorities

2.6.1. The Customs authorities are responsible to the Ministry of Finance. Organisationally, there are 10 Customs regions in the Greek territories and staff are employed in any one of 6 Executive Directorates.

2.6.2. Some Customs Directorates are "generalist" in nature and the work is focused on the full scope of Customs activity, ranging from revenue collection to dealing with drugs and other prohibitions. Other Directorates deal with prevention matters or are specialised in certain areas such as the combating of drugs trafficking. Notwithstanding, the varied nature of the tasks undertaken, all customs officers have special status for investigation with regard to offences against the law on drugs.

2.6.3. The jurisdiction of the Customs authorities is most evident at all the legal border crossing points into the country but also extends to the entire territory of Greece if and where evidence is found of customs offences. At the crossing points, special dedicated enforcement groups carry out checks on all types of vehicles passing through, on freight, on persons and on their luggage. The customs enforcement units are well provided with modern technical equipment, both of the high-tech and the conventional variety, such as mobile X-ray units, flexible and rigid endoscopes, mobile laboratory vans etc. and also have an adequate number of sniffer dogs.

2.6.4. The total number of customs officers serving in the central and the regional customs offices is 3 930.

2.6.5. The customs authorities participate in the SODN (see 2.1.5. and 2.1.6.), the FIU (see 4.2.2.) and in a special inter-ministerial group in responsible for the drafting of an annual report on organised crime.

2.7. Training

2.7.1. The subject of narcotics is included on the basic training programme of all newly appointed enforcement officers. Additionally, enforcement officers attend training courses at the training centre for drug prevention personnel set up by OKANA in co-operation with the University Mental Health Research Institute. Furthermore, annual post-training seminars are held for staff specifically engaged in drug enforcement. These seminars include various related topics such as psychotropic substances, financial investigations, controlled deliveries, new drugs trends, technical investigation methods and the use of drug dogs.

2.7.2. More experienced and specialist drugs enforcement personnel from both the police and customs receive joint training on the strategic analysis of intelligence from Europol at The Hague. Training on operational analysis techniques is also available to these groups in both the UK and the Netherlands.

2.7.3. The delivery of training on drug-related issues is frequently organised for the benefit of personnel from all enforcement bodies. For example, in March 2000, a seminar was held on the subject of drug-manufacturing laboratories and how to tackle them from a law enforcement perspective. The seminar was organised by the Greek General Chemistry Laboratory and Europol. Participants included representatives from all the enforcement services, the judicial services, the fire service and various academic groups. Similarly, in September 2000, a seminar organised by officials from the United States was delivered on the subject of "intelligence analysis", that was attended by 20 police officers, 10 officers from the Financial Crime Prosecution Unit, 5 customs officers and 5 coast guard officers.

2.7.4. On a national basis, there are on-going training programmes for crime analysts which aim to give specialised training to the relevant employees of all the law enforcement services. The content of these programmes covers strategic and operational analysis. During 1999, four training seminars, lasting a week were held at which 60 senior, 45 middle-ranking and 20 junior police officers received training. By the end of 2000, a further two seminars will have been held, providing training for 55 senior police officers. During 2001, a one-week training programme on the analysis of drug cases is planned for the coast guard.

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2.8. Monitoring

2.8.1. All law enforcement bodies are held accountable for the setting of annual objectives together with identifying the means of achieving them. Results are regularly reviewed and tactics are adapted according to their effectiveness. The views of staff are also taken into account as part of the planning process. For instance, the central department of the SDOE has recently issued a survey document to regional units inviting them to participate with the benefit of their practical experience.

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PART 3

3. INTELLIGENCE

3.1. Data Banks

3.1.1. Greek law enforcement agencies have access to a number of data banks such as the criminal records maintained by the police, and the public records maintained by other government departments. Information and intelligence is also gathered from other competent foreign authorities and from other sources such as the Internet and the media.

3.1.2. More specifically, the customs authorities have access to the "Mar/Yacht Info" system for sea traffic, the "Balkan-Info" system for road traffic, the "Cargo-Info" system for air traffic and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) system for drugs trafficking which comes under the auspices of the World Customs Organisation. Additionally, the Greek customs authorities are also part of the "Customs Enforcement Network" of the World Customs Organisation.

3.1.3. Information on drug trafficking trends and on all other drug-related matters is exchanged between law enforcement bodies via SODN (see 2.1.5. and 2.1.6.). On an international basis, information is exchanged via the national Europol unit and the national central Interpol office, which both come under the responsibility of Ministry of Public Order's Directorate for International Police Co-operation.

3.1.4. Occasionally, there are delays in the transmission of information because a number of regional departments do not have access to modern technology such as e-mail. Furthermore, national law enforcement authorities only have direct access to their own data and not all information is computerised.

3.2. Use of Data

3.2.1. Annual reports on drugs and organised crime produced by law enforcement bodies often influence political decisions in areas of concern. Such reports, including special reports to the UN, Interpol, Europol or the World Customs Organisation (WCO), analyse trends, developments and the scale of risk according to the nature of the problem and where it arises. For example, this process led to the creation of a special Border Guard to combat the risks posed by large-scale illegal immigration and the rising number of drug seizures at Greece's northern and eastern borders. Moreover, this move was bolstered by the reinforcement in terms of staffing and resources for existing local enforcement authorities.

3.2.2. At operational level, all law enforcement bodies have analytical resources, which concentrate on the collection, evaluation, comparison, analysis and exploitation of information.

3.2.3. At strategic level, use is made of data to determine the deployment of resources and personnel to areas of greatest risk. The SDOE for instance, has established a special operational plan for drug enforcement. Strategic analysis is carried out by the SDOE executive departments at central level, which study and analyse particular drug problems, set targets and priorities, rank needs and provide guidelines for action.

3.2.4. No difficulties have been experienced in sharing or exchanging information with the authorities of other European Union Member States. The exchange of information involving personal data with non-EU Member States is subject to restrictions laid down in Law 2472/97 and requires the permission of the data protection authority.

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PART 4

4. SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES

4.1. Financial Investigations - Legislation and Guidelines

4.1.1. Infringements of drug legislation constitute predicate offences to the crime of money laundering which is covered by Law 2331/95.

4.1.2. Financial investigations under Law 2331/95 can commence solely on suspicion that assets have been derived from the proceeds of drug trafficking. For assets to be frozen, there must be a "well-founded suspicion" that the assets derive from drug trafficking.

4.2. Financial Investigations - Competent Authorities

4.2.1. Financial investigations are carried out on a national basis by the Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) and the SDOE. Specialised financial crime units of the Greek Police also undertake financial investigations in the cities of Athens and Thessaloniki and sometimes further afield but only on the authority of the Greek Police Headquarters.

4.2.2. The FIU consists of representatives of the relevant ministries and other agencies and banks and is a special body, which acts as an independent administrative authority. It receives information from financial institutions on transactions suspected of involving the laundering of the proceeds of criminal activities. This information is collated, analysed and evaluated. The FIU itself is not directly involved in drug investigations.

4.2.3. The SDOE has special departments dealing with drugs, but also for undertaking financial investigations to trace the proceeds of drug trafficking.

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4.2.4. Close co-ordination is given a high priority by all units carrying out financial investigations and in particular, co-ordination with agencies directly involved in carrying out investigations into drug trafficking offences.

4.2.5. The Greek authorities stated that legal obstacles existed for the tax authorities in providing information to the FIU or to the SDOE. In the case of the police, information is provided subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in the provisions on tax secrecy.

4.3. Controlled Deliveries

4.3.1. Controlled deliveries of drugs are governed by Article 15 of Law 2331/1995, which specifies that the following:

4.3.1.(1). Requests by foreign States under Article 11 of the United Nations Convention of 1988 (Law 1990/1991) have to be submitted in writing to SODN either directly or via Interpol. The request is then referred to the Principle Public Prosecutor of Athens.

4.3.1.(2). If satisfied with the request, the Principle Public Prosecutor of Athens notifies the public prosecutors of the Courts of First Instance in the areas through which the delivery is likely to take place. Upon receipt of such notification, the public prosecutors of these regional courts refrain from the pursuit of criminal proceedings and take no action to interrupt the delivery.

4.3.1.(3). SODN assume responsibility for all controlled deliveries for the entire duration of the operations in question.

4.3.1.(4). After the conclusion of a controlled delivery and within 48 hours at the latest, SODN draw up a report describing the controlled delivery operation in detail, specifying in particular the date, time and place at which the drugs entered and if appropriate, left the country. A copy of the report is sent to the Principal Public Prosecutor of Athens.

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4.3.1.(5). Requests from domestic judicial authorities for the conduct of a controlled delivery outside Greek territory are sent via the Principal Public Prosecutor of Athens to SODN.

4.3.2. A round the clock response is provided in respect of authorising and reacting to requests for controlled deliveries in cases of drug trafficking at both national and international levels. Additionally, surveillance teams to accompany controlled deliveries can be organised within twenty-four hours, although of course more time may be needed depending on the scale of the operation.

4.3.3. Europol is often involved in the conduct of controlled deliveries, either by the provision of data and intelligence or by co-ordinating and facilitating the action of the countries involved, via liaison officers.

4.3.4. With regard to controlled deliveries other than of drugs, Greek legislation specifies that for other prohibited or restricted goods controlled deliveries may take place on a case-by-case basis in the context of mutual administrative co-operation and with the assent of the prosecuting authority.

4.3.5. Greek law provides for the total or partial replacement of drugs in cases of controlled deliveries. In practice, total replacement is avoided for reasons of evidence. In January 2000, following a request from the Austrian Interpol office for a controlled delivery through Greece of a consignment from Turkey, there was a partial replacement in which 4 220 kg of heroin was largely replaced by a quantity of flour.

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PART 5

5. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION

5.1. Co-ordination and Co-operation at National Level

5.1.1. Information is exchanged on the basis of national legislation, which provides for the following:

5.1.1.(1). In urgent and ongoing cases, co-operation between the competent law enforcement authorities is direct and takes place on the instructions and under the supervision and control of the competent public prosecutor. In other cases, information is exchanged by correspondence including computer technology where available.

5.1.1.(2). The exchange of information on drugs and controlled deliveries at national level also takes place via the SODN (see 2.1.5. and 2.1.6.).

5.1.2. In the wider context of co-operation, a Council for the Prevention of Crime has been set up at the Ministry of Justice. Additionally, groups made up of academics and representatives of some of the enforcement services have been set up to study and analyse various forms of crime and make proposals on how to tackle it. These groups have been set up in the context of the establishment in Greece of the Institute for Policy against Crime.

5.2. Co-ordination and Co-operation at International Level

5.2.1. Greece has signed multilateral agreements on police co-operation with Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Russia, Hungary, Poland, the Republic of Cyprus, Slovenia, China, the Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Israel, Lithuania, Iran, Armenia, Egypt, Tunisia and Italy. Additionally, it is party to a tripartite agreement with Bulgaria and Romania to combat organised crime. Greece has also subscribed to bilateral customs co-operation agreements with Bulgaria, Albania and Italy.

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5.2.2. Other international initiatives involving the participation of Greece include: the Black Sea Economic Co-operation Organisation; the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative for combating cross-border crime in Southeast Europe; the OECD Financial Action Task Force; the Stability Pact for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the initiative for the Development and Security in the Adriatic and Ionian region.

5.2.3. In 1997 Greece joined the Schengen Information System and in 1998 it ratified the Europol Convention and the European Convention on the Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime. Moreover, the FIU (see 4.2.2.) has signed agreements for the exchange of information with corresponding authorities abroad.

5.2.4. "Ad hoc" joint investigation teams have been used between Greek and foreign law enforcement agencies. Usually, they have been formed following requests for police and judicial co-operation by the appropriate foreign agency. The results of this co-operation have been positive and in some cases it has led to the tracing and arrest of internationally wanted criminals. In 1998 Greece and Albania signed a protocol on co-operation to facilitate joint patrols at maritime borders.

5.2.5. For exchanges of information, Interpol, Europol, the World Customs Organisation and the system of liaison officers are all utilised. The selection criteria for deciding which option to use depends on: which countries are involved; the urgency of the matter; the nature of the request (police or judicial co-operation) and the confidentiality of the matter when secure channels need to be used (telephone, fax, email) rather than the usual telephone lines.

5.2.6. The exchange of intelligence within the framework of Europol is the responsibility of the Directorate for International Police Co-operation at the Ministry of Public Order, this being the appointed national Europol authority. The National Central Interpol Office and the SIRENE office also come under the same Directorate.

5.3. Liaison Officers

5.3.1. There are three Liaison Officers from other countries located in Greece who cover drugs issues. They consist of a German police officer, a Swedish police officer (representing the Nordic Countries) and an Italian police officer. There is also a British Customs Officer in Cyprus and a French Officer in Rome whose liaison responsibilities both extend to Greece.

5.3.2. There are nine Greek Liaison Officers posted abroad covering drugs issues. They are all from the police and are based in Bulgaria, Albania, Cyprus (2), Europol, Permanent Representation to the EU (2), Interpol in Lyons (2) and Interpol in Rome. Their tasks are determined by the Ministry of Public Order (Directorate for International Police Co-operation), which they also represent. Some of their tasks are also determined by the body with which they are working e.g. Europol, Interpol. The Greek customs authorities have also posted a customs officer as Greek liaison officer to Europol.

5.3.3. The Greek Liaison Officers play an active role in collecting information and with regard controlled deliveries. They also act as a connecting link with the competent authorities of the country to which they are posted, providing a means for the direct exchange of information and helping to solve any problems that may arise (chiefly procedural ones).

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PART 6

6. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEMS IN GREECE RELATING TO THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING: STRUCTURE, INTELLIGENCE, SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES AND CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION

6.1. General Comments and Possible Improvements

6.1.1. The evaluation team left Greece with the very positive impression of a country which is keen to improve upon the high standards of competency and professionalism already attained in the fight against drug trafficking and other related drug problems. Morale was high amongst all practitioners seen and they evidenced good technical awareness as well as a strong sense of dedication to their work.

6.1.2. All questions asked by the experts during the evaluation were related to one degree or another to various international instruments relating to co-operation between law enforcement authorities on a national and international level with regard to drug trafficking. Unless specifically commented upon within this report, the experts were assured that all actions concerning the following related instruments have or are in the process of being adopted:

- The Action Plan to combat organised crime of 28 April 1997.
- The Joint Action of 14 October 1996 (concerning liaison officers).
- The Joint Action of 29 November 1996 (concerning co-operation between customs authorities and business organisations).
- The Council Resolution of 29 November 1996 (concerning drug tourism).

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- The Joint Action of 17 December 1996 (concerning approximation of laws and practices).
- The Joint Action of 9 June 1997 (concerning targeting criteria and collection of customs and police information).
- The Joint Action of 16 June 1997 (concerning synthetic drugs).
- The Joint Action of 3 December 1998 (concerning money laundering).
- The United Nations Conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988.

6.1.3. Where suggestions are made in the ensuing part of this report they are based on the evidence found by the experts and on the input received from persons seen during the evaluation visit to Greece. The evaluation team realises that some of the suggestions are based on experiences with other legal systems and traditions and that all of them might not fit into the Greek system. Several of the suggestions made are of a minor nature, but some may be considered to be more fundamental. The experts have not of course considered resource implications in making these suggestions.

6.1.4. Structure

6.1.4.(1). The Greek Organisation against Drugs (OKANA) is the central national body for the formulation, promotion, interministerial co-ordination and implementation of national policy in the area of demand. The fact that this organisation is situated within the Department of Health emphasises the importance given to the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drugs, as well as to law enforcement matters.

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6.1.4.(2). A number of persons expressed the view that the role of OKANA would be further enhanced if it disassociated itself from the Department of Health. The rationale being, that an independent status would engender a higher profile and greater authority. Ideas suggested were that it could be made into an "Independent Authority" and/or be linked to the Prime Ministers Office. Accordingly, the experts consider that the current position of OKANA as an organisation within the Department of Health should be reviewed with a view to exploring alternative options to enhance its authority.

6.1.4.(3). The Management Board of OKANA contains representatives of most of the Government Departments, which greatly assists co-ordination and co-operation. However, the evaluation team heard that problems of "overlapping" still occur. One example given was the sometimes apparent duplication of effort between the Department of Education and OKANA itself which both strive to deliver drugs awareness programmes. Although a structural review of the type suggested in part 6.1.4.(2). may help to clarify organisational roles, it could be that duplication may only be avoided by amendments to existing legislation.

6.1.4.(4). SODN is charged with facilitating co-ordination between the law enforcement agencies as well as being the contact point with OKANA. As an organisation it has a varied and wide spectrum of responsibilities (see 2.1.5. and 2.1.6.). However, one practitioner seen considered that SODN had insufficient personnel to deal effectively with an ever-increasing work demand. On the face of it, the experts have some sympathy with this view given that only eight persons work in this unit and that includes support and secretarial staff. The staffing situation should be reviewed to ensure that the operational needs are being met.

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6.1.4.(5). The Customs Authorities are planning for the introduction of significant structural changes to enable it to deal more effectively with the threat of organised crime and drug trafficking. Three special departments referred to as the "ELYT" will be formed. One will be based in Athens with national terms of reference, the second will be based in Thessoloniki to cover the north east border and the third will be based in Peloponese to cover the islands. The ELYT departments will be investigative in nature and will work with newly created mobile squads. These changes will be implemented when staff training issues are finalised. The experts support these plans. They demonstrate the flexible way in which the Customs Authorities are prepared to adapt their structures to deal with the ever-changing risks posed to them.

6.1.4.(6). The Coastguard is also planning major structural changes. They have submitted plans to increase their numbers from 5 344 to over 8 000. These plans are part of an integrated and compelling business case which takes cognisance of: the increasing incidence of organised crime and drug trafficking, the criminal opportunities from the forthcoming Olympic games and the fact that there are only 24 persons in the organised crime section to cope with the 3 000 islands of Greece and the large volume of sea traffic that this entails. The experts consider that an early resolution to the consideration of these plans should be made.¹

6.1.4.(7). Forthcoming changes to the structure of the police are far less dramatic but no less significant. Proposals have been submitted for new legislation on drugs, with the co-operation of all the competent Ministries. This will bring undoubted benefits to the impact of the police in this area and this move has the support of the experts.

¹ The Greek authorities informed after the visit that coastguard staff numbers will gradually be increased to a total in excess of 9 000 by 2004.

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6.1.4.(8). The evaluation team found that the prosecution services have more fundamental problems to deal with. Part of their responsibility is to oversee the safekeeping and subsequent destruction of seized drugs. It was learnt during the visit that these functions are actually carried out in private premises because of the absence of government owned facilities. Such an arrangement has attendant security and "credibility" connotations. The issue was reported to the Ministry of Justice in 1995 but remains unsolved. On the initiative of the Ministry of Justice, a ministerial decision is shortly to be drawn up concerning the procedure for destroying seized drugs. To regularise matters, it was said to the experts that a dedicated body or agency should be created to assume responsibility for the safekeeping and destruction of drugs with measures for control. Certainly, the experts consider that the various issues should be examined with a view to an early resolution.

6.1.4.(9). Another, perhaps more significant problem for the prosecution services relates to the backlog of case work. The Athens Court of Appeal currently has some 2 040 cases pending for appeal. In serious cases such as drugs trafficking, it can take up to twelve months to come to trial whereas with less serious drug cases it can take up to five years.

6.1.4.(10). The evaluation team observed that there is no drugs awareness training available for judges or prosecutors and believe that a basic awareness of key issues could assist their understanding and legal deliberations.

6.1.4.(11). One issue raised by a senior official (but shared by a number of other practitioners) was a concern over the substantial remissions that drugs trafficking offenders can "earn" in respect of prison sentences. It was felt that this was sending the wrong message to society. The evaluation team considers that this matter is for internal consideration and debate and not a point which merits a specific recommendation.

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6.1.4.(12). During the visit, the experts learnt that the Greek authorities have set up a drafting committee to propose a definition of "organised crime" and then to propose specific legislative provisions. Although this is not a new subject, the work of this committee could be of potential benefit at a wider European level.

6.1.4.(13). At local community levels, many different agencies work together to tackle drugs. However, apart from two examples of MOU's entered into by the Customs authorities, no formal MOU arrangements exist between law enforcement agencies and other Non-Governmental Organisations. The evaluation team considers that the extension of MOU's to other trade bodies such as shipping and transport companies would further enhance the effectiveness of the fight against drug trafficking.

6.1.4.(14). In the wider context of prevention, the role of the media was discussed. Currently, none of the law enforcement agencies have a "press office". However, the authorities recognise the positive value of the media and wish to develop suitable policies. This approach has the support of the experts.

6.1.4.(15). The experts also favour the proposals for new legislation, which will include provisions for safeguarding the victims of crime.

6.1.4.(16). One person seen during the visit, said that there was a need for police officers to be better educated in the treatment options available to drugs users when they are arrested, in terms of advice programmes and treatment centres. The evaluation team considers that this is worthy of further consideration.

6.1.5. Intelligence

6.1.5.(1). The evaluation team was impressed by the quality of intelligence gathered and utilised by all of the law enforcement bodies. Furthermore, information is readily shared to good effect. However, efficiency and effectiveness is undermined by the fragmented deployment of computer hardware and software in all of the relevant law enforcement organisations. Indeed, in some cases there is a total absence of computer equipment. Similarly, Greek Police Headquarters has devised and is promoting the establishment of a National Criminal Intelligence System with a central database to which central and regional departments of the Greek Police will have access. In connection with establishment of the system, it is proposed to purchase and install one (1) additional computer for each of the 53 police directorates in the country.

6.1.5.(2). Computer technology was also found to be lacking in areas other than intelligence. At the Prosecutors Office in the Athens Court of Appeal for example, there is no computerised case handling system. Mention has already been made in this report concerning the backlog of casework (see 6.1.4.(9).) and the experts consider that the introduction of a computerised case handling system would form part of a much-needed solution.

6.1.5.(3). Although there is basic use of intelligence systems the Coastguard authorities do not have dedicated intelligence teams and this was thought by some to be an inefficient use of resources because it impedes the work of investigators who have to perform their own research. The experts agree and believe that the formation and deployment of dedicated specific intelligence teams should be considered.

6.1.5.(4). Another difficulty for the Coastguard is that they do not have automatic entry to the "Mar/Yacht Info" system for sea traffic (see 3.1.2). This is a problem, which the experts believe should be quickly rectified.

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6.1.6. Special Investigation Techniques - Financial Investigations

6.1.6.(1). During their discussions with prosecutors, it emerged that the receipt of information from banking institutions was slow and cumbersome and could take up to six months to receive from the date of the original request. This could have an obvious and detrimental impact on the progress of investigations and the experts were advised that the solution lay in improved legislation.

6.1.6.(2). The issue of the reversal of the burden of proof in money laundering cases was a topic discussed at some length. Whilst there are problems with the introduction of the concept of the reversal of the burden of proof in criminal law because of the constitution, the Greek authorities have introduced such a provision in their civil law. The experts believe that the civil law route in such cases may be worthy of wider consideration by other Member States with similar constitutional restrictions.

6.1.6.(3). To strengthen and underpin the legal influence and authority of the FIU, the evaluation team proposes the undertaking of MOU's with key commercial and financial institutions. Such MOU's could cover many of the practical issues not specified in the law.

6.1.7. Special Investigation Techniques - Controlled Deliveries

6.1.7.(1). The experts could not assess the situation in great depth: only one controlled delivery to another Member State has occurred in the last twelve months. Furthermore the Drug Enforcement co-ordinating Body reported eight requests from foreign authorities for controlled deliveries of drugs in co-operation with the Greek authorities, all of which were complied with in 2000.

6.1.8. Other Specialist Investigation Techniques

6.1.8.(1). Proposals for new legislation include a provision for the protection of witnesses, which has the support of the experts.

6.1.8.(2). The subject of informants was raised during the visit and there was general agreement to the idea of introducing databases for handling informants. The team was surprised to learn that only the police have the authority to recruit informants even though the customs, coastguard and the SDOE are also engaged in combating drug trafficking. The experts consider that this is an area for improvement and that in this regard, procedures relating to the control and recruitment of informants should be reviewed.

6.1.8.(3). The evaluators consider that gaps in legislation need to be addressed concerning the lack of provision for foreign undercover officers working in Greece. The deployment of undercover officers is a vital weapon in combating drugs trafficking. Legal proposals are currently under consideration with a view to extending the practice of undercover working to combat criminal activities in other areas apart from drugs.

6.1.9. Co-ordination and Co-operation at National Level

6.1.9.(1). On a day to day basis there is no form of "asset" sharing between the various law enforcement bodies in terms of pooling or sharing of resources. The evaluation team believe that this to be an area which would greatly enhance operational effectiveness. For instance, the team noted that both the SDOE and the Coastguard maintain vessels, yet there is little or no collaboration in their use.

6.1.9.(2). Although specific drug seminars are increasingly held for the benefit of all agencies, these tend to be on an irregular basis and there are no joint technical drugs training programmes. The experts are of the opinion that joint training would ensure consistency, promote better understanding and increase operational co-operation.

6.1.9.(3). During their visit, the team had the opportunity to visit the police and customs personnel at Athens airport. One point put to the team was that there should be joint working between the two agencies. Developing this idea further, the team believe that the introduction of one joint multi-agency (where practicable) at key points such as Athens airport would bring opportunities for resource sharing, faster communication and improved co-operation.

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6.1.10. Co-ordination and Co-operation at International Level

6.1.10.(1). At Kakavia, near Ioannina, the team visited the border control point between Greece and Albania. Here, the team witnessed excellent co-operation and co-ordination between not only between the Greek law enforcement agencies but also with their counterparts in the local Albanian authorities.

6.1.10.(2). Albania presents significant risks with regard to drug trafficking because it is well established as a transit country and also it is increasingly responsible for the production of precursor chemicals. A number of initiatives have been undertaken with the Albanian authorities but about 80% of all cannabis seizures originate from there.

6.1.10.(3) The experts are aware of the efforts of the European Union (EU) to secure solutions to the problems posed by Albania. In particular, there is the "Action Plan for Albania and the Neighbouring Region" (8939/00) and the contribution by the EU to the re-establishment of a viable police force in Albania (Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP). The experts consider that there may be merit in extending this latter initiative to include customs, in order to bolster the fight against drug trafficking.

6.1.10.(4). The International Police Co-operation Directorate of the Greek Police has the following four sections: International relations and missions, European Union – Europol, National SIRENE Bureau and International organisations – Interpol.

The customs authorities are represented in SIRENE and the Interpol section.¹

¹ The Greek authorities informed after the visit that the Europol section is likewise expected to be staffed with customs officers, as provided for in Article 9(8) of Presidential Decree 14/2001. They further informed that during 2001 one customs officer from the 33rd Customs Enforcement Directorate was seconded to the national Europol unit and was subsequently seconded to Europol headquarters at The Hague as a Greek liaison officer.

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6.1.10.(5). Although the customs authorities are part of the "Customs Enforcement Network" (CEN), the evaluation team consider that the CEN database should be accessible by other national law enforcement agencies. Wider access could bring operational benefits and enhance co-operation and co-ordination.

6.1.10.(6). At practitioner levels, there appeared to be a good awareness as to what practical help Europol can provide to assist operational and intelligence efforts. However, one view expressed to the team was that at European level there needed to be a raising in the level of awareness of the services that Europol can provide.

6.1.10.(7). Another view expressed was that the EU needed to continue the process of better co-ordination with regard to adopting common positions when negotiating with other organisations such as the Council of Europe and the United Nations. Similarly, it was said that there needed to be a means of ensuring better co-ordination between international bodies to avoid duplication of effort.

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PART 7

7. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO GREECE, AND WHERE APPROPRIATE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:

7.1. The evaluation team found it appropriate to make a number of recommendations to the Greek authorities. This should not detract from the fact that Greece has an excellent record with regard to the combating of drug trafficking and the suggestions made by the evaluation team are only intended to add value to what is already an effective and structured system.

7.2. The experts would like to summarise their suggestions in the form of the following recommendations:

a) to Greece:

- Should review the position of OKANA as an organisation within the Department of Health with a view to exploring alternative options to enhance its authority (see 6.1.4.(2).).
- Should review legislation and make suitable amendments where necessary, to the roles of relevant Government Ministries and their Departments, in order to avoid duplication (see 6.1.4.(3).).
- Should review the staffing and resource needs of SODN to ensure that operational needs are being met (see 6.1.4.(4).).
- Should give priority to the training of customs personnel in order to facilitate the early introduction of the Customs ELYT departments (see 6.1.4.(5).).
- Should reach a prompt decision on plans submitted regarding the expansion of the Coastguard service (see 6.1.4.(6).).

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- Should continue to develop and finalise the legislative proposals concerning organised crime, which include: the role of the DEA (see 6.1.4.(7).); victims of crime (see 6.1.4.(15).); and the protection of witnesses (see 6.1.8.(1).).
- Should review the current arrangements concerning the safe-keeping and subsequent destruction of seized drugs in order to ensure that there is effective control and accountability (see 6.1.4.(8).).
- Should address the backlog of casework in the Athens Court of Appeal and formulate plans and allocate resources to ensure that cases are heard within a reasonable period of time (see 6.1.4.(9).).
- Should ensure that an analysis of drugs awareness training needs is carried out for judges and prosecutors and that appropriate training is introduced and evaluated (see 6.1.4.(10).).
- Should consider extending the use of MOU's between law enforcement agencies and trade bodies to enhance the effectiveness of the fight against drug trafficking (see 6.1.4.(13).).
- Should develop a strategy for dealing with the media and allocate appropriate resources to ensure a co-ordinated approach is adopted by all law enforcement bodies (see 6.1.4.(14).).
- Should ensure that an analysis of prevention training needs is carried out for police officers and that appropriate training is introduced and evaluated (see 6.1.4.(16).).
- Should undertake a major review of organisational needs with regard to access to computerised intelligence systems and devise a strategy for the early implementation and delivery of equipment (see 6.1.5.(1).).
- Should consider the introduction of a computerised case handling system in the Athens Court of Appeal (see 6.1.5.(2).).

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- Should research the need for the deployment of dedicated intelligence teams in the Coastguard service (see 6.1.5.(3).).
- Should review legislation with a view to improving the timely receipt of information from banking institutions in response to requests for financial information (see 6.1.6.(1).).
- Should consider the undertaking of MOU's between the FIU and key commercial and financial institutions to underpin existing legislation (see 6.1.6.(3).).
- Should research the need and introduction of databases for the handling of informants (see 6.1.8.(2).).
- Should review current procedures, which only allow for the police to recruit informants and consider extending this authority to all other relevant law enforcement bodies (see 6.1.8.(2).).
- Should review legislation to consider the introduction of amendments allowing for the provision of foreign undercover officers to work in Greece (see 6.1.8.(3).).
- Should consider the sharing or pooling of resource assets between law enforcement bodies in order to enhance operational effectiveness and efficiency (see 6.1.9.(1).).
- Should encourage and develop multi-agency joint technical drugs training programmes (see 6.1.9.(2).).
- Should consider piloting a trial to join together different law enforcement agencies into multi-agency teams where they are co-located at key drugs risk points such as Athens airport (see 6.1.9.(3).).
- Should include customs participation in the Europol section of the International Co-operation Division of the Greek police (see 6.1.10.(4).).

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- Should consider widening access to the "Customs Enforcement Network" database so that information can be obtained by other national law enforcement agencies (see 6.1.10.(5)).

b) To Other Member States and the European Union

- Should consider the findings from the Greek drafting committee tasked with defining "organised crime" for potential application of similar and consistent principles (see 6.1.4.(12)).
- Should consider direct access to the "Mar/YACHT Info" system to coastguard authorities (see 6.1.5.(4)).
- Should consider the adoption of provisions similar to those under Greek civil law, which provide for the reversal of the burden of proof in money laundering cases (see 6.1.6.(2)).
- Should consider extending Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP ("contribution by the EU to the reestablishment of a viable police force in Albania") to include customs, in order to bolster the fight against drug trafficking (see 6.1.10. (3)).
- Should promote greater awareness amongst law enforcement personnel, of the services Europol can provide (see 6.1.10.(6)).
- Should continue the process of better co-ordination with regard to adopting common positions when negotiating with other organisations such as the Council of Europe and the United Nations (see 6.1.10.(7)).
- Should ensure better co-ordination between international bodies to avoid duplication of efforts (see 6.1.10.(7)).

Visiting programme and list of persons seen

Monday, 22 January 2001
(morning)

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER / HELLENIC POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

1. Director of the Public Security Division/ H.P.H.Q., Police Major General Fotios NASIAKOS
2. Director of the International Police Cooperation Division/ H.P.H.Q., Police Brigadier General Nikolaos TASIPOPOULOS
3. Police Captain A' Vassilios KONSTANTOPOULOS, Deputy Head of the Second Economical Crime Section, Public Security Division/ H.P.H.Q., responsible for the Multidisciplinary Group on Organized Crime.
4. Police Captain A' Nikitas KALOGIANNAKIS, representative of Police in S.O.D.N., responsible for the Horizontal Group on Drugs.
5. Police Lieutenant A' Theoni LEVENTIS, Head of the 3rd Section of the Public Security Division/ H.P.H.Q.
6. Police Lieutenant A' Angelos ZAMANIS, Staff Officer at the 3rd Drug Section of the Public Security Division/ H.P.H.Q.
7. Police Captain A' Ioannis DIKOPOULOS, Officer at the Drug Enforcement Section of West Attica, Drug Enforcement Sub-Division, Security Direction of Attica.
8. Police Lieutenant A', Georgiow KASTANIS, operational officer at the General Issues Section of the Drug Enforcement Sub-Division, Security Direction of Attica.
9. Vasiliki ANAGNOSTOPOULOU, Civil Servant at the International Police Cooperation Division, Interpreter.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT SUB-DIVISION OF THE SECURITY DIRECTION OF ATTICA

1. Police Sub-Colonel, Anastasios FLOROS, Director of the Drug Enforcement Sub-Division of the Security Direction of Attica.
2. Police Captain A' Ioannis RAHOVITSAS, Head of the General Issues Section of the Drug Enforcement Sub-Division of the Security of Attica.
3. Police Captain A' Ioannis DIKOPOULOS Officer at the Drug Enforcement Section of t West Attica, Drug Enforcement Sub-Division, Security Direction of Attica
4. Police Lieutenant A' Georgiow KASTANIS, Operational officer at the General Issues Section, Drug Enforcement Sub-Division of the Security of Attica
5. Police Captain A', Konstantinos EYSTATHIOU, Head of the Drug Enforcement Section of Athens.
6. Police Captain B' Emmanouel SAMARITAKIS, Deputy Head of Section of Documentation and Information Analysis.

NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU / INTERPOL

1. Police Colonel, Konstantinos MATZOUKAS, Head at the 1st International Relations Section of the International Police Cooperation Division/ H.P.H.Q.

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(afternoon)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE/33rd CUSTOMS CONTROL DIVISION SECTION B' OF DRUG AND ARMS ENFORCEMENT.

1. Dimitrios PARDOS, Director of the 3rd Customs Control Division.
2. Christos PENNAS, Head of the Section B' responsible for the Multi-disciplinary Group on Organized Crime.
3. Matina GAREDAKI, responsible for the drug and arms enforcement and the Marinto sub system.
4. Odusseas PILALIS, Rapporteur A' at the Section B' of Drug and Arms Enforcement, 33rd Customs Control Division, responsible for EUROPOL matters and Customs Cooperation Group.
5. Angeliki MATSOUKA, responsible for the precursor substances and MOU Programme.
6. Nikos VASDEKAS, responsible for SCHENGEN matters and the Horizontal Group on Drugs.
7. Nikos VLAHOS, responsible for exchange of information on drugs and the maintenance of statistics concerning seizures.
8. Anna XANTHOULI, responsible for administrative issues and exchange of information.
9. Katerina KARAGIANNI, responsible for RILO, CEN, BALKAN INFO and CARGO INFO and the money laundering.
10. Stratos SAMARAS, responsible for selection of data.

Tuesday, 23 January 2001
(morning)

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

1. Ioannis GAVRILIS, Public Prosecutor at the Court of Appeal of Athens.
2. Eliaw SPIROPOULOS, former vice – prosecutor at the Supreme Court, Special Advisor of the Ministry of Justice.
3. Ioannis CHAMILOTHORIS, Judge at the Court of Appeal of Athens
4. Spyridon MOUZAKITIS, Public Prosecutor at the First Instance Court of Athens.
5. Nestor KOURAKIS, Professor at the Law School of the University of Athens.
6. Maria FARMAKI, Head at the General Division of Administrative Justice.
7. Maria ARVANITI, Head at the Section of Special Legal Issues in the European Union.
8. Spyridoula VELETZA, Section of Special Legal Issues in the European Union and International Organizations.
9. Eutaxia FLENGA, Section of Special Legal Issues in the European Union and International Organizations.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF JUDGES OF APPEAL OF ATHENS.

1. Athanasios KAFIRIS, Public Prosecutor of Judges of Appeal
2. Eleftherios VORTSELAS, Public Prosecutor of Judges of Appeal.
3. Georgios GERAkis, Public Prosecutor of Judges of First Instance Court.

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(afternoon)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE / ECONOMICAL CRIME ENFORCEMENT BODY (S.D.P.E.)

1. Dimitriow PANTZELIS, Special Secretary of S.D.O.E.
2. Andreas KYRITSIS, Director of the Regional Direction of SDOE in Attica.
3. Panagiotis DOUVIS, Director of the Economical Investigation Division/ SDOE.
4. Georgios PAPADOPOULOS, Head of the Drug and Arms Enforcement Section, Regional Division of SDOE of Attica.
5. Antonis KARAVOKYRIS, Head of Special Economical Investigations – Money Laundering.
6. Elias KAVAKAS, Director of the Central Administrative Support Service of SDOE.
7. Evangelos KARAMANOS, Head of Drug and Arms Section of the Central Service.
8. Panagiotis KOUROUSIS, Officer at the Drug and Arms Section of the Central Service.
9. Petros ELEFThERIADIS, Head of the Economical Investigation Division.
10. Georgios VERNARDAKIS, Officer at the Drug and Arms Section of the Central Service.

COMMITTEE OF ARTICLE 7 OF THE 2331/1995 ACT – FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT

1. Panagiotis NIKOLOUDIS, Vice Public Prosecutor of First Instance Judges, President of the Committee.

Wednesday, 24 January 2001
(morning)

MINISTRY OF MERCANTILE MARINE / SECURITY DIVISION

1. Chief of the Port Police, Vice Admiral Andreas SYRIGOS.
2. Director of the Security Division / M.M.M. Captain Nikolaos VOULGARIS.
3. Lieutenant Commander Ioannis PANOPOULOS, Head of the Public Security Section, Security Division of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine.
4. Lieutenant Nikolaos VERGADIS, Head of the Drug Enforcement Section of the Security Division/MMM
5. Efstathios MAINAS, Lieutenant, Staff Officer at the Drug Enforcement Section of the Security Division/MMM

CENTRAL HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE OF PIRAEUS.

1. Lieutenant Commander Ioannis GEORGAKOS, Head of the Security Section at the Central Harbor master's Office of Piraeus.
2. Sub Lieutenant Dimitrios TIKOPOULOS, Security Section of the Central Harbor Master's Office of Piraeus.

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Thursday, 25 January 2001
(morning)

POLICE DIRECTORATE OF IOANNINA

1. Police Colonel Georgios BINIGRIS, Director of the Police Directorate of Ioannina
2. Police Colonel Konstantinos KOLIAKIS, Police Directorate of Ioannina.
3. Police Captain A' Anastasios PAPPAS, Sub-director of the Security Division of Ioannina.
4. Anastasios ANALYTIS, Regional Director of Epirus and Island on Customs Control.
5. Police Captain A', Vassilios KONSTANTOPOULOS, Deputy Head of the Second Section for Economical Crime, Public Security Division/ H.P.H.Q, responsible for the multi-disciplinary Group on Organized Crime.
6. Police Captain A', Nikitas KALOGIANNAKIS, representative of the Police in the SODN, responsible for the Horizontal Group on Drugs.
7. Christos PENNAS, Head of the Section B, Responsible for the Multi-disciplinary Group on Organized Crime.
8. Odysseas PYLALIS, Officer at the 33rd Division of Customs Control, responsible for EUROPOL matters and the Customs Cooperation Group.
9. Lieutenant Commander Dionysios GIANNOUTSOS, Head of the Harbor matter's Office of Igoumenitsa.
10. Stefanos TZIMOGIANNIS, Regional Director of Epirus for the Economical Crime.
11. Demosthenis KRAVARIS, Deputy Regional Director of Epirus for the Economical Crime.
12. Lieutenant Ioannis KONTOPOULOS, Commander of Special Forces in Corfu.
13. Aristotelis TSEKAS, Director of Customs in Kakavia.
14. Police Officer Chrysoula KARAMPALI, Interpreter.

BORDER POST FOR KAKAVIA

1. Police Colonel Georgios BINIGRIS, Director of Police Directorate of Ioannina.
2. Police Colonel at the Police Directorate of Ioannina, Konstantinos KOLIAKIS.
3. Police Captain A', Anastasios PAPPAS, Sub-director of the Security Direction of Ioannina.
4. Police Captain A' Konstantinos TROMPOUKIS, Head of the Police Station of Kakavia
5. Aristotelis TSEKAS, Director of Customs in Kakavia
6. Police Captain A' Vasilios KONSTANTOPOULOS, Deputy Head of the Second Section for Economical Crimes, Public Security Division/H.P.H.Q., responsible for the Multi-disciplinary Group on Organized Crime.
7. Police Captain A', Nikitas KALOGIANNAKIS, representative of the Police in SODN, responsible for the Horizontal Group on Drugs.
8. Christos PENNAS, Head of the Section B, Responsible for the Multi-disciplinary Group on Organized Crime.
9. Odysseas Pylalis, Officer at the 33rd Division of Customs Control, responsible for EUROPOL matters and the Customs Cooperation Group.

RESTREINT UE

Friday, 26 January 2001
(morning)

DRUG ENFORCEMENT COORDINATING BODY.

1. Police Captain A', Nikitas KALOGIANNAKIS, representative of the Police at the Drug Enforcement Coordinating Body.
2. Lieutenant Konstantinos KARAGATSOS, representative of Port Police at the Drug Enforcement Coordination Body.
3. Customs Officer Spyridon GLIATIS, representative of Customs at the Drug Enforcement Coordinating Body.
4. Police Sub-Lieutenant Nikolaos PAPADOPOULOS, member of the Joint Secretariat of the Drug Enforcement Coordinating Body.

NATIONAL GROUP OF EUROPOL

1. Police Lieutenant A' Evangelos LOUKOUMIS, E.U./ EUROPOL Section, International Police Cooperation Division,

ORGANIZATION AGAINST DRUGS / OKANA

1. Anna KOKKEVI, President of OKANA, Deputy Professor at the University of Athens.
2. Stavroula PLAGIANNAKOU, Social Psychologist, National Centre of Documentation for Drugs.

STATE AIRPORT OF ATHENS

1. Police Captain A' Christos ANDROUTSOPOULOS, Head of the Drug Enforcement Section of the Airport.
2. Police Sub-Lieutenant Dimitrios PATRIKOS, Sub-Head of the Drug Enforcement Section of the Airport.
3. Nikolaos GEKELIS, Secretary of Customs at the airport of Athens, responsible for Smuggling and Drug Enforcement Squad.
4. Vasilios KONSTANTINEAS, Customs Officer of the Smuggling and Drug Enforcement Squad at the Customs Service of the airport of Athens.
5. Georgia GOURGANOU, Customs Officer at the airport of Athens.

List of Acronyms, Abbreviations and Terms

ACRONYM ABBREVIATION TERM	ORIGINAL GREEK	ENGLISH TRANSLATION OR EXPLANATION
DEA	Τμήμα Γενικών Υποθέσεων της Ελληνικής Αστυνομίας	General Affairs Section of the Greek Police
KETHEA	Κέντρα Θεραπείας Εξαρτημένων Ατόμων	Centre of Therapy for Dependent Individuals
OKANA	Οργανισμός Κατά των Ναρκοτικών	Greek Organisation Against Drugs
SDOE	Σώμα Δίωξης Οικονομικού Εγκλήματος	Financial Crime Prosecution Unit
SODN	Συντονιστικό Όργανο Δίωξης Ναρκοτικών	Drug Enforcement Co-ordinating Body
TDIN	Τμήμα Δίωξης Ναρκωτικών της Διεύθυνσης Ασφάλειας	Department for Drug Enforcement of the Directorate for Security