



CPT/Inf (2026) 10

Response

**of the Greek Government
to the report of the European Committee
for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman
or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)
on its visit to Greece**

from 20 to 31 January 2025

The Government of Greece has requested the publication of this response.
The CPT's report on the 2025 visit to Greece is set out in document
CPT/Inf (2026) 09.

Strasbourg, 4 March 2026



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

RESPONSE

Of the Greek Government
to the report of the European Committee
for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman
or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)
on its visit to Greece from 20-31 January 2025
No. CPT (2025) 20 of 25/07/2025 Report

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Athens, 30 January 2026

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I. Introduction – Executive summary

Greece ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment with Law 1949/1991 (Government Gazette A 31). In the context of a periodic visit to the country, during the period 20-31 January 2024, the CPT sent its report dated 25/07/2025, which includes the findings of the visit and recommendations.

This report provides responses and information concerning the implementation of the recommendations within the framework of the Greek Government's strategic plan to improve detention conditions and the protection of prisoners' rights, while at the same time declaring its strict compliance with its obligations under international conventions. The Greek Government expresses its appreciation for the work of the Committee, recognising its valuable contribution to the national effort to safeguard human rights and improve - reform the existing framework for the operation of the prison system, as well as its strong belief in the continuation of good cooperation and fruitful dialogue. The response was coordinated by the Presidency of the Greek Government, in cooperation with the lead Ministry of Citizen Protection and with contributions from the other competent ministries, notably the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice.

The years 2025 and 2026 mark the implementation of an extensive and multi-level reform in the field of anti - crime and correctional policy through the structural restructuring of the system. The **Action Plan 2025–2030** and the implementation of the CPT's recommendations to address the systemic problems of overcrowding and understaffing in Correctional Facilities was presented at the high-level meeting between Greek Government Ministers and the CPT in June 2025. The main interventions implemented in 2025 and planned for 2026 to implement CPT's recommendations are summarised below:

**To reduce overcrowding in Correctional Facilities, the
introduction of alternative measures for serving sentences**

- **Establishment of the institution of electronic surveillance**

In March 2025 (Law 5187/2025), electronic surveillance was established for the first time in Greece, concerning pre - trial detainees, convicted individuals serving home detention or conditionally released, as well as inmates on temporary leave. Full implementation of the measure is foreseen in 2026.

- **Reinstatement of community service for convicted prisoners in correctional facilities**

The proposed provision gives the Sentence Implementation Court the option to replace prison sentences with community service, provided that the prisoner has served 1/10 of their sentence, following their request, a hearing and a recommendation from the Disciplinary Council of the Correctional Facility. It is estimated that the measure could be applied to approximately 2,500–3,000 prisoners and is expected to contribute to a reduction in the prison population.

For the staffing of correctional facilities

- **Acceleration of recruitment procedures for security personnel**

Law 5236/2025 introduced a new procedure for recruiting security personnel in correctional facilities, which drastically reduces the time required to complete recruitment from approximately 24 months to just 8 months on average.

- **Increase in the number of staff serving in correctional facilities**

The new Organizational Regulation of the General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy provides for a significant increase in the number of staff working in the country's correctional facilities (from 5,845 to approximately 7,500) in order to approach - gradually - over the next five years, the average staffing level of correctional facilities in Europe, i.e. one (1) correctional officer for every 1.8 inmates.

An increased number of recruitments has already been approved for 2026 and procedures have begun for the recruitment of more than 460 prison officers in all sectors, 380 of whom are security staff. The funds required for the new recruitments have been secured through the budget in accordance with the annual recruitment plan.

Increase in resources to improve detention conditions

- **Securing financial resources for the implementation of the New Construction Programme 2025-2030**

In addition to €27 million for Crete II and €50 million for the project "Relocation of Korydallos Correctional Facilities Complex with Public-Private Partnership (PPP)", €150 million was secured from the 2026-2030 National Development Programme (EPA) and €80 million from the Just Development Transition Fund for the implementation of the new Construction Programme.

- **Maintenance, repair and upgrading of correctional facilities and infrastructure**

Allocation of approximately €10 million to projects implemented and tendered in 2025 to improve the material and technical infrastructure and living conditions in correctional facilities.

For the health of prisoners

- **Integration of the medical clinics of 18 correctional facilities in the National Telemedicine Network of the National Health System (NHS) of Ministry of Health**

The necessary technical and building-related interventions were carried out in the medical units of the Correctional Facilities included in the network, the required equipment was installed, and staff training was completed. The commencement of operation is scheduled for the first quarter of 2026.

- **Inclusion of the Korydallos Prison Psychiatric Hospital and the Women's Psychiatric Department of the Eleonas Thiva Correctional Facility, currently under construction, in the National Mental Health Services Network**

The details of the implementation of Law 5129/2024 were finalized with the aim of substantially upgrading the mental health care of prisoners by offering comprehensive care to patients-prisoners and the necessary funds were secured from the G.S.A.P. budget for the preparation of architectural studies interior design and equipment for the Women's Psychiatric Department of Eleonas Thiva, which is currently under construction, and funding for the project was secured in the National Investment Programme 2026-2030.

- **Strengthening of Addiction Treatment Programmes through the National Organization for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions in C.F s**

Signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation (2025) between the National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions (E.O.P.A.E.) of the Ministry of Health and the General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy for the expansion and upgrading of addiction prevention and treatment services provided in the country's correctional facilities. Planning of actions for 2026.

For social reintegration

- **Strengthening the state post-correctional care agency, "EPANODOS" [Legal Entity of Private Law (N.P.I.D.)] through the establishment and operation of eight (8) new branches of the agency in regional cities.**

Branches have already been established in Volos, Thessaloniki and Komotini in 2025, and the remaining five are expected to be established in 2026.

- **Information on social reintegration and informing prisoners about their rights**

Detailed guides and information material on benefits and social reintegration (EPANODOS guide in four languages and the META guide) have been produced and distributed to prisoners. Specifically, for female prisoners, a special guide on the treatment of female prisoners is planned for publication in 2026. The 2026 Annual Action Plan provides, among other things, for the protection of the rights of foreign prisoners through the provision of legal assistance and interpretation services.

- **Education and vocational training for prisoners**

Development of agricultural and vocational skills and substantial expansion of educational structures within prisons.

In 2025, the first Vocational High School (Larissa's C.F.) was established, two (2) first Vocational Senior High School (Women's C.F. of Eleonas Thebes and Central Warehouse for Correctional Facilities), as well as four (4) new structures of Gymnasium (High School) with Lyceum (Senior High School) Classes (Volos Special Correctional Facility, Kassaveteia Agricultural Correctional Facility, Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos, Corinthos Correctional Facility).

To strengthen police accountability

- **Article 13 of Law 5187/2025 established the Directorate of Ethics and Internal Oversight**

The Agency reports directly to the Chief of the Hellenic Police in order to apply internal oversight standards for uniformed personnel for any culpable and imputable breach of official duty.

- **Creation of a platform for reporting cases of mistreatment of persons with disabilities (2026)**

Creation of platforms for reporting abuse and corruption (2026)
Accountability mechanisms and the trust of prisoners and citizens are expected to be strengthened, with the possibility of systematic recording and monitoring of incidents.

For the modernisation and digitalisation of registers

- **Digitalization of the Prisoners' Register**

Conversion of the Prisoners' Register from paper to electronic form and distribution of the application to end users in the relevant police services, maintaining its existing fields and further enriching it with additional field.

II.. ABBREVIATIONS

G.S.A.P.	General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy
C.F.	Correctional Facility
A.C.F.	Agricultural Correctional Facility
E.K.Y.K.K.	Special Health Center for Prisoners of Korydallos
U.E.	University Education
S.E.	Secondary Education
T.E.	Technological Education
N.P.I.D.	Legal Entity of Private Law
ECTHR	European Court of Human Rights
U.N.	United Nations
SRC	Special Regional Clinic
A.S.E.P.	Supreme Council for Personnel Selection
H.P.	Hellenic Police
H.P.H.	Greek Police Headquarters
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
S.E.P.E.A.	Strategic Operational Programme of Hellenic Police
P.D.E.	Preliminary Administrative Investigation
E.D.E.	Sworn Administrative Investigation

III. Responses to the recommendations

*of No. CPT (2025) 20 of 25/07/2025 Report of the
Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or
Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Council of Europe*

5. The CPT trusts that the Greek authorities will ensure that its future visiting delegations are provided with all necessary documentation, including autopsy reports, required for fulfilling its mandate.

The Greek authorities have a long history of cooperation with the CPT and, in the context of the on-site visit from 20/01/2025 to 31/01/2025, all requested documents and information were provided, taking into account any restrictions imposed by the provisions of the applicable legal framework (national legislation) on certain documents or information (such as the autopsy report in a case under investigation).

13. In this respect, the CPT would like to be informed bi-annually by the Greek authorities of the progress achieved in implementing the Action Plan 2025-2030 and to receive a copy of the annual progress reports.

During the high-level talks on 19 June 2025 between the CPT and the Greek Government, the Action Plan 2025-2030 was presented by the General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy (G.S.A.P.). The progress of the implementation of the projects of the Plan is monitored by the Presidency of the Government on a monthly basis.

At the end of the first six months, a copy of the progress of the Action Plan projects will be sent to your Committee, in full compliance with this recommendation.

16. The CPT encourages the Greek authorities to ensure that the NPM will be provided with sufficient human and financial resources to guarantee its effective functioning.

The Ombudsman, as the National Preventive Mechanism, has been strengthened in recent years with the addition of the following Special Scientific Staff:

- 2021: One (1) position
- 2022: Four (4) positions
- 2023: One (1) position
- 2024: One (1) position
- 2025: Two (2) positions and
- 2026 One (1) position

It should be noted that the annual recruitment plan cannot determine in which sector the agency will place the approved staff, and the distribution of Special Scientific Staff to the National Prevention Mechanism of the Ombudsman is done by its own act.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the Ombudsman's requests for staff, through the annual recruitment plan, have been met in full.

21. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to put in place a more even distribution of the prison population across the prison estate, including by putting in place strategies in order to facilitate transfers to agricultural prisons, bearing in mind the need to consider proximity to the prisoner's family or residence.

The G.S.A.P. takes all necessary measures to ensure the even distribution of prisoners in prisons, taking into account the requests and criminal status of prisoners, as well as the capacity, layout of C.F.s, their security and smooth operation, and other relevant factors.

A) The Central Transfer Committee, which is the body responsible for examining transfer requests, plays an important role in the implementation of the equal distribution of prisoners. This Committee meets on a regular basis - at least once a week to take decisions on the requests submitted, with the aim of distributing prisoners as rationally as possible among the country's C.F.s and relieving overcrowding in those facing overcrowding problems.

Over the last two years, a significant number of transfers have been made to agricultural C.F.s, increasing their occupancy rate from an average of 35% in 2023 to 75% in 2024 and further to over 90% in 2025.

B) In addition, in 2025, the institution of Agricultural C.F.s was strengthened by amending the conditions for transfer to them and to the Central Warehouse of Correctional Facilities.

In particular, Law 5187/2025 provided for changes to the prohibitions and conditions for transfer to Agricultural C.F.s in order to ensure that more working prisoners - mainly those convicted minor offences - can be transferred to them, so that, on the one hand, the job vacancies in Agricultural C.F.s can be filled with labour and, on the other hand, the need to absorb the surplus population of the C.F.s can be met.

22. The CPT reiterates its recommendation that the Greek authorities take these precepts into account when calculating the official prison capacity and the number of places available within the prison estate, and when looking at projections for the prison population in the future.

A) The total space available for housing prisoners in the country's 35 C.F.s is based on a study conducted by the G.S.A.P. in 2017 to determine the capacity of Greek C.F.s, based on the standards set by CPT. In addition, where deemed appropriate and where doubts arise regarding the data in the study, an on-site inspection of the C.F. is carried out to confirm and correct where necessary.

The capacity data from this study are posted on the G.S.A.P. website and are updated on the 1st and 16th of each month with regard to the number of detainees and any increase in the number of detention places in the C.F.

In addition, a separate column shows any surplus places and the overcrowding of individual facilities. In calculating the maximum capacity, account was taken, inter alia, of the minimum criteria set by your Committee [CPT/Inf (2015) 44)], namely 4 m² per prisoner in a cell (excluding the toilet area), 6 m² per first detainee, plus 4 m² for each subsequent detainee in a cell (with the cell defined as 15.9 m² and above). In this way, the information required to ascertain the available places in each detention centre, per category of detainee, is directly and easily accessible to all the bodies

involved (prosecutors, Central Transfer Committee, etc.) enabling them to take relevant decisions with a view to ensuring, as far as possible, their proper distribution.

B) Furthermore, within the framework of the 2025-2030 Action Plan, the construction of eight (8) new C.F.s and the utilisation of existing space in two (2) already operating facilities is planned, with the aim of creating 6,800 new detention places. The completion of the programme will allow for the permanent closure of five (5) old C.F. (Korydallos, Alikarnassos, Neapolis, Chalkida and Ioannina).

With the implementation of the programme, the total capacity of the system will increase from 10,760 to approximately 14,700 detainees, i.e. an increase of 38%, in order to meet the projected needs for the coming years (2025-2030).

The largest new C.F. will be built in Aspropyrgos, Attica, with a capacity of 2,000 places, on a site that will allow for the concentration of administrative, transport and staff training functions.

24. The CPT would like to receive more detailed information on the implementation of non-custodial sanctions and measures, including on the number of such sanctions and measures applied in 2025.

Two important measures that have been implemented with a view to imposing non-custodial sanctions are as follows:

A) Electronic monitoring

In March 2025 (Law 5187/2025), the institution of electronic monitoring was established for persons awaiting trial, convicted persons serving their sentence at home or persons who have been released on parole, as well as for prisoners who have been granted leave, as an alternative way of serving a sentence and as a restrictive condition.

The institution is being applied for the first time throughout Greece, at no financial burden to the person under surveillance.

Following the adoption of Law 5187/2025 (A' 48), Joint Decision No. 14175/2.6.2025 (B' 2812 of the Deputy Minister of Citizen Protection and the Minister of Digital Governance "Regulation of technical issues and other details for the implementation of the Electronic Monitoring System" was issued.

On 29 July 2025, an international open electronic tender was announced for the selection of a contractor to provide electronic monitoring services for persons awaiting trial, convicted persons and prisoners on leave for the years 2026 and 2027, with an estimated value of €7,106,550.00 (including 24% VAT), with the award criterion being the most economically advantageous tender.

In the G.S.A.P.'s response to your Committee's preliminary observations, it was mentioned that the institution is expected to start operating in January 2026, after the completion of the tender procedure and the signing of the relevant contract.

The tender procedures are ongoing and a slight delay in the implementation of the institution is expected due to an appeal filed by one of the candidates against the decision to appoint a provisional contractor.

The G.S.A.P. is closely monitoring the progress of the legal proceedings and will proceed immediately to activate the institution as soon as this becomes possible, ensuring its smooth and safe implementation.

It should be noted that the provision for the immediate enforcement of the measure by the competent judicial authorities without the need for a prior request by the person awaiting trial or the convicted person, is expected to contribute significantly to the faster and more effective implementation of the institution. It is estimated that electronic monitoring can be applied to approximately 2,500 persons awaiting trial and convicted persons, as well as to approximately 500 prisoners on leave.

In this context, the implementation of electronic monitoring remains a high priority, with the aim of adopting alternative detention measures that will improve detention conditions in line with European standards.

The G.S.A.P. remains at the disposal of your Committee for further clarification on the progress of the process.

B) Community service

Community service under the Criminal Code has been in force since February 2024 (Law 5090/2024) and is imposed by the court as the main penalty for misdemeanours punishable by up to two years' serving a prison sentence, but also as an alternative to imprisonment if the court considers that the imprisonment of the convicted person is not necessary to prevent them from committing further criminal offences.

The initial results of the implementation of this institution are very positive, with 247 public bodies having joined the digital employment platform, offering approximately 3,200 jobs in the areas of cleaning, landscaping, security, etc.

For your information, the relevant figures are as follows:

i) Digital Platform for the Implementation of community service:

From 1 May 2024 to date:

- **751** sentenced persons are providing community service to public utility organizations (municipalities, hospitals, universities, courts, archaeological authorities, etc.).
- **247** public sector bodies (legal entities governed by public law, first-level local authorities and regions) are participating
- **3,199** jobs available in security, cleaning, landscaping, etc.

ii) Reform Measures 122 CC par. ha'-hb'- Attendance of special educational, artistic or cultural programmes in state, municipal or private institutions - attendance of sports programmes and participation in sports clubs by minors or young people.

Criminal justice and treatment of juvenile offenders from **21/10/2024 to 21/10/2025**

Description	Number of minors
Participation in special educational, artistic or cultural programmes run by state, municipal or private bodies	20
Attendance of sports programs and participation in sports clubs	8

27. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to effectively address the structural reasons driving prison overcrowding. This should include placing greater emphasis on non-custodial measures in the period before sentencing (including alternatives to pre-trial detention), increasing the use of alternatives to imprisonment at the sentencing and post-sentencing stages (including suspended sentences and conditional release) and adopting measures to facilitate the reintegration of prisoners into society. Furthermore, the Committee invites the Greek authorities to take action to review the policy of very long sentences and the impact this has on prison overcrowding.

Moreover, the Committee reiterates the importance of ensuring that non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention in law be accompanied by providing judges and prosecutors with the necessary training and ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure is in place to further promote their use in practice. In particular, a fully functioning probation service with sufficient and adequately trained probation officers will be required.

A) The Ministry of Justice has undertaken a significant legislative reform of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure with Law 5090/2024.

- i. Specifically, for misdemeanours, the court gives priority to alternative ways of serving sentences, such as community service, conversion to a fine or electronic monitoring. (Articles 82^A, 104^A and 105 of the Criminal Code).**

The rationale of the legislator, as reflected in the provisions, is that imprisonment and deprivation of liberty should be the last resort for correction. The non-selection of imprisonment - for cases of criminals who can be dealt with equally effectively by alternative penalties is preferred in order to contribute to the decongestion of detention facilities and ensure better conditions. Also, in order to reduce the number of people held in pre-trial detention and before their trial, the institution of home detention with electronic monitoring is being strengthened, which will be a priority for judicial authorities if they decide to impose measures restricting the accused's freedom. (Article 288 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

ii. Another important legislative intervention in Law 5090/2024 is the establishment, in Article 238^A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of the right of prisoners not to be subjected to the unpleasant procedure of being transferred from prison to court, but to participate in the trial via video conferencing from a specially designed area of the C.F., enjoying all the rights of a fair trial. Already, more than 100 prisoners have participated in remote trials.

iii. With regard to the training of judicial officials, Articles 38 et seq. of Law 4871/2021 on the establishment and operation of the National School of Judiciary provide for lifelong training and compulsory participation in training seminars. On 15 and 16 December, the National School of Judiciary is holding a two-day training seminar for prosecutors on the amendments to the Criminal Code, covering, among other things - the conditions for imposing alternative sentences to imprisonment.

B) In addition, the G.S.A.P. of the Ministry of Citizen Protection, following consultation with the Ministry of Justice, promoted a draft provision for the **reinstatement of the institution of community service in the Penitentiary Code**, which had been abolished by Article 76 of Law 4985/2022.

Specifically, the provision allows the Sentence Enforcement Court to order the replacement of the sentence of a convicted prisoner serving a prison sentence, which has been imposed by one or more decisions, provided that one-tenth (1/10) of the actual sentence has already been served, with community service, following an application to the above Court, a hearing and a recommendation by the Disciplinary Council of the Correctional Facility.

The total number of convicted prisoners falling within the scope of this provision is approximately 2,500-3,000, which will result in a significant reduction in the number of prisoners in correctional institutions.

The draft provision is as follows:

"Article 64

Provision of community service

- 1. The Sentence Enforcement Court, upon submission of an application by the prisoner, after hearing him and taking into account the recommendation of the*

Council referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 70, may order the replacement of the prison sentence imposed by one or more decisions with community service, provided that one tenth (1/10) of the actual sentence has already been served.

2. *The decision to replace the sentence with community service shall be revoked by the Sentence Enforcement Court when the prisoner systematically violates the terms or obligations set out in the decision or is prosecuted for a felony or misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment of at least three (3) months.*

For the purposes of this provision, Article 81, the second and third subparagraphs of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 104A of the Criminal Code (Law 4619/2019, A' 95) shall apply mutatis mutandis.”.

C) Furthermore, it should be noted that the legal entity under private law “EPANODOS” has been established and operates under the supervision of the Ministry of Citizen Protection. Its mission is to provide post-release care for ex-prisoners, with the aim of providing professional support and preparing and promoting their social reintegration.

Specifically, in 2025, EPANODOS’ branches began operating for the first time in Volos (April), Thessaloniki (June) and Komotini (July), while the process for opening branches in Chania, Kos and Patras is underway.

In addition, a detailed guide and information material on the operation of “EPANODOS” has been compiled and distributed to prisoners in four languages (Greek, English, Arabic and Albanian), which includes useful information on the benefits and support available to them upon their release.

- *The responses to recommendations [75](#), [166](#) and [169](#) are also relevant.*

29. The CPT would like to be informed whether, in addition to the financing of the construction of the prison buildings, sufficient staffing provision for the above proposed facilities will be in place prior to their opening. Further, it would like to receive an indicative number of staff envisaged for each of these prisons. As regards the new Judicial Prison Complex in Athens, the CPT reiterates its request to receive details about the plans for the different components of the Complex, including the intended prisoner profile and staffing arrangements.

The staffing of the new C.F. to be built will be adequate and there will be timely planning for the recruitment of staff in order to keep pace with the completion of construction work and to achieve the fastest possible start of operation.

The new Organizational Regulation of the G.S.A.P., which is currently undergoing ratification procedures, provides for a significant increase in the number of personnel who will staff the country's C.F.s in order to - gradually - approach over the next five years, the average staffing level of C.F.s in Europe, i.e. one (1) correctional officer for every 1.8 inmates.

Taking into account that the number of officers required to staff a prison is determined by its capacity and that each independent administration, in accordance with a recent legislative amendment (Article 27 of Law 5236/2025, Government Gazette A` 175/10.10.2025), can hold up to 600 inmates, it is indicatively noted that in a C.F. with a capacity of 600 inmates, the number of staff positions for all departments will be approximately 350.

As regards the new complex in Aspropyrgos, where the Korydallos Complex will be relocated, the core staff will consist of the personnel who will be serving at the Korydallos complex during the relocation period and will be further reinforced with new staff recruitment in accordance with the provisions of the new Organizational Regulation of the G.S.A.P. so that the above-mentioned ratio, which is also the staffing target for all C.F.s, is proportionally maintained for each Administration of the Complex. The new Complex will be organized into five independent C.F. Administrations, of which there will be:

- Three (3) General C.F.s, two (2) for men (600 places each) and one (1) for women (300 places), in which adult male and female prisoners will be held respectively, persons awaiting trial and prisoners transferred for procedural reasons,
- Two (2) therapeutic C.F.s (a special health centre for prisoners with 210 places and a special mental health centre with 260 places), where male patients and mentally ill patients will be held respectively.

- *See Annexes [A1](#) and [A2](#).*

30. The CPT welcomes this response and trusts that the Greek authorities will ensure that no obstacles are placed in the way of prisoners wishing to make an application under Article 6A of the Penitentiary Code. The Committee would like to be informed about the number of complaints for poor conditions of detention submitted by prisoners under this provision in 2025 and their outcome.

A) Following the adoption Law 4985/2022 (A' 203), a special legal remedy was established for conditions of detention in C.F.s, filling a gap in our national legislation thus bringing about a substantial reform towards the protection of prisoners' rights by adapting it to the case law of the ECtHR and the recommendations of the Council of Europe. The G.S.A.P. has sent a circular with clear instructions to the directors of all C.F.s and has informed your Committee accordingly, as early as 10 April 2025 (see response to CPTs preliminary observations).

Furthermore, through the Law 5264/2025 (A' 239) of the Ministry of Finance entitled *'New National Development Programme, transfer of the Payment and Control Agency for Guidance and Guarantee Community Aid to the Independent Authority for Public Revenue and other provisions'*, a provision (Article 120) was adopted stipulating that the ex officio offsetting of monetary claims awarded against the Greek State by the Sentence Enforcement Court under Article 86 is not permitted due to a finding of violation of the human dignity of prisoners on the basis of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights and other rules of international law on the treatment of prisoners.

B) A total of 44 applications lodged before the competent court under Article 6A of the Penitentiary Code in 2025 and up to 15 October 2025, of which 39 are individual and 5 are group applications (involving a total of 61 prisoners), i.e. a total of 100 individuals have lodged appeals.

To date, the G.S.A.P. has received 50 judicial orders issued in 2025, of which 26 are negative and 24 are positive. The latter award transfers to other C.F.s, beneficial calculation of sentences (1 day per 10 days of detention), more time for outdoor exercise, physical exercise and participation in educational programmes, while 12 of them award financial compensation totalling approximately €200,115.

C) The G.S.A.P. aims to create a detention environment that respects the law, human dignity and the safety of all. In this context, it has drafted and distributed to all C.F.s a guide addressed to prisoners in simple and understandable language, informing them of their rights and obligations during detention. Knowledge of these rights and obligations contributes to the protection of human dignity and understanding of how the prison system works.

This guide contains a separate section with detailed information on the procedure for reporting to the authorities and lodging complaints, as well as the procedure for appealing to the Court for poor conditions of detention under the new provision of Article 6^A of the Penitentiary Code.

- *See Annex [43](#), which includes an xls file on appeals, judicial orders and compensation under Article 6A of the Penitentiary Code, which is updated on a monthly basis.*

33. In light of the above, the CPT recommends that the Greek authorities review the official capacities of both women's prisons, and if applicable, of other Greek prisons. The officially recorded capacity of any prison should accurately reflect its effective operational capacity.

This calculation should exclude sections that are not intended or not suitable for the permanent accommodation of prisoners, or that are not currently operational, to provide a reliable and transparent assessment of actual occupancy levels and the extent of overcrowding.

Furthermore, the CPT would like to be informed whether the reconverted C Wing, located at Korydallos II Women's Prison, has started operating and what impact this will have on the operation of the women's part of the prison.

A) The number of places in each prison – which are listed/published on the website of the G.S.A.P. – was determined following a study to record the capacity of C.F.s, which was carried out in 2017.

- *The response to recommendation [22](#) is relevant.*

A special technical team carried out an on-site inspection in 2025 to record the detention facilities in the two women's C.F.s. According to the technical report that was drawn up, the capacity stated in the official data posted on the website of the G.S.A.P. was confirmed.

In order to review the official capacity of the other correctional facilities, a special committee will be set up in early 2026 to carry out inspections, taking into account the recommendations and standards of your Committee, with criteria based on functionality and suitability for the permanent accommodation of prisoners.

B) Within the framework of the 2025-2030 Action Plan, and specifically in the 1st Action Area (Overcrowding Management), the implementation of a programme for the construction of new correctional facilities is envisaged with the aim of increasing the total capacity of prisoners from 10,760 to 14,700.

The actions to ensure the necessary conditions and prerequisites for the start of operation of Wing C, insofar as it concerns reconstruction and the necessary technical equipment, have been completed. However, it has not yet begun operating due to a lack of the necessary staff.

It will be operational within the first three months of 2026, following the completion of the appointment of 21 correctional officers for the aforementioned C.F.s., who are included in the lists of appointees sent to the G.S.A.P. by Supreme Council for Personnel Selection for announcement 9K/2021 (Government Gazette 58/11-9-2021). Of the above 21 employees, the necessary number of employees will be assigned to the operation of Wing C.

37. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities reiterate to custodial staff the clear message that physical ill-treatment and excessive use of force against inmates are unlawful and wholly unacceptable and will be dealt with accordingly. All staff should be properly trained on how to intervene to de-escalate a situation or manage a challenging prisoner using verbal techniques and, if required, physical control and restraint holds.

A) The **treatment of prisoners** is a matter of major importance within the general framework of the (further) training of security and external guard staff.

In particular, this subject is included in both the introductory/basic training programme of **the School for correctional officers and external guards** (National Penitentiary System - European and International rules on the enforcement of sentences, with particular emphasis on national penitentiary legislation, but also on the basic values and rules of conduct enshrined in European and international legal texts - Treatment of prisoners and human rights - Rights and obligations of employees), as well as in specific training activities and seminars, carried out in collaboration with other educational institutions.

An example of this is the seminars held by the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government Training Institute on a regular bimonthly basis on the prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment.

In the above-mentioned teaching module on the rights and obligations of civil servants the main points of **disciplinary law and disciplinary procedure** are presented in detail, including the consequences (disciplinary and criminal) of ill-treatment and excessive use of force against detainees.

B) With regard to the staff of **the External Guard Departments of Correctional Facilities**, training is already underway for all staff in the country, provided by Hellenic Police officers.

C) The **various types of security** (static, procedural, dynamic), as well as the protection of prisoners within the differentiated security frameworks of C.F.s, are taught extensively in the third teaching module of the introductory/basic training programme of the School for correctional officers and external guards, while there is a separate teaching module on crisis management issues, which presents the various types of security (static, procedural, dynamic) and the protection of prisoners within the differentiated security frameworks of C.F.s. basic training programme of School for correctional officers and external guards, while there is a separate teaching module on **crisis management** issues, which presents the various types of crises and their escalation stages, good practices, with an emphasis on the management of violent prisoners, and the role of staff in preventing and dealing with them. On the other hand, training seminars on dealing with **radicalisation** within C.F.s are held regularly on a monthly basis, with an emphasis on the use of dynamic security.

- *The response to recommendation [94](#) is also relevant*

50. The CPT once again calls upon the Greek authorities to devise an effective national strategy concerning the prevention of inter-prisoner violence and intimidation, in light of the above comments. Such a strategy must include: - a risk and needs assessment of every prisoner entering the prison system;

- the regaining of control over the wings by prison staff;**
- the separation of stronger groups of prisoners from other prisoners;**
- a reduction in overcrowding;**
- the provision of activities;**
- an improved reporting and complaints system; and**
- the conduct of an effective official investigation into any alleged inter-prisoner violence.**

Above all, as a prerequisite, any strategy will require additional prison officers, over and above those currently being recruited, which necessitates the Greek Government allocating more resources to the prison system.

A) The issue of developing a strategy for the **prevention of violence** and intimidation among prisoners has been raised in the **Central Scientific Council of Prisons** which, taking into account a relevant study, will submit a proposal for the formulation of a central policy and action plan within 2026.

In addition, it should be noted that many of the issues proposed for inclusion in the strategy, as explicitly mentioned in the recommendation, are already being implemented in our prison system, without, however, having been structured into a coherent, comprehensive and detailed action plan focused exclusively on addressing this issue.

It should also be noted that there are factors that have a significant impact on this issue and, by extension, on the development of a strategy to address it, as well as on other functions of the prison system. Such factors include understaffing, overcrowding, enriching the activities of prisoners within C.F.s, taking measures to enhance the

safety of prison staff by providing appropriate equipment, etc., for which measures and policies have already been implemented.

- The responses to recommendations [75](#), [87](#), [94](#), [166](#) and [169](#) are also relevant.

B) With regard to the staffing of correctional officers and external guards in the latest Act of the Council of Ministers (Public Sector Employment Plan), the following positions have been approved for the annual recruitment plan:

- Act of the Council of Ministers 50/2021 for the annual planning of 2022 has approved 256 positions
- By Act of the Council of Ministers 56/2023 for the annual planning of 2024, 60 positions have been approved
- By Act of the Council of Ministers 51/2024 for the annual planning of 2025, 100 positions have been approved
- With Act of the Council of Ministers 29/2025 for the annual planning of 2026, 229 positions have been approved

In addition, in 2019, two decisions were issued by the Act of the Council of Ministers 33/2006:

- one for the approval of the recruitment of three hundred and eighty-one (381) permanent employees of various categories and specialties in C.F. and four (4) permanent doctors specialising in child psychiatry or psychiatry in Juvenile Probation and Social Assistance Services (staffing of the Independent Offices for Juvenile Victims "Children's Home"), of the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, and
- one for the approval of the recruitment of two hundred and fifty-eight (258) permanent employees at the Drama C.F. (Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights).

In addition, this year saw the adoption of the provision of Article 26 of Law 5236/2025, which introduced a special procedure for the recruitment of the above categories and specialties, outside the permanent recruitment system in order to staff C.F.s in a targeted and immediate manner.

51. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to ensure that any injury indicative of inter-prisoner violence be immediately brought to the attention of the competent prosecutor and properly investigated. Further, every incident of inter-prisoner violence should be diligently recorded in the relevant registers, and the persons examined by healthcare staff.

A) The Heads of C.F.s are required to immediately forward to the Central Department of the G.S.A.P. any report relating to incidents of injury and/or violence between prisoners, while also informing the competent prosecuting authorities. The G.S.A.P., within the scope of its responsibilities and after evaluating the information submitted, assigns the competent Public Prosecutor's Office to the Court of First Instance to conduct a Preliminary Disciplinary Investigation in order to investigate the possible disciplinary liability of employees for negligent supervision or failure to take preventive action in a timely manner.

B) With regard to the investigation of incidents of violence between prisoners, each relevant incident is carefully recorded in the prison's incident log, based on a written report by the prison guard. The case is then examined by the competent Disciplinary Board, chaired by the Public Prosecutor-Supervisor and comprising the Director of the C.F. and the senior social worker as members. During the proceedings, the reporting officer is called upon to confirm under oath the content of the report, while the prisoner involved is called upon to give an explanation, with the assistance of an interpreter, if necessary. The decisions of the Disciplinary Council are specifically justified, taking into account the seriousness and circumstances of the act, the personality of the prisoner, the remaining time of the sentence, and any other relevant information. The decision is announced immediately after the case has been heard and is recorded both in the disciplinary register of the institution and in the prisoner's personal file. At the same time, prisoners involved in violent incidents are examined by medical staff in order to fully record and assess any injuries.

This ensures that every incident of violence between prisoners is recorded, investigated and reported in accordance with the prescribed procedures, while the competent authorities are immediately informed of any evidence that may indicate the commission of criminal offences.

61. The CPT once again calls upon the Greek authorities to take urgent steps to improve the living conditions by significantly reducing the number of persons held in each cell or dormitory in the prisons visited, so that all types of multiple-occupancy accommodation offer at least 4 m² of living space per person (excluding the sanitary annexes). Reference is also made in this regard to the comments and recommendation in paragraph 22. More generally, in all the prisons visited, greater investments are required to maintain the cells and common areas in a decent state of repair and cleanliness. The CPT also recommends that the Greek authorities continue their efforts to move from large-capacity dormitories towards smaller living units, notably when building new prison establishments.

Ensuring adequate living conditions for prisoners in the country's C.F.s is a key priority for the G.S.A.P.

A) In this context, relevant projects have been included in the 2025-2030 Action Plan, specifically in the 2nd Action Area, entitled: Improvement of Living Conditions, Security and Operation of Correctional Facilities. In implementation of this plan, the following appropriations were allocated per action area in 2025:

- €9.2 million for maintenance, repair and upgrading of facilities and infrastructure.
- €8.5 million for the supply of technical equipment with the aim of improving living conditions, security and operation in C.F.s.

In addition to the above appropriations, approximately €7.5 million was allocated to C.F.s for small-scale works and supplies to cover their specific needs and shortcomings.

B) Following the standards of your Committee, the detention facilities in C.F. built in our country in recent years (Malandrino, Trikala, Grevena, Nigrita, Chania, Drama, Domokos, Crete II) consist of cells with a maximum capacity of three persons with separate sanitary facilities. The area of each cell is 12 square metres, not including the sanitary facilities, which are located inside the cell but separated by a door. The sanitary facilities include a shower, toilet and washbasin. Each cell is designed to accommodate up to three prisoners, ensuring compliance with living and hygiene

standards. The same practice will be followed for the construction of new C.F.s included in the 2025-2030 Action Plan.

At this point, it is worth mentioning that our country, faithful to the commitments of the construction programme of the new map of C.F.s of the 2025-2030 Action Plan, has already secured €154.7 million in the National Development Programme and €80 million from the Just Transition Fund for its implementation.

C) In addition to the above, in order to immediately improve detention conditions and until the new construction programme is implemented, additional funds of €9 million have been secured for the supply, installation and operation of 300 rapid deployment cells, each with a capacity of three detainees, to be placed in suitable areas within the C.F..

62. In addition, the CPT reiterates its recommendation that the Greek authorities ensure that the number of persons held in the special cell at Nafplio Prison does not exceed five and that the corridor outside this cell is never used for accommodating prisoners. In this respect, the CPT wishes to receive details of the action taken by the authorities within three months.

The reconstruction of the special cell was completed in May 2025. The use of the detention area at Nafplio C.F., which your Committee had deemed unsuitable, was discontinued. The detainees have been transferred to a larger living space (a 52 m² cell with an additional 20 m² bathroom area) which meets the requirements for decent living conditions.

Relevant photographic material has been sent to you in document no. 61642/30.10.2025 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country.

- *See Annexes [A4](#), [A5](#).*

63. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that hygiene norms are improved regarding the delivery and distribution of meals and that additional efforts are made to serve nutritious meals and offer fresh fruit on a regular basis. It would also like to receive details about the renovation of the kitchen at Patras Prison.

A) In order to ensure compliance with hygiene rules during the delivery and distribution of meals, funds have been allocated to the C.F. for the purchase of appropriate equipment for the preparation and distribution of meals to prisoners.

In addition, relevant projects included in the 2025-2030 Action Plan will contribute significantly to improving hygiene during the preparation and distribution of meals (e.g. construction of new C.F.s, replacement of old infrastructure, renovations, such as the kitchens in Patras and Volos Special Correctional Facility).

B) As part of efforts to improve meals on a daily basis, the amount allocated for prisoners' daily food has increased by 30% for the first time since 2003. Specifically, by Joint Ministerial Decision 16297/2025 (B' 3769) an increase in the daily amount allocated for bread per prisoner was approved, corresponding to an additional total expenditure of three million two hundred and thirty thousand euros (€3,230,000.00) for the year 2026. An additional increase will be granted next year, further improving the quality and nutritional value of the meals provided to prisoners.

C) For details on the renovation of the kitchen at Patras C.F., please see *the response to recommendation [85](#)*.

65. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to ensure that all prisoners are provided with a minimum standard of basic living conditions in order to meet the decency threshold as set out in the CPT's 30th General Report of May 2021.⁴⁹ To this end, steps should also be taken to maintain the cells and dormitories in a decent state of repair, to ensure that they are regularly disinfected and that prisoners are provided with sufficient personal hygiene and cleaning materials to keep themselves and their cells clean.

The CPT also reiterates its recommendation that the Greek authorities ensure that all prisoners have regular access to hot water, both for reasons of personal hygiene as well as for washing their clothes and dishes, and that all showers be repaired.

Furthermore, the Committee also recommends that indigent prisoners be provided with the necessary clothing and footwear when it is clear that they cannot rely on external support.

Moreover, the CPT wishes to receive confirmation that all persons held in Greek prisons have access to potable water free of charge.

A) In 2025, a system of allocating six-monthly credits to all C.F.s without exception, depending on the number of prisoners, was established for the first time:

- for the supply of general cleaning materials,
- for the provision of external rodent, tick and pest control services.

In addition to the above six-monthly credits, additional credits were made available whenever necessary to meet specific hygiene and cleaning needs.

B) As detailed in the response to recommendation 61, significant appropriations were made available for the supply of mattresses, bedding, paints, oil paints, plumbing and electrical equipment for the maintenance, repair and improvement of cells and detention areas.

In addition, for the first time in 2025, funds were allocated to all detention centres for the provision of **occupational health and safety services** by external certified bodies, while funds were also secured in the budgets for subsequent years for this measure.

C) Furthermore, sufficient funds have been secured in the annual budget of the G.S.A.P. for material and technical equipment, improvement of facilities and, in general, improvement of the living conditions of prisoners. Specifically, it is stated that, within the framework of the Medium-Term Programme 2025-2028, the budget of the G.S.A.P. will be increased by €17,271,000 per year compared to previous years.

These appropriations ensure that all prisoners have regular access to hot water, both for personal hygiene and for washing their clothes and dishes, and that all showers are repaired. Access to drinking water is also fully guaranteed for all prisoners.

D) With regard to measures to provide clothing, footwear, bedding and personal hygiene items for destitute prisoners, the following should be noted:

- i. According to Ministerial Decision No. 516/7-1-2025, the amount allocated monthly from the Cigarette Fund to the Philoptochos Fund was increased by 30%. The resources of the Philoptochos Fund are allocated to indigent prisoners, through the Social Service, for the purchase of personal hygiene items, clothing, footwear, etc., and to cover the personal expenses of indigent prisoners or their visiting children.
- ii. Donations of approximately €1 million were secured from individuals and private organisations for the supply of mattresses, sports equipment, etc.
- iii. In cooperation with municipalities, the Church and charitable organizations, bedding, clothing and footwear are provided to indigent prisoners whenever necessary.

66. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that the call bells in all prisons are maintained in a working state of repair.

It is confirmed that, in 2025, repair and maintenance work was carried out on the call bells in the cells in the C.F.s where problems had been reported.

71. During the visit, the delegation again learned that prisoners who are prescribed psychotropic medication or who have a transmissible disease, such as HIV and Hepatitis B or C, are deemed unfit to work. Such a rule has no justification, medical or otherwise, and not only deprives certain prisoners from working to gain remission from their sentences but, as the delegation learned, may also lead prisoners with psychotropic treatment to stop taking their medication, with negative implications for their wellbeing as well as posing further challenges for prison management.⁵⁴ The CPT reiterates its recommendation that such a rule be rescinded.

It should be noted that, under the current legislative and regulatory framework of the C.F. there is no provision rendering prisoners who are taking psychotropic medication or suffering from transmissible diseases, such as HIV or hepatitis B/C, unfit to work.

Therefore, this recommendation does not reflect the actual functioning and practice of C.F.s.

75. The CPT once again calls upon the Greek authorities to substantially improve the programmes of purposeful activities offered to prisoners (both remand and sentenced), including educational, vocational, sports and recreational opportunities, in all prisons.

The Committee also calls upon the authorities to introduce the elaboration of sentence plans for prisoners with their input; consideration might be given to starting with life-sentenced and other long-term prisoners.

With regard to the programmes of purposeful activities implemented in C.F., please be informed of the following:

A) Formal education structures:

- i. At the start of the 2025-26 school year, educational structures were recorded in twenty-six (26) of the thirty-five (35) C.F.s in the country and at the Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos. In total, there are 44 education and training structures.

Specifically, primary or secondary education structures are recorded in twenty-one (21) C.F.s and at the Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos.

- Primary schools in 20 C.F. and at the Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos.,
 - High School (Gymnasium) with Senior High School (Lyceum) Classes in 4 C.F. and at the Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos.,
 - Vocational Senior High Schools in 1 C.F.
 - Second Chance Schools in 13 C.F.,
 - Higher Vocational Training Schools in 3 C.F. and
 - Vocational Training Schools in two C.F.s.
- ii. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports fourteen (14) educational structures were established in **2024**:
 - 13 Primary Schools (C.F. of Kos, Amfissa, Komotini, Chalkida, Malandrino, Domokos, Thessaloniki, the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Drug-Addicted

Prisoners in Eleonas Thiva, the Special Health Centre for Prisoners, Korydallos II, Grevena, Patras, Corinth), and

- one (1) Vocational Training School at the Central Warehouse of Correctional Facilities.

iii. In **2025**, six educational structures were established:

- High School (Gymnasium) with Senior High School (Lyceum) Classes at Special Correctional Facilities for Young Offenders in Volos and Kassaveteia, and at the Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos,
- the first Vocational High School in Larissa,
- Vocational Training School in the Women's C.F. of Eleonas Thiva, and
- A High School (Gymnasium) with Senior High School (Lyceum) Classes in Corinth.

Following Call for expressions of interest with ref. no. 81465/K1/03.07.25 by the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports ref. no. 99915/K1/14.08.2025 was issued for the secondment and appointment of primary and secondary education teachers to the position of Directors of Education and Training Structures in the C.F. of Drama, Corfu, Chania, Nafplio and the Tirynthas C.F., with a term of office beginning on 01.09.2025 and lasting for three years, until 31/08/2028, who are responsible for proposing the establishment of educational structures in the above facilities.

The coordinated efforts to date, particularly by the N, have led to the social reintegration of more than 3,000 students through 350 optional educational programmes, of which 37 graduates have now completed higher education studies.

Finally, overall, there is a significant number of "privately taught" prisoners in C.F.s that do not operate secondary education structures and prisoner-students who are provided with access to higher education in accordance with the applicable legal framework.

B) Training programmes

- i.** Prisoners have access to training programmes, creative activities, vocational training in agriculture, sports, cultural and other activities implemented in collaboration with:

- public or non-public bodies such as the Ministry of Culture/National Theatre - National Opera, the Ministry of Labour/Public Employment Service, the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports, Universities, EPANODOS, and the organisation 'New Agriculture New Generation', etc.,
- volunteer teachers or within the framework of European programmes

The vast majority of the programmes implemented do not burden the financial services of the G.S.A.P.

- ii. With regard to the successful cooperation of the G.S.A.P. with the Public Employment Service in previous years, this was ratified by the Memorandum of Cooperation dated 20/05/2024, on the basis of which the development of appropriate vocational training programmes for prisoners is being implemented and planned (building maintenance, plasterboard and oil painting, hairdressing, cooking and pastry making, cutting and sewing, etc.).
- iii. Furthermore, **a standard questionnaire form** has been drawn up for each prisoner to record their educational, further training and vocational training/career guidance needs, as well as **a form** for the periodic (six-monthly) **recording of educational needs** per C.F., with the aim of introducing a uniform method of recording this data and utilising this tool in the implementation of more targeted programmes for prisoners. As part of the upgrade of the Integrated Information System of the G.S.A.P., a uniform electronic recording system has been included.
- iv. In addition, within the framework of a Memorandum of Cooperation with the organisation "New Agriculture New Generation", the educational programme "Social Farming 360°" is being implemented, with funding from the Citi Foundation and the participation of ActionAid and the Freedom Portal. The aim of the programme is to provide vocational education and training to prisoners in the agri-food sector and to cultivate horizontal skills. "Social Farming 360°" focuses on the production of high-quality organic food through social farming, the support of the technical staff of the C.F. s, and the training of prisoners so that they can work in the agri-food sector. It is implemented in the four (4) C.F. s (Agia, Chania, Tirynta, Argolidas, Kassaveteia, Volos, and Kassandra, Chalkidiki) and the two EKKs (EKKs (Women's Correctional Facility and Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre for Prisoners in Eleonas).

More than 870 prisoners and SK agronomists participated in the programme, and more than 600 professional certifications were obtained through ACTA.

C) Cultural activities (Indicative Reference):

- Theatre performance by the Prisoners' Personal Development Workshop of the Eleonas Thiva Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre for Prisoners "EPILOGI".
- Two (2) events were held at the Korydallos Prison Complex, during which the theatrical performance "The Persians" by Aeschylus was presented by the prison theatre group, and a music and dance event was held on the theme of the evolution of women's fashion over the years, as part of the programmes for the reintegration of prisoners into society and the labour market.

Indicative examples include collaboration with cultural organisations and university institutions in a significant number of prisons, such as the National Theatre, the National Opera, the Municipal Theatre of Crete, the University of the Peloponnese, as well as private trainers, etc.

- *See Annexes [A6](#) and [A7](#).*

79. The CPT recommends that these precepts be fully implemented within the Greek prison system and that the Greek authorities take steps to ensure that:

- every prison has at least one fully accessible, barrier-free cell with an adapted sanitary annexe for prisoners with physical disabilities;
- all prisoners with physical disabilities and older prisoners can move independently and access all essential facilities and services, including prisoner accommodation areas, toilets, showers, canteens, areas for activities, education and work, exercise yards, and medical units;
- facilities accommodating prisoners with physical disabilities and older prisoners are barrier-free and provided with the necessary equipment;
- all prisoners with intellectual or sensory disabilities are provided with access to communication tools, such as sign language, interpretation or alternative communication support;

- **all prisoners with disabilities and older prisoners have access to meaningful activities and work appropriate to their individual abilities;**
- **a multidisciplinary approach is adopted for managing the detention of persons with disabilities and older persons, involving healthcare and mental healthcare professionals, social workers, close relatives, and the judiciary, to provide appropriate and tailored support and care, including for their personal hygiene where required, and to prepare individuals for their social reintegration;**
- **prison staff are appropriately trained in identifying and responding to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of prisoners with disabilities and older prisoners.**

In order to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, relevant interventions are being implemented in all C.F.s in the country.

A) The 2025-2030 Action Plan includes a programme for the repair, maintenance and upgrading of prison facilities and infrastructure for 2025-2026, with a budget of €12 million. which is a dynamic and evolving framework of interventions that responds to both existing needs and new ones that may arise during the daily operation of the C.F. s. This includes the project "Improvement of infrastructure and accessibility for people with disabilities," with a budget of €2,300,000, which is expected to be implemented within the first half of 2026.

B) In 2025, interventions were carried out in 20 C.F. s to improve infrastructure for accessibility for persons with disabilities, with a total budget of approximately €400,000. In addition, tender procedures are underway for projects involving broader interventions to improve facilities and infrastructure for the accommodation and accessibility of prisoners with disabilities in 12 C.F.s, with a total budget of €1,335,771.

C) New C.F.s that are being built or are to be built under the 2025-2030 Action Plan must comply with all the provisions concerning accessibility infrastructure for persons with disabilities in public buildings.

More specifically, Law 4067/2012 "New Building Regulations" (A' 79) and in particular Article 26 "Barrier-free accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility" and Article 27 "Special provisions" as applicable, the

Design Guidelines of the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works "Designing for All" of 1998, as well as Ministerial Decisions issued on this specific issue, constitute the main institutional framework for the accessibility of persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility.

D) In addition, within the framework of the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities, the G.S.A.P. is working on updating the security regulations of C.F.s to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities and upgrade infrastructure for the implementation of individualised support measures for prisoners with disabilities.

E) Furthermore, the specific characteristics and needs of vulnerable groups of prisoners, including persons with disabilities and elderly prisoners, as well as the protection of their rights, constitute a separate teaching module of the basic/introductory training programme at the School for Prison Officers and External Guard Officers, while the fifth teaching module covers the topic of healthcare for vulnerable groups of prisoners. As part of the training activities organised in collaboration with other educational institutions for prison staff, the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government Training Institute runs a two-month seminar on the management of vulnerable groups of prisoners.

F) Furthermore, the G.S.A.P. , within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the European Disability Strategy 2021–2030, issued the "Guide on the Treatment of Prisoners with Disabilities" (2024). This guide sets out the basic principles for the full and equal treatment of prisoners with disabilities, providing for specific measures for the assessment of needs and the provision of reasonable accommodation, accessibility to infrastructure, education and medical care, and support during the release process through cooperation with social services and welfare structures. The guide incorporates the principles of the Nelson Mandela Rules and recognises the cross-cutting nature of vulnerability (disability, mental health, gender, sexual orientation, cultural identity).

83. The CPT would like to receive details of the refurbishment of the segregation unit and when it was completed. It would also like to be informed whether any persons have been held in the unit for longer than a week and, if so, for what purpose and what duration.

The refurbishment of the segregation unit at Malandrino C.F., which consists of 10 cells with their own exercise yard and involves the replacement of washbasins, taps, power switches and painting of walls, has been completed. No prisoners have been held in this area, either for disciplinary reasons or for protection reasons.

85. The CPT welcomes the response of the Greek authorities to address the immediate observation. It would appreciate receiving details of the renovation once it has been completed.

The project "MODERNISATION AND REPAIR OF PROBLEMS AT THE PATRAS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY - Construction Works and E/M Installations" concerns the complete renovation and modernisation of the kitchens of the Patras C.F. and, in addition, eight (8) guard posts of the external guard building and the electrical installation.

The following works are planned for the kitchens of the C.F.:

- Flooring and wall tiling
- New water supply network
- New roof
- New complete mechanical equipment for the kitchen for the preparation of meals (ovens, kettles, deep fryers, extractor hoods, refrigerators, etc.)
- New drainage system
- Renovation of the washing areas for food preparation equipment
- Complete replacement of the window frames around the kitchen.

The above works have been completed and the kitchens have been handed over to the C.F. for use.

87. The CPT reiterates its recommendation that the Greek authorities ensure that all prisoners placed in segregation or isolation, for whatever reason, are offered at least one hour of outdoor exercise every day. The outdoor exercise facilities should be sufficiently large for prisoners to exert themselves physically.

All cells should be equipped with call bells. Further, the recommendations already made in paragraphs 61 to 66 apply equally to the conditions of detention in segregation units. In addition, all units containing segregation or isolation cells should always be supervised by custodial staff when occupied, and every placement of prisoners in segregation or isolation should be immediately brought to the attention of the healthcare service. The healthcare staff should visit the prisoner immediately after placement and thereafter, on a regular basis, at least once a day, and provide them with prompt medical assistance and treatment as required.

The above standards and procedures are fully complied with, with daily outdoor exercise, appropriate facilities and call bells in all cells.

The healthcare staff, which is expected to be reinforced with the new Organizational Regulation of the G.S.A.P. is available to provide immediate medical assistance and treatment whenever required.

88. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to ensure that all decisions to separate prisoners for their own protection or for "operational" reasons be properly reasoned and documented in a special register (recording the identity of the prisoner, the reasons for the measure, the date and time of the outset and end of the measure, the deciding authority and the precise place(s) where the segregated prisoner has been accommodated). Further, the measure should be reviewed at regular intervals.

The Internal Regulations for the Operation of Type A and B General C.F.s, a copy of which has been received by your Committee, clearly set out the procedure for the placement of prisoners.

Specifically, the provisions of Articles 10(6), (7), (8) and (9) stipulate the following:

".....Paragraph. 6. Before being temporarily or permanently placed in a specific section and area of the facility, the detainee is brought before the chief guard or his deputy and is asked to state, in writing and under signature, a) whether he/she wishes measures to be taken for his/her personal safety, b) whether there are prisoners with whom he has problems, or c) whether, on the contrary, he/she is associated with certain prisoners. The prisoner shall then be given instructions as to where he/she will be accommodated, in accordance with specific criteria for discrimination and separation, which are determined by the Prison Council within the framework of Articles 11-17 of the Penitentiary Code, taking into account the building infrastructure of the detention facility and its staffing. (...)

Paragraph 7. After the initial selection of accommodation by the chief guard or his deputy, the hearing by the director, the social worker or other employees of the facility to whom this task is assigned by daily order of the director, and the medical examination, the detainee is placed by the chief guard or his deputy in a specific section and area of the detention facility, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Prison Council. (...)

Paragraph 8. After placement, as in any case of change, the chief guard or his/her deputy shall inform the Prison Council without delay so that the proper implementation of the decisions can be verified. (...)

Paragraph 9. In exceptional cases, when it is found that there is a need for special treatment of a detainee, particularly due to differences with fellow detainees, self-destructive tendencies, health problems or sexual peculiarities, and provided that the infrastructure and staffing requirements are met, the prisoner may be placed in a special protection area by decision of the Prison Council. This area is systematically monitored, including through the use of electronic means, provided that the prisoners under protection are informed. The placement is made with the consent or subsequent approval of the supervising prosecutor or doctor, as appropriate. In exceptional cases, the placement of the prisoner in a special protection area is also carried out by the chief guard or the shift supervisor, and the Prison Council is informed and gives its approval retrospectively. When there are special reasons and in order to prevent disturbances of order and disciplinary or criminal offences, emergency searches are carried out by the chief guard, either on the orders of the director or without such

orders. These searches consist of a detailed inspection of premises, persons and property and are carried out without compromising the dignity of prisoners or causing damage to their personal belongings.

As can be seen from the above, the recommendations of your Committee to the Greek authorities are strictly applied, given that the decisions of the Prison Council must be justified and include the identity of the prisoner, the reasons for taking the measure, its start and end dates, the body that took the decision, and the exact location or locations where the separated prisoner has been placed.

The above information is recorded in documents kept at the C.F. and the possibility of including it in a single register in the Integrated Information System is being examined.

94. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities continue their efforts in recruiting prison officers across all branches, including security personnel, with the aim of improving the staff-prisoner ratio.

To obtain a full picture of the staffing situation in prisons, the Committee would like to receive information on the number of prison officers who have either retired or quit their job between 2019 and 2025. Furthermore, in light of the authorities' plans to increase the authorised staffing positions of prison officers to 7,500, it would also like to be informed whether additional resources to recruit the necessary custodial officers have been reflected in the budgets for 2026 and 2027, as well as for their proper training. The CPT would also like to receive information on the initial training course that newly recruited custodial officers are required to undergo before being deployed to work in a prison and, for 2025, the numbers of new staff deployed to each prison.

Moreover, the working conditions of prison staff in Greece should be improved, notably by phasing out the widespread recourse to double shifts and unpaid overtime.

A) The increase in permanent positions in the country's prisons, from 5,845 to approximately 7,500 (representing an increase of approximately 1,655 positions or 28%), will be achieved with the publication of the new Organizational Regulation of

the G.S.A.P. This increase, as already mentioned in the 2025-2030 Strategic Plan, is scheduled to be implemented over the next five years.

An increased number of recruitments has already been approved for 2026 compared to previous years, in order to gradually fill the vacant positions provided for in the new Organizational Regulation. Specifically, procedures have begun for the recruitment of more than 460 prison officers of all categories, 380 of whom are security personnel. The appropriations required for the new recruitments are secured through the budget in accordance with the annual recruitment plan.

In accordance with the current legislation, the reinforcement of the payroll in the budget of the Special Agencies of the Central Government is implemented during each financial year by the General Accounting Office of the State, depending on the progress of recruitment from appropriations held at central level in accordance with the approved recruitment of each Special Agency.

B) The working hours of C.F. staff are defined in the internal operating regulations, which provide for a reduction of three (3) hours per week from the hours stipulated for other public sector employees, due to the particularly adverse working conditions. The G.S.A.P. ensures the timely issuance of decisions on the allocation of overtime hours per quarter, in order to compensate correctional staff for night shifts, work on Sundays and public holidays, as well as for service beyond the five-day week, etc., in accordance with the amounts approved in the annual budget for each year. With our ongoing efforts to fill existing vacant positions and the implementation of the new organisational plan, which provides for an increase in these positions, the need for overtime work by C.F. employees is expected to be further reduced.

C) The training of employees in the Security category and candidates in the DE External Security Personnel sector of C.F.s at the respective Schools (Correctional Officers School and External Guarding Officers School) was designed and implemented with the primary aim of providing professional training, developing the necessary mental and physical abilities, and the cultivation of the professional awareness of trainees, in order to respond adequately and effectively to the demands and challenges they face on a daily basis in the performance of their duties.

The above Schools operate in a specially designed area on the premises of the Women's C.F. in Eleonas, where the trainees also stay.

The training programme includes both theoretical and practical training, and attendance is compulsory, as successful graduation from the School is a prerequisite, on the one hand, for the permanent appointment of employees in the Security sector, after two years of service, and, on the other hand, for the appointment and service of candidates in the DE External Guard Personnel sector at the correctional facilities of the country.

The duration of the basic training programme for employees in the Security category is a total of one hundred and ninety-six (196) hours, of which one hundred and eighty (180) are teaching hours and sixteen (16) hours correspond to the conduct of examinations. The introductory training programme for candidates in the External Security Personnel branch lasts a total of two hundred and fifty-eight (258) hours, of which two hundred and forty-six (246) are teaching hours and twelve (12) are examination hours.

The training programme for both of the above staff categories is largely identical in its theoretical part [teaching modules one to five and teaching module seven], with differences in the practical training part and in the duration of certain teaching modules, which is a logical consequence of the fact that employees in the External Guarding category are uniformed/armed personnel and the requirements of their duties differ significantly from those of employees in the Security sector.

Specifically:

- In the **first** teaching module, entitled 'National Penitentiary System, European and International Rules on the Enforcement of Sentences', trainees are taught the basic principles of criminal justice, the basic and critical points of national correctional legislation, as well as the basic values and rules of conduct included in international and European texts, such as the recommendations of the Council of Europe, the European prison rules and the UN minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules),
- The **second** teaching module, entitled: "Treatment of Prisoners and Human Rights" includes a presentation of the concept of imprisonment, the general characteristics of the prison population, as well as the specific characteristics and needs of socially vulnerable groups of prisoners (e.g. the elderly, people

with disabilities, LGBTQI+, minors, mentally ill persons, drug addicts, etc.), as well as the role and mission of prison staff.

- The **third** teaching module deals with issues of security in C.F.s, such as the various types of security found within them (static, procedural and dynamic security), the principles governing their smooth operation and the disciplinary law of prisoners.
- The **fourth** teaching module, entitled "Crisis Management", teaches the basic characteristics and different types of crises (typology, causes, signs, stages of escalation), good practices in crisis management (prevention-de-escalation, mediation-negotiation, violent prisoners), as well as the role that prison staff are called upon to play in preventing and dealing with crises.
- The **fifth** teaching module presents health issues (institutional framework – rights, dealing with pandemics, health of vulnerable groups of prisoners, intercultural care, hunger strikes, etc.), hygiene (cleanliness of premises, personal hygiene of staff and prisoners, exercise and nutrition) and first aid (basic life support, CPR/defibrillator, administration of naloxone, choking on a foreign body, accidents-injuries, etc.), including mental health first aid.
- The **sixth** teaching module covers the basic points and characteristics of self-defence concepts (institutional framework, areas of responsibility, security zones in C.F.s, blocking blows, escort holds, body searches, dealing with attacks with sharp objects) and self-protection (institutional framework, organisation and handling of security issues, searches and checks, raids, visits, riots, uprisings and emergencies, building control),
- the **seventh** teaching module includes a presentation of the rights and obligations of security and external guarding employees, respectively, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation in force, such as appointment, the obligation to submit a declaration of assets, permanence, remuneration, leave, career development, disciplinary and criminal control, accompanied by a case study and simulation exercises.

The differences between the two training programmes, apart from those observed during certain teaching modules (e.g. crisis management, self-defence-self-protection), lie, on the one hand, in **the eighth** teaching module, where for employees in the

Security category, a presentation of the concepts of information management (collection-evaluation-analysis, classification-utilisation-transmission of information) and risk assessment (risk identification and assessment in prisons, factors increasing the vulnerability of prisoners, changes in prisoner behaviour, indicators of radicalisation, international risk assessment tools for radicalisation and violent extremism), while candidates for the External Guarding Personnel category will receive training in weaponry (technical characteristics, basic characteristics of weapons by category, safety, disassembly-assembly, maintenance-cleaning, bulletproof protection, use of chemical weapons) and marksmanship (legal framework, safety rules, handling, etc.), as well as practical shooting training, and, on the other hand, the existence of a **ninth** teaching module in the basic training programme for Security category employees, entitled "Interprofessional Cooperation", which presents the basic characteristics and role of the administrative and scientific staff, as well as external partners of the C.F., the procedures for handling prisoners' requests, as well as those relating to the drafting of reports and the filing of documents, with practical exercises.

- *See Annexes [A8](#), [A9](#), [A10](#), [A11](#), [A12](#).*

98. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to develop a comprehensive plan for staff training, both from the outset of employment and regular refresher courses, including on mental health, psychology, suicide prevention, anti-bullying, cultural awareness and interpersonal communication skills, in order to strengthen the motivation and performance of all staff.

As part of the plan, the CPT would like to be informed about the in-service training envisaged for all prison officers, and the prospects of further promoting mixed-sex staffing within prisons and of recruiting staff with diverse language skills.

Furthermore, all senior prison managers should be provided with professional training in management with a view to introducing a professional management career path within the Greek prison system.

Increased resources should also be put towards supporting staff, such as mentoring and the provision of individual psychological counselling and team supervision. Moreover, the CPT recommends attracting prison officers from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds to better reflect the inmate population.

A) In order to speed up the process of filling vacant prison staff positions, by legislative initiative of the Ministry of Citizen Protection (Article 26 of Law 5236/2025, Government Gazette A 175), the recruitment of correctional officers and external guards will be carried out by announcement by the same Ministry, by way of derogation from the filling procedure through the Supreme Council for Personnel Selection.

Paragraph 7 of the above provision stipulates that the Minister of Citizen Protection shall determine the recruitment criteria and the scoring system for each criterion. Consequently, in the event of specific service needs arising, it is possible to award points for the mixed gender of correctional staff as well as for specific language skills that will meet these needs.

Greek citizens, both men and women, are recruited to fill the positions of prison officers and External Guard using a system of objective criteria. If it is deemed necessary to recruit personnel from a specific ethnic or cultural background, pursuant to paragraph 7 of Article 26 of Law 5236/2025, the Minister of Citizen Protection may, in his/her decisions determining the recruitment criteria and the scoring for each criterion, provide for the addition and scoring of specific special criteria to meet these needs.

B) With the ongoing efforts of the G.S.A.P. to fill existing vacant permanent positions and implement the new organisational plan, which provides for an increase in these positions, the need for overtime work by C.F. employees is expected to be further reduced.

In addition, the Council of Ministers approved the annual recruitment plan for permanent staff for 2026, providing for an increase of 229 security and external guarding staff positions in local C.F.s, in the context of strengthening their operational adequacy and security.

C) As part of the operational upgrade of the External Guard Service, training is already underway for all of its staff by specialised personnel from the Hellenic Police. This three-day training course covers topics such as self-defence, self-protection, weaponry, shooting, prisoner transport, etc., and will be completed by 2025.

In addition, training by the Hellenic Police has been decided upon and is being implemented for the employees of the country's External Guarding Department of Correctional Facilities who staff the Illegal Activities Response Teams, which will be completed by the end of 2026. This training is being implemented in the spirit of the Illegal Activities Response Teams' operational activities, while the manner of intervention is set out in a protocol of actions. It should be noted that the operation of the Illegal Activities Response Teams, which are staffed by personnel from the External Guard Service of the relevant C.F., is provided for in Article 8(3) of the Security Regulations for Detention Facilities and in Decision No. 29482 of 25 April 2018 of the Secretary General for Anti-Crime Policy. In accordance with the above, staff are not armed but carry non-lethal means of defence and appropriate equipment. The Teams are activated upon request by the Directorate of the Facility and approval by the External Guarding Department of Detention Facilities of the G.S.A.P. , and a report is submitted after each intervention.

Finally, it should be noted that the Basic Training School for External Guards teaches, among other things, topics such as the treatment of detainees, human rights and crisis management. In addition, the Basic Training School programme includes the development of techniques for identifying and approaching addicted prisoners, with the aim of effectively managing and supporting them. To this end, the programme includes information on the administration of inhaled naloxone, the treatment of opioid overdose, addiction and new psychoactive substances.

- *The response to recommendation [94](#) is also relevant.*

100. The CPT reiterates its recommendation that all staff, including perimeter guards, who are called into the wings or to the disciplinary cells in order to control situations of inter-prisoner violence and disobedience must be trained in the proportionate use of force. Furthermore, perimeter guards should not bear any firearms when entering the accommodation wings. Furthermore, there must be stringent recording of all instances of use of force, as well as of all interventions by the perimeter staff.

Moreover, perimeter staff should only ever enter the prison under the direct orders and supervision of the Director or Chief Guard, or a senior custodial officer mandated by them. It is also imperative that after each intervention by the perimeter staff there is a full report drawn up on their actions both by the supervising officer and by the individual guards, notably if any use of force is applied, including an assessment of its necessity and proportionality.

The Basic Training School for External Guards teaches, among other things, topics such as the treatment of prisoners, human rights, proportional use of force and crisis management. In addition, the Basic Training School programme includes the development of techniques for identifying and approaching addicted detainees, with the aim of effectively managing and supporting them. To this end, the programme includes information on the administration of inhaled naloxone, the treatment of opioid overdose, addiction and new psychoactive substances. In addition, all cases of use of force are strictly recorded and a report is drawn up on the actions taken by both the supervising officer and the individual guards, especially if force has been used.

As part of the operational upgrade of the External Guard Service, training is already underway for all its staff by specialised personnel from the Hellenic Police. This three-day training course covers topics such as self-defence, self-protection, weaponry, shooting, prisoner transfer, etc., and will be completed within the current year.

In addition, it has been decided that the Hellenic Police will provide training to the country's External Guarding Department of Correctional Facilities guards who staff the Illegal Activities Response Teams, which will be completed by the end of 2026. This training is being implemented in the spirit of the Illegal Activities Response Teams's operational activities, while the manner of intervention is set out in a protocol

of actions. It should be noted that the operation of the Illegal Activities Response Teams, which are staffed by personnel from the External Guard Service of the relevant C.F.s, is provided for in Article 8(3) of the Security Regulations for Detention Facilities (Decision No. 104356 Government Gazette 3581/2014 Issue B) and in Decision No. 29482 of 25-4-2018 of the Secretary General for Anti-Crime Policy. In accordance with the above, staff do not carry weapons but mild means of defence and appropriate equipment. The Teams are activated upon request by the Branch Management and approval by the External Guarding Department of Correctional Facilities of the G.S.A.P., and a report is submitted after each intervention.

101. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that sufficient positions of specialist staff, including social workers, social education workers, psychologists, occupational therapists and teachers, are foreseen in the staffing plans and present across all Greek prisons. They should also be properly trained in how to prevent situations of violence from occurring, as well as in how to intervene in order to de-escalate a situation or manage a challenging prisoner using verbal techniques.

A) With the current distribution of permanent positions, the situation in the aforementioned categories and specialties is as follows:

- i. Psychologists (PE): Of the 33 permanent positions, 26 are filled and another 3 have been reserved for future recruitment.
- ii. Social Sciences (PE), specialising in Sociology: Of the 16 permanent positions, 14 are filled and another 1 has been reserved for future recruitment.
- iii. Social Sciences (PE), specialising in Social Work: Of the 12 permanent positions, 5 are filled and another 6 have been reserved for future recruitment.
- iv. Early Childhood Educators (TE): One permanent position is planned, which has been reserved for approval for coverage in a future announcement.
- v. Social Work (TE), specialising in Social Services: Of the 88 permanent positions, 71 are filled and another 8 have been reserved for future recruitment.
- vi. Occupational Therapy (TE): Two permanent positions are planned, which have been reserved for future recruitment.

In addition to the above reserved positions, as part of the annual recruitment plan for 2026, a request has been submitted to the Ministry of Interior for recruitment of:

- 9 positions for Social Work Technicians (TE), specialising in Social Work and
- 4 positions for Psychologists (PE) 1 position for Social Sciences, specialising in Sociology.

Furthermore, the new Organisation of the G.S.A.P. provides for a significant increase in permanent positions in all sectors and specialisations, including social workers, social education workers, psychologists, occupational therapists and educators.

- *The response to observation [37](#) is also relevant.*

B) The training seminars conducted by the Training Institute of the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government are aimed at all prison staff (correctional, scientific and administrative staff).

In particular, the above seminars concern:

i. "Treatment of Vulnerable Social Groups of Prisoners".

The main topics of the programme are as follows:

- Definition of the concepts of socially vulnerable groups and vulnerable groups of prisoners.
- Young and elderly prisoners.
- Prisoners with physical and mental health problems.
- Foreigners (refugees and immigrants) and Roma prisoners.
- Prisoners with disabilities.
- Prisoners belonging to the LGBTQI+ community.
- Female prisoners.

ii. Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment.

The main themes of the programme are as follows:

- The rights of prisoners in the Greek prison system - national framework for protection.

- The international framework for the protection of prisoners' rights (a. within the framework of the UN - b. within the framework of the Council of Europe).
- The Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Protection before the judicial authorities – prisoners' appeals regarding detention conditions.

iii. "Prevention and response to the phenomenon of radicalisation within correctional facilities, with an emphasis on the use of Dynamic Security".

The main themes of the programme are as follows:

- Definition and types of radicalisation leading to violent extremism.
- Risk factors: Examination of individual and social factors that contribute to radicalisation.
- Risk factors in C.F.s.
- Techniques for identifying radicalisation: Indicators for detecting the radicalisation process among prisoners and assessing risk.
- Cooperation and networking: Strengthening interoperability between the various professional groups working or cooperating with C.F.s.
- The need to implement deradicalisation programmes in C.F.s.
- Dynamic Security: Brief reference to the concept and types of security.
- Practical examples and case studies.

102. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Citizen Protection) commission a comprehensive external assessment of healthcare needs and a review of prison healthcare services, to be carried out by an appropriate independent body. The findings and conclusions should serve as a basis for the elaboration of a strategy aimed at systemic reform of prison healthcare provision, ensuring that identified needs are effectively met. The strategy should notably address the allocation of sufficient financial and human resources necessary to deliver adequate healthcare services for prisoners.

The Ministry of Health has commissioned the evaluation and submission of proposals for the organisation of the services by an external body, specifically the Hellenic Centre for Mental Health and Research.

It is also proposed to seek Technical Assistance for the development of a Strategy and to set up an Interministerial Working Group which will contribute to the drafting of the Strategy and undertake its implementation.

106. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to take immediate action to strengthen healthcare staffing in all prisons, in light of the above remarks. In particular, the authorities should significantly increase the number of qualified nurses to ensure daily 24/7 coverage, including at weekends, and ideally also including nurses with mental health qualifications. Vacancies of general practitioners should also be filled. The staffing levels should be adjusted if the number of prisoners in an establishment increases significantly.

A) The current distribution of permanent positions provides for 63 permanent medical staff positions in the categories of PE Doctors, PE Psychiatrists, PE Dentists and PE Pharmacists, of which 12 are filled. For permanent nursing staff, there are 100 permanent positions for nurses and 29 positions for nursing assistants, for a total of 129 positions, of which 80 are filled.

The Supreme Council for Personnel Selection is expected to send candidates to fill 16 nursing staff positions in the TE Nurse and DE Nursing Assistant categories from announcement 6K/2023.

B) In addition, as part of the annual recruitment plan for 2026, a request has been submitted to the Ministry of Health request for the recruitment of 15 permanent medical staff positions in the U.E category of doctors and 10 permanent nursing staff positions in the TE category of nurses and S.E. category of nursing assistants

C) Furthermore, the new Organizational Regulation of the G.S.A.P. provides for a significant increase in permanent positions in all sectors and specialities, including U.E. Doctors, TE Nurses and DE Nursing Assistants.

D) Finally, the recruitment of 8 psychiatrists to Special Mental Health Centre of Korydallos has been completed. In addition, a relevant Joint Ministerial Decision

(Government Gazette B' 5164/29.09.2025) ensures that the necessary medical, nursing and other staff are fully recruited.

107. The CPT also calls upon the Greek authorities to ensure that prisoners are no longer involved in healthcare duties, particularly the dispensing of medication. This practice should be discontinued at Chalkida, Chania, and Nafplio Prisons, and any other prison where it occurs. The Committee requests the provision of a concrete timetable for its phasing-out in all prisons. In addition, the CPT reiterates its longstanding position that, in principle, prison officers should not perform medical functions. Until adequate healthcare staff are recruited, prison officers without medical qualifications should not carry out “nursing assistant” roles.

Any qualified prison officer working in the healthcare service of a prison should operate under the authority of the senior doctor or nurse. Further, all nursing staff should receive appropriate supervision, support, and ongoing professional training. Reference is made to the Committee's comments and recommendation in paragraphs 115 and 116 on preparing and dispensing medication as well as in paragraph 121 regarding medical confidentiality.

A) In accordance with the provisions of the Internal Regulations of the C.F., healthcare duties, and in particular the administration of medication, are the exclusive responsibility of healthcare personnel. The incidents reported by your Committee are isolated and do not constitute standard practice; they are due to a shortage of healthcare personnel in the detention centres in question.

To address this phenomenon and, more generally, to ensure adequate staffing levels for healthcare personnel, Ministerial Decisions were issued in 2025 to conclude service contracts with private doctors and nurses (for the first time) in health centres, measures which have already yielded results and it is estimated that there will be a significant improvement in the provision of healthcare over the next two years.

B) When the involvement of prison officers in assisting the work of healthcare personnel (who are in most cases senior) is required, they are supervised by the

doctors and nurses of the C.F. and strictly follow their instructions. In addition, these prison officers have received relevant training in health issues from the Red Cross and other organizations.

Finally, two series of training programmes have already been conducted for C.F. employees, covering the entire spectrum of mental health. The material is also available in video format for asynchronous training.

-The response to recommendations [102](#) and [108](#) is also relevant.

108. The CPT would like to be informed of the number of doctors and nurses who have effectively taken up service in Greek prisons and the three therapeutic facilities as a result of these measures as of 1 December 2025.

In order to increase the number of health personnel serving in prisons, the following initiatives have been taken recently:

A) Following the adoption of Law 5161/2024 – (Government Gazette A' 196/29.11.2024) on "Regulations for the strengthening of the National Health System and the monitoring and evaluation of pharmaceutical expenditure", which provides that the Special Health Centre for Prisoners in Korydallos, the Korydallos Special Mental Health Centre, the Eleonas Thebes Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre for Prisoners "EPILOGI" and the Special Regional Health Units operating within the C.Fs., by decision of the Director of the competent Health Region, may, in order to meet their staffing needs and ensure their proper operation, cooperate with professionals in the field of medicine of all specialties, who shall issue a service provision certificate for the services they provide.

B) By Joint Decision No. 15287/17-06-2025 of the Ministers of Citizen Protection, Finance and Health (Government Gazette B' 2991), the number of private doctors visiting patients detained in the Correctional and Treatment Facilities of the Ministry of Citizen Protection is increased by 70. The new doctors will be added to the 151 who already serve on a visiting basis (an increase of approximately 47%).

C) With the issuance of Joint Decision No. 15469/20-06-2025 of the Ministers of Citizen Protection, Finance and Health (Government Gazette B' 3145), the possibility

of providing services by 165 visiting nurses is being implemented for the first time to improve the daily operation of the health service of the C.F.

The results are as follows:

- With regard to the signing of contracts with visiting doctors, in addition to the contracts of previous years, 14 new contracts were signed in 2025 as a result of the above measures.
 - With regard to the signing of contracts with visiting nurses, the procedure is being implemented for the first time and 26 new contracts have already been signed in 2025.
 - As for the Ministry of Health's initiative, the recruitment process is underway through the relevant Health Regions to which each C.F. belongs.
- *For your information, please find attached the relevant table [\(Annex CI\)](#).*

109. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that prisoners at Chania Prison are granted timely access to a medical doctor. This will require improved organisation of healthcare services, additional staffing resources, and the prompt replacement of healthcare personnel on extended leave. Further, custodial staff should not screen or filter requests to consult healthcare staff or ask prisoners for the reasons for requesting a medical consultation. Instead, such requests should be collected by healthcare professionals, either in person or, for example, through dedicated locked letterboxes for requests for medical consultations placed within the wings to which only members of the healthcare team have access, in order to fully comply with the requirements of medical confidentiality. The CPT also encourages the Greek authorities to continue expanding the use of tele-medicine as a means of ensuring prompt medical access in all prisons. It would like to receive updated information on the current implementation of telemedicine services in Greece, including a detailed breakdown by prison.

A) Prisoners at the Chania C.F. have the option of placing all their relevant medical requests in a special locked letterbox bearing the clinic's logo, which is collected by the nurse who distributes medication every morning. Two general practitioners work at the prison, one of whom visits the infirmary once a week (every Wednesday) and

the other twice a week (every Monday and Friday). Efforts are being made to resolve the issue of staffing the Chania Health Centre with regard to medical and nursing personnel.

In this context, measures have been taken to reinforce the nursing staff at the clinic during medical procedures in order to provide more effective support for the administration of medication and other tasks (appointments with hospitals, prescribing, maintaining the medicine store, etc.).

B) By December 2025 and until the telemedicine programme begins, the following telemedicine/telepsychiatry appointments have been made in C.F.s across the country:

- Malandrino C.F.: 1,694 appointments in total (i.e. 1,619 telepsychiatric, 69 endocrinologists, 2 urologists, 3 angiologist and 1 vascular surgeon)
- Trikala C.F.: 341 appointments (all telepsychiatric)
- Chios C.F.: 21 appointments (all telepsychiatric)
- Kos C.F.: 2 appointments (1 telepsychiatric and 1 with a dermatologist)

C) The Ministry of Health, as part of the digital transformation taking place in the health sector and as the implementing body of the "National Telemedicine Network", carried out, in collaboration with the G.S.A.P., technical and building interventions in the clinics of eighteen (18) C.F. that are part of the network. The installation of the necessary equipment and staff training have been completed, and the network is expected to become operational in the first months of 2026.

The C.F.s that have joined the network are as follows:

- i. Special Regional Health Unit of the Grevena C.F.
- ii. Special Regional Health Unit of the Komotini C.F.
- iii. Special Regional Health Unit Nigrita C.F., Serres
- iv. Special Regional Health Unit Agricultural C.F. of Chalkidiki – Kassandra
- v. Special Regional Health Unit Nea Alikarnassos C.F.
- vi. Special Regional Health Unit Neapolis C.F.
- vii. Special Regional Health Unit of the C.F. of Chania
- viii. Special Regional Health Unit Domokos C.F.
- ix. Special Regional Health Unit C.F of Kassaveteia
- x. Special Regional Health Unit Malandrino C.F.
- xi. Special Regional Health Unit Trikala C.F.
- xii. Special Regional Health Unit of the Patras C.F.
- xiii. Special Regional Health Unit of the Corfu C.F.

- xiv. Special Regional Health Unit Corinth C.F.
- xv. Special Regional Health Unit of the C.F. of Tripoli
- xvi. Special Regional Health Unit Nafplio C.F.
- xvii. Special Regional Health Unit Nea Tirynta C.F.
- xviii. Special Regional Health Unit of the Ioannina C.F.

D) Regarding the provision of pre-symptomatic testing to inmates in C.F.s, it should be noted that, within the framework of cooperation between the General Secretariat for Civil Protection and the Ministry of Health, planning has already begun and preventive examinations for residents of detention centres in the country will be carried out in the near future.

In particular, and within the framework of the first comprehensive National Prevention Programme, which has been implemented in recent years and covers almost all citizens of the country with the aim of early detection of the main chronic diseases, there are plans to carry out the preventive diagnostic tests provided for in the programme on beneficiaries residing in social welfare centres.

The plan provides for diagnostic tests for the prevention of breast, cervical and colon cancer, as well as cardiovascular risk, in line with the "PROLAMVANO" prevention programme, in collaboration with the medical services of the C.F. and the provision of the necessary human resources by the supervisory bodies of the competent Health Regions.

114. The CPT recommends that all insulin-dependent prisoners be provided with immediate diabetes control and a comprehensive, multidisciplinary assessment of their complex medical needs, including vascular, renal and infectious disease evaluations. Their insulin should be properly stored in a refrigerator, and they should receive essential medical supplies free of charge.

Furthermore, the CPT recommends that a strict protocol be drawn up to ensure proper documentation and regular monitoring of blood sugar levels and insulin doses administered. The individuals concerned should also be provided with a tailored dietary plan. The CPT would also like to receive confirmation that all insulin-dependent prisoners at Chania Prison who require assistance are receiving insulin exclusively from qualified healthcare professionals.

A) Greece implements comprehensive Diagnostic and Therapeutic Protocols for the Prescription of Diabetes Mellitus, which are followed by the respective treating physicians.

(More details at <https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/health/domes-kai-draseis-gia-thnygeia/kwdikopoihseis/therapeytika-prwtokolla-syntagografshs/diagnwstika-kai-therapeytika-prwtokolla-syntagografshs/5419-diagnostic-and-therapeutic-protocols-for-diabetes-mellitus>)

Pharmaceutical coverage for diabetes in Greece includes a wide range of antidiabetic drugs (metformin, sulfonylureas, DPP-4 inhibitors, SGLT-2 inhibitors, insulins), covering the needs for both blood sugar control and the treatment of comorbidities (heart, kidneys, weight), with coverage depending on insurance category, income and the presence of complications, with patients generally entitled to free medical and pharmaceutical coverage under certain conditions.

The Diagnostic and Therapeutic Prescription Protocol is linked to the existing Ministry of Health Register of Patients with Diabetes Mellitus. The specialties that can create a patient file in the registry are: Internist, Paediatrician, Endocrinologist, General Practitioner (or with a general medicine certificate), Gynaecologist, Nephrologist and Rural Doctor.

There are specific provisions for the rights of people with diabetes mellitus under the Unified Health Benefits Regulation of the National Organisation for the Provision of Health Services (No. EALE/GP 80157/Government Gazette 4898, vol. B/01.11.2018), as amended and in force.

(For more details, see the link: <https://www.eopyy.gov.gr/media/zm3n1ruf/diabitikoi-parohes-eopyy.pdf>)

Furthermore, it should be noted that a comprehensive guide for the admission of new patients is available, focusing on mental health issues with parallel information on general medical history and substance use screening. There is also a rapid risk assessment guide.

B) Specifically, at the Chania C.F., there are 6 patients receiving insulin, five of whom have been supplied with doses in their cells, keep them in the refrigerator and take them as part of their self-regulation, at the times recommended by their treating physicians. Only one person is newly diagnosed and receives treatment from the

facility's permanent nurse until he is trained to self-regulate, as these are the recommendations given by treating physicians to insulin-dependent patients.

The Chania Social Welfare Centre has sent an invitation to the Crete Nurses' Association so that private nurses, in accordance with Joint Ministerial Decision No. 15469/2025, can learn about the possibility of entering into a contract with the Centre.

C) Upon admission of new patients, a complete medical history is taken by the Health Centre doctor and a comprehensive medical examination is carried out. They are also scheduled for clinical laboratory tests and, for type 1 insulin-dependent patients and type 2 diabetes, the necessary measurements are taken and the necessary tests are carried out at the General Hospital of Chania, and a multidisciplinary assessment of the complex medical needs of each prisoner is made. In any case, the guidelines based on medical protocols for the treatment of individuals with diabetes, which also apply to the general population as provided by general hospitals, are applied in all C.F.s.

With regard to personalised diets, care is taken to provide special diets tailored to the needs of diabetic individuals.

In addition to the above, a comprehensive guide for the admission of new patients is available in every prison, focusing on mental health issues with parallel information on general medical history and substance use screening, as well as a rapid risk assessment guide.

116. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to urgently review the system for the preparation, dispensing, and administration of medication in all prisons to ensure it is both safe and accountable. In this context, reference is made to the recommendation in paragraph 107 concerning the gradual phasing out of prisoners and custodial staff involvement in healthcare tasks, to ensure compliance with Greek legislation.⁷⁸ In particular, there should be a procedure for psychotropic medication intake that is always supervised in person by qualified healthcare staff, who should verify the patient's identity and prescription.

At Chania Prison, as in all prisons, medication should be distributed at consistent, scheduled times. At Alikarnassos and Patras Prisons, medicines should be prepared by qualified nursing staff in individual dispensers.

The unsafe practice of routinely crushing tablets prior to dispensing psychotropic medication should be ended in all prisons. Further, the CPT recommends that, at Chania and Chalkida Prison, medication is supplied more than twice a year to ensure continuous availability of essential drugs.

A) Medication at Chania C.F. is distributed at a fixed time, starting at 10:00 in the morning and 18:00 in the afternoon. They are distributed by a professional nurse in the morning and by a guard in the afternoon, in accordance with the instructions and preparations made by the prison's medical staff.

Psychotropic drugs are crushed only in cases where the attending physician has recommended this for specific patients in order to prevent them from not taking their medication and/or giving it to another detainee.

B) With regard to the supply of medication for the needs of detainees, it is important to note that these are largely determined by the presence or absence of detainees with chronic problems or detainees with prescriptions for psychiatric medication, significantly increasing both the cost and the need for stock in the warehouse.

In 2025, two six-monthly central supplies of medicines were made to all detention centres, and any additional needs were immediately covered by the allocation of additional funds.

In all prisons, medication is provided free of charge and prisoners are not charged under any circumstances.

117. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to ensure that every newly arrived prisoner, at Chania and Malandrino Prisons in particular, and in all other prisons, is comprehensively interviewed and physically examined by a doctor or a fully qualified nurse reporting to a doctor within 24 hours of admission. All newly admitted prisoners should be systematically offered screening for transmissible diseases such as Hepatitis B and C, HIV, and tuberculosis. In addition to screening for blood-borne and transmissible diseases, this process should assess mental healthcare needs, substance use disorders, or other vulnerabilities.

Upon admission, a complete medical history is taken by the C.F. doctor and a comprehensive medical examination is carried out. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 24 of the Penitentiary Code, the doctor examines the prisoner and, if he finds any illness, prescribes the appropriate treatment or requests that the prisoner be examined by a specialist doctor. In accordance with the institutionally established principle that all prisoners receive the same level of health services as the general population of the country, after the initial medical examination has been completed and if necessary, detainees are referred to the relevant healthcare institutions for further medical examinations in accordance with the instructions of the doctor who examined them upon their admission to the C.F..

It is indicative that in 2024 and 2025, an average of more than 600 prisoners were transferred per year from the C.F.. to the General Hospital of Chania for medical examinations and medical care.

In addition to the above, uniform medical protocols are applied in all detention centres when examining prisoners. These protocols have been developed by a special committee of health scientists of the Council of Europe, within the framework of the programme "Strengthening Health Care in Detention Facilities in Greece".

Furthermore, in the event of the existence or reporting of transmissible diseases, detainees are referred for clinical laboratory tests as mentioned above.

- See [Annex A13](#)

119. The CPT once again reiterates its recommendation that steps should be taken in all establishments to ensure that, upon admission to prison, every person undergoes a thorough medical examination following which a detailed record is established. The same procedure should apply following a violent incident in prison or when a prisoner is returned by the police after investigative activities. The medical record should include: i) ii) iii) an account of statements made by the person which are relevant to the medical examination (including the description of their state of health and any allegations of ill-treatment made by them), a full account of objective medical findings based on a thorough examination; the healthcare professional's observation in light of i) and ii), indicating the consistency between any allegations made and the objective medical findings.

The record should also contain the results of additional examinations performed, detailed conclusions from any specialist consultations, and treatment applied for the injuries or any further procedures conducted. 38 Recording of the medical examination in cases of injury should be made on a special form provided for this purpose, with "body charts" for marking injuries that will be kept in the medical file of the prisoner. Injuries should be photographed, and the photographs filed in the medical record of the person concerned. In addition, documents should be compiled systematically in a special trauma register, in which all types of injury should be recorded. The existing procedures should be reviewed to ensure that whenever injuries are recorded by a healthcare professional which are consistent with allegations of ill-treatment made by a prisoner (or which, even in the absence of allegations, are indicative of ill-treatment), the report is immediately and systematically brought to the attention of the relevant investigative authority. The healthcare professional should advise the prisoner concerned that the writing of such a report falls within the framework of a system for preventing ill-treatment, that this report must automatically be forwarded to a clearly specified independent investigative authority and that such forwarding is not a substitute for the lodging of a complaint in proper form.

The results of every examination, including the above-mentioned statements and the healthcare professional's opinions/observations, should be made available to the prisoner and to their lawyer. The national authorities should offer special training to healthcare professionals on the manner in which medical screening of prisoners is to be performed, on the recording of any injuries observed and on the reporting procedure, in line with the revised Istanbul Protocol.⁷⁹ States should also ensure that there are no reprisals against any healthcare professionals in their duty to record and report injuries.

A) The General Secretariat for Public Health, in cooperation with the competent services of the Ministry of Health, will examine the adoption and implementation of the Medical Protocols from the relevant deliverable of the Council of Europe Programme, in order to take into account your Committee's recommendations for enriching existing medical records.

Similarly, it will examine the adoption and implementation of the Annex on the documentation of injuries, allegations of psychological and physical violence, ill-treatment and torture.

B) It should be noted that these recommendations of your Committee are already being implemented by the Special Mental Health Centre of Korydallos in relation to mentally ill prisoners.

C) It should be noted that the General Secretariat for Public Administration has never received a complaint from a health professional at C.F. regarding retaliation, intimidation or obstruction in the performance of their duties.

With regard to the special immunity of doctors, it should be noted that this is provided for in the provisions of Article 23 of Law 3500/2006 for cases of domestic violence. At the same time, the Ministry of Justice is examining the possibility of extending this provision to cases of physical injury found during the admission and stay of prisoners in C.F.s.

Greece faces a shortage of doctors in specific specialties, such as general medicine and anaesthesiology, while the situation is even worse in terms of nursing staff.

For the above reasons, job announcements by Health Region administrators with a service provision certificate (Article 67 of Law 5243/2025, as currently in force) for the services they provide to C.F. infirmaries.

Furthermore, the health care of prisoners in C.F.s is provided for in detail in Articles 25-30 of the Penitentiary Code, as in force, of the Ministry of Justice.

- *See Annexes [A14](#), [A15](#), [A16](#).*

120. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities take steps to improve the quality and completeness of medical records in all prisons. Further, the Committee would like to receive information on the concrete measures taken to ensure the systematic use of electronic medical files for prisoners across the prison system, and whether the necessary IT infrastructure is in place to support their effective operation.

The Integrated Information System for C.F.s, which was upgraded in 2024-2025, is in operation in all C.F.s in the country and includes a Medical Office-Pharmacy Subsystem, which provides the ability to manage (entry, modification, suspension, deletion) and a medication index, order management and index, doctor management, and medication management and index.

Its subsystem allows for the management and indexing of prescriptions, addition of medicines to prescriptions, management of administration forms, search index for medicine administration to prisoners, search index for medical files, printing of medical files, storage of medical notes on prisoners, displaying a list of prisoner conditions, entering a new condition, displaying prisoner examinations, entering an examination for a prisoner, managing blood tests, managing vaccinations, managing consultations, management of treatments, management of doctors involved in monitoring the prisoner, search index for doctor's reports, management of doctor's reports, management of consultation requests and search index for consultation requests.

The process of converting handwritten data to electronic form is underway. It should be noted that all C.F.s keep medical files for each prisoner, but the operation of the electronic medical records application depends on the adequacy of medical and nursing staff, the number of prisoners and the volume of work on health issues.

Finally, there is a comprehensive electronic mental health record system for all detainees of the Special Mental Health Centre of Korydallos - with the immediate prospect of its adoption by all C.F.s and operation with cloud application - coded in ICD-10.

121. Reference is made to the Committee's recommendations in paragraph 107 regarding the gradual phasing out of the involvement of custodial staff in healthcare-related tasks, to ensure that medical confidentiality is strictly adhered to in all prisons. By contrast, the CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to end immediately the use of "prisoner nursing assistants" in healthcare-related tasks.

The G.S.A.P is committed to ending the use of "prisoner nursing assistants" in healthcare-related tasks, with the gradual reinforcement of C.F.s with healthcare staff in accordance with the 2025-2030 recruitment plan of the G.S.A.P. .

-The response to recommendation [107](#) is relevant.

122. Given the high prevalence of mental healthcare needs among prisoners, the CPT recommends that the Greek authorities significantly increase the mental healthcare provision in the prisons visited. The CPT also recommends the expanded use of telemedicine consultations in all prisons where a regular on-site psychiatric presence by a visiting psychiatrist cannot be regularly guaranteed. Further, the CPT recommends that, as a first step, vacant positions for psychologists, if possible clinical psychologists, be urgently filled, with the aim of addressing mental health needs with a multidisciplinary therapeutic approach, rather than exclusively by pharmacotherapy.

A) Following the adoption of the Law 5129/2024 (Government Gazette A' 57/2024) of the Ministry of Health on the subject of "Completion of Psychiatric Reform", the explicit integration of psychiatric structures within the correctional framework into the National Network of Mental Health Services, seeking to link the mental health system with the C.F.

The core of the reform is the transfer of responsibilities, the modernisation of psychiatric services in C.F.s and the assurance of continuity of care after release, in collaboration with public health and social reintegration structures.

Specifically, the following is envisaged:

- Integration of correctional psychiatric facilities into the National Network of Mental Health Services.: The Special Mental Health Centre of Korydallos and the Women's Psychiatric Department of Eleonas Thiva, which is currently being established, will be integrated into it.
- Unification of the management of correctional psychiatric facilities under the same administrative control as other C.F.s.

- Strengthening mental health care for prisoners, linking up with community structures and promoting deinstitutionalisation.

B) Eight specialist psychiatrists have already been recruited by the Special Mental Health Centre of Korydallos significantly strengthening the mental health services provided to prisoners. In addition, the process of hiring psychiatrists for the remaining C.F.s through the Supreme Council for Personnel Selection is underway, but the difficulty of hiring extends to this specialty as well. For this reason, alternative measures are being considered, such as:

Mandatory 6-month internships at C.F.s for final-year psychiatry students

- Utilisation of the National Telemedicine Network to provide mental health services through the appointment of one psychiatrist per Regional Health Authority, responsible for the C.F.s. The secure Zoom Medical platform is used for communication and clinical meetings. Alternatively, the secure Webex and Teams platforms are also available.

-With regard to the telemedicine programme, the response to recommendation [109](#) is also relevant.

124. In light of the above findings, the CPT recommends that the Greek authorities fundamentally review the prescription policy and practices for psychotropic medication in all prisons. In particular, the resort to polypharmacy and the prescription of pregabalin and other psychotropic drugs should be brought into line with recognised clinical guidelines. To this end, clear guidelines and prescribing protocols should be developed and adhered to.

All prescribers should be clearly informed of the risks and potential for abuse of psychotropic medications, notably pregabalin. The initiation and discontinuation of such medications should only be gradually increased or decreased, be closely monitored and regularly reviewed to prevent adverse effects and dependency. Accurate ICD-coded diagnoses should underpin all prescriptions.

A) The administration and prescription of psychotropic drugs is carried out exclusively by treating psychiatrists based on guidelines and protocols for prescribing and diagnosis with an ICD code. Treatment is tailored to the individual patient. Prisoners are monitored at regular intervals to assess their progress.

Medications are prescribed through the national electronic prescription system using the ICD code.

B) The following have also been completed:

- i. Recording and systematic monitoring of average consumption of psychotropic drugs, as well as prescribing behaviour in general.
- ii. Statistical correlation of rate of change.
- iii. Planning and targets for gabapentinoids, which were overused, with a feasible reduction rate of 10-20% per annum front-loaded (from October 2025).
- iv. Written instructions on the rate and method of safe reduction
- v. Random sampling for non-prescribed use of substances.

127. In light of the above remarks, the CPT recommends that the Greek authorities further expand and promote treatment and support for prisoners with drug-related problems, within the framework of a national strategy. The CPT would like to receive a copy of the strategy on dealing with prisoners with substance use disorders. In particular, the Committee recommends that MOUD, provided by OKANA, be extended to additional prisons and to a greater number of prisoners. Under no circumstances should MOUD be abruptly discontinued.

Further, the number of KETHEA counsellors should be increased to meet with demand.

A) Within the broader framework of the psychiatric reform of the National Health System established by Law 5129/2024, a legal entity under private law was established under the name "National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions" which began operating on 01.02.2025 and includes all currently recognised agencies and programmes for the treatment of addictions.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 46 of the founding law, a special Directorate of Correctional Facility Treatment Programmes was established for the first time within "National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions" with the aim of consolidating and expanding the range of prevention, harm reduction, counselling, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, which are provided both to prisoners in C.F.s and to released prisoners and members of their families, as well as the further development of protocols and targeted interventions and services in C.F.s throughout the country, covering all addicted prisoners.

It should be noted that in 2024, the number of prisoners was over 10,000, and approximately 18% were in C.F.s for violating the law on drugs.

At present, "National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions" operates the following units/structures/services within the prison system:

- Integrated Addiction Treatment Units (MOThE), where substitution therapy (methadone) is administered, at the Korydallos I and Patras C.F.s.
- Therapeutic Communities at the Korydallos I, Korydallos II, Thessaloniki and Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F.s.
- Prisoner Counselling Centres at the Korydallos I, Korydallos II, Thessaloniki, Larissa, Eleonas Thiva Women's, Alikarnassos, Chania, Neapolis and the Special Correctional Facility for Young Offenders in Avlona. The Prisoner Counselling Centres provide information, awareness-raising, motivation and preparation services for admission to the Main Treatment Phase (Therapeutic Community).
- Counselling support interventions for prisoners in the C.F.s of Trikala, Corfu, Nafplio, the Agricultural Correctional Institution of Agia, Chania, and the Special Correctional Facility for young offenders in Kassaveteia.
- Reception and Reintegration Centres for Ex-Prisoners in Athens and Thessaloniki. All three phases of treatment (counselling, main treatment phase, social reintegration) are implemented at the Reception and Reintegration Centres for Ex-Prisoners. Services are provided to ex-prisoners and to individuals with a high level of involvement in psychoactive substance use and delinquency (active criminal cases).

- Family Support and Parental Support Programmes for Prisoners in Athens and Thessaloniki. These programmes provide services to individuals belonging to the immediate and extended family and social environment (parents, siblings, adult children, relatives, partners and significant others) of individuals who have a problem with psychoactive substances and are or have been prisoners or have a history of repeated criminal behaviour. The programme also aims to support the addicted individuals themselves in their parental role.

- *See Annex [A17](#).*

B) Since June 2025, three (3) training cycles have been implemented for trainee correctional officers and external security officers at the Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F... A total of 123 people have been trained on addiction issues in general and on the administration of inhaled naloxone to treat acute opioid overdose.

In addition, the National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions will proceed with a process of redefining the criteria and evaluation procedures in order for a prisoner to participate in a Treatment Programme within the framework of the Correctional System, so as to ensure the scientific validity and rationality of decisions to include prisoners in Treatment Programmes.

C) A very important development in terms of expanding the services for addressing and treating addiction provided within the prison system is the recent Memorandum of Cooperation signed between the Ministry of Citizen Protection, the Ministry of Health and the National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions on 18 November 2025. The five-year Memorandum aims to design and implement a comprehensive programme for the prevention and treatment of addiction to psychoactive substances, whether legal or illegal, and other types of addictive behaviours and addictions within C.F.s and the Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos.

In this context, it is planned to provide a comprehensive range of services, including information, awareness-raising on addiction, direct access and harm reduction, the provision of psychosocial support, treatment either in non-pharmaceutical rehabilitation programmes or through substitution programmes, preparation for social reintegration and post-release support, in order to ensure continuity of care and the smooth integration of beneficiaries into society.

The Memorandum also provides for a permanent link between National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions and the competent service of the General Secretariat for Public Administration and e-Government. More specifically, the Memorandum provides for the need to continue the operation of existing structures, programmes and interventions, as well as the design, organisation and operation of new service structures and actions, as follows:

- Expansion of Prisoner Counselling Centres and Prisoner Counselling Support interventions to other C.F.s.
- Mobile Intervention Teams within C.F.s (with priority given to the creation of a Mobile Intervention Team at the Larissa Correctional Facility), in accordance with the needs and planning of the Contracting Parties, which will provide mobilisation, counselling, harm reduction and brief therapeutic intervention to prisoners, with the aim of supporting them, protecting their individual health and addressing their addiction.
- Special Interventions for minors and young adults with the creation of:
 - Two (2) new Combined Intervention Units, which will provide services to both beneficiaries and their family environment, at the Special Correctional Facilities for Young Offenders in Volos and Avlona, with plans to create similar facilities at the Special Agricultural Correctional Facility for Young Offenders in Kassaveteia.
 - Two (2) Prisoner Counselling Support Teams will operate in a complementary manner at the Special Correctional Facilities for Young Offenders in Volos and Avlona, with the aim of continuously strengthening the psychosocial well-being of prisoners and maintaining ties with their supportive environment.
- Two (2) new Combined Addiction Treatment Units at the Correctional Facilities in Drama and Chania, which will cover the treatment needs of both beneficiaries who need treatment in a non-pharmaceutical programme (Therapeutic Community) as well as for beneficiaries who need Opioid Substitution Therapy.
- Systematic networking, interconnection and cooperation between the National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions and the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Drug-Addicted Prisoners in Eleonas, Thebes. Specifically:

- i. The National Organisation's for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions Prisoner Counselling Centres operating within co C.F.s undertake the initial phase of reception, assessment and preparation of prisoners for their referral to the Main Treatment Phase at the KATK Eleonas Thiva.
 - ii. The Centre for the Rehabilitation of Drug-Addicted Prisoners in Eleonas Thiva undertakes the implementation of the Main Treatment Phase for prisoners who have been transferred there by decision of the competent Committee of G.S.A.P. (Central Transfer Committee).
- The training and education of Correctional Facility Employees, as well as trainees at the Correctional Officer and External Guard Schools, on issues related to addiction in general, addiction treatment and the administration of naloxone in inhalable form or in pre-filled syringes for intramuscular use, in accordance with Ministerial Decision (Government Gazette B 3890/21.07.2025), for the treatment of opioid overdose incidents involving prisoners in C.F.s.

The aim of all the above programmes, actions and interventions is to provide geographical coverage and develop all available treatment options in C.F.s (general, specialised and therapeutic) and at the Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos, so that each beneficiary can choose the programme that suits them and be given the opportunity to effectively address their addiction problem, as well as raising awareness, training and education of employees on issues of addiction in general, rehabilitation, and the administration of naloxone in cases of opioid overdose in order to protect the lives of detainees.

131. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities pursue their efforts to appoint a sufficient number of resident psychiatrists, qualified nurses, and occupational therapists at the Korydallos Psychiatric Hospital for Prisoners.

To this end, it would also like to receive detailed information on the number and effective presence of psychiatrists and nurses currently working in the Psychiatric Hospital, as well as other changes introduced regarding the provision of specialised services. Further, in light of the reforms, it would like to be informed about the tasks and numbers of the custodial officers and prisoners working in the Psychiatric Hospital as well as their numbers.

A) From the date it began operating, the Korydallos C.F. Psychiatric Hospital joined the Regional Mental Health Services Network of the 2nd Health Region, was renamed the Special Mental Health Centre for Prisoners and transferred to the 2nd Health Region Administration.

The Special Mental Health Centre of Korydallos is staffed by an additional 8 doctors specialising in psychiatry, with which the G.S.A.P. has signed a memorandum of cooperation. Five nurses from the Ministry of Citizen Protection serve at Special Mental Health Centre of Korydallos.

B) For mental health professionals, according to the new institutional framework, all psychiatry trainees will complete a 6-month specialisation at the C.F.

In addition, during the years 2024-2025 and until the completion of the psychiatric reform measures, the strengthening of psychiatric care in the C.F. is mainly implemented through individual "on-call" contracts with psychiatrists, which are concluded directly by the C.F. s in accordance with Article 118 of Law 4412/2016.

For example, relevant contracts have been signed for the C.F. s in Chania and Grevena. This practice aims to meet urgent needs until the full institutional integration of psychiatric services within the framework of the Psychiatric Reform and the interconnection of the C.F. s with the National Health System.

C) Within the first quarter of 2026, a unit called the "Low Security Psychosocial Rehabilitation Unit for Released Prisoners" will be developed, which will take over all post-hospital care for released prisoners.

- *See [Annex A18](#)*

132. The Committee reiterates its recommendation that the Greek authorities develop a comprehensive, carefully developed policy on restraint at Korydallos Psychiatric Hospital for Prisoners. Furthermore, a safer quiet room should be created on the ground floor to accommodate agitated, aggressive, or auto-aggressive patients, who should be placed under direct and continuous staff supervision.

Quiet rooms have been built at the Psychiatric Hospital for Prisoners.

136. The CPT reiterates its recommendations that the Greek authorities take steps to increase visiting time for sentenced prisoners to one hour per week and that prisoners whose families live far away be allowed to accumulate visiting time. Furthermore, visits with a physical separation between the prisoner and the visitor(s) should be the exception rather than the rule.

The G.S.A.P. recognizes the importance of quality communication between prisoners and their families and, depending on the capabilities of each C.F., allows for visits of at least one hour per week. It should be noted that the accumulation of visiting time for prisoners whose families live far away is implemented in practice in order to facilitate communication between prisoners and their families.

According to the Internal Regulations of the C.F., visits take place in a special area of the facility where there is only visual surveillance, while visits by spouses and children take place in a separate area of the facility. It should be noted that provision is made for, and is implemented in practice, visits to take place in an area without a screen or other means of separation, following a request by the prisoner and permission from the Prison Council.

137. The CPT encourages the Greek authorities to expand, including by amending the relevant legal provisions, the possibility for prisoners to have open visits with their children, regardless of their age. It would also like to be informed about the steps being taken to ensure that prisons have appropriate child-friendly visiting spaces.

A) The G.S.A.P. recognizes the importance of maintaining meaningful and quality communication between prisoners and their minor children as a key factor in maintaining family ties and smooth social reintegration.

It should be noted that, in compliance with this recommendation, the possibility of open visits between prisoners and their children, regardless of age, is being promoted through forthcoming legislative amendments to the Penitentiary Code.

B) At the same time, the G.S.A.P is making improvements to the material and technical infrastructure of C.F.s. Thirteen C.F.s have already set up special child-friendly visiting areas with appropriate decoration, toys and furniture, allowing for a safe and positive communication experience. The aim is to extend this practice to all C.F.s. The relevant actions for committing the necessary funds are expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2026.

C) In addition, awareness-raising activities are being carried out for prison staff, who are being trained, among other things, in the management of visits by minors to prison environments.

139. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities revise their policy with a view to easing the documentation requirements to increase the opportunities for prisoners, including foreign nationals, to maintain contact with their families using VoIP, in light of the above remarks.

The G.S.A.P. will establish a new policy on the use of VoIP in C.F.s, with the aim of reducing documentation requirements while complying with security rules to facilitate access for prisoners, including foreign nationals, in communication with their families, in accordance with the recommendations of your Committee.

Furthermore, it should be noted that, from 2024, all C.F.s will have high-speed Internet lines via the SYZEFXIS II fibre optic network and a sufficient number of computers and other equipment, and that instructions have been provided to staff on how to create accounts to support the possibility of video visits.

142. The CPT reiterates its recommendation that the Greek authorities ensure that disciplinary proceedings are explained to all prisoners in a language and form they can understand and that prisoners are not required to sign documents they do not understand. The right to appeal any disciplinary decision by the Prison Council must be clearly explained to all prisoners.

According to the Penitentiary Code, every prisoner shall be taken to see the Director, the doctor and the social services of the institution no later than the working day following their admission. The Director informs the prisoner of his/her rights and obligations as well as the internal rules of operation of the C.F.. Foreign prisoners are informed of the above in a language they understand, with the assistance of the relevant consular authority, if they consent.

In October 2025, the guide to prisoners' rights and obligations was updated with the aim of providing them with complete and detailed information on their rights and obligations during detention and helping them to understand how the correctional facility operates. It was distributed to the social services of the C.F.s. Its translation and printing in English, French, Albanian, Turkish and Arabic is currently underway. The guide also includes practical information and ways in which prisoners can seek help and obtain information on issues that concern them. It should be noted in particular that it makes extensive reference to the right to report to the authorities and lodge complaints, as well as to the legal remedy of appealing to the Sentence Enforcement Court and the procedure to be followed if the conditions of detention violate the dignity of the prisoner.

Finally, all newly admitted prisoners are provided with an introductory brochure on life in prison with the assistance of the Social Service, which ensures that they are informed about the support and assistance it provides.

143. The CPT reiterates its recommendation that all newly admitted prisoners be provided with the introductory brochure about prison life. Further, all prisoners, including foreign nationals and persons with special needs or who are illiterate, should be provided with information in a language and form they understand. Prisoners unable to understand the information brochure should receive appropriate assistance including where necessary, using alternative modes, means and formats of communication.

- *The response to recommendation [142](#) is relevant.*

145. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to introduce a formal system of complaints in all Greek prisons, taking into account the above remarks. It wishes to be informed of the concrete steps taken by the authorities in order to ensure the functioning of an efficient complaints system in all Greek prisons.

A) The current legislation provides adequate and effective protection to prisoners from violations of the Penitentiary Code that concern them individually, through the application of specific provisions, such as:

- **Article 6 of the Penitentiary Code:** Prisoners may submit written complaints to the Prison Council, and in the event of a negative decision or failure to issue a decision, they have the right to appeal to the Sentence Enforcement Court, as well as to submit a written complaint to a public authority (e.g. the Ombudsman) or an international organisation.
- **Article 6A of the Penitentiary Code:** Following the adoption of the Law 4985/2022, the entire Penitentiary Code was reformed and, among other things, a national legal remedy was established for the submission of complaints regarding conditions of detention in C.F.s, which:
 - (a) defined the violation of human dignity as the sole criterion for a breach of living conditions,

- (b) extended the scope of application to detainees in police custody,
 - (c) provided the court with the possibility to order a change of place of detention or, if this is not possible, transfer to a C.F. hospital or other public hospital or other detention facility as a matter of priority; in addition, a favourable reduction of 3 days for every 30 days spent in poor conditions of detention may be granted, as well as financial compensation of €5 to €30 for each day of violation, at the request of the applicant;
 - (d) the right to appeal is extended to former detainees within an exclusive period of 4 months from their release;
 - (e) the competent authorities are obliged to enforce the operative part of the decision immediately, which must be issued within 30 days of the appeal being lodged.
- **Article 86 of the Penitentiary Code:** If their requests are rejected, prisoners may appeal to the competent Court of Appeal to challenge the rejection decisions.
 - **Article 31 of the Internal Regulations for the Operation of Correctional Facilities:** This article expressly stipulates the right of prisoners to submit a written report to any public authority, inside or outside the detention facility, as well as their right to judicial protection.
 - **Article 25 of the Regulations on the Internal Regulations for the Operation of Correctional Facilities:** This article establishes the right of detainees to be heard, as well as the conditions for the protection of this right by the competent Public Prosecutor supervising the detention facility.
 - **Article 567 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:** Provides detainees with the right to address the prosecutor responsible for the enforcement of sentences and security measures, who visits the detention facility at least once a week.

B) Disciplinary procedures for violence against prisoners

It should be emphasised that the use of violence against a detainee constitutes a disciplinary offence (**Article 68 of the Penitentiary Code**). The disciplinary procedure provided for (**Article 71**) is activated, i.e. a written report is submitted immediately after the incident and the identification of the person responsible, and a Disciplinary Council is convened within 48 hours, or at the latest within 5 days.

The decision of the Disciplinary Council is specifically justified, issued immediately after the hearing, and recorded in the institution's files and in the prisoner's personal file.

C) Procedure for assessing the risks and needs of detainees

In order to properly assess the risks and needs of detainees both upon admission and during detention, the relevant procedure is specifically regulated by the **Internal Regulations for the Operation of Correctional Facilities**, in accordance with Article 10, which provides:

- **Paragraph 6:** Before a prisoner is placed in a specific wing or area, he/she is presented to the director or his/her deputy and asked to state in writing (a) whether he/she wishes measures to be taken for his/her personal safety, (b) if there are prisoners with whom he/she has problems, or (c) if, on the contrary, he/she has a positive relationship with certain individuals. He/she is then informed of the place of detention, in accordance with the separation criteria of the Prison Council (Articles 11 & 17 of the **Internal Regulations for the Operation of Correctional Facilities**), taking into account the infrastructure and staffing.
- **Paragraph 7:** After the initial selection, a hearing is held by the director, social worker or other official, followed by a medical examination and final placement in a specific detention area.
- **Paragraph 8:** After placement or in the event of a change, the chief guard immediately informs the Prison Council to check that the decisions have been properly implemented.

The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities further promote the use of non-custodial alternatives to imprisonment for women, such as bail, community sanctions and measures, as well as suspended sentences or conditional release, and significantly expand probation, notably as regards non-violent offences and short sentences. To this end, the CPT recommends that the authorities should put in place a strategy, including legislative reform, to significantly reduce the number of women in custody, especially targeting those in pre-trial detention, for non-payment of fines,

for non-violent offences, and for short sentences. The Committee would like to receive a copy of the strategy on the use of non-custodial alternatives to imprisonment for women.

A) Recognising the multiple vulnerabilities of female prisoners, our country has already provided for measures in Article 105 of the Criminal Code for the serving of sentences at home and more favourable conditions for release. Specifically, the provision in question provides for the following:

"Article 105 Serving a sentence at home

" 1. Anyone who has been sentenced to a custodial sentence and is over the age of seventy (70) shall serve the sentence or the remainder of the sentence at home, unless the court, on specific grounds, deems that serving the sentence in a correctional facility is absolutely necessary to prevent the commission of other crimes of similar gravity. If the above age limit has been reached at the time of the trial, the court imposing the sentence shall decide. In all other cases, the decision shall be taken by the council of judges of the district in which the court is located, at the request of the convicted person. The decision rejecting the request is subject to appeal.

2. The provision of the previous paragraph shall apply, regardless of the sentence, to mothers who have custody of minor children until they reach the age of eight (8) and shall be exercised once. (...) 5. Except in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, if one or more decisions have imposed a prison sentence not exceeding two (2) years, the court may, at the request of the convicted person, decide that the sentence shall be served at home under electronic monitoring if it considers, on reasonable grounds, that this is appropriate to prevent the convicted person from committing further offences without it being necessary to serve part or all of the sentence in a correctional facility. In the case of the first paragraph, Article 284(1) and Article 285(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis. If the convicted person fails to comply with the obligations imposed on him in relation to house arrest with electronic monitoring or in the event of his committing the offence referred to in Article 173A hereof, the public prosecutor responsible for the enforcement of sentences shall revoke the

decision by order and order the actual serving of the sentence in a correctional facility. The sentence served under electronic monitoring shall be deemed to have been served upon completion of the time limits set out in paragraph 1 of Article 105B.

B) In conjunction with the above provision and within the framework of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality, the G.S.A.P. has taken the following measures:

- i.** Action entitled "Support for detained and released mothers," provides for significant legislative and institutional interventions:
Article 13 of the Penitentiary Code, as amended by Law 4985/2022, provides for the establishment and operation of nurseries within C.F.s where mothers with children up to three years of age are detained.
- ii.** In addition, a pilot intervention is underway at the Eleonas Thiva Women's Correctional Facility to support families, under the responsibility of the "EPANODOS". As part of this action, a Memorandum of Cooperation has been signed between the Ministries of Social Cohesion and Family Affairs, Citizen Protection, the Research Centre for Equality Issues and EPANODOS, while a Project Management Team has been set up and a study is being carried out to record the needs of female prisoners. The purpose of the study is to formulate intervention axes that include the creation of appropriate structures, the development of partnerships, and the strengthening of education and training actions for female prisoners and ex-prisoners, as well as for staff.
- iii.** Under Action entitled "Integrating the gender dimension into all levels of education", a special thematic area for the promotion of gender equality has been incorporated and implemented in the training programme of the Correctional School, with the aim of raising awareness and fostering a culture of respect for human rights.
- iv.** Furthermore, the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Family Affairs, the Ministry of Citizen Protection, the Research Centre for Equality Issues and the "EPANODOS" have signed a Memorandum of Cooperation within 2025 for the design and implementation of the project "Gender, Family, Confinement".

The project is structured into the following sub-projects:

- Conducting research to diagnose needs and draw conclusions regarding the parenthood of women detained in correctional facilities.
- Launch of a pilot Family Support Office at the Eleonas Women's Correctional Facility in Thiva.
- Information and awareness-raising activities (events to disseminate the results of the project).

As part of the project, the following will be updated and reprinted: a. Illustrated Guide for Children, and b. Guide to Support Services for Families and their Members in the Community and Good Practices from abroad.

C) Furthermore, it should be noted that paragraph 2 of Article 105 of the Criminal Code guides the judicial decision (unless specifically justified otherwise) towards home detention for convicted mothers of children up to 8 years of age, regardless of the type and severity of the sentence imposed.

147. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities develop clear, gender-sensitive and trauma-informed policies and regulations governing the management and care of female prisoners. These should aim to protect women from all forms of gender-based violence and re-traumatisation, while promoting a prison environment that prioritises safety, stability, and dignity.

In the 2026 Annual Action Plan of the Ministry of Citizen Protection, the actions of the G.S.A.P. include the project: *"Drafting and publishing a guide on the treatment of female prisoners"*. This guide aims to:

- raise awareness among prison staff about the specific needs and particularities of female prisoners
- provide practical and scientifically documented guidelines for the management of daily life in C.F.s in a manner that ensures full respect for human rights and the avoidance of any form of discrimination or ill-treatment

- substantially strengthening the implementation of national and international rules on the detention and protection of women deprived of their liberty.
- *The response to recommendation [148](#) is also relevant.*

152. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities deliver and regularly reiterate a clear message to all prison officers serving at Eleonas and Korydallos II Women's Prisons that prisoners must be treated with respect and that all forms of ill-treatment, including verbal abuse and threats, are unlawful and will be the subject of appropriate sanctions.

Prison management should demonstrate increased vigilance in this area, including through their regular presence in all detention areas. This also requires sufficient staffing levels, direct interaction with prisoners, the effective investigation of complaints by prisoners, and enhanced staff training – particularly regarding gender-sensitivity, mental health issues, de-escalation techniques, and managing vulnerable prisoners.

Furthermore, the CPT would like to be informed about the outcome of the investigation into the serious incident described above, including any other follow-up measures taken. The practice of handcuffing prisoners who have self-harmed to fixed objects must end.

A) With regard to the alleged incident of ill-treatment of a female prisoner at the Eleonas Women's Correctional Facility in Thiva by a correctional officer, it is reported that the Secretary General for Anti-Crime Policy sent order no. E.P. 1362/30-08-2024 to the Head of the Public Prosecutor's Office of First Instance of Thiva, requesting a preliminary disciplinary investigation to be conducted in order to investigate any disciplinary offences committed by the officer involved.

Following this, a report has been submitted to the General Secretariat for Public Administration and a draft referral has been submitted for signature to the competent Disciplinary Council against the employee of the Security Department of the above C.F., for the disciplinary offences of breach of official duty and conduct unbecoming of an employee within the service.

B) In addition, the G.S.A.P. issued a Circular on the occasion of this incident, expressing a clear message of zero tolerance for incidents of violence against women within the C.F.

- Responses to recommendations [37](#), [51](#), and [148](#) are relevant.

154. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities pursue their efforts to prevent inter-prisoner violence at Eleonas and Korydallos II Women's Prisons. This should include ensuring that custodial officers are present in sufficient numbers and intervene proactively to prevent intimidation and violence between prisoners. Further, all confirmed and suspected incidents of inter-prisoner violence should be systematically recorded, reported, and thoroughly investigated.

Reports received by the Disciplinary Control and Special Issues Department of the G.S.A.P. concerning incidents of intimidation and/or violence between prisoners are brought to the attention of the competent prosecuting authority, through relevant orders for a preliminary disciplinary investigation to be carried out, in order to ascertain whether any disciplinary and/or criminal liability of an employee or employees exists.

-The responses to recommendations [37](#) and [51](#) are relevant.

155. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities move progressively towards accommodation of prisoners, and especially women, in smaller living units. This principle should be strictly adhered to when building new prison establishments.

Following the standards developed/proposed by your Committee, the C.F.s built in our country in recent years (Malandrino, Trikala, Grevena, Nigrita, Chania, Drama, Domokos, Crete II) consist of cells with a maximum capacity of three persons and include a separate sanitary area. The same design will be implemented in the new women's Correctional Facility in Aspropyrgos, where the

Korydallos II Correctional Facility will be relocated, as well as in the women's detention departments, which will be provided for in the country's new C.F.s within the framework of the 2025 Development Plan.

158. The CPT recommends that, at Korydallos II Women's Prison, dormitories and cells should never accommodate more persons than their intended capacity, even temporarily. Cells measuring 9 m² should hold no more than two persons, and preferably only one. A rolling programme of refurbishment and maintenance should be implemented for all accommodation wings, including regular disinfection measures.

Given the particularly high levels of overcrowding, the administration of the prison in question is making a systematic effort to ensure that the prescribed standards of accommodation and hygiene are met as far as possible. In order to improve conditions and make better use of existing C.F.:

- An on-site assessment was carried out by a technical team to record the C.F..
- According to the technical report that was drawn up, the capacity referred to in the official data posted on the G.S.A.P. website was confirmed.
- Necessary interventions for the maintenance, improvement and upgrading of detention facilities were recorded. €70,000 has already been allocated for 2025, exclusively for work relating to the renovation and maintenance of accommodation areas and the reinforcement of regular disinfection programmes, and the programme is scheduled to continue in 2026.

160. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities take urgent steps to repair the roof and central heating system at Eleonas Women's Prison to ensure that all accommodation areas can be adequately heated and are free of humidity. Measures should also be taken to ensure that dormitories and cells, including the sanitary annexes, are refurbished, maintained in a decent state of repair, and regularly disinfected.

A) At Eleonas Women's C.F., the necessary funds were allocated and the roof was repaired and waterproofed. The prison's central heating system is supported by four burners, which fully cover heating needs.

B) In addition, in December 2025, twenty-three (23) air-conditions were installed to cool the detention areas. It should also be noted that in exceptional cases, when necessary and with the relevant opinion of the facility's doctor, portable heaters are provided to mothers with babies or women with health problems.

C) Finally, it should be noted that hot water is provided in the C.F. to meet the needs of detainees.

164. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities take the necessary measures, including through the allocation of sufficient budgetary resources, to ensure that all female prisoners at Eleonas Women's Prisons are granted a minimum standard of basic living conditions to ensure that their fundamental needs are met.

This includes the provision of sufficient clean water, including potable water, a wide variety of foods in the right proportions to enable prisoners to maintain an adequately nutritious, sufficient calorific and well-balanced diet, as well as access to plenty of fluids, adequate heating, and sufficient supplies of basic personal hygiene and cleaning products, free of charge. This is notably important for women, including to keep themselves and their cells clean.

The continued failure to meet the basic decency threshold outlined in the 30th General Report of the CPT risks exposing prisoners to conditions amounting to inhuman and degrading treatment. Particular attention should be paid to meeting the specific sanitary needs of women, including the provision of sanitary pads, free of charge, to all female prisoners, irrespective of their financial situation.

Furthermore, the strict rules for receiving parcels should be revised if the prison is unable to provide prisoners in need with basic provisions such as winter clothing and footwear. Furthermore, action must be taken to ensure that Roma and foreign national prisoners are not subjected to discriminatory treatment.

A) At the Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F., your recommendation is fully complied with, as the provision of drinking water, a balanced and calorific diet with a variety of foods, as well as adequate heating to meet the basic needs of female prisoners in terms of ensuring decent living conditions.

B) At the same time, the Ministry of Citizen Protection continues to cooperate with the "REA" Obstetrics and Gynaecology Clinic by extending the relevant Memorandum of Cooperation. In this context, a specialised medical team from the gynaecological clinic visits the Korydallos II and Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F. and provides specialised preventive gynaecological care to women, consisting of breast ultrasound, vaginal ultrasound and Pap tests. It should be noted that these services have been provided to a large number of women to date.

C) Finally, it should be noted that the legislation in force expressly prohibits any unfavourable discriminatory treatment of prisoners, in particular on grounds of race, colour, national, ethnic or social origin. Special treatment of prisoners is reserved for cases where it is justified by their legal or actual situation, provided that it is in the prisoner's favour.

165. The CPT recommends that the design of the outdoor yards at Eleonas Women's Prison and those attached to the basement units at Korydallos II Women's Prison be entirely reviewed with the aim of making them less bleak. All yards should be equipped with a means of rest, shelter from the elements, and – preferably – some vegetation to create a more humane and pleasant environment for female prisoners.

The 2026 budget includes appropriations for the landscaping of the outdoor areas and courtyards of the C.F.s, which will be implemented in 2026.

Such interventions have already taken place in 2025 at the Kassaveteia Correctional Facility in Volos and the Special Correctional Facility for Young Offenders in Avlona.

- *The response to Recommendation [65](#) is also relevant.*

166. Regarding the regime of activities, many females sentenced prisoners were engaged in different forms of work, including in the kitchen, food distribution, maintenance, laundry, prison shop, canteen, library, and cleaning tasks. Women at Eleonas Prison also had access to school education. However, the number of work positions and school places was insufficient, and many women were prevented from working for medical reasons, including prisoners being HIV positive or under psychotropic medication. The CPT recommendation in paragraph 71 is equally applicable for female prisons

Ensuring the right to education for all prisoners, without discrimination, and upgrading the educational services provided, with the aim of acquiring knowledge and developing skills to prepare for social reintegration after release, is a key priority of the correctional policy designed and implemented by the G.S.A.P. This relates both to the operation of educational units and to the development of training, employment, cultural and other activities.

A. Educational structures

The expansion of educational units within Correctional Facilities is a strategic objective of the utmost importance. In this context, in cooperation with the competent Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports, fourteen (14) educational structures were established in 2024, while six (6) were established in 2025.

At the Women's Correctional Facility in Eleonas Thiva, where minors are also held, there are two (2) educational units: a primary school and a second chance school.

In addition, a Vocational Training School was recently established by Joint Ministerial Decision K5/82415/07.07.25 (B' 3688).

At the same time, female prisoners, as in other prisons, have the opportunity to enrol in private tuition and access higher education, in accordance with the current institutional framework.

Similar opportunities are also provided at Korydallos II C.F., where women, including transgender prisoners, are held. In addition, a primary school was established last year (Joint Ministerial Decision B'4582).

B. Programmes for Prisoners

All prisoners, without discrimination, have the opportunity to participate in educational, cultural, creative, sports, vocational training and other activities implemented in collaboration with the relevant Ministries, public or private bodies (e.g. universities, the National Theatre, the National Opera, EPANODOS, Public Employment Service, or volunteer teachers). Specifically, in women's C.F. (Eleonas Thiva and Korydallos II), programmes/actions are implemented in the field of education (learning Greek/English, learning IT, skills development), culture (music, cinema, theatre, dance), creative activities (artistic expression/handicrafts, stray animal care programme), sports, vocational training (hygiene and personal care, sewing and dressmaking, cooking and baking, hairdressing/make-up/nail technician workshops) and general counselling and health activities.

In addition, it is worth noting the operation of the Agricultural Department at the Eleonas Women's C.F. in Thiva, where prisoners work and acquire skills in the cultivation/production of fruit and vegetables and eggs.

C. Support for the LGBTQI+ Community

In order to meet the socio-economic needs of the LGBTQI+ community at the Korydallos II C.F., the Greek Association of HIV-Positive People "Positive Voice" carries out activities aimed at providing psychological support, as well as legal and medical assistance. Korydallos II, the Greek Association of HIV-Positive People "Positive Voice" carries out actions aimed at providing psychological support and legal and medical counselling to transgender women.

At the same time, targeted actions are organised with the participation of sexual health counsellors, trans rights activists, lawyers and psychologists from the Red Umbrella Athens organisation. Transgender women have the opportunity to participate in programmes such as a theatre workshop in collaboration with a trans activist, actress and psychologist, under the auspices of "Positive Voice," and a

creative activity programme focusing on dance, movement, painting and improvisation.

D. Important Programmes and Collaborations

- Agricultural Programme "Social Farming 360": Based on a Memorandum of Cooperation between the G.S.A.P. and the Organisation "New Agriculture, New Generation" Organisation, with the aim of strengthening agricultural vocational training and production in Agricultural C.F., including the Agricultural Department of the Women's Detention Centre of Eleonas, Thiva.
- Memorandum of Cooperation with Public Employment Service (20.05.2024): Ensures the design and implementation of appropriate vocational training programmes (hairdressing, cooking-pastry making, sewing, etc.) and contributes to the social and professional reintegration and prevention of recidivism among prisoners.

169. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities pursue their efforts to expand the range of work opportunities and purposeful activities of a varied nature, preferably with vocational value, as well as to increase access to education, sports, and organised recreational activities for female prisoners, with a view to preparing them for their social reintegration. In particular, female remand prisoners, some of whom had been detained at Korydallos II Women's Prison for months or even years, should be granted access to work and educational opportunities. Further, the Greek authorities should provide social reintegration support to prepare women for their release back into the community.

With the aim of providing effective support to female prisoners and ex-prisoners, EPANODOS is implementing relevant interventions that reflect a comprehensive strategy for social reintegration. These interventions include counselling services, educational and professional activities, information and awareness-raising actions, as well as targeted programmes for family support and improving the conditions for reintegration into society.

In this context, relevant initiatives are presented that contribute to the empowerment of beneficiaries and the promotion of social cohesion.

A) Reintegration initiatives

i. Provision of services:

- Provision of counselling support (socio-psychological, legal, employment, family) to women prisoners awaiting release and those who have been released.
- Greek language courses and cultural workshops for foreigners and Roma.
- Material support for vulnerable ex-prisoners.
- In collaboration with the Research Centre for Gender Issues and the General Secretariat for Gender Equality and Human Rights:
 - (a) publication of a summary guide to rights,
 - (b) guide on gender issues in the prison system,
 - (c) study on the promotion of gender equality and social reintegration.

ii. information and awareness-raising:

Information and awareness-raising activities for prisoners awaiting release, released prisoners and the general public. For example, the social reintegration backpack, which includes the EPANODOS brochure in Greek, English, Arabic, Russian, French, the housing guide in Greek, which has been translated into English and Arabic, and summer educational programmes for ex-prisoners.

iii. training and educational activities:

- Erasmus+ RECOMMIT programme (24 months): Support for labour market integration through innovative methods, such as the use of virtual reality (VR) in combination with physical teaching. Pilot implementation at the Eleonas Women's C.F. in Thiva.
- As part of the earlier CUP (Convicts Upskilling Pathways) programme, three workshops were held in Greece, including a sewing workshop at the Eleonas Women's C.F. in Thiva.

iv. Supporting parenthood and family reunification

- Pilot family support programme at the Eleonas Women's C.F. in Thiva, implemented by EPANODOS, based on a Memorandum of Cooperation

(13.11.2024) between the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Family Affairs, the Ministry of Citizen Protection, the Research Centre for Equality Issues and EPANODOS, which includes a needs assessment for targeted support, training and reintegration interventions.

B) With regard to the recommendations focusing on the reintegration of released prisoners by the General Secretariat for Social Solidarity and Combating Poverty of the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Family Affairs, it should be noted that in the context of supporting post-release rehabilitation, the "**Minimum Guaranteed Income**" programme may be used (Joint Ministerial Decision B'3359/2021), as applicable).

The MGI combines three pillars:

- 1) Income support for beneficiaries
- 2) Supplementary social services, benefits and goods
- 3) Activation services for integration or reintegration into the labour market

It should be noted that persons detained in C.F.s are excluded from participation in the programme (point d, paragraph 6, Article 2 of the above Joint Ministerial Decision). After release from prison, they may apply for inclusion in the programme without the release allowance being counted as income [paragraph 2 of Article 235 of Law 4389/2016 (Government GazetteA' 94), as amended by Article 177 of Law 5078/2023 (Government GazetteA' 211)]. This option is an important means of supporting economic reintegration, providing immediate financial relief and access to services that enhance social and professional rehabilitation.

C) In the context of cross-sectoral cooperation, in collaboration with the Municipality of Athens, the concession of a building for the creation of a model short-term accommodation facility for released prisoners is being examined. Meetings have been held with the leadership of the Ministries of Health, Social Cohesion and Family Affairs, Education, Migration and Rural Development and Food, with a view to jointly implementing actions relating to education, vocational training and the social reintegration of ex-prisoners and other vulnerable groups.

- The response to recommendation [27](#) is relevant.

170. The CPT would like to receive updated information on the progress in refurbishing the medical unit at Korydallos II Prison.

The refurbishment of the infirmary has been completed. The single infirmary space has been divided into two large rooms, each with its own bathroom, and work has been carried out to install tiles, sanitary ware, new doors and air conditioning. One is intended for pregnant women and the other for sick prisoners.

171. The CPT recommends that special care be taken to ensure that women prisoners held in segregation at Korydallos II Women's Prison, whether for somatic, mental health, or protection reasons, are not held in conditions akin to solitary confinement. Prisoners held in segregation should be offered a structured programme of purposeful and preferably out-of-cell activities and provided with meaningful human contact for at least two hours every day, and preferably more, either with staff or fellow prisoners. Further, pregnant women and, if applicable, other patients accommodated in the medical unit, provided there are no medical contraindications, should have access to at least one hour of outdoor exercise every day.

According to the Penitentiary Code, cells intended for disciplinary confinement are structurally no different from other cells and are located in a separate area of the facility so as not to interfere with its smooth operation. Confinement in these cells does not include restriction of the right to outdoor exercise and includes a daily visit by a doctor.

The **Internal Regulations for the Operation of Correctional Facilities** provide for the organisation of prisoners' time with a detailed reference to the SK's timetable for prisoners. In this context, the afternoon opening of the C.F., from 15:00 until half an hour before sunset, includes: sports, work, education, participation in programmes, and free time.

Furthermore, the **Internal Regulations for the Operation of Correctional Facilities** stipulate that prisoners have the right to exercise for at least one hour per day under the supervision of prison staff.

Finally, for pregnant women and patients housed in the medical unit, the attending physician has decisive authority.

172. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities create a mother-and-child unit which caters to the best interests of the child, in light of the above remarks.

Women live in women's C.F. or in special sections of other facilities. In these facilities, the rules of living and the programmes implemented are adapted to the needs of their gender. Mothers who are prisoners and have children up to three (3) years of age live in a separate, specially designed area/unit of the Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F..

173. The CPT recommends that imprisonment for pregnant women and mothers of young children only be used as a last resort for women convicted of the most serious offences. This requires that gender-responsive, community-based alternatives to detention be developed and applied in practice.

This perspective is totally aligned with paragraph 2 of Article 105 of the Criminal Code, which guides judicial decisions (unless specifically justified otherwise) towards the serving of sentences at home for convicted mothers of children up to 8 years of age, regardless of the type and severity of the sentence imposed.

A similar provision protecting pregnant women is found in Article 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

"1. The enforcement of a custodial sentence may be postponed: a) if the convicted woman is more than three months pregnant or has recently given birth, until six months have elapsed since the birth, b) in the case of Article 430(2), c) if the custodial sentence to be served does not exceed three years, for proven family or professional needs and for a maximum of six months, d) if the convicted person

suffers from a serious illness and the immediate enforcement of the sentence appears to be excessively harsh treatment. The postponement for the period necessary to pay the amount of the financial penalty shall be ordered, even verbally, by the public prosecutor of the place of arrest.

2. The postponement referred to in the previous paragraph shall be ordered, until the convicted person is handed over to prison, by a reasoned order of the public prosecutor responsible for the enforcement of the sentence, either on his own initiative or at the request of the convicted person.”

174. However, several cells were in poor condition (broken lightbulbs, blocked drains, and damaged electrical sockets) and did not provide a child-appropriate environment. Central heating was lacking, and small electric heaters were inadequate – one mother who complained of the cold had not been provided with any heater. Playground equipment was unsafe due to rusty nails and missing bolts. Mothers also indicated that the monthly supply of baby wipes was insufficient. In addition, exposed electrical wires and blocked drains rendered the kitchen unusable. The CPT recommends that these deficiencies be remedied.

-The responses to Recommendations [65](#), [160](#) and [176](#) are relevant.

175. The CPT recommends that mothers in the mother-and-child unit at Eleonas Prison be allowed to participate in at least some organised activities. The prison regime should be flexible enough to respond to the needs of nursing mothers and women with children. Consideration should be given to providing access to childcare facilities or arrangements in order to enable women prisoners to participate in prison activities and, wherever possible, the opportunity to leave the establishment and maintain contact with other members of the family to experience ordinary life outside its walls.

A) The treatment of mothers who are prisoners and the children who live with them is regulated by Article 13 of the Penitentiary Code, which provides for the creation of suitable accommodation for mothers with infants up to three years of age, as mentioned above.

B) The Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre for Prisoners “EPILOGI” in Eleonas, Thebes is the only such facility in Greece. Pilot programmes for psychosocial support and education have been implemented there (in collaboration with organisations such as National Centre for Social, Solidarity and university institutions), as well as support groups based on the guide "Step-by-Step – Support Groups for Mothers in Prison" (e-Pronoia, Erasmus+ 2019–2021). This guide has been used as a tool for good practice by social workers.

C) Incarcerated mothers, as is the case for all inmates at the Eleonas Women's C.F. in Thiva, have access, upon request and with the consent of the competent authorities of the Institution, to both the educational facilities of the Institution (Primary School, Second Chance School, newly established Vocational Training School), as well as to the training, creative activities, vocational training, cultural and other activities implemented at the Centre.

D) According to data from 2 December 2025, the Annex of the Women's Centre of Eleona Thiva hosts 8 (eight) mothers with babies and 2 (two) pregnant women who are prisoners. There are seven (7) babies living with them.

E) The unit is being renovated and maintained in the same way as the rest of the detention centre. All living areas have been painted, and the existing plumbing and electrical installations have been repaired and maintained.

- *The response to recommendation [166](#) is relevant.*

176. However, both the cells and communal facilities were in a dilapidated state, with dirty mattresses, broken windows and showers, a deteriorated kitchen, only one functioning phone out of three, and both exercise machines out of order.

Further, the young women complained of infestations of bed bugs and cockroaches. The CPT recommends that these material shortcomings be remedied. In particular, the female juvenile unit at Eleonas Women's Prison in Thiva should be refurbished and regularly maintained.

In the unit where mothers with babies are housed (ground floor), all living areas have been painted and the existing plumbing and electrical installations have been repaired and maintained. Similar work has been completed on the first floor of the unit in the accommodation area for juvenile prisoners.

Since January 2025, a total of €731,549.29 has been approved for the smooth operation of the Eleonas Women's C.F. in Thiva and the improvement of prisoners' living conditions. A significant part of the expenditure was related to the improvement and adaptation of the infrastructure and accommodation and living quarters for the accommodation of infants, as well as the configuration of visiting areas for the reception of children.

Indicatively, it is noted that:

- A credit of €53,275.20 was approved for the construction of infrastructure to support accessibility for children and people with disabilities through a grant to KtYP S.A.
- Funds of over €110,000 were approved for the maintenance and improvement of prisoners' living quarters.
- A credit of €10,416.00 was approved for the purchase of mattresses of suitable specifications for the needs of the C.F...
- A credit of €8,016.60 was approved for the installation of special electrical equipment to support the heating and cooling needs of the unit where female prisoners with minor children reside.

177. The young adults also complained that they were offered insufficient purposeful and organised activities. While some attended school or participated in a dependence programme, others had no access to activities and rarely left the unit.

The CPT recommends that further measures be taken to ensure that young female adults – and, where relevant, juveniles – are offered a range of purposeful, organised activities (juveniles should benefit from a full daily programme including education, sports, vocational training, recreation, and other out-of-cell activities).

All inmates at the Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F., where adult and juvenile women are held, have access to both educational facilities and training and creative activity programmes. Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F., where adult and juvenile women are held, have access to educational facilities, as well as training, creative activities, vocational training, cultural and other activities implemented at the C.F..

- *The response to recommendation [166](#) is relevant.*

178. While one person continued treatment initiated in the community, three others began hormone therapy while in detention, albeit at their own expense. While these developments are positive, the CPT recommends that consideration be given to providing gender-affirming hormone treatment in prison free of charge, equivalent to hormone treatment provided in the community.

A) With the provisions of Article 33 of Law 4368/21-02-2016, on "Health coverage for uninsured and vulnerable social groups" and with a Joint Ministerial Decision on "Regulations to ensure access of uninsured persons to the public health system" (B' 908/2016), the right of free access to all public health structures for the provision of nursing and medical care to uninsured persons was established, only with the use of an active Social Security Number and on the basis of the provisions of the Unified Health Benefits Regulation of the National Organisation for the Provision of Health Services (Government Gazette 2106/B/2-05-2025).

The beneficiaries of the above provisions include, among others, regardless of their legal status and possession of legal residence documents, prisoners in C.F., those housed in juvenile detention centres and those in administrative detention.

B) In Greece, hormone therapy for gender reassignment (hormone replacement) is covered by the National Organisation for the Provision of Health Services, provided that the prescribed medical procedure is followed, as there is no provision for its exclusion from free healthcare (based on the relevant Ministerial Decision in Government Gazette B 908/2016, as amended and in force).

Consequently, hormone therapy, as part of the necessary healthcare to ensure the mental and physical health of transgender individuals, is covered free of charge by the state, provided that it is prescribed by doctors of the National Health System (e.g. endocrinologists in public hospitals) and the procedures provided for by law are followed.

The case of prisoners who have paid for treatment themselves on an individual basis may be interpreted as being due to their choice to bypass the bureaucratic procedures of the public system or to seek preparations that are not included in the state formulary.

Greece already has the institutional framework (Law 4368/2016) in place to guarantee free healthcare for all prisoners. Your recommendation will be taken into account in order to eliminate any practical obstacles, if identified, so that the provision of free hormone therapy is not only a theoretical right but also a daily practice within the prison system.

179. One of the women, who was gradually losing a significant part of her hair on the front of her head, was not allowed to wear a wig despite this being an important aspect in affirming her gender identity. The CPT recommends that the rule of not allowing women to wear a wig for security reasons be reviewed.

There is no general or specific regulatory restriction prohibiting female prisoners from wearing wigs. The current framework provides that personal items that do not pose security or order issues are permitted, under the same conditions that apply to any other personal item.

The specific case referred to in the Report appears to relate to an individual operational assessment at the level of the Security Directorate. Instructions have already been given to the competent Directorates to ensure that such items, when

there are no specific and documented security reasons, are normally allowed, especially when they are related to issues of personal dignity and gender identity expression.

182. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities pursue their efforts to improve the treatment and conditions of detention of transgender prisoners at Korydallos II Women's Prison, notably by providing them with access to work, vocational training, and sports. Further, the material conditions should be improved by equipping all double-occupancy cells with fully partitioned sanitary areas and functioning call bells. At Eleonas Prison, the policy of separating lesbian couples should be discontinued.

All custodial officers should be reminded of their duty to respect the gender identity of transgender prisoners, including the use of their chosen names.

Moreover, the existing reference framework should be supplemented by detailed written protocols covering issues such as placement, risk assessment, and segregation for protection reasons; prevention of violence and bullying; association with cisgender prisoners and access to activities; staffing, body searches, and use of force; prevention of self-harm and suicide; access to healthcare and mental healthcare services, including psychosocial support and gender-affirming treatment, taking into account CPT standards on transgender persons in prison.

Furthermore, the Committee would like to receive additional information about the Greek authorities' plans to establish a dedicated unit for transgender women at Eleonas Women's Prison, including its timeline.

A) For transgender women detained at Korydallos II C.F., as for all female detainees, they have the opportunity, upon request, to participate in formal education, either in the form of "private tuition" for high school and lyceum prisoners, or in the form of distance university education. It should be noted that a primary school was established last year (B'4582).

B) To meet the socio-economic needs of the LGBTQI+ community at Korydallos II C.F., the Greek Association of HIV-Positive People "Positive Voice" carries out activities aimed at providing psychological support and legal and medical assistance. Korydallos II C.F., the Greek Association of HIV-Positive People "Positive Voice" is implementing actions aimed at providing psychological support and legal and medical counselling to transgender women.

C) At the same time, targeted actions are organised with the participation of sexual health counsellors, trans rights activists, lawyers and psychologists from the Red Umbrella Athens organisation. Transgender women have the opportunity to participate in programmes such as a theatre workshop in collaboration with a trans activist, an actor and a psychologist, under the auspices of "Positive Voice," and a creative activity programme focusing on dance, movement, painting and improvisation

- The answer to recommendation [166](#) is also relevant.

D) In cases where there is no special equipment, special partitions or sliding panels are installed to ensure privacy.

The discontinuation of the above-mentioned policy of separating homosexual couples is subject to the possible impact this may have on the rest of the prison population.

E) In light of the National Strategy for LGBTQI+ Equality, the G.S.A.P. has drafted and published the "Guide for the Treatment of LGBTQI+ Prisoners" (October 2024), which includes guidelines for the proper and non-discriminatory treatment of LGBTQI+ persons within correctional facilities. The Guide points out that the treatment of LGBTQI+ prisoners should avoid practices based on heterosexual stereotypes of "normality" and promote an environment free of prejudice or discrimination. Prison staff should respect each prisoner's self-identification and gender expression, use their preferred name and pronouns, and ensure conditions of safety, privacy and equal access to health and education services.

The Guide is based on the national and international legal framework for the protection of rights, incorporates definitions and good practices of the Council of Europe, and provides guidelines for staff training and awareness-raising, ensuring

decent conditions of detention, preventing harassment and protecting the privacy of prisoners in this group.

F) Furthermore, the curriculum of the Correctional Officers' School includes a special section on the treatment and rights of vulnerable groups of prisoners and their specific characteristics, including LGBTQI+ prisoners. In addition, special training programmes have been designed, in collaboration with the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government, on the treatment of vulnerable groups of prisoners, with the aim of raising awareness and educating prison staff.

183. At Eleonas Prison, although there were two psychologists, they were tasked mostly with carrying out initial assessments and organising activities and therefore had insufficient time to provide individual therapeutic or counselling sessions. The CPT recommends that for all vulnerable categories of prisoners, notably pregnant women, mothers with young children, female juveniles or young adult women, and transgender women, additional psychosocial support should be provided.

To this end, the vacant positions of psychologists should be filled, and psychologists should also be providing individual therapeutic or counselling sessions.

There are no vacant positions for psychologists at the Eleonas Women's C.F..

There are currently 8 vacant positions in the C.F.s of Drama, Nigrita, Eleonas Thiva Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre for Prisoners “EPILOGI” and the Special Mental Health Centre. Four of these have been earmarked for coverage by a future announcement:

- Eleonas Thiva Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre for Prisoners “EPILOGI, commitment from the 2026 annual plan
- Special Mental Health Centre, commitment for the call for tenders from 6K/2023
- Korydallos II, commitment to be covered by distinguished athletes
- Thessaloniki, commitment to be covered by distinguished athletes.

The remaining vacancies will be submitted for approval in the annual recruitment planning for subsequent years.

184. Moreover, the delegation also came across several women with disabilities, including two wheelchair users, women with restricted physical mobility and one woman with intellectual disabilities. Reference is made to the considerations and recommendation outlined in paragraphs 76 to 79, which are also fully applicable to female prisoners.

The Women's C.F. of Eleonas, Thiva, is included in the list of facilities for which a subsidy has been granted to construction company KTIP S.A. for the project to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities.

-The response to Recommendation [79](#) is relevant.

186. The CPT's recommendation outlined in paragraph 94 applies equally to women's prisons. As a first step, all vacancies of custodial and other prison staff should be filled without delay to ensure the effective functioning of the institutions. This will require a significant increase in investment in staff by the Greek authorities.

In order to speed up the process of filling vacancies for prison staff, following a legislative initiative by the Ministry of Citizen Protection (Article 26 of Law 5236/2025, Government Gazette A 175), the recruitment of staff in the Guarding and External Guarding categories will be carried out by the same Ministry, by way of derogation from the filling procedure through the Supreme Council for Personnel Selection.

More specifically, under the provisions of Article 26 of Law 5236/2025 (A'175), the procedure for recruiting personnel in the Security and External Security Personnel branches in C.F.s is now aligned with the standard applied by the Hellenic Police when recruiting Special Guards. This change is expected to drastically reduce the time required to complete recruitment from approximately 24-30 months to just 8 to 10 months, directly enhancing the operational readiness and adequate staffing of C.F.s in critical specialities.

Currently, the competent Service of the General Secretariat of Public Administration and the competent Service of the Hellenic Police are processing the Ministerial Decision of paragraph 7(a) of Article 26 of Law 5236/2025, which "specifies the criteria and the number of points per criterion, the other required and additional qualifications, the method of determining them, the announcement of positions, the conditions and procedure for recruitment, the composition and operation of the sports, health and psychometric committees, the required supporting documents, the sports, health and psychometric tests of candidates, the manner and schedule for conducting the above tests", while the formation of the five-member committee referred to in paragraph 6 of the same article is also expected, according to which: *"6. For the recruitment of the above personnel, a five-member committee is established, consisting of: a) one (1) member of the Legal Council of the State with at least the rank of Advisor, as Chairman, b) one (1) member of the A.S.E.P., c) one (1) senior or highest-ranking officer of the Hellenic Police Headquarters, and d) two (2) Heads of Directorate of the General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy of the Ministry of Citizen Protection, as members. The committee's meetings are held at the Ministry of Citizen Protection, and one (1) officer or senior officer of the Hellenic Police and one (1) employee of the General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy with rank A are appointed as secretaries.*

Following the publication of the above Ministerial Decisions, the G.S.A.P., with the assistance of the Uniformed Personnel Directorate of the Hellenic Police Headquarters (paragraph 2(a) of Article 26 of Law 5236/2025), will announce a competition to fill (100) positions in the Security and External Guarding branches (Act of the Council of Ministers 51/2024), (229) positions in the same branches with the recent 29/2025 Act of the Council of Ministers, as well as positions that have not been filled by Act of the Council of Ministers 50/2021 by runners-up of Announcement 9K/2021 (Government Gazette 58/2021, vol. A.S.E.P.) without a new announcement and without submitting a new application, in order of priority, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8 of Article 25 of Law 4765/2021 (A' 6).

188. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure all custodial officers undergo an initial training curriculum before being deployed to a prison establishment. Further, all officers assigned to a women's prison should be trained in gender-sensitive and trauma-informed approaches to the treatment and management of female prisoners, enabling them to address their specific needs appropriately. Regarding the need to improve working conditions and to provide mandatory initial and ongoing training for all prison staff, reference is made to the comments and recommendation in paragraph.

In accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force, candidates for the DE External Guard Staff branch are appointed and take up their duties once they have successfully graduated from the External Guard Staff School, whose Introductory Training Programme includes the topic of Treatment of Vulnerable Social Groups of Prisoners.

On the other hand, external guards are required to attend a basic training programme at the Correctional Officers School, successful completion of which is a prerequisite for their permanent appointment (two years after appointment), a fact that often leads to them taking up their duties before attending the above training programme, due to existing service requirements.

For the training needs of C.F. staff, a seminar has been designed and is being implemented by the Training Institute of the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government on the Treatment of Vulnerable Social Groups of Prisoners.

190. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities urgently reinforce the healthcare staffing complements in the two establishments, in particular:

- Korydallos II Women's Prison, by recruiting a resident general practitioner and at least two additional full-time qualified nurses;**

- at Eleonas Women's Prison, by ensuring the presence of a resident general practitioner and at least four additional full-time qualified nurses.

At Korydallos II Prison, there is a vacant position for a doctor, which was planned to be filled under Announcement 6K/2023, but remained vacant due to a lack of interest from candidates. There are no vacant nursing positions. The requested increase in the number of nurses is covered by the increase in permanent positions with the issuance of the new G.S.A.P. Organizational Regulation.

There is one vacant doctor position at the Eleonas Women's Hospital, for which a request has been submitted to be filled under the 2026 annual recruitment plan. In addition, there is a vacant nursing position, which is reserved because it is planned to be filled by the 6K/2023 Announcement. The requested increase in the number of nurses is covered by the increase in permanent positions with the publication of the new G.S.A.P. Organizational Regulation.

191. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities take the necessary steps to ensure that, at Eleonas Women's Prison in Thiva, medication is ordered more frequently to ensure the continuous availability of essential medicines.

At Eleonas Women's C.F., medication orders are placed daily through individual prescriptions, while bulk orders are placed approximately every six months.

193. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities urgently re-examine healthcare provision at Korydallos II and Eleonas Prisons, ensuring it addresses the specific healthcare needs of female prisoners. This should include responding promptly to requests for medical assistance and reducing reliance on emergency transfers by ambulance. This requires a 24/7 presence of healthcare staff in both prisons. As an initial step, a medical doctor should always be available on-call.

Further, the Committee recommends that all cases of unexpected prisoner death be subject to an autopsy, as prescribed by law, unless a medical authority independent of the establishment determines it unnecessary. There should always be both an internal inquiry and an independent external investigation into the circumstances of such deaths.

A) At Korydallos II C.F., 14 visiting doctors of various specialties visit the facility once a week. The medical staff consists of two permanent nurses who cover two shifts. At Eleonas C.F., a doctor is on duty for an eight-hour shift every day.

B) In all cases of sudden or non-sudden death, an autopsy/autopsy is performed and, depending on the findings, the procedure provided for by law for the independent investigation of the circumstances of such deaths is followed, as well as the procedure for investigating any disciplinary responsibilities of employees for negligent supervision and failure to preventive intervention.

194. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities further improve the admission process at Eleonas and Korydallos II Women's Prisons.

At Korydallos II Prison, to better identify the gender-specific needs and vulnerabilities of women prisoners, the CPT recommends that the screening process upon arrival should also include a needs assessment to identify mental health needs, substance use disorders and, within a few weeks of admission, experiences of sexual abuse or other forms of gender-based violence prior to incarceration, as well as mental health problems, including PTSD.

A) At both Korydallos II C.F. and Eleonas Women's C.F. in Thiva, all female prisoners are examined upon admission, their full medical history is taken, they are referred to the appropriate medical specialists and receive the appropriate treatment.

Examination by a psychiatrist is carried out when available, approximately once a week.

B) Specifically, at the Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F., within three days at the latest, new inmates undergo an interview with a psychologist and social worker for a psychodiagnostic assessment, mainly to detect any mental disorders and substance dependence, but also to understand their individual mental needs, and are referred accordingly either to a specialist doctor at the facility or to an outpatient facility. They are then placed in appropriate wards according to their offence or psychodiagnostic assessment, and efforts are made to integrate them into educational activities and psychosocial programmes.

196. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities take the necessary measures to ensure that the above-mentioned precepts are fully implemented in practice. Further, the Committee refers to its recommendations in paragraph 107 on phasing out the involvement of custodial staff in the performance of healthcare tasks.

– *The response to recommendation [107](#) is relevant.*

198. As noted earlier (see paragraph 170), pregnant women serving sentences at Eleonas Prison were transferred to the medical unit at Korydallos II Prison from the seventh month of pregnancy for ante- and postnatal care. The CPT welcomes the fact that women gave birth at a public maternity hospital in Athens, without additional security measures. However, one mother indicated that her partner and mother were not permitted to attend the birth. The CPT encourages the Greek authorities to review this policy.

With regard to the possibility of supportive persons being present during the delivery of pregnant women, the G.S.A.P. clarifies that the current regulatory framework provides that pregnant detainees receive prenatal and postnatal care in appropriate public health facilities, including public maternity hospitals, without additional security measures beyond those that are absolutely necessary.

The transfer of female prisoners to Korydallos II C.F. from the seventh month of pregnancy onwards is intended to ensure access to specialised medical staff and appropriate care services.

With regard to the possibility of relatives or partners being present during childbirth, it should be noted that there is no general prohibition. In practice, such decisions depend on the operating framework of the public maternity hospital in question, the health guidelines in force, and the need to ensure the smooth running of the procedure without interference. The case recorded in the Report appears to concern an isolated medical or administrative restriction that does not reflect standard practice in maternity hospitals.

199. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that the specific dietary needs of pregnant women and mothers with newborn babies are met, including an adequately nutritious, sufficiently calorific and well-balanced diet, rich in fresh fruit and vegetables. Furthermore, mothers should receive practical support from a qualified nurse or midwife in caring for their newborn babies, and breastfeeding should be actively monitored.

All detainees are provided with breakfast, lunch and dinner every day in accordance with the daily schedule of the C.F.. The programmes are drawn up at the end of each week on the basis of dietary standards, are varied and are signed by the doctor and the members of the Prison Council. Compliance with the programme and the quality of the meals are monitored daily by the doctor and the Head of the Institution. Prisoners who are ill or pregnant are provided with a special diet tailored to their needs and within the framework of an adequately nutritious, caloric and balanced diet.

202. In light of the above, the CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that, at both Korydallos II and Eleonas Women's Prisons, the presence of a psychiatrist is significantly increased to at least three days per week, and that the vacancy of a psychologist at Eleonas Prison is filled. The authorities should also introduce adequate psychosocial rehabilitative programmes for prisoners with mental disorders with the aim of addressing mental health needs with a multidisciplinary therapeutic approach, rather than exclusively by pharmacotherapy.

At Eleonas C.F., there is a visiting psychiatrist who visits the facility one day a week. With the passing of Law 5161/2024 - Government Gazette A' 196/29.11.2024 on "Regulations for the strengthening of the National Health System and the monitoring and evaluation of pharmaceutical expenditure", which provides that the Special Health Centre for Prisoners in Korydallos the Korydallos Special Mental Health Centre, the Eleonas Thiva Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre for Prisoners "EPILOGI and the Special Regional Clinics operating within the C.F., by decision of the Director of the competent Health Region, may, in order to meet their staffing needs and ensure their proper functioning, cooperate with professionals in the field of medicine of all specialties, with the issuance of a service provision receipt by them for the services provided.

A visiting psychiatrist serves at the Korydallos II C.F. once a week. In case of emergencies requiring psychiatric assessment, the patient is transferred to the Special Health Centre for Prisoners in Korydallos and then to a public psychiatric facility.

203. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure the prompt establishment, proper functioning and full staffing of the planned psychiatric and hospital departments at Eleonas Prison, to guarantee adequate care for female prisoners in need of medical or psychiatric treatment.

Furthermore, the Committee would like to be informed of the timeline and operational details of the planned facilities, including bed capacity and staffing resources. In the meantime, all female prisoners requiring inpatient care should be hospitalised without delay.

A) According to Law 5129/2024 (Government Gazette A' 57/2024) of the Ministry of Health on the subject of "Completion of Psychiatric Reform", a Women's Psychiatric Department is established at Eleonas Thiva Hospital, which is part of the National Mental Health Services Network.

The development of the establishment of this Department is as follows:

- Following an inspection by a technical team from the General Secretariat for Public Health in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the premises from the existing facilities that will be used for the operation of the department were selected.
- The necessary funds were secured from the G.S.A.P. budget for the preparation of studies (architectural, interior design and equipment) and the project was included in the National Investment Programme 2026-2030 for its implementation.
- The preparation of the required studies and tender documents for the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2026, and the implementation of the required works and the supply of equipment by the end of 2027.
- The necessary medical and nursing staff will be provided in cooperation with the Ministry of Health due to the department's integration into the National Health System.

B) The design of the Women's Psychiatric Department includes the renovation and conversion of an existing building into a Clinic for Women Prisoners with Psychiatric Disorders, with a total capacity of 26 beds, divided into acute, medium and long-term care. This facility will provide specialised care and treatment to female prisoners with serious mental health problems, ensuring a safe therapeutic environment that meets both correctional and health standards of modern mental health service provision. The above design also includes the construction of two mother-child wards.

C) Furthermore, a Programme Agreement is currently being developed between the Ministries of Citizen Protection and Health and the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens for the Architectural Design of the Psychiatric Ward for Female Prisoners in Eleonas.

205. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities develop or adapt clear guidelines at Korydallos II and Eleonas Women's Prisons for managing prisoners at high risk of self-harm or suicide, in line with the above-mentioned precepts. In particular, all women presenting such a risk should be medically assessed and benefit from psychosocial counselling and support. Where required, they should be placed under close medical supervision or transferred to a psychiatric establishment. As regards the law and practice of imposing disciplinary sanctions for acts of self-harm, the CPT refers to its comments and recommendation in paragraph 208.

At the Eleonas Thiva Women's C.F, cases of self-harm are dealt with through counselling and, in urgent cases, are referred to the visiting psychiatrist and then, if necessary, to psychiatric facilities. At the Korydallos II C.F., cases of self-harm are dealt with immediately by transferring the person to the Special Health Centre for Prisoners in Korydallos and, if deemed necessary, to a public psychiatric facility.

Acts of self-harm constitute a disciplinary offence and incur disciplinary sanctions only in cases where they are proven to be false. There is no practice of imposing penalties for acts of self-harm. On the contrary, what is provided for in the legislation in force and applied in practice is that false attempts at suicide, or self-harm or the ingestion of foreign objects are punished if it is proven that they were committed by the prisoner either to avoid fulfilling his obligations or to obtain a benefit.

206. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities enhance support for female prisoners with drug dependence, by expanding resources and increasing capacity for counselling and rehabilitation programmes, and by ensuring access to MOUD for women in prison, in line with equivalent services available in the community. In all cases, the abrupt discontinuation of MOUD should be avoided.

Further, consideration should be given to extending the long-term dependence treatment programme at the special Therapeutic Department for Drug-Dependent Prisoners to female prisoners.

The treatment of addiction within prisons is a constant priority for the G.S.A.P., in close cooperation with the National Organisation for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions public health structures and rehabilitation agencies operating within the prison system. In recent years, significant steps have been taken to strengthen psychosocial support services, expand counselling programmes and cover as many prisoners with addictive behaviours as possible.

- *The response to recommendation [127](#) is relevant.*

208. Therefore, the CPT recommends that the Greek authorities take the necessary steps to amend the relevant provision of the Penitentiary Code to ensure that acts of self-harm and complaints are no longer subjected to disciplinary punishment.

The current regulatory framework allows disciplinary sanctions to be imposed only in cases where there is a documented violation of the rules of the C.F., i.e. the Penitentiary Code and the **Internal Regulations for the Operation of Correctional Facilities**, while taking into account the need to protect the life, safety and health of prisoners. Acts of self-harm are primarily treated as a medical and psychosocial issue, with immediate intervention by medical and staff personnel, while complaints are assessed in accordance with the procedures in place, with absolute respect for the protection of the complainant.

- *The response to recommendation [205](#) is relevant.*

209. The CPT recommends that the solitary confinement cells at Eleonas Prison be regularly maintained, and mattresses replaced. Women placed in these cells should be granted access to outdoor exercise and be seen daily by healthcare staff. Further, the Greek authorities should take into account the generally lower risk posed by female prisoners and the particularly harmful impact of high-security and isolation measures on women.

- *The response to recommendation [176](#) is relevant.*

212. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities end the use of means of restraint on women following acts of self-harm at Eleonas Women's Prison. The Penitentiary Code should be amended accordingly.

If necessary, agitated prisoners who pose a serious risk to themselves or others may, as a last resort (when all other reasonable options, such as de-escalation strategies vis-à-vis the prisoner concerned have failed to contain these risks satisfactorily), be temporarily placed in an appropriate cell under close supervision of healthcare staff. Further, any use of seclusion or restraint should be thoroughly documented, including the start and end time of the measure, circumstances, reasons, medical opinion, and any injuries sustained by the prisoner or staff.

Such measures of seclusion or restraint shall be thoroughly documented, including the start and end time, circumstances, reasons, medical opinion, and any injuries sustained by the prisoner or staff, and recorded in a special book kept in each C.F.

– *The response to recommendation [205](#) is relevant*

213. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities review current procedures and practices for carrying out strip searches of female prisoners, in light of the above principles. In particular, alternatives to strip searches should be explored, such as the use of security technologies (for instance body scanners), in line with relevant international standards.

In October 2025, the G.S.A.P. announced an international public tender with a total budget of €3,700,000 for the supply of modern security systems (X-ray machines, magnetic gates, hand-held metal detectors, etc.) in accordance with international standards, which are expected to be received, distributed and installed in all C.F.s by 2026.

214. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that telephones are regularly maintained and promptly repaired at Korydallos II and Eleonas Women's Prisons. Indigent prisoners should be provided with additional support to maintain family contact, including access to phone cards. Further, the documentation requirements for prisoners for VoIP calls should be reviewed to facilitate access for indigent and foreign national prisoners.

The G.S.A.P. recognizes the importance of regular and uninterrupted communication between prisoners and the wider social environment (family, friends, lawyers, etc.) and for this reason, the institution of electronic visiting, in addition to face-to-face communication, is implemented in all C.F.s. In addition, all prisoners are informed that they have the right to use public telephones (card phones) while the wards and cells are open to communicate with persons who are authorised to visit them and with their lawyers. They can also purchase phone cards and, if they are unable to do so, the cost is covered by G.S.A.P. New

payphones have been installed in both the Korydallos II Women's C.F. and the Eleonas Women's C.F.

215. The CPT recommends that the visiting area at Eleonas Prison be refurbished. It would also like to receive clarification on restrictions imposed on mothers to receive open visits from their children in the prison.

Regarding the renovation of the visiting area at Eleonas Women's C.F., we refer to the response to your Committee's recommendation No. 176, which includes all the appropriations allocated to this facility for maintenance, repairs and renovations.

With regard to open visits by the children of female prisoners, we would point out that the current prison legislation does not provide for any specific restrictions for mothers. Details on the conditions and terms for visits are described in detail in Article 52 of the Penitentiary Code in conjunction with Article 21 of the **Internal Regulations for the Operation of Correctional Facilities**.

228. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to reinforce their efforts to eradicate police ill-treatment. To this end, the leadership of the Hellenic Police should reiterate to police officers throughout the country that any form of ill-treatment (including threats) directed against detained persons constitutes a criminal offence and will be prosecuted accordingly. This implies the existence of a clear reporting line as well as the adoption of whistle-blower protective measures (namely a policy framework and an effective mechanism for the legal protection of individuals who disclose information on ill-treatment and other malpractice).

Police officers should also be firmly reminded, in particular through ongoing training, that no more force than is strictly necessary should be used when effecting an apprehension and that there can be no justification for striking apprehended persons once they have been brought under control. Where it is deemed essential to handcuff a person at the time of apprehension or at a later stage, the handcuffs should under no circumstances be

excessively tight and should be applied only for as long as is strictly necessary.

The CPT also calls upon the Greek authorities to actively promote a culture change within the ranks of the Hellenic Police. Further, regular professional training for police operational officers and investigators should be provided, which is well structured and covers appropriate interview and investigation techniques, as well as the prevention of ill-treatment. Inspiration should be drawn from the methodology of investigative interviewing and the Méndez Principles.

In addition, steps should be taken to monitor police interviewing standards and procedures, and to introduce systematic electronic recording (preferably video and, if not possible, audio) of all police interviews, including the initial stage of the interviews.

According to Articles 3 and 5 of Law 5187/2025 (A' 48), Hellenic Police is a security force whose mission includes, among other things, the protection of the state, public safety and community-oriented policing, which consists of protecting the human rights and constitutionally guaranteed fundamental freedoms of citizens.

The issue of protecting the rights of detainees and the general conduct of police officers towards them is of paramount importance to the Hellenic Police.

The monitoring of police personnel when acts or omissions constituting ill-treatment of detainees are identified or reported, as well as reforms, policies and actions aimed at fostering a culture of protection and respect for human rights, are the main axes along which the Hellenic Police leadership is moving to eliminate the abuse of detainees.

The following are indicative examples:

A) In every case of finding or complaint - report concerning ill-treatment of detainees by police personnel, a criminal investigation and disciplinary review are conducted.

Specifically:

i. Criminal investigation

Article 137^A of the Criminal Code describes the offence of "torture", the commission of which is punishable by deprivation of liberty. The concept of torture also includes verbal and psychological forms of abuse and ill-treatment of persons detained by the authorities. The above article was amended by Article 2 of Law 4637/2019 and its provisions were made more stringent.

Acts falling under this article, when reported as having been committed by Greek police personnel, are investigated - from a criminal point of view - by the **Internal Affairs Service of the Security Forces** (Article 21 of Law 4613/2019). It is a unified, independent, special service, supervised by the Public Prosecutor and reporting directly to the Minister of Citizen Protection. Upon completion of the investigation, the criminal case file, which includes all the preliminary investigation material, is forwarded to the competent Public Prosecutor's Office, which decides on the criminal prosecution of those involved.

Furthermore, with regard to the existence of a hierarchical line of reporting and supervision of the police services, it should be noted that the highest supervision of police preliminary investigations is assigned by law (Code of Criminal Procedure and other specific legislative provisions) to the prosecuting authority, which, in addition to informing and guiding the actions of the police services – may conduct investigations to ascertain criminal acts, either on its own initiative or following a complaint lodged by a detainee alleging ill-treatment.

ii. Disciplinary investigation

With regard to the disciplinary control of personnel for acts of ill-treatment of detainees, with a view to establishing internal order within the Corps, the Hellenic Police Headquarters or its subordinate General Directorate Service shall order an administrative investigation of the relevant complaints **conducted through administrative examinations.**

The subject of the administrative investigations is the commission or non-commission of a disciplinary offence, which is defined as any culpable and

imputable breach of official duty. The main legislation governing the rules governing disciplinary proceedings is Presidential Decree 120/2008. Administrative investigations for such cases are divided into Preliminary Administrative Investigations (P.D.E.) provided for in Article 24 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and Sworn Administrative Investigations (E.D.E.) provided for in Article 26 of Presidential Decree 120/2008. The former may result in the imposition of a minor disciplinary penalty on the police officer responsible (a fine or reprimand), while the latter may result in the temporary or permanent removal of the officer from the force (dismissal, suspension with termination, suspension with temporary suspension).

Acts of mistreatment and abuse of detainees constitute disciplinary offences provided for in Articles 10(1)(c) (h) and 11(1)(k) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which carry higher disciplinary penalties. In addition, when a sworn administrative inquiry (E.D.E.) is ordered, the administrative measure of suspension may be imposed, which consists of the police officer's abstention from performing his or her official duties. The conditions for its imposition are laid down in Article 15 of Presidential Decree 120/2008.

Ombudsman

In order to provide impartial and more effective internal control filters, the administrative investigation into complaints of ill-treatment of detainees is supervised by the Independent Administrative Authority "**Ombudsman**", with its competence as the National Mechanism for the Investigation of Arbitrary Incidents of the Security Forces and Detention Facility Employees, in accordance with Article 1 of Law 3938/2011, as initially replaced by Article 56 of Law 4443/2016 and later by Article 188 of Law 4662/2020.

More specifically, in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of the United Nations General Assembly, adopted on 18 December 2002, as ratified by Law 4228/2014, the Independent Administrative Authority "Ombudsman" is designated as the National Preventive Mechanism for the prevention of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or

punishment. According to Law 4228/2014, the Hellenic Police is obliged to cooperate with the above Independent Administrative Authority and to develop a specific institutional framework for communication with it. Communication takes place through written questions and clarifications from the Authority to the Hellenic Police, which is required to respond in a reasoned and thorough manner. This process ensures institutional control and accountability for the elimination of cases of ill-treatment of individuals by the Hellenic Police. Basically, the Independent Administrative Authority "Ombudsman" monitors the progress of administrative investigations into allegations of abuse- mistreatment of citizens that took place during the service of a uniformed officer or through abuse of his position, and issues its own opinion before the competent disciplinary body takes a decision on the administrative investigation. It may also conduct its own administrative investigation and issue a report, which, similarly, must be taken into account before a decision is taken on the corresponding administrative review or any other disciplinary proceedings that may have been ordered. Deviation from the operative part of the findings of the Independent Administrative Authority "Ombudsman" is only permitted if specific, clear and sufficient reasons are given by the competent disciplinary body.

As stated in the Ombudsman's Annual Report for 2024: *"During 2024, one hundred and seventy-eight (178) cases were submitted to the Ombudsman as National Preventive Mechanism. The main source of reports in 2024, as in every year, was the Hellenic Police, accounting for 75% of the total. Hellenic Police forwarded 133 cases to the National Preventive Mechanism. on the basis of the law requiring the competent services to forward without delay to the Independent Authority the orders for disciplinary investigation, i.e. Sworn or Preliminary Administrative Examination (E.D.E. or P.D.E. respectively), for incidents of arbitrariness [Article 1(3) of Law 3938/2011, as replaced by Article 188(1) of Law 4662/2020)]."*

"During the year 2023, one hundred and eighty-eight (188) cases were submitted to the Ombudsman as National Preventive Mechanism, mainly originating majority (76%), by actions of the Hellenic Police."

National Transparency Authority

In addition, external control is exercised by the **National Transparency Authority**, which sends documents and requests information on administrative handling, from a disciplinary point of view, in cases where criminal proceedings are brought against members of the Hellenic Police, and the competent services always provide immediate information on the actions they have taken or will take. The above authority has the power to conduct its own investigations, with special inspectors, against any uniformed officer or service of the Hellenic Police.

B) In addition to the supervision by the above Independent Authorities, the Hellenic Police has taken **additional internal control measures** aimed at the full and effective investigation of cases involving the mistreatment of detainees by the administration.

More specifically:

- i.** Taking into account the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights against Greece, **orders** have been issued by the Hellenic Police Headquarters and explicit instructions have been given that actions and investigations relating to such cases should be:
 - thorough, exhaustive and meticulous, and that all necessary/appropriate actions be taken to secure the necessary evidence relating to the circumstances,
 - real and effective, so that they can lead to the identification and punishment of those responsible
 - with guarantees of institutional independence of the investigator from those involved in the case in order to ensure its impartial investigation and, in particular, that the relevant administrative investigations are carried out by officers of the Sub-Directorates or Departments of Administrative Investigations or, in general, by officers serving in a different department from those involved,
 - reasonably expeditious,
 - with a convincing answer as to the origin of the injuries or causes of death, based on the most thorough and rapid forensic or medical opinion/examination possible,
 - with due rigour and deterrent effect, so as to ensure effective prevention of the commission of similar unlawful acts and

- with high levels of transparency in communicating the results to the complainants, if they are victims, or to the relatives of the alleged deceased victim (Circular of the Supreme Court Prosecutor's Office 12/2020).

– *See [ANNEXES B1.1-1.4](#).*

In addition, the following institutional developments in 2024 and 2025 are important and relevant to the full implementation of the recommendation.

ii. In November 2024, **the Disciplinary Law** for Police Personnel (Presidential Decree 120/2008) **was amended** by Presidential Decree 61/2024. The changes made now stipulate in law (because until then it was only stipulated by orders of the Service) that administrative investigations into allegations of acts constituting torture, brutal behaviour or any form of mistreatment or abuse of a citizen must be conducted by a Hellenic Police officer who has no hierarchical connection with the police officer involved. It was also stipulated that police officers must be suspended from duty when criminal and disciplinary proceedings are brought against them for specific acts, such as torture, and if a final conviction is handed down by a criminal court, they should be automatically dismissed, regardless of the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings. A relevant order by the Chief of the Hellenic Police specifies and analyses the above amendments in detail, while reference is made to the detailed briefing of uniformed personnel on their content.

– *See [ANNEX B2](#).*

iii. With the recent restructuring of the Hellenic Police, and in particular with Article 13 of Law 5187/2025, **the the Ethics and Internal Oversight Directorate was established**, which reports directly to the head of the Force, the Chief of the Hellenic Police, and is responsible for the strategic planning of internal oversight.

More specifically, the responsibilities of the above Directorate, as expressly stated in the above law, include:

- the central planning and coordination of all necessary actions for the development and implementation of internal control standards for uniformed personnel for any culpable and imputable breach of official duty,

- the conduct of administrative examinations and the assignment of responsibilities,
- the assignment, supervision and control of the staff of the regional operational services responsible for conducting administrative investigations with objectivity and due professional diligence,
- strengthening the integrity of the Force and promoting high standards of professionalism and accountability in policing.

C) The **training and education** of Hellenic Police personnel on issues of protection and respect for human rights is ongoing and is included both in basic training (Police Academy, Hellenic Police Officers' Academy, training of Special Guards and Border Guards) and at the level of further training. It is based on the relevant legal framework in force and operational manuals that have been deemed appropriate in terms of legal basis and content, while the training implementation process makes use of the assistance of experienced trainers certified in the above common educational background. In any case, the training process indicates, promotes and operates within the framework of the applicable legislation, prohibiting and condemning any abuse of power, especially to the detriment of prisoners' rights.

Specifically:

- i.** The **training programmes of the Schools** include thematic modules on understanding the basic branches of law, the prevention of incidents of police violence and arbitrariness, awareness and proper treatment of vulnerable social groups during police action, and issues of criminal and disciplinary law are taught extensively in order to provide the necessary information to staff on criminal offences and disciplinary offences that constitute acts of ill-treatment, as well as the legal consequences of committing them.
 - *See [ANNEX B3](#).*
- ii.** With regard to issues relating to the use of excessive force and **the use of handcuffs**, in accordance with Article 6 of Law 5187/2025 (A' 48), uniformed personnel of the Hellenic Police are trained in the use of weapons and special equipment and machinery and carry appropriate weapons, supplies and equipment when performing their duties. In particular, with regard to this issue, it should be

noted that the use of force is a measure of administrative coercion and is used when those brought in-arrested persons have expressed their refusal to comply with the legally prescribed orders of the police, in accordance with the broad interpretation of Article 25 of the Constitution.

More specifically, police officers are required to act or take measures, always observing the individual elements of the principle of proportionality (appropriateness of the measure, necessity of the measure, cost-benefit analysis of the measure). They are not allowed to make abusive use of the means at their disposal, such as handcuffs, and in particular those that may cause harm to the health of citizens. Furthermore, handcuffs may only be used to restrain persons who have been brought in or are in custody if their previous conduct or behaviour gives rise to suspicion that they may abscond (Article 119(d) of Presidential Decree 141/1991). The measure of handcuffing shall only be applied if it is deemed absolutely necessary and the possibility of escape cannot be addressed by other, less severe means (e.g. increased surveillance). Simple "negative" behaviour on the part of detainees or persons under supervision, which is explained by a basic instinct of self-preservation, does not in itself constitute grounds for restraint.

The above are regulated by a relevant order of the Chief of the Hellenic Police and any deviation from it constitutes both a disciplinary offence, which may result in even a higher disciplinary penalty, and criminal liability.

– *See [ANNEX B4](#)*

- iii.** To ensure the effectiveness of the investigation conducted by the investigating authorities, **a training seminar** for police personnel was held at a workshop of the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) on the topic of "Advanced Interviewing" (Advanced Interviewing Techniques), which was successfully held from 29/09 to 03/10/2025 in Budapest, Hungary. A total of 32 representatives of law enforcement agencies from four countries (Greece, Armenia, Montenegro and Estonia) participated in the above training activity. Greece was represented by executives from various competent operational services throughout the country, with the aim of transferring the knowledge and experience they gained to as many

officers of the Corps as possible who are involved in examining individuals in order to increase the effectiveness. The topics covered were as follows:

- Theories and methods for gathering information and detecting any deception of - Investigating Officers by the persons under examination.
- Elements of advanced strategies for establishing rapport.
- Cognitive interview workshop.
- Workshop on interrogation.
- Case study. Behavioural benchmarks and emerging trends.
- The role of the interviewer in the investigation.

D) It is particularly important to mention certain **further reforms, policies and actions** that have been or are being implemented by the Hellenic Police on issues related to the ill-treatment of detainees, beyond those falling within the scope of staff training and internal control, which contribute significantly to fostering a culture of respect for human rights. More specifically:

- i.** With the recent restructuring of the Hellenic Police, and in particular with Article 25 of Law 5187/2025, **the Social Policing Directorate** was established, which reports to the General Directorate of Security and Policing of the Hellenic Police Headquarters.

This Directorate is responsible, among other things, for planning and implementing actions to prevent and combat racism and intolerance and all forms of interpersonal violence (domestic, gender-based, etc.), as well as for the planning and implementation of actions to safeguard human rights and protect vulnerable groups, such as, for example, persons with disabilities and minors.

In order to exercise the above responsibilities, the Social Policing Directorate is structured into the following departments: a) Department for the Protection of Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups, b) Department for Combating Domestic Violence, c) Department for the Protection of Minors, d) Department for Combating Racist Violence, e) Department for Combating Gender-based Violence, and f) Department for the Protection of Animals.

With the establishment of this Service, special provision is made for issues relating to actions developed in relation to the protection of human rights, mainly of vulnerable social groups. This Directorate is responsible for the strategic planning of actions related to its mission, as well as for the coordination, guidance, support and monitoring of regional services, and cooperates with other relevant bodies and organisations to ensure maximum cross-sectoral and inter-agency cooperation in the implementation of the national strategy for the prevention of violence and the protection of human rights.

- ii.** The importance attached to the need to protect human rights, and in particular those of detainees, is also demonstrated by the fact that the Ministry of Citizen Protection has included **a specific action for the protection of prisoners' rights** in its Annual Action Plan for 2026, which sets out its flagship and high-priority projects.

In particular, it provides, among other things, for:

- the design of an online platform for reporting incidents of abuse, where citizens will be able to report incidents of abuse by police personnel in the course of their duties and will be given the opportunity to monitor the progress and outcome of the complaint,
- improvements to police detention facilities, with a view to upgrading the health and safety conditions for detainees and staff;
- training for police officers serving in Pre-Departure Detention Centres for Foreigners on human rights issues,
- nationwide training of police officers on fundamental rights, the European acquis and the legal framework for returns.

- iii.** Considering that **racist behaviour** is inextricably linked to the violation of detainees' rights, in the sense that prejudice and discriminatory practices constitute and lead unquestionably to systematic violations of human dignity, the Hellenic Police has taken a series of measures to limit and eliminate such attitudes among its personnel. Specifically:

- By order of the Chief of the Hellenic Police, **Prevention and Mediation Teams** (O.P.D.I.) were set up, which operate in areas and settlements where groups with high rates of criminality live, with the aim of achieving safe coexistence between different social groups, create conditions of equality and

trust, and promote a mindset of uncompromising respect for all citizens among police personnel.

This policing model focuses on the continuous monitoring and drastic reduction of crime-prone tendencies, both within these settlements and in the surrounding areas, but it also invests in the creation of "channels of communication" so that residents can freely contact police officers to report problems or obtain information and guidance on administrative procedures, file complaints and seek assistance.

Furthermore, the training of police personnel who make up these teams focuses on issues of intercultural sensitivity and understanding of forms of discrimination, with the aim of adopting practices free from any possibility of discrimination, and, on the other hand, to inform staff that police action should be based solely on objective evidence and not on subjective judgements. The training seminars attended by these personnel aimed to promote understanding of specific cultural codes, build trust between the police and communities, and, finally, highlight the dual role of the Hellenic Police, namely managing crime while protecting vulnerable individuals and victims within settlements.

- As part of the “**DISMANTLE**” action to improve the response capacity of Hellenic Police personnel to incidents of discrimination, racism, anti-Semitism, LGBTIQ-phobia, training (in person and online) was provided to eight hundred (800) Hellenic Police officers on understanding and respecting diversity in terms of race, ethnic origin, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity, xenophobia and racism (08/09/2025 to 21/11/2025).
- In addition, the Ministry of Citizen Protection is implementing a project to support police officers in combating discrimination and effectively addressing crimes against LGBTIQ individuals, **called “EXIS”**. It aims to create a multi-sectoral network for the benefit of members of the rainbow communities, to protect victims of hate crimes/racism, and safeguard their rights, as well as improve the authorities' response to discrimination, racism, anti-Semitism, anti-Muslim hatred and xenophobia, LGBTIQ-phobia and all other forms of intolerance.
- In order to combat racist stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination by Greek police personnel, as part of the **Annual Action Plan for 2026**, the project “*Social policing and protection of socially vulnerable groups*”, the project “*Prevention*

and combating of racism and intolerance through targeted operational response” has been proposed, which aims to effectively combat crimes with racist characteristics and racist rhetoric, which jeopardise social cohesion and peace and run counter to the values and principles of equality, respect for human dignity, as well as ensuring the collection, processing and analysis of statistical data on racist incidents, so as to enable a complete and objective picture of trends in this phenomenon and the immediate and effective management of relevant incidents, with the following milestones: “Implementation of updated training to improve the operational response of staff in departments and offices dealing with racist violence”, “Creation of a handbook on dealing with racist violence and an operational first response guide” and “Creation of educational material approved by the Ministry of Education so that service executives can give talks in schools, with the aim of reducing and preventing incidents of a racist nature within the school environment”, which are planned to be implemented by 31/12/2026.

- In addition, within the above framework, in 2026, a relevant order is planned to be issued regarding the practice of police authorities checking and suspecting individuals solely on the basis of race, colour, religion, ancestry, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability, rather than objective evidence or behaviour that would justify police intervention (**racial profiling**), and the incorporation of relevant topics into training programmes and information meetings

iv. In order to enable the Hellenic Police to respond to contemporary policing challenges and provide detailed guidance to police officers on integrity issues, **a new, updated Code of Conduct for Police Officers** is currently **being developed**, which will be enriched with all the necessary principles of professional ethics and respect for human rights that must govern the uniformed personnel of the Hellenic Police.

The new Code of Conduct is currently being drafted and once published, will be incorporated as a specific subject in the curricula of the Police Academy Schools, as well as in further training courses on the appropriate ethical integrity and conduct of the police profession. In addition, an order will be issued informing of the publication of the Code of Conduct and stipulating that the Commanders and Directors of the Police Services inform their staff during the staff meetings they

are required to hold, systematically developing specific topics of ethical standards for staff, and motivate them by supervising the maintenance of their integrity.

All of the above reforms, policies and actions aim to shape a culture among uniformed personnel that is characterised by respect for the human rights of detainees, the elimination of arbitrariness, the promotion of accountability, impartiality and objectivity in the internal procedures of the Corps. The political and natural leadership has consistently expressed its zero tolerance for human rights violations and its commitment to respect for human life, the prohibition of discrimination, torture and any inhuman or degrading treatment.

Finally, regarding the training of Hellenic Police investigating officers, beyond the education they receive during their studies at Police Academies and their subsequent training during their careers [as mentioned above: Teaching of the course 'Interrogation' at police academies ([Annex B3](#))], the "Advanced Interviewing" training seminar is enriched with special interrogation techniques included in training manuals and operational action memoranda, which are prepared in order to define and specify particular issues related to characteristics of vulnerability (e.g. persons with disabilities and minors), with a view to ensuring the protection of their rights.

E) With regard to measures to monitor police interrogation standards and procedures and the introduction of systematic electronic recording, including at the initial stage of interviews, it should be noted that there is a relevant provision only in some more specific provisions, such as Article 227 of the Code of Criminal Procedure concerning the examination of minor witnesses who are victims of violations of personal and sexual freedom, Article 228(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which concerns the examination of witnesses who are victims of human trafficking, and Article 9 of Law 4689/2020, which concerns the examination of a minor suspect or accused by the prosecuting authorities.

At the same time, during the personal interview of foreigners before the Asylum Services, the interview is to be recorded, in accordance with Article 82 of Law 4939/2022.

F) The Ministry of Justice has recently taken legislative measures (Law 5090/2024) to strengthen the protection of vulnerable victims (amendment of Article 82A of the Penal Code, Articles 218, 227, 228 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) and is constantly reviewing the legislation in this regard. Judges (investigating magistrates) and prosecutors are thoroughly trained by the National School of Judges and receive lifelong training through scientific seminars on the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and are guided by the relevant circulars of the Supreme Court Prosecutor's Office.

229. The CPT would like to be informed of the number of officers who have been suspended from active duty since the entry into force of Presidential Decree no. 61/2024. Furthermore, it would be interested to receive information on the number of officers who have been disciplined or prosecuted for offences related to excessive use of force or assault for the years 2023, 2024 and 2025.

From 05/11/2024, the date of entry into force of Presidential Decree 61/2024 "Amendment of provisions of Presidential Decree 120/2008 "Disciplinary Law for Police Personnel" (A' 182)", until 07/12/2025, the number of Greek Police personnel who have been placed on **leave** for committing any disciplinary offence amounts to a total of one hundred and twenty-five (125).

It should be noted that one (1) of the above cases concerns the abuse of a detainee at a police station

It should be noted that **one (1)** of the above cases concerns **the abuse of a detainee** at a police station.

In addition, the number of cases involving allegations of abuse/mistreatment/extreme behaviour by police officers against detainees in police stations, which are alleged to have taken place in 2023, 2024 and 2025, amounts to seventy-two (72) as of 07/12/2025. Of these, forty-seven (47) are pending investigation, twenty-two (22) have been closed and are pending review by the Independent Administrative Authority Ombudsman, two (2) have been archived, as no disciplinary responsibility on the part of police officers was found,

and in one (1) case a minor disciplinary penalty has been imposed on the police officer responsible.

Consequently, given that the disciplinary investigation has not yet been completed for 96% of the above cases, only 3% of them have been closed and in one (1) case a penalty has been imposed, until 07/12/2025, in conjunction with the guarantees provided by the Ombudsman in the proceedings, it is reasonable to conclude that there is no issue of impunity for the police officers involved.

The recommendation is fully implemented.

230. It is self-evident that prosecutors and judges should take resolute action whenever there are indications that ill-treatment by the police may have occurred. In this regard, whenever criminal suspects brought before prosecutorial or judicial authorities allege ill-treatment, those allegations should be recorded in writing, a forensic medical examination should be immediately ordered, and the necessary steps taken to ensure that the allegations are properly investigated. Such an approach should be followed whether or not the person concerned bears visible injuries. The CPT reiterates its recommendation that prosecutors and judges be reminded firmly, through the appropriate channels, that they should act in accordance with the above-mentioned principles.

Judicial (investigating) and prosecutorial officials are thoroughly trained by the National School of Judges and receive lifelong training through compulsory participation in scientific seminars, in relation to the exercise of their duties in accordance with contemporary legislation and the case law of the ECHR, and are guided by the relevant circulars of the Supreme Court (1,6,12/2020).

The complaint alleging ill-treatment constitutes evidence in an urgent case file that is formed ex officio, and all possible investigative actions to ascertain the crime and the details of the perpetrators are exhausted. (forensic report, witnesses, autopsy, special investigative acts, etc.).

The recommendation is fully implemented.

234. In light of the foregoing, the CPT reiterates its recommendation that the Greek authorities take the necessary steps to clarify the legislative provisions on the rights of notification of custody and access to a lawyer by extending their application to criminal suspects from the very outset of deprivation of liberty. Furthermore, clear instructions should be issued to police officers with a view to ensuring that the rights of notification of custody and access to a lawyer become fully effective in practice from the moment when a person is obliged to remain with the police.

All of the above are fully enshrined in the provisions of Chapter IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Articles 89-108), which regulate the rights of litigants, with specific reference to taking into account the special needs of defendants or suspects belonging to vulnerable groups [e.g. Article 95(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure].

In particular, all detainees, after being brought to a police station, are fully informed of the reason for their detention and of all the rights they may exercise during their detention. In this context, they are given the relevant Information Sheet, approved by the Public Prosecutor's Office, in a language they can understand. This right is provided for in the provisions of Article 70 et seq. of Law 4620/2019 "Code of Criminal Procedure", as amended and in force.

The obligation to facilitate the right of persons detained by the police as suspects of a crime to communicate with their lawyer and to ensure both telephone and personal communication between them is strictly and consistently maintained. This right is provided for in the provisions of Articles 100 and 103 of Law 4620/2019 "Code of Criminal Procedure", as amended and in force.

Furthermore, clear instructions have been issued to police officers to ensure that the rights to notification of detention and access to a lawyer are fully enforced in practice from the moment a person is required to remain in Hellenic Police custody.

In particular, the following have been highlighted:

- the obligation to fully inform detainees, after their arrival at the police station, of the reason for their detention and of all the rights they may exercise during their detention. For this reason, they must be given, where appropriate, the relevant Information Sheet, approved by the public prosecutor's office, in a language they can understand.
- the fact that detainees accused of any offence are presumed innocent and their procedural rights are fully guaranteed by the existing provisions. In the case of foreigners who do not have a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, the right to be represented by an interpreter is of particular importance.
- facilitating communication between detainees and relatives or other persons of their choice, both in person and by telephone. In the case of foreign nationals, the right to communicate includes the obligation to inform the consular authorities of their country and to facilitate communication in the same way as mentioned above.
- the obligation to allow prisoners to communicate freely with international organisations, such as bodies and committees of the United Nations and the Council of Europe and persons authorised by them, while with regard to visits by representatives of collective Bodies active in the field of human rights, conditions of detention and moral and legal support for prisoners, such as the Church, Non-Governmental Organisations, bar associations and/or medical associations, the obligation to notify them of the visit and, with their consent, to communicate with them in accordance with the provisions on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data.
- the obligation to facilitate the right of persons detained in police stations as suspects of a crime to communicate with their lawyer and to ensure both telephone and personal communication between them.

236. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities take steps to ensure that detained juveniles are not questioned, do not make any statements or sign any documents related to the offence of which they are suspected without the benefit of a lawyer and, in principle, of another trusted adult being present and assisting the juvenile. Police officers interviewing minors should preferably be dressed in civilian clothes.

A) Law 4689/2020 transposed into Greek Law Directive 2016/800 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on procedural safeguards for children suspected or accused in criminal proceedings. The purpose of the law, which transposes the above Directive into Greek law, as stated in the relevant explanatory memorandum, is to establish procedural safeguards to ensure that minors, i.e. persons under the age of eighteen who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings, are able to understand and follow the proceedings and exercise their right to a fair trial.

According to paragraph 5 of Article 6 - Law 4689/2020 – “Assistance by a lawyer” (Article 6 of the Directive), “*The assistance of a lawyer is mandatory in the following cases: (a) when the minor is brought before a prosecuting or judicial authority in order to take a decision on whether or not to deprive him or her of his or her liberty, at any stage of the criminal proceedings and within the scope of this part; and (b) during his detention.*” In addition, Article 99(3)(c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, “Right of the accused to be represented by a lawyer,” provides that “*If the accused of a felony or misdemeanour is a minor, the investigator is obliged to appoint a defence counsel ex officio, without the possibility of waiving this right.*”

Furthermore, paragraph 1 of Article 14 of Law 4689/2020 - Right of minors to be accompanied by their parent or guardian during proceedings (Article 15 of the Directive) stipulates that “*The minor shall be accompanied by the person exercising parental responsibility during the pre-trial and main proceedings,*” while according to paragraph 2 of the same article “*The minor shall be accompanied by another adult designated by him or her and accepted in that capacity by the competent prosecuting, prosecutorial or judicial authority at each stage of the proceedings, in cases where the presence of the person exercising parental responsibility: (a) is contrary to the best interests of the minor, or (b) is unfeasible because, despite reasonable efforts, it is impossible to communicate with him or her or his or her identity is unknown, or (c) may, on the basis of objective and factual circumstances, seriously jeopardise the criminal proceedings.*”

B) The protection of minors is a top priority for the Ministry of Citizen Protection and the Hellenic Police Headquarters. Particular emphasis is placed on **the design and implementation of targeted strategic actions**, which are included in the Strategic Operational Programme of the Hellenic Police (S.E.P.E.A.) 2021–2025, with the aim of reducing juvenile delinquency, abuse and neglect on the one hand, and protecting minors and their rights on the other.

In this context, the Hellenic Police Headquarters has repeatedly issued **guidelines** to police personnel with the aim of informing them about the provisions of the legislation in force, demanding faithful and strict application of the safeguards of the rights of juvenile suspects, as well as to raise their awareness and inform them on issues relating to the management of minors and the adoption of a child-centred approach. The actions of the personnel are governed by respect for fundamental human rights and human dignity, while highlighting the importance of the social work of the Hellenic Police.

C) With a view to better coordinating the services that handle cases involving minors, but also to adopting all the measures and tools necessary to ensure the best possible response by police personnel to such incidents, provision was made for the **operation of a specialised Juvenile Protection Department** within the structural framework of the newly established Social Policing Directorate/HQ, established by Law 5187/25 (A48).

At **the operational level**, the services responsible for matters relating to minors are the Sub-Directorates for the Protection of Minors, which exist within the structural framework of the Criminal Investigation Directorates of Attica and Thessaloniki. The above-mentioned Sub-Directorates are structured into the following Departments:

i. The Department of Juvenile Protection, which is responsible for preventing and combating crimes committed by or against minors, the study of the social causes of crimes committed by minors and cooperation with the competent authorities for the prevention and suppression of juvenile crime, as well as for the search for missing minors.

ii. The Juvenile Delinquency Department, which is responsible for dealing with juvenile delinquency, in cooperation with the juvenile courts and the relevant authorities. It also ensures the proper treatment of juvenile offenders during their stay at police stations, particularly during their detention and transfer, and provides protection and assistance to minors.

iii. In addition, the Attica Sub-Directorate for the Protection of Minors also has an Information Management and Innovative Actions Department.

Furthermore, five (5) Offices for the Protection of Minors have been established and are operating in the Criminal Investigation Sub-Directorates in Patras, Larissa, Ioannina, Heraklion and Alexandroupolis.

In areas where there are no specialised services, the relevant responsibilities are exercised, as appropriate, by the Criminal Investigation Sub-Directorates, the Criminal Investigation Departments or the Police Departments with general jurisdiction.

Staff serving in the Crime Investigation Services wear plain clothes.

Personnel serving in Criminal Investigation Sub-Directorates **does not wear police uniform.**

The purpose of adopting the structure described above is to ensure a holistic, uniform and comprehensive approach to the phenomenon of abuse, as well as to delinquency/victimisation of minors in general throughout the country, with recognition of the problem at local level and immediate implementation of initiatives and actions by specialised personnel with scientific training and knowledge, which makes it possible to manage related cases that require a primarily human-centred approach – awareness and, therefore, fall outside the scope of the usual and general police response.

D) Furthermore, with the aim of preventing and addressing any form of violence involving minors, and with a view to protecting the rights of children and young people and minors in general, two new tools were put into operation in 2024.

Specifically, in May 2024, a special telephone line for minors was launched, with a 5-digit code -10201-, at the Sub-Directorate for the Protection of Minors of the Attica Criminal Investigation Directorate, with the aim of receiving, recording and managing reports and information on issues relating to the protection, abuse and delinquency of minors at a central level, and on the other hand to inform citizens and provide relevant information and guidance.

Subsequently, in November 2024, the innovative digital application "SAFE.YOUth" was launched. The digital application "SAFE.YOUth" is installed on a smart mobile phone and enables minors, depending on their age group, to access multi-thematic information material on protection, safety and their rights, to have direct access to written communication or telephone (10201) with appropriately trained staff, and, in case of immediate danger, the ability to use the "Emergency Button" for immediate response and assistance from the operational units of the Hellenic Police or a telephone call to the Emergency Response Directorate (100). The app also allows users to submit reports/complaints regarding minors on the gov.gr electronic platform.

E) With regard to the training and further education of police personnel on issues relating to the protection of minors, a nationwide training programme was designed and implemented for police personnel in operational services, focusing on the rights of vulnerable groups and, among other things, the protection of minors from various forms of violence and the rights of juvenile suspects (institutional framework and service/operational actions and protocols). In this context, between 21 October 2022 and 1 April 2023, a total of sixteen thousand one hundred and eleven (16,111) Hellenic Police officers were trained.

- See [ANNEX B6](#), which analyses the thematic areas of the programme.

F) Finally, it should be noted that on 5 May 2025, the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence and the Combating of Juvenile Delinquency 2025-2030, entitled 'Standing by the child, against violence', was presented, which includes a comprehensive set of actions that promote inter-agency cooperation and interconnection and a multi-disciplinary approach, incorporating international good practices and focusing on the need to protect children and their rights.

This Strategy defines actions and projects – among other things – to ensure child-friendly justice, with the establishment of protocols at every stage for child offenders, with an emphasis and aim to reconnect them with the community and their peers and to support them.

For example, as part of the implementation of this Strategy, the Hellenic Police will implement the following project by 2026: *“Development of a child-friendly information guide on the exercise of their rights, how they can participate in criminal proceedings and the existing support services, from their first contact with the criminal justice system”*.

This guide will be designed with the developmental needs and cognitive characteristics of minors in mind, in simple and understandable language, and will be illustrated with specific images to make it more readable and appealing.

237. The CPT once again calls upon the Greek authorities to ensure that all detained persons who require it are provided with swift and effective access to a doctor in practice.

For the Hellenic Police, every person's right to life and health is paramount and non-negotiable.

In this context, whenever there is a need to provide medical care and/or transport a detainee to hospital, the National Emergency Aid (EKAV) Centre of Ministry of Health is immediately notified.

Furthermore, as part of the close cooperation between EKAV and the Hellenic Police, between 5 and 9 May 2025, **first aid training was provided** to 86 officers of the West Attica Criminal Investigation Sub-Directorate. In addition to the above training, during 2025, twenty-two (22) training courses were held with the participation of one thousand four hundred and forty-seven (1,447) officers of the Hellenic Police, on the following topics (indicative):

- First aid, -Basic life support (BLS),
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) using a manikin (dummy),

- Application of a tourniquet, -Use of an automated external defibrillator,
- Emergency traumatology, -Trauma in the field of battle.

238. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to ensure that all persons apprehended by the Hellenic Police are informed of their rights, both orally and in writing, in a language and form they can understand as from the outset of their deprivation of liberty. All persons deprived of their liberty should obtain information about their procedural rights in a format accessible to them, depending on their needs. Detained foreign nationals who do not understand the Greek language should be promptly provided with the services of an interpreter and should not be requested to sign any statements or other documents without such assistance.

The CPT considers that practical steps must be taken to ensure that detained persons are actually able to understand their rights. Reference is made in this context to the EU Directive on the right to information in criminal proceedings, 136 which makes it clear that written information to be provided to persons in police custody should be drafted in simple and non-technical language so as to be easily understood by a lay person without any knowledge of criminal procedural law. It further stipulates that the information should be provided in a simple and accessible language, taking into account any particular needs of vulnerable suspects or accused persons.

The Committee also recommends that a specific information form, setting out the particular position of detained juveniles and including a reference to the presence of a lawyer/another trusted adult, be developed and given to all such persons taken into custody. Special care should be taken to explain the information carefully, in a simple, child-friendly manner, preferably with the use of a pictogram, to ensure comprehension.

A) The rights of suspects and accused persons are enshrined in the provisions of Chapter IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, "Rights of Parties," and specifically in Articles 89 to 106.

- The procedures and measures for safeguarding the rights of detainees are also covered in the response to recommendation 234.

In particular, Article 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, "Right to information", stipulates that *"1. The suspect or accused shall be informed immediately of at least the following rights: (a) the right to be represented by a lawyer; (b) the right to and conditions for free legal advice; (c) the right to be informed of the charges; (d) the right to interpretation and translation; and (e) the right to remain silent and not to incriminate oneself. 2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be provided in simple and understandable language, orally or in writing, taking into account the specific needs of suspects or accused persons who are vulnerable persons. The information provided must also include a reference to the consequences of waiving the exercise of these rights. A report shall be drawn up and signed for the information and response of the suspect or accused person.*

B) For the Hellenic Police, ensuring human rights and protecting vulnerable groups is a fundamental mission in the context of social policing.

With the reorganisation of the central services of the Hellenic Police in accordance with the provisions of Law 5187/2025, a new central service of the Social Policing Directorate was established, which .) is responsible for planning and implementing actions to prevent and combat racism and intolerance, school bullying, all forms of interpersonal violence, especially domestic and gender-based violence, sexual harassment and abuse, as well as for the planning and implementation of actions to protect human rights, minors, the rights of persons with disabilities, vulnerable groups, the support of victims and the prevention of their secondary victimisation.

- The responsibilities and structure of the Social Policing Directorate are addressed in the response to recommendation 228, chapter D) case i).

C) Furthermore, practical measures are taken to inform persons arrested by the Hellenic Police of their rights, such as the provision of a (information sheet) to the person arrested or detained, setting out their rights in simple

and understandable language, and, where necessary, an interpreter is appointed.

In particular

- i.** for **foreign** detainees, relevant forms are displayed in prominent places in all detention facilities and "Information Sheets" are provided to them in a language they understand, informing them of their rights with regard to detention and the asylum application procedure.

An example of this form is presented in [\(ANNEX B9\)](#) - indicatively - in Georgian and English.

In addition, within the framework of the New Financial Period 2021-2027, the following projects are planned to be implemented:

- “Language assistance to third-country nationals subject to return procedures” from TAME resources, budget (480,900.00), under which an open tender is being launched to select a contractor who will provide language assistance services to third-country nationals subject to return procedures, in order to support the work of lawyers
 - "Provision of free legal assistance to third-country nationals subject to return procedures" budget (3,180,352.00) €, so that they can exercise their rights under Article 13 of the Return Directive 2008/115/EC. In this way, the right to be heard and access to an effective remedy in accordance with Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union will be ensured and Article 12(2) of Directive 2008/115/EC will be complied with.
- ii.** Considering that **persons with disabilities** are a vulnerable group, the protection of which is the responsibility and priority of the Hellenic Police, the Hellenic Police Headquarters has issued a “Special Training Manual on Actions to Protect Persons with Disabilities from Racist Behaviour”, as mentioned in observation 262 of your Committee. The manual presents a comprehensive framework of concepts, guidelines and obligations relating to the protection of persons with disabilities from racist behaviour, discrimination and hate crimes. It analyses the basic definitions of racism, discrimination and disability, the current legal framework, and the forms of targeting faced by persons with disabilities.

At the same time, clear guidelines are provided for the handling of incidents by the competent authorities, with the aim of effectively identifying racist motives and preventing secondary victimisation. The text emphasises the responsibility of public and private actors to ensure equal treatment, accessibility and reasonable adjustments while highlighting the specific needs of victims and the importance of a sensitive, professional and personalised approach by criminal justice services. In addition, detailed guidelines are included on the appropriate way to communicate and provide services for each category of disability – from visual, hearing and mobility impairments to intellectual or mental disabilities and chronic illnesses, such as HIV infection.

Furthermore, the Hellenic Police, recognizing the particularities and difficulties faced by our deaf and hard-of-hearing fellow citizens as a social group, deaf and hard-of-hearing citizens, now offers them the opportunity to communicate with the police via the Viber and WhatsApp applications, which have been installed and are operational on a computer at the Attica Emergency Police Centre.

In addition to the above, communication cards are used to facilitate communication between persons with disabilities and police personnel during checks.

– *See [ANNEX B5](#).*

Furthermore, in the context of protecting the rights of prisoners belonging to vulnerable groups in the National Action Plan for our Ministry, Horizontal Objective IV "A Greece with Everyone for Everyone: National Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2024-2030" for the year 2026, project IV.1.3 "*Strengthening and implementing safety measures and monitoring mechanisms against abuse in institutions and all types of facilities where persons with disabilities are located*", has been scheduled, with the aim of strengthening and implementing safety measures and monitoring mechanisms against abuse in institutions and all types of facilities where persons with disabilities are located, ensuring, among other things, that any injuries sustained by persons with disabilities in these facilities are systematically recorded and reported to the competent monitoring authorities. For the above action, a platform for submitting

complaints will be created, based on international accessibility standards for cases of abuse of persons with disabilities, within the year 2026.

iii. In addition, with regard to safeguarding the rights of **minors** and informing them accordingly, it should be noted that Law 4689 (Government Gazette A 103/27.5.2020) provides for procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused in criminal proceedings, and Article 1 thereof establishes "rules on certain rights of minors who: a) are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings'.

In particular, Article 4 of the above law stipulates that "1. The minor shall be informed immediately, either verbally or in writing, of his or her rights and of the general aspects of the proceedings provided for in this part, the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, with corresponding written certification that they have taken note of them, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 95 and 96 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The information shall include the following rights, at each stage of the criminal proceedings:

- When the minor is informed that he or she is a suspect or accused, he or she shall be immediately informed of: (i) the right to inform his or her guardian (Article 5); (ii) the right to legal assistance (Article 6); (iii) the right to protection of his or her private life (Article 13), (iv) the right to be accompanied by his or her parent or guardian or another adult (Articles 5(2) and 14(2)) at all stages of the criminal proceedings, (v) the right to legal assistance (Article 16), (vi) the right to effective legal remedies (Articles 170 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure).
- From the moment criminal proceedings are initiated and in any case before charges are brought, the minor shall be informed immediately of: (i) the right to individual assessment (Article 7), (ii) the right to a medical examination, including the right to medical care (Article 8), (iii) the right to restriction of deprivation of liberty, including the right to periodic review of his detention and its possible replacement by other reformatory or therapeutic measures (Article 10), (iv) the right to be accompanied by the person exercising parental care during the hearing

(Article 14), v) the right to appear in person at the trial (Article 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

- Upon the issuance of the decision, the minor is immediately informed of the right to exercise legal remedies or aids.
- In any case of deprivation of personal liberty, the minor shall be immediately informed of his or her right to special treatment during the deprivation of liberty (Article 11).

When providing the above information, simple and understandable language shall be used in communicating with the minor. For this purpose, the specific characteristics of the minor shall be taken into account, in particular his or her age, maturity, intellectual and mental capacities, level of education, linguistic competence, any hearing or visual impairments, as well as any intense emotional stress, which may affect his or her ability to understand or be understood. A guide to the rights in this part is available in the most commonly spoken languages and in Braille.

- The response to recommendation [236](#) is also relevant.

239. The CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to ensure that custody registers are properly maintained, accurately record the times of actual apprehension, admission, placement in a cell, release or transfer, and reflect all other aspects of custody. Further, every placement in a detention cell, even if it concerns a short-term holding cell, must be diligently recorded. The Committee would also like to receive information about the timing of the introduction of electronic custody registers in all police stations.

Every detainee entering and leaving the detention facilities is recorded in the Detainee Register kept at each Service, which accurately records the times of admission, release or transfer, as well as all other aspects of detention.

Furthermore, in cases where individuals are brought in for identification purposes, a relevant entry is made in the Offences and Incidents Register of each Service, which is kept electronically in the Hellenic Police computer system.

Furthermore, please note that the Information Technology and Digital Governance Directorate at the Headquarters has designed and developed an application within the Police on Line system called "Prisoners' Register", so that all entries relating to detainees are made in a computerised system. The finalisation of the requirements is pending for its completion, and it is estimated that it will be operational by 2026. This application will enable holistic, real-time monitoring of detention data.

243. The CPT recommends that, at Chalkida Police Station, the Greek authorities stop holding women overnight in the holding cell for women and that men are no longer detained in the cell at the rear of the male detention area, until such time as the cells are able to offer appropriate conditions of detention. Furthermore, facilities must be thoroughly cleaned and thereafter maintained in a decent state of cleanliness.

The building that houses the Chalkida Police Station is cleaned daily by a cleaning crew. The premises are thoroughly cleaned and regularly disinfected (especially the bedding), and are adequately and regularly ventilated.

Furthermore, it is noted that the building in question is leased and a tender is already underway for the lease of a new building in which the technical specifications for detention facilities are to be implemented, in order to ensure adequate living conditions and the safety of detainees.

246. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that police stations and transfer centres be used exclusively for the short-term detention of criminal suspects for periods not exceeding a few days. Foreign nationals held under administrative procedures should be promptly transferred to dedicated pre-removal detention facilities. The Committee would like to be informed of the number of persons being held under immigration legislation in police stations for the first nine months of 2025.

In order to ensure the proper implementation of Directive 2008/115/EC “on returns”, clear instructions have been given and, as an Agency, the Hellenic Police continues its efforts to ensure that third-country nationals subject to return procedures are not held in police detention facilities, but are transferred as soon as possible to the Pre-Departure Detention Centres for Foreigners after their identification and the issuance of the necessary decisions.

In particular, following actions by the Migration Management Directorate / Hellenic Police Headquarters a relevant order was issued, updating the instructions to the local competent Police Directorates regarding the detention of third-country nationals subject to return and, as far as possible, their rapid transfer to Pro.Ke.Ka. in the country. As a result, there was a significant reduction in the number of third-country nationals detained in police stations beyond the time necessary to complete the relevant administrative procedures (return).

In this context, the total number of persons detained under immigration law in police stations during the first nine (9) months of 2025 amounted to six thousand and thirty-one (6,031).

247. In light of the findings outlined in the preceding paragraphs, the CPT calls upon the Greek authorities to take the necessary measures to ensure that, in all police stations and transfer centres:

- every detained person is provided with a clean mattress, clean blanket, clean bedding and a means of rest, such as a bed or a plinth. Dirty or torn mattresses and blankets should be replaced without delay;**
- all detention areas, including sanitary facilities, are maintained in a satisfactory state of repair and cleanliness;**
- all detention cells have adequate access to natural light and adequate artificial lighting, proper ventilation, and are equipped with a functioning call bell. These minimum standards should also be applied when designing new detention facilities in police establishments;**
- all detained persons have ready access to a toilet facility at all times, including at night;**

- all persons detained beyond 24 hours are granted daily access to outdoor exercise.

The CPT also invites the Greek authorities to intensify efforts to refurbish and modernise police detention facilities throughout the country, to ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty by the police are held in decent conditions of detention.

With a view to ensuring the improvement of detention conditions and the protection of the health of both detainees and Greek Police personnel, the Headquarters has issued specific orders and instructions to all Regional Operational Services to ensure that continuous efforts are made to comply fully and strictly with all relevant regulations.

- i.** In any case, bedding is regularly disinfected to ensure the personal hygiene and cleanliness of detainees. Dirty or torn mattresses and blankets are replaced immediately in order to fully meet the needs of detainees. Finally, they are provided with a base (i.e. a bed) as a means of rest. At the same time, clean bedding is provided in all police services.
- ii.** By order of the Directorate of Infrastructure and Technical Resources/Hellenic Police Headquarters, technical specifications have been drawn up for the detention facilities of the Hellenic Police, with the aim of improving existing living conditions and ensuring the health and safety of detainees, which are known to all Hellenic Police Services.

Furthermore, by order of the Infrastructure and Technical Resources Directorate/Hellenic Police Headquarters, a working group of engineers from the Building Works and Infrastructure Department of the Technical Support Sub-Directorate was set up to update the existing technical specifications for detention facilities in police buildings.

- iii.** Under the supervision of the local Police Services, when necessary, minor expenses are incurred for the repair of damage and maintenance of the detention areas of Police Service buildings (plumbing, drainage, painting).
- iv.** In addition, the Infrastructure and Technical Means Directorate/Hellenic Police Headquarters assists, where necessary, by conducting inspections by its engineers to prepare technical and economic studies for the upgrading of detention facilities.

- v. Finally, there are no outdoor sports and recreation areas in police detention facilities, as these areas are not included in the specifications for police detention centres, unlike what applies to correctional facilities. However, according to Article 66(6) of Presidential Decree 141/91, police detention facilities are classified as short-term detention facilities.

248. The CPT recommends that all persons detained for periods exceeding 24 hours be systematically provided, free of charge, with a basic sanitary kit, including soap, toilet paper, shampoo, toothbrush and toothpaste, shaving materials for men, and sanitary pads for women. The Greek authorities should ensure that the necessary budgetary resources and stocks are in place to guarantee consistent availability of basic sanitary items in all police detention facilities.

Most police stations provide basic hygiene items (soap, toilet paper, shampoo, toothpaste). At the same time, clean bedding is provided in all police stations.

249. The CPT recalls its position that any person claiming to be a juvenile should have access to a proper age assessment procedure and be treated as a minor unless the claim is manifestly unfounded. The CPT would like to receive detailed information from the Greek authorities on the current procedures in place for identifying unaccompanied minors detained by the Hellenic Police.

From December 2020 onwards, in accordance with Article 43 of Law 4760/2020, the protective custody of unaccompanied minors under Article 118 of Presidential Decree 141/1991 (A'-58) in police detention centres was abolished - in the context of migration management, the Greek authorities do not apply **any form of detention for unaccompanied minors** for reasons other than their planned and imminent return, which is in any case extremely rare. The Greek authorities will

continue to make every effort to create accommodation places, register minors quickly and secure resources to continue the escort programme.

In particular, with the creation of additional accommodation facilities, following actions by the General Secretariat for Vulnerable Citizens and Institutional Protection, which was a long-standing request of the Hellenic Police Headquarters, the number of unaccompanied minors in the Hellenic Police Services has been reduced to a minimum (on average one per day, in cases where accommodation in a Facility is not completed on the same day).

The Hellenic Police Headquarters and the relevant Police Directorates are in constant contact with the Ministry of Migration and Asylum / the General Secretariat for Vulnerable Citizens and Institutional Protection and the relevant Ministries and Agencies, closely monitoring the serious issue of the treatment of third-country nationals who are minors, which is a matter of particular concern to the Hellenic Police in the context of its social role and mission and which is treated with sensitivity and care in order to provide the necessary level of protection to this vulnerable age group.

To this end, the “National Emergency Response Mechanism” has been designed and implemented by the General Secretariat for Vulnerable Citizens and Institutional Protection of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, with the support of the European Commission and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and in cooperation with the police and prosecuting authorities. In particular, the mechanism includes a 24/7 hotline, a hotline support team, two (2) mobile child protection units, remote interpreting, escorting, medical examinations and emergency accommodation. For children who have not been registered by the Greek authorities, it is essential that they be identified by the Hellenic police.

As part of the implementation of the "Emergency Response Mechanism for Unaccompanied Minors" for the Attica region, ten (10) Police Reporting Centres have been designated to serve the needs of registration, identification and temporary accommodation of unaccompanied foreign minors located within their jurisdiction (*excluding cases of arrest for criminal offences*).

Consequently, minors accompanied by non-governmental organisations (*NGOs*) are taken to police stations to have their details recorded and entered into the relevant national and European databases. If the child cannot be transferred on the same day to the accommodation facility where a place has been found, because the NGO responsible for the escort is unable to respond so quickly to a specific location in the country, then the child will remain at the police station for a few hours.

250. The CPT recommends that women no longer be detained at the Transfer Department at Chania Police Headquarters unless effective protective measures and supervision are put in place to guarantee their safety.

The women's detention area is separate from the men's detention area. When there is a large number of detainees in the detention facilities of the Chania Court Transfer Department, immediate steps are taken to transfer female detainees to the detention facilities of other services.

253. The CPT recommends that the Greek authorities ensure that persons with serious or acute mental health conditions detained in police establishments, such as the Transfer Departments of Chania and Heraklion Police Headquarters, are promptly transferred to specialised medical or psychiatric institutions when their mental health condition deteriorates. Furthermore, all foreign nationals detained beyond a few days should undergo systematic medical screening upon arrival. This screening should enable acute or chronic health issues, mental health conditions, and transmissible diseases to be identified, injuries to be detected, and potential vulnerabilities to be assessed.

The CPT also recommends that all detained persons be guaranteed prompt access to medical care. Requests to consult a doctor should never be filtered or obstructed by custodial staff, who are not trained to make a medical assessment.

Access to medical care is immediate whenever required, as part of the obligation of all police services to protect the health of detainees and ensure medical care, as

well as to prevent inhuman or degrading treatment. Requests for access to a doctor are in no way filtered or obstructed by custodial staff, who are not trained to make medical assessments.

In the event of individuals facing health problems, including psychiatric illnesses, they are transferred without delay to the appropriate health facilities (hospitals, clinics, medical centres, etc.) in order to receive appropriate medical care.

In addition, all foreigners detained for more than a few days should undergo a systematic medical examination upon arrival. This examination should allow for the identification of acute or chronic health problems, mental disorders and communicable diseases, the detection of injuries and the assessment of possible vulnerabilities.

Since 2018, medical care, psychological and social support services, as well as interpretation services have been provided at the Pre-Departure Detention Centres for Foreign Nationals (Pre-Departure Detention Centres for Foreigners) has been implemented by the Ministry of Health with the participation of doctors, psychiatrists, nurses, administrative staff, health visitors, psychologists, social workers and interpreters, as well as the operation of dental clinics at the PRDCs. in Amygdaleza and Drama, while continuous efforts are being made to fully staff all the above-mentioned scientific personnel specialties with the required number of personnel. Cases of foreign detainees that cannot be treated by the doctors at the Detention Centres for Foreign Nationals are referred for hospitalisation or examination, accompanied by police officers, to the hospital on duty or another appropriate medical institution.

256. The CPT would like to receive the following information from the Greek authorities:

- the number of deaths in police custody in 2025, with a breakdown by police station and cause of death;**
- information on any lessons learned following the cases of suicide which occurred in 2022, 2023 and 2024;**

- the exact cause of death in those among the eight cases in 2022, 2023 and 2024 in which the cause of death had not previously been established;
- whether any of these cases resulted in disciplinary or criminal sanctions against the police officers involved and, if so, a detailed summary of the case, the findings of the investigation, and any sanctions imposed.

- The analysis of the incidents of deaths of detainees for the years 2022 to 2025 (up to 07/12/2025) is presented in [ANNEX B11](#).

A) A review of the contents of the above-mentioned file shows that the number of cases involving deaths of detainees in police stations that took place in 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, amounts to forty-eight (48) as of 07/12/2025, of which:

- twenty-two (22) are pending investigation,
- twelve (12) have been completed and are pending review by the Independent Administrative Authority "Ombudsman",
- thirteen (13) have been archived, as no disciplinary responsibility on the part of police officers was found, and
- in one (1) case, a minor disciplinary penalty was imposed on the police officer responsible, while in the same case, four (4) other police officers have been referred to the First Instance Disciplinary Council, with the question of imposing a higher penalty on them and the trial of the case pending.

It should be noted that the aforementioned minor disciplinary penalty imposed concerns the negligent performance of duties by the punished police officer, which consists in the fact that she did not take care, as she should have and was obliged to do, to immediately execute a prosecutor's order issued on the basis of a criminal court decision concerning the imprisonment of the detainee in a detention facility, with the result that he remained temporarily in police custody and ultimately committed suicide.

Consequently, given that the disciplinary investigation has not yet been completed in 71% of the above cases and 27% of them have been shelved, the one (1) penalty imposed, as of 07/12/2025, does not imply impunity for the police officers involved.

B) The obligation to account for the treatment of a person is even stricter in cases of death in custody and includes the procedural obligation to conduct an effective investigation.

In this context, the Policing Directorate/Hellenic Police Headquarters, prompted by incidents of self-harm within police detention facilities and precisely because of the great importance of these issues, in collaboration with the Health Services Directorate/ Hellenic Police Headquarters, a handbook/information leaflet ([ANNEX B7](#)) was compiled, which was approved by the leadership of the force, on the prevention of suicide in detention facilities, which is a useful guide towards the prevention and deterrence of the incidents described above.

Specifically, it analyses both the warning signs (red flags) that a detainee may display during their detention, in which case an assessment by a mental health specialist should be requested, as well as the appropriate actions to be taken by police personnel after identifying the above warning signs.

We do not mention anything about the causes of death. Is there any information in the appendix that could be transferred here regarding the causes?

From the lessons learned so far, the most important factors that play a major role in suicidal incidents and, by extension, in the deaths of detainees, are related to the health of detainees. Mental health plays a central role, as the presence of psychiatric disorders increases the risk of self-destructive behaviour (suicide). Prisoners with a history of suicidal thoughts or previous attempts are more vulnerable.

In addition, substance use (addiction) either in the form of dependence or in cases of withdrawal syndrome, as well as chronic alcohol consumption, can lead to serious health crises or violent behaviour. Chronic conditions accompanied by underlying diseases are also risk factors. Finally, as observed, most of these deaths occur in the 30 to 50 age group.

258. The CPT would like to receive a copy of the autopsy report and the findings of the administrative and criminal investigations into the case.

The records of the Uniformed Personnel Directorate/ Hellenic Police Headquarters show that, for the administrative investigation of this case (the death of a detainee referred to in the response to recommendation 256, which led to the imposition of a minor disciplinary penalty on one (1) police officer and the referral of four (4) other police officers to the First Instance Disciplinary Council, with the question of imposing a higher disciplinary penalty on them, where the case is pending), a sworn administrative inquiry was conducted and a relevant disciplinary decision was drafted based on its findings, in accordance with Article 39(1) of Presidential Decree 120/2008 “Disciplinary Law for Police Personnel”.

The above decision and its contents (the body of the administrative inquiry on which it is based) are subject to official secrecy, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 of Article 54 of Presidential Decree 120/2008.

The relevant criminal case is pending at the preliminary investigation stage and, therefore, the evidence relating to the criminal proceedings is at the disposal of the competent Public Prosecutor's Office. At this stage, the secrecy of the criminal proceedings is applicable, as enshrined in Articles 241 et seq. which stipulate that the preliminary proceedings and the main investigation are confidential until their completion, prohibiting the disclosure or communication of information without the permission of the competent judicial authority. Similarly, in the field of disciplinary proceedings against uniformed personnel of the Hellenic Police, the disciplinary file is not disclosed to third parties, and the sworn administrative inquiry and the meetings of the Disciplinary Councils are conducted in secret.

260. The CPT would like to receive a copy of the new safety and security protocol being developed at Omonia Police Station. It recommends that the Hellenic Police take the necessary steps to ensure that all police stations throughout Greece have a written, comprehensive protocol for managing persons in custody.

Such a protocol should include clear procedures for the management of persons with specific vulnerabilities or at risk, including persons with medical or mental health conditions, those at risk of self-harm or suicide, and individuals with substance use or dependence problems.

With a relevant reference from the Attica General Police Directorate, the "Protocol for the Management of Detainees and Regulation of Related Issues" of the Omonia Police Department of the Athens Police Directorate was submitted on 18/02/2025. [\(ANNEX B10\)](#).

In the provisions of Presidential Decree 141/1991, and specifically Articles 59, 60, 66, 67, 92 (in particular Articles 66 and 67), the duties and obligations of personnel managing persons in custody are expressly and clearly defined.

Furthermore, in response to incidents of self-harm within police detention facilities and precisely because of the great importance of these issues, the Policing Directorate/ Hellenic Police Headquarters, in collaboration with the Health Services Directorate/ Hellenic Police Headquarters, a handbook/information leaflet was drawn up, which was approved by the leadership of the Force, on the prevention of suicide in detention facilities, which is a useful guide towards the prevention and deterrence of such incidents [\(ANNEX B7\)](#).

- Specifically, it analyses both the warning signs (red flags) that a detainee may display during their detention, in which case an assessment by a mental health specialist should be requested, as well as the appropriate actions to be taken by police personnel after identifying the above warning signs.

262. The CPT recommends that the Hellenic Police conduct a comprehensive review of staff levels in police stations equipped with detention facilities, and of the training provided to police personnel.

A dedicated custody officer, explicitly tasked with the supervision and monitoring of detained persons, should be appointed in all police stations.

Training should include identification and management of persons with specific vulnerabilities or at risk, management of medical or mental health cases, and prevention of suicide.

Additionally, the CPT recommends that the Hellenic Police take steps to improve the care of individuals with specific vulnerabilities or at risk, with a focus on proper identification and risk assessment, supervision and monitoring.

Such identified persons should be placed under close observation in a secure environment. A medical doctor should be called whenever necessary, and individuals presenting a danger to themselves or others should be promptly transferred to a healthcare facility to receive appropriate care.

A) Article 66 of Presidential Decree 141/1991 stipulates, among other things, that an armed prison guard is always required if a large number of prisoners are being held, or if a defendant or perpetrator of a serious offence or a convicted person is being held. The strength and composition of the detention centre guard force shall be commensurate with the number and dangerousness of the detainees, the security of the detention centres and the service conditions. In services with a small number of staff, the guarding of detainees may be assigned to the office guard or the non-commissioned officer on duty.

B) Article 13 of Law 5187/2025 (A' 48) established the Directorate of Ethics and Internal Oversight of the Hellenic Police Headquarters, which reports directly to the Chief of Police. One of the departments that make up the above Directorate is the Ethics Department, which is responsible, in accordance with paragraph 3(aa) of the above Law, the development, monitoring, evaluation and redesign of standards of ethics and internal oversight for uniformed personnel.

Presidential Decree 254/2004 “Code of Conduct for Police Officers” sets out the general obligations and expected behaviour of police officers during the arrest and detention of citizens, preliminary investigations, the provision of services to citizens and police action in general, while also defining their role as public servants. It is a regulatory text based on the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (UN, 1979), the European Code of Police Ethics (Council of Europe, 2001), the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EU), the Constitution of Greece, the Code of Criminal Procedure and other regulations of the Hellenic Police. Compliance with the provisions of the Code of Conduct is mandatory, and any culpable violation thereof constitutes a disciplinary offence punishable under the disciplinary law for police personnel (Presidential Decree 120/2008).

In 2026, the Code of Conduct for police officers is expected to be revised and updated, and police personnel will be taught and informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct in its new form.

C) In addition to the response to Recommendation 228, Chapter D, which lists all the actions taken by the Greek government to change the culture of the police profession, the following should be added:

The training of Greek police personnel in the protection and respect of human rights is ongoing and is included both at the basic level (Police Academy, Hellenic Police Officers' Academy, training of Special Guards and Border Guards) and at the level of further training.

The training programmes of the Academies include thematic modules on understanding the legal framework, the prevention of incidents of police violence and arbitrariness, awareness-raising and the proper treatment of vulnerable social groups during police action, converging in a coordinated effort to change the culture within the Hellenic Police.

- [ANNEX B3](#) lists the courses and subjects taught at the Hellenic Police Academies.

In addition, it should be noted that, at the level of further training, an online training programme was implemented for police personnel of the operational services, focusing on the rights of vulnerable groups (elderly people, dependent persons, LGBTIQ+ persons, immigrants, persons with disabilities) and the protection of minors from various forms of violence, in particular sexual abuse, etc. under which a total of sixteen thousand one hundred and eleven (16,111) Hellenic Police officers were trained (21/10/2022 to 01/04/2023). This training programme was included in the Annual Action Plan for 2022. The training topics are listed in [ANNEX B6](#). Also, as part of the "DISMANTLE" action, to improve the ability of Hellenic Police personnel to respond to incidents of discrimination, racism and anti-Semitism LGBTIQ-phobia, training (in person and online) was provided to eight hundred (800) Hellenic Police officers on understanding and respecting diversity in terms of race, ethnic origin, religious

beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity, xenophobia and racism (08/09/2025 to 21/11/2025).

D) Persons with disabilities are a particularly vulnerable group, the protection of which is a priority for the Hellenic Police. In this context, the Hellenic Police Headquarters has published a "Special Training Manual on Actions to Protect Persons with Disabilities from Racist Behaviour", which can be found in [\(ANNEX B8\)](#).

- The answer in chapter C) ii. of recommendation [238](#) is relevant.

A guide is currently being prepared by the Social Policing Directorate of the Hellenic Police Headquarters, following consultation with the relevant social agencies, with the aim of assisting police personnel in their contact with persons with disabilities.

The new guide is a comprehensive, practical tool for police officers, aimed at ensuring the proper, safe and non-discriminatory handling of incidents involving persons with disabilities. It describes the basic principles of professional conduct – such as prioritising the safety and dignity of the individual, personalised decision-making, maintaining confidentiality and avoiding all forms of discrimination – and provides detailed guidance on communicating with and handling different categories of disability (intellectual, psychosocial, sensory, motor, autism spectrum, chronic conditions). At the same time, it enhances understanding of specific issues such as multiple/intersecting vulnerabilities, the need for cross-sectoral cooperation with other agencies, and the organisation of services for full physical, communicative and institutional accessibility. The guide serves as a practical framework for modern, human-centred policing that respects the rights of persons with disabilities and effectively supports their participation in the justice process.

265. The CPT reiterates its recommendation that the Greek authorities urgently review the current arrangements by which the Hellenic Police transfer prisoners in Greece. In particular, they should ensure that:

- the capacity of the secure coaches is reduced, as no more than two persons should be held in the 1.2 m² compartments and no more than one person in the 0.6 m² cubicles. All vehicles which are used for the transfer of prisoners should be regularly maintained and outdated transport vehicles should be replaced, taking into consideration the above-mentioned standards of personal space;
- all transport vehicles are equipped with appropriate safety devices that meet basic road safety standards, such as safety belts and padded seats, which allow prisoners to be seated in the direction of travel. They should also be fitted with means to enable prisoners to communicate with escort staff;
- all secure transport vehicles are clean, sufficiently lit and ventilated, and heated or air-conditioned appropriately;
- prisoners are provided with drinking water as required and with food at appropriate intervals;
- prisoners are offered access to sanitary facilities at regular intervals, in conditions offering sufficient privacy, hygiene and dignity;
- appropriate measures are taken to prevent prisoners being subjected to intimidation and verbal abuse by fellow prisoners.

In particular, female prisoners should not be transferred together with male prisoners in the same secure vehicle.

The Hellenic Police procures transport vehicles with a view to meeting both the operational requirements of its services and the safe and comfortable transport of passengers. All such transport vehicles are type-approved for use in accordance with applicable national and European legislation and have all the technical characteristics and technological systems that must be included in the equipment of a new, modern, suitable car (suitable steering system, braking system, transmission system, suitable bodywork and equipment, air conditioning system, electrical and electronic systems, while also having enough space for everyone to travel comfortably and safely, always in line with the European New Car

Assessment Programme (EuroNCAP) and other European and international standards.

All prisoner transport vehicles that are occasionally included in the motorised fleet of service vehicles of the Hellenic Police are new.

Specifically, for the procurement of prisoner transport vehicles, specific technical specifications are set by the relevant committees and working groups responsible for their preparation, in order to ensure the armouring of the vehicle (where necessary) but at the same time the safe and comfortable transport of both prisoners and accompanying police officers. These specifications are updated each time to take into account current conditions, technological developments and changing needs, as indicated by the competent services responsible for carrying out the transfers, always with a view to safety, hygiene, the protection of human rights and respect for the dignity of prisoners.

Therefore, the equipment available in the vehicles includes air conditioning, adequate lighting, seats suitable for transport, in accordance with the instructions of the Service, a colour screen showing the space occupied by the prisoners inside the vehicle, for better surveillance by the driver and escorts, as well as any other possible provision depending on the type, category or size of the available vehicle in combination with the number of detainees and accompanying persons provided for by Greek law.

Also, as part of the Planning of Co-funded Actions for the 2021-2027 Programming Period, there are plans to support the Hellenic Police Services with a sufficient number of vehicles by 2027, including the supply of the following vehicles:

- Specially designed vehicles for the transport of nine (9) detainees
- Vehicles specially designed to transport twenty-eight (28) detainees
- Conventional small buses with twenty-two (22) seats
- Police cars in official colours with a special partition.

The Hellenic Police Services that own the vehicles are responsible for cleaning them and ensuring they are in good condition, in accordance with the orders, instructions and regulations of the Force, as well as for their proper use by their drivers, carrying out maintenance and repair procedures when necessary, either at

the facilities of the General Workshop Department of the Technical Maintenance and Applications Sub-Directorate of the Infrastructure and Technical Means Directorate / Hellenic Police Headquarters and the Maintenance and Applications Department of Northern Greece, respectively, or at external partner workshops through planned expenses.

In transport vehicles, prisoners are provided with drinking water as required, as well as food at appropriate intervals. This obligation is not limited to the mere provision of food and water, but extends to their adequacy, quality and adaptation to the individual needs of detainees (e.g. age, health, special dietary requirements). Adherence to specific time intervals ensures that deprivation of liberty is not accompanied by arbitrary or harmful management of basic needs, preventing risks to the health or dignity of detainees.

Access to sanitary facilities is provided at regular intervals, under conditions that ensure adequate privacy, hygiene and dignity, in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree 141/91 (Section H, Article 144 et seq.).

Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11 of Article 144 of Presidential Decree 141/1991, it is stipulated that transfers shall be carried out in such a way as to ensure smooth movement and at the same time not to affect the dignity of the detainee, while paragraph 2 of the same article stipulates that the transfer of men and women with the same escort must be avoided, but if this is necessary for any reason, women must be held separately.

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A. GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR ANTI-CRIME POLICY

ANNEX A1 RECOMMENDATION 29

6.3 Technical description of the facilities of the complex

6.3.1 Technical description of the building works

The Correctional Complex will be installed on a plot of land with a total area of **103,022.28 m²**. Additionally, the Project includes the existing asphalt-paved access road, which occupies an area of **3,511.05 m²**, a perimeter operational road with a width of **10 m** and a total length of approximately **1,682.5 m**, as well as an existing secondary emergency escape route on the southwestern side of the plot with a length of **929.31 m**.

The total building footprint of the facilities will amount (based on the data of the Preliminary Study – indicative) to **31,088.19 m²**, while the total gross floor area will be **55,328.44 m²**. The installation of the **Athens Judicial Correctional Complex** consists of **four (4) Correctional Facilities** (Men, Women, Transgender Persons and Civil Convicts, Special Health Centre Korydallos, Special Mental Health Centre), as well as **Special Buildings and Areas** with supporting functions. The **Attica Court Transfers Directorate** includes only the **Transfers Building**. The buildings are described in more detail below.

The following tables present the floor areas of the new buildings that will house the **Athens Judicial Correctional Complex** and the **Attica Court Transfers Directorate**, according to the Preliminary Study that was prepared. The Preliminary Study constitutes an initial and indicative proposal for the construction of the new building infrastructure. After the appointment of the Contractor and during the IFS design phase, the exact floor areas of the buildings may be modified. In such a case, prior to the commencement of construction, a **Final Design Compliance File** will be submitted, in accordance with the provisions of **Article 7 of Law 4014/2011 (Government Gazette 209 A')**.

Facility 1

Facility 1 will include detention wing buildings, the Administration Building, the Disciplinary Cells Building, the **Special Regional Health Unit** educational structures, a library and technical education spaces.

Table 6.2: Floor areas of Facility 1 (Men).

	Floors	(m ²)
Wing 1	• Built area	3.522
	• Outdoor area	1.431,46
Wing 2	• Built area	3.522
	• Outdoor area	1.431,46

Facility 2

	Floors	(m ²)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	4.667,23 1.465
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	3.825,24 1.657,54
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	1.955,5 832,52
Wing 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	3.522 1.373,54
Wing 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	3.522 1.431,46
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	3.522 1.431,46
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	3.522 1.431,46
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	2.826,61 243,12
Disciplinary Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	996,24 11,45
SPECIAL REGIONAL HEALTH UNITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area 	1.839,43
Educational Structures & Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	2.629,04 162
Technical Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	1.235,64 259,9
Common Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area 	6.230,9

Facility 2 will include detention wings, an administration building, disciplinary cells,

SPECIAL REGIONAL HEALTH UNITS, educational structures and library and a technical education building.

Table 6.3: Floor areas of Facility 2 (Women, Transgender Persons, Civil Convicts).

	Floors	(m ²)
Wing 1	• Built area	3.666,96
	• Outdoor area	1.540,98

	Floors	(m ²)
Wing 2	• Built area	3.525,51
	• Outdoor area	1.455,71
Administration	• Built area	3.033,82
	• Outdoor area	23,8
Disciplinary Cells	• Outdoor area	602,76
SPECIAL REGIONAL HEALTH UNITS	• Built area	1.343,09
	• Outdoor area	23,8
Technical Education/Library/Nursery & Educational Structures	• Built area	2.547,11
	• Outdoor area	18,92
Common Corridors	• Outdoor area	2.649,68

Facility 3 (SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS)

Facility 3 will include a building with a semi-detention wing for staff, an administration building and the hospital.

Table 6.4: Floor areas of Facility 3 (Hospital).

	Floors	(m ²)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	<p style="text-align: right;">1.609,39</p> <p style="text-align: right;">103,48</p>
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	<p style="text-align: right;">2.326,79</p> <p style="text-align: right;">41,59</p>
Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area 	9.585,9

Facility 4 (SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS)

Facility 4 will include a building with a semi-detention wing for staff, an administration building and the psychiatric hospital.

Table 6.5: Floor areas of Facility 4 (Psychiatric Hospital).

	Floors	(m ²)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area • Outdoor area 	<p style="text-align: right;">1.609,39</p> <p style="text-align: right;">103,48</p>
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area 	921,01
Psychiatric Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built area 	10.142,3

Special Buildings & Areas

The Special Buildings & Areas include the Courthouse, Central Gate, Guardhouse, Energy Building, Substation, Waste Collection Area and Parking Area.

Table 6.6: Floor area of Special Buildings

	Floors	(m ²)
Courthouse	• Built area	4.391,76
	• Outdoor area	118,9
Central Gate	• Built area	177,55
Guard House	• Built area	457,56
Energy Building	• Built area	2.218,65
Waste Collection Area	• Built area	1.375,76
P.P.C. Substation	• Built area	619,49
Firefighting Complex	• Built area	690,66
Parking Area	• Built area	3.396,85
Central Staircases	• Built area	544,74

Transfers Building

The Transfers Building consists of **two basements**, ground floor, first floor and roof level.

Table 6.7: Floor area of Transfers Building

	Floors	(m ²)
Transfers Building	• Built area	5.370,03
	• Outdoor area	273,29

6.3.2 Connections to the road network and infrastructure networks

South of the study area and at a straight-line distance of approximately **3.5 km**, the Elefsina–Eleftherios Venizelos branch of **Attiki Odos** passes. Access to the site from Athens is achieved either via exit **K2 of Magoula**, with a left U-turn over the grade-separated junction and a route of **2.5 km** toward Aspropyrgos along **Leoforos Eirinis** followed by a left turn and access via **Leoforos Zoodochou Pigis**, or via exit **K4 of Aspropyrgos**, continuing along the parallel road of Attiki Odos for **6.5 km**, followed by a right turn onto **Leoforos Zoodochou Pigis** leading to the site.

Between interchanges K2 and K4, the construction of interchange **K3** has been planned but not yet completed. This interchange is expected to connect Attiki Odos and Elefsina with the planned new road axis **Ylikis–Thivon–Elefsina**, which will bypass the main Attiki Odos corridor. If interchange K3 is constructed, even partially

in the Athens–Elefsina direction, it will significantly reduce travel time from Athens to the **Athens Judicial Correctional Complex**, eliminate two left turns when approaching **Athens Judicial Correctional Complex** and relieve congestion at interchanges K2 and K4. A dedicated **Traffic Study** has been prepared for the Project and is included in the ANNEX .

Within a radius of approximately **6.5 km**, the nearest **Suburban Railway Station “Aspropyrgos”** is located. The wider area is also served by the **Elefsina Railway Station** and the **Aspropyrgos Railway Station** of the Hellenic Railways Organisation line.

Finally, the **Port of Elefsina** and the **Elefsina Military Airport** are located south of the site at straight-line distances of approximately **10.2 km** and **5.1 km**, respectively.

Regarding wastewater disposal, the Project will be served by the **Thrasio Wastewater Treatment Plant**, while water supply will be provided via a connection to the Athens Water Supply and Sewerage Company network of the Municipality of Aspropyrgos.

Certificates for water supply and sewerage connections have already been obtained from Athens Water Supply and Sewerage Company and are attached in the ANNEX .

6.3.3 Parking areas

The proposed infrastructure includes the construction of parking areas for vehicles serving the **Athens Judicial Correctional Complex** and **Attica Court Transfers Directorate**.

6.3.4 Overall assessment of occupied land area and distribution per project or use

The correctional facility will be installed on 29a plot of **103,022.28 m²**. Additionally, the relocation project includes the existing asphalt-paved access road (**3,511.05 m²**), the perimeter operational road with a total area of approximately **16,387.54 m²**, and the existing secondary emergency escape route on the southwestern side of the plot with an area of **2,721.70 m²**.

The project site has a length of **450 m** and a variable width ranging from **170 m to 380 m**. The terrain presents variations with elevations from **270 m to 308 m**. The majority of the area consists of rocky terrain and naturally formed slopes with vegetation, mainly low shrubs, while in some areas the land is bare.

The total building footprint of the facilities will amount (indicatively, based on the Preliminary Study) to **31,088.19 m²**, and the total gross floor area to **55,328.44 m²**.

6.4 Construction phase

6.4.1 Planning and schedule of construction activities and phases

The Project is expected to be completed within **four (4) years**. The following table presents the estimated schedule of activities and phases required for implementation.

Table 6.8: Estimated project implementation schedule.

Activity	Timeframe
Preparation of studies	1 year
Construction works	3

6.4.2 Individual technical works of the main Project

The works for shaping the surrounding area of the Complex site include site grading, installation of individual infrastructure networks and connection systems (water supply pipelines, sewerage network, etc.), and the required asphalt paving of open surfaces.

ANNEX A2 RECOMMENDATION 29

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS PER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

1.	AGIA – CHANIA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	3	1	0
3	UE GEOTECHNICAL, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	2	2	0	0
4	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	3	3	0	0
5	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	2	0	1
6	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
7	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	1	1	0	0
8	SE AGRICULTURAL / LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS	2	1	1	0
9	SE DRIVERS	1	1	0	0
10	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	1	3	1
11	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (Indefinite-term private law employment contract)	0	0	0	0
12	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	64	57	3	4
TOTALS		88	74	8	6

2.	KASSANDRA CHALKIDIKI AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	6	6	0	0
3	UE GEOTECHNICAL, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	3	1	2	0
4	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	3	2	1	0
5	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
6	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
7	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	1	1	0	0
8	SE AGRICULTURAL / LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS	3	1	2	0
9	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	4	2	2	0
10	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	72	54	14	4
12	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	16	15	1	0
TOTALS		111	84	22	5
3	KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG				

	OFFENDERS				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	PRIESTS	1	0	1	0
4	UE GEOTECHNICAL, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	2	1	0	1
5	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	0	0	1
6	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	3	3	0	0
7	TE ENGINEERS	2	2	0	0
8	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
9	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	3	2	1	0
10	SE AGRICULTURAL / LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS	2	2	0	0
11	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	3	2	0
12	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
13	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	70	51	19	0
15	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	35	34	1	0
TOTALS		132	106	24	2

4.	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENSERS – AVLONA				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	1	0	1	0
5	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
6	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
7	TE ENGINEERS	0	0	0	0
8	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	2	0	1
9	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	1	1	0
10	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
11	SE DRIVERS	1	0	1	0
12	SE DRIVERS (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
13	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
14	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	7	3	1	3
15	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT	3	2	1	0

	CONTRACT)				
16	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	65	45	0	20
17	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	58	43	1	14
TOTALS		151	106	6	39
5.	TIRYNTHA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	UE GEOTECHNICAL, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	2	2	0	0
4	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	2	2	0	0
5	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
6	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	0	2	0
7	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	1	1	0	0
8	SE AGRICULTURAL / LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS	3	2	1	0
9	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
10	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	2	3	0
11	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0

	(INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)				
12	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	64	56	6	2
TOTALS		86	72	12	2
6.	ALIKARNASSOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
4	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	2	1	0
5	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	0	1	1
6	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
7	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	4	1	2	1
8	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	4	3	1	0
9	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	77	67	2	8
10	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	58	51	3	4
TOTALS		154	130	10	14
7.	AMFISSA CORRECTIONAL				

FACILITY					
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	0	1	0
5	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
6	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
7	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	2	0	0
8	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	3	0	0
9	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	42	42	0	0
10	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	35	32	3	0
TOTALS		90	85	4	1
8.	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOYNG OFFENDERS- VOLOS				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	4	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
5	TE ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0

6	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
7	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	3	3	0	0
8	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	1	2	0
9	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
10	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	50	30	19	1
11	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	0	0	0	0
12	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	39	39	0	0
TOTALS		108	85	21	2
9	WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA THEBES				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	4	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	1	1	0
4	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	2	2	0	0
5	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
6	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0

7	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
8	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
9	TE ENGINEERS	2	1	0	1
10	TE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS	1	0	0	1
11	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
12	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	3	2	0	1
13	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	2	2	0	0
14	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
15	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	4	1	2	1
16	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
17	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
18	SE DRIVERS	2	2	0	0
19	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	100	73	3	24
20	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		133	98	6	29
10	GREVENA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	(CHECKED 20.11.2025)			
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED

1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	0	1	1
4	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
5	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
6	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	2	2	0	0
7	TE ENGINEERS	2	2	0	0
8	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
9	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	1	0	1
10	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	4	2	1	1
11	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	6	6	0	0
12	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	113	104	6	3
13	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	88	73	2	13
TOTALS		227	198	10	19
11	DOMOKOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	1	1	3
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	0	0	2
4	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	1	0	1	0
5	UE CRIMINOLOGY	1	1	0	0

6	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
7	TE ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
8	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
9	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
10	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
11	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	5	4	0	1
12	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	9	8	0	1
13	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
14	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
15	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	113	83	10	20
17	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	88	81	3	4
TOTALS		232	184	15	33
12	DRAMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	7	5	1	1
3	UE PHYSICIANS	3	0	3	0
4	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	1	1	0	0

5	UE CRIMINOLOGY	2	2	0	0
6	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	3	2	1	0
7	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	3	3	0	0
8	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	1	1	0
9	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	1	0
10	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	6	6	0	0
11	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	4	3	1	0
12	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	6	4	0	2
13	TE ENGINEERS	2	2	0	0
14	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	6	6	0	0
15	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
16	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	104	86	5	13
17	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	98	88	3	7
18	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	2	0	2	0
19	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	4	2	1	1
20	SE DRIVERS	3	3	0	0
TOTALS		258	215	19	24
13	EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE ELEONA THEBES				

No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	0	0	0	0
5	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
6	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	1	0	1
7	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
8	TE ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
9	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	1	1	0	0
10	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	5	3	0	2
11	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	2	0	0
12	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	4	2	2	0
13	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
14	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
15	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	5	4	1	0
16	SE DRIVERS	0	0	0	0
17	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	46	35	0	11

18	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	67	53	0	14
19	CE AUXILIARY STAFF	4	3	1	0
TOTALS		145	112	4	29
14	THESSALONIKI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	9	9	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	1	0	1
4	UE CRIMINOLOGY	1	0	0	1
5	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	1	0	1
6	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	0	1	0
7	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
8	TE ENGINEERS	1	0	1	0
9	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
10	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	2	0	1
11	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	4	2	1	1
12	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	4	0	1	3
13	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	7	6	0	1
14	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	110	81	5	24
15	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	101	100	0	1

16	SE AGRICULTURAL / LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		248	204	9	35
15	IOANNINA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
5	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
6	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	1	0
7	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	2	0	0
8	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	2	0	1
9	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	5	5	0	0
10	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
11	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	48	45	1	2
12	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	60	60	0	0
TOTALS		127	121	2	4
16	CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR				

	CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	1	0	1
3	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	2	1	0
4	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
5	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	0	0	0	0
6	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	7	1	2	4
7	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
8	SE BAKERS	1	0	0	1
9	SE DRIVERS	0	0	0	0
10	SE DRIVERS (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	4	4	0	0
11	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	25	17	1	7
12	UE AUXILIARY STAFF	1	0	0	1
TOTALS		45	27	4	14
17	KERKYRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED

1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	4	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
5	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
6	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	1	0	1
7	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	2	2	1
8	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	74	68	4	2
9	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	54	47	2	5
TOTALS		144	126	8	10
18	KOMOTINI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	3	0	1
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
5	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	0	0	0	0
6	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	0	0	0	0
7	UE CRIMINOLOGY	0	0	0	0
8	TE ADMINISTRATIVE –	1	1	0	0

	ACCOUNTING				
9	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
10	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	2	0	0
11	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	0	2	1
12	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	4	4	0	0
13	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	60	53	7	0
14	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	60	54	2	4
TOTALS		139	121	11	7
19	CORINTHOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	0	0	0	0
3	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
4	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	0	2	0
5	TE ENGINEERS	1	0	1	0
6	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	1	0
7	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	1	1	0	0

8	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	1	1	0
9	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	2	1	1	0
10	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	26	18	7	1
11	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	26	23	3	0
TOTALS		63	46	16	1
20	KORYDALLO I (MEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	13	12	0	1
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	1	0	1
4	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
5	UE CRIMINOLOGY	1	1	0	0
6	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	3	2	1	0
7	UE PHARMACY, SPECIALITY PHARMACISTS	1	0	1	0
8	PRIESTS	1	0	1	0
9	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
10	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	1	0	0
11	TE ENGINEERS	3	1	0	2
12	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	7	6	0	1

13	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	7	7	0	0
14	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	5	3	0	2
15	TE SOCIAL WORK (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
16	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	2	1	0	1
17	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	16	8	1	7
18	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	5	4	1	0
19	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
20	SE ELECTRICIANS (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
21	SE DRIVERS	2	1	0	1
22	SE DRIVERS (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
23	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	306	186	5	115
24	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
25	CE AUXILIARY STAFF	1	1	0	0
TOTALS		383	241	10	132
21	KORYDALLOS II (WOMEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				

No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	1	0	1	0
5	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	0	0	1
6	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
7	TE ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
8	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
9	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
10	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	2	0	0
11	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	2	1	2
12	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	1	0	1	0
13	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	65	45	1	19
14	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	353	247	1	105
TOTALS		439	306	5	128
22	KOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0

3	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
4	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
5	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	1	0	0	1
6	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	1	2	0
7	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	38	34	2	2
8	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	30	27	1	2
TOTALS		76	65	5	6
23	CHANIA CRETE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	4	1	0
2	UE PHYSICIANS	2	0	2	0
3	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
4	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	0	0	1
5	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
6	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
7	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
8	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	2	1	0

9	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	3	1	1	1
10	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	3	1	1
11	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	6	6	0	0
12	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	103	76	4	23
14	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	93	71	0	22
TOTALS		226	167	10	49
24	LARISA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	6	6	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	3	0	1	2
4	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	1	1	0	0
5	UE CRIMINOLOGY	1	1	0	0
6	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
7	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
8	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
9	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
10	TE ADMINISTRATIVE –	2	2	0	0

	ACCOUNTING				
11	TE ENGINEERS	2	1	1	0
12	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	2	0	1
13	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	7	7	0	0
14	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	8	6	1	1
15	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	5	4	1	0
16	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
17	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
18	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	117	98	2	17
19	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	117	112	1	4
TOTALS		280	246	7	27
25	NIGRITA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	5	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	0	2	0
4	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	1	1	0
5	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0

6	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
7	UE CRIMINOLOGY	0	0	0	0
8	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	0	0	0	0
9	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	1	0	0
10	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	2	1	0
11	TE ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
12	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
13	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	3	1	1	1
14	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	3	1	1
15	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	0	0	0	0
16	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	0	0	0	0
17	SE DRIVERS	0	0	0	0
18	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	103	78	3	22
19	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	96	70	2	24
TOTALS		227	168	11	48
26	MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	5	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	0	1	1

4	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
5	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
6	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
7	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
8	TE ENGINEERS	1	0	1	0
9	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
10	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	3	1	0	2
11	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	3	2	0
12	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	2	2	0	0
13	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
14	SE DRIVERS	1	1	0	0
15	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	118	109	4	5
16	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	80	72	1	7
TOTALS		226	201	9	16
27	NAFPLIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	4	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1

4	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
5	TE ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
6	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
7	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	1	0	1
8	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	4	2	1	1
9	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	75	61	2	12
10	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	70	63	1	6
TOTALS		162	137	4	21
28	NEAPOLI CRETE'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	0	0	0	0
4	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
5	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	1	0	0	1
6	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	1	0	1
7	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	38	28	0	10
8	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	36	33	1	2

TOTALS		81	66	1	14
29	SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	2	0	1
3	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
4	UE PHYSICIANS	3	2	0	1
5	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
6	UE PHARMACY, SPECIALITY PHARMACISTS	0	0	0	0
7	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
8	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
9	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
10	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	4	2	1	1
11	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	4	3	0	1
12	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	3	0	2
13	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0

14	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	68	52	0	16
15	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		95	71	1	23
30	PATRAS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	9	9	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	3	2	0	1
4	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	1	0	1	0
5	UE CRIMINOLOGY	1	0	0	1
6	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	0	1	0
7	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
8	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
9	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
10	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	5	5	0	0
11	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	3	2	0	1
12	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	11	4	6	1
13	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT)	3	3	0	0

	CONTRACT)				
14	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	118	97	3	18
15	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	105	100	0	5
TOTALS		265	226	11	28
31	TRIKALA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	5	0	0
3	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
4	UE PHYSICIANS	2	0	1	1
5	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
6	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
7	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
8	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	2	1	1	0
9	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	1	0	1
10	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	4	4	0	0
11	TE ENGINEERS	0	0	0	0
12	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	2	2	0	0

13	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	8	7	1	0
14	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	4	4	0	0
15	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	107	81	12	14
16	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	103	102	1	0
TOTALS		244	211	16	17
32	TRIPOLI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
3	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
4	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	0	0	1
5	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	1	0
6	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	1	1	0	0
7	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	6	2	2	2
8	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	3	3	0	0
9	SE CORRECTIONAL	36	31	4	1

	OFFICERS				
10	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	44	44	0	0
11	CE AUXILIARY STAFF	0	0	0	0
12	TE ENGINEERS	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		95	84	7	4
33	CHALKIDA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	1	0	0	1
4	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
5	TE ENGINEERS	3	1	2	0
6	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	3	0	0
7	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
8	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	2	2	0	0
9	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	5	1	4	0
10	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	3	2	1	0
11	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	62	47	12	3
12	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	65	58	3	4
TOTALS		150	120	22	8

34	CHIOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	2	1	0
3	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
4	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
5	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	1	1	0	0
6	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	1	2	0
7	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	2	2	0	0
8	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	41	39	2	0
9	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	35	33	1	1
TOTALS		88	81	6	1
35	SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0

2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	2	0	1
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	0	1	1
4	UE PHYSICIANS, SPECIALITY PSYCHIATRISTS	7	0	0	7
5	UE PHYSICIANS, SPECIALITY INTERNISTS	2	0	1	1
6	UE PHARMACY, SPECIALITY PHARMACISTS	1	0	1	0
7	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	3	2	0	1
8	UE NURSING	2	0	0	2
9	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	3	0	0
10	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	5	5	0	0
11	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	12	6	0	6
12	TE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	2	0	0	2
13	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	0	0	0	0
14	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	10	0	0	10
15	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	6	3	0	3
16	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
17	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	61	51	0	10
18	CE AUXILIARY STAFF	1	1	0	0
19	CE AUXILIARY HEALTHCARE	6	0	0	6

	STAFF				
20	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		127	74	3	50
	OVERALL TABLE OF AUTHORIZED POSITIONS				
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	170	156	5	9
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
3	UE PHYSICIANS	42	7	13	22
4	UE PHYSICIANS, SPECIALITY PSYCHIATRISTS	7	0	0	7
5	UE PHYSICIANS, SPECIALITY INTERNISTS	2	0	1	1
6	UE DENTISTRY, SPECIALITY DENTISTS	8	4	4	0
7	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	33	25	4	4
8	UE NURSING	2	0	0	2
9	UE CRIMINOLOGY	7	5	0	2
10	UE SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALITY SOCIOLOGISTS	16	13	2	1
11	UE PHARMACY, SPECIALITY PHARMACISTS	2	0	2	0
12	PRIESTS	2	0	2	0
13	UE GEOTECHNICALS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	9	6	2	1

14	UE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	12	6	1	5
15	TE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	12	4	1	7
16	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	14	13	1	0
17	TE ENGINEERS	25	16	6	3
18	TE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS	1	0	0	1
19	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	74	64	5	5
20	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	87	69	9	9
21	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	100	65	8	27
22	TE SOCIAL WORK (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
23	TE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	2	0	0	2
24	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	29	15	2	12
25	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	187	101	51	37
26	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	55	47	6	0
27	SE TECHNICAL STAFF	16	12	3	1
28	SE AGRICULTURAL / LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS	10	6	4	0
29	SE BAKERS	1	0	0	1

30	SE ELECTRICIANS (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	1	1	0	0
31	SE DRIVERS	9	8	1	1
32	SE DRIVERS (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	6	5	0	0
33	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	2,779	2,178	168	433
34	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS (FIXED- TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
35	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	2,11	1,825	37	248
36	CE AUXILIARY STAFF	7	5	1	1
37	CE AUXILIARY HEALTHCARE STAFF	6	0	0	6
TOTALS		5,845	4,658	339	848

ANNEX A3 RECOMMENDATION 30

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS LODGED BEFORE THE COMPETENT COURT UNDER ARTICLE 6A LAW 4985/2022 / YEAR 2023							
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL APPEALS	CURRENT/ PREVIOUS (INDIVIDUALS)	NUMBER OF COLLECTIVE APPEALS	CURRENT/ PREVIOUS (GROUPS)	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN COLLECTIVE APPEALS	NUMBER OF PERSONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	0		0			0	0
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - AVLONA	0		0			0	0
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - VOLOS	0		0			0	0
EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE ELEONA THEBES	0		0			0	0
SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS	0		0		0	0	0
SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE IN KORYDALLOS	0		0		0	0	0
ALIKARNASSOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	3		0		0	3	3
AMFISSA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
GREVENA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA THEBES	0		0		0	0	0
DOMOKOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	5		0			5	5
DRAMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						0	0

THESSALONIKI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	20		10		99	119	30
IOANNINA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1		0			1	1
KERKYRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	6		0			6	6
KOMOTINI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2		0			2	2
CORINTHOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1		0			1	1
KORYDALLOS I (MEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	15		2		30	45	17
KORYDALLOS II (WOMEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
KOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
LARISA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	13		2		43	56	15
MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		1		5	5	1
NAFPLIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		2		11	11	2
NEAPOLI CRETE'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
NIGRITA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	21		2		37	58	23
PATRAS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	7		5		43	50	12
TRIKALA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	5		3		29	34	8

TRIPOLI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
CHALKIDA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1		1		2	3	2
CHANIA CRETE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	5		1		15	20	6
CHIOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2		0			2	2
AGIA CHANIA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
KASSANDRA CHALKIDIKI AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
TYRINTHA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS	0		0			0	0
TOTAL	107		29		314	421	136

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS LODGED BEFORE THE COMPETENT COURT UNDER ARTICLE 6A LAW 4985/2022 / YEAR 2024							
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL APPEALS	CURRENT/ PREVIOUS (INDIVIDUALS)	NUMBER OF COLLECTIVE APPEALS	CURRENT/ PREVIOUS (GROUPS)	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN COLLECTIVE APPEALS	NUMBER OF PERSONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - AVLONA	0		0		0	0	0
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - VOLOS	0		0		0	0	0
EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE ELEONA THEBES	0		0		0	0	0
SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS	0		0		0	0	0
SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE IN KORYDALLOS	0		0			0	0
ALIKARNASSOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		1		3	3	1
AMFISSA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
GREVENA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	21		0		0	21	21
WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA THEBES	1		0		0	1	1
DOMOKOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	4		0			4	4
DRAMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0			0	0
THESSALONIKI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	25		11		61	86	36
IOANNINA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1		0		0	1	1
KERKYRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1		0		0	1	1
KOMOTINI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
CORINTHOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2		0		0	2	2

KORYDALLOS I (MEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	12		5		52	64	17
KORYDALLOS II (WOMEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
KOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
LARISA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	13		2		51	64	15
MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	5		0		5	10	5
NAFPLIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
NEAPOLI CRETE'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
NIGRITA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	11		1		8	19	12
PATRAS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	8		6		44	52	14
TRIKALA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	4		0		29	33	4
TRIPOLI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
CHALKIDA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		2	2	0
CHANIA CRETE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2		0		0	2	2
CHIOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2		0		0	2	2
AGIA CHANIA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
KASSANDRA CHALKIDIKI AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2		0		0	2	2
TYRINTHA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	0		0		0	0	0
KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS	0		0		0	0	0
TOTAL	114	0	26	0	252	369	140

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS LODGED BEFORE THE COMPETENT COURT UNDER ARTICLE 6A LAW 4985/2022 / YEAR 2025

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL APPEALS	CURRENT OR PREVIOUS (INDIVIDUALS)	NUMBER OF COLLECTIVE APPEALS	CURRENT OR PREVIOUS (GROUPS)	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN COLLECTIVE APPEALS	NUMBER OF PERSONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES							
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - AVLONA							
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - VOLOS	1					1	1
EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE ELEONA THEBES							
SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS							
SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE IN KORYDALLOS							
ALIKARNASSOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2					2	2
AMFISSA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
GREVENA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1					1	1
WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA THEBES							
DOMOKOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	10					10	10
DRAMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
THESSALONIKI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	15		9		45	60	24
IOANNINA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1					1	1
KERKYRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1					1	1
KOMOTINI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							

CORINTHOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
KORYDALLOS I (MEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	7		1		39	46	8
KORYDALLOS II (WOMEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1					1	1
KOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
LARISA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	20		2		19	39	22
MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
NAFLIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
NEAPOLI CRETE'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
NIGRITA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	3		5		21	24	8
PATRAS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	4					4	4
TRIKALA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2		1		3	5	3
TRIPOLI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1					1	1
CHALKIDA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
CHANIA CRETE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1					1	1
CHIOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
AGIA CHANIA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
KASSANDRA CHALKIDIKI AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
TYRINTHA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY							
KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS							
ΕΥΝΟΑΑ	70	0	18	0	127	197	88

NUMBER OF DECISIONS ISSUED BY THE COMPETENT COURT / 2023

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	DESISIONS	NUMBER AND DATE OF ISSUANCE	FAVORABLE	UNFAVORABLE
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES				
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - AVLONA				
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - VOLOS				
EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATITON CENTRE ELEONA THEBES				
SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS				
SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE IN KORYDALLOS				
ALIKARNASSOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	75/13-03-2023		YES
AMFISSA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
GREVENA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
WOMENS' CORRECTIONAL FACILITY -ELEONA THEBES				
DOMOKOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
DRAMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
THESSALONIKI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	4	578/10-04-2023		YES
		617/24-04-2023		YES
		575/10-04-2023		YES

		606/20-04-2023		YES
IOANNINA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KERKYRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	6	123/2023		YES
		141/2023		YES
		111/2023		YES
		136/2023		YES
		137/2023		YES
		138/2023		YES
KOMOTINI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2	170/2023		YES
		171/2023		YES
CORINTHOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KORYDALLOS I (MEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	338/2023		YES
KORYDALLOS II (WOMEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
LARISA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	9	30/2023		YES
		97/2023		YES
		264/2023		YES
		359/2023		YES
		535/2023		YES
		537/2023		YES
		538/2023		YES
		536/2023		YES
		532/2023	YES	
MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	341/2023		YES
NAFPLIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	538/2023		YES
NEAPOLI CRETE'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
NIGRITA CORRECTIONAL	13	291/2023		YES

FACILITY				
		305/2023		YES
		643/2023		YES
		304/2023		YES
		286/2023		YES
		303/2023		YES
		648/2023		YES
		682/2023		YES
		294/2023		YES
		395/2023		YES
		448/2023		YES
		261/2023		YES
		635/2023		YES
PATRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	9	626/2023		YES
		270/2023		YES
		392/2023		YES
		340/2023		YES
		452/2023		YES
		602/2023		YES
		528/2023		YES
		89/23		
		451/2023		YES
TRIKALA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	6	225/2023		YES
		224/2023		YES
		279/2023		YES
		301/2023		YES
		524/2023		YES
		406/2023		YES
TRIPOLI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				

CHALKIDA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
CHANIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	3	289/2023		YES
		337/2023		YES
		427/2023		YES
CHIOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
AGIA CHANIA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KASSANDRA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
TYRINTHA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOYNG OFFENDERS				
ΣΥΝΟΛΑ	56			

NUMBER OF DECISIONS ISSUED BY THE COMPETENT COURT / 2024

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	DESISIONS	NUMBER AND DATE OF ISSUANCE	FAVORABLE	UNFAVORABLE
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES				
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - AVLONA				
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - VOLOS				
EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATITON CENTRE ELEONA THEBES				
SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS				

SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE IN KORYDALLOS				
ALIKARNASSOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
AMFISSA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
GREVENA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	18	160/2024		YES
		158/2024		YES
		157/2024		YES
		156/2024		YES
		159/2024		YES
		169/2024		YES
		161/2024		YES
		168/2024		YES
		166/2024		YES
		162/2024		YES
		165/2024		YES
		155/2024		YES
		164/2024		YES
		167/2024		YES
		334/2024		YES
		362/2024		YES
		441/2024		YES
		250/2024		YES
WOMENS' CORRECTIONAL FACILITY -ELEONA THEBES				
DOMOKOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	11	105/22-3-2024		YES
		40/26-01-2024		YES
		10/16-01-2024		YES
		410/7-11-2024		YES
		329/2024		YES
		12. /2024		YES
		51/2024		YES
		329/2024		YES
		459/2024		YES
		329/2024		YES
		109/2024		YES
DRAMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				

THESSALONIKI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	25	701/19-3-2024		YES
		91/16-1-2024		YES
		720/22-3-2024		YES
		725/22-3-2024		YES
		297/7-2-2024		YES
		308/7-2-2024		YES
		415/21-2-2024		YES
		371/14-2-2024		YES
		79/16-01-2024		YES
		63/12-01-2024		YES
		732/26-3-2024		YES
		726/26-3-2024		YES
		733/26-3-2024		YES
		662/13-3-2024		YES
		666/13-3-2024		YES
		654/12-3-2024		YES
		2249/2024		YES
		1419/24		YES
		2077/2024		YES
		2249/2024		YES
		1587/2024	YES	
		1588/2024	YES	
		1538/2024	YES	
		2041/2024		YES
		2249/2024		YES
IOANNINA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KERKYRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KOMOTINI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
CORINTHOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KORYDALLOS I (MEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	2	342/2024	YES	
		482/24	YES	
KORYDALLOS II (WOMEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				

LARISA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	20	532/2023	YES	
		160/6-3-2024		YES
		176/14-3-2024		YES
		177/14-3-2024		YES
		247/9-4-2024		YES
		192/21-3-2024		YES
		242/8-4-2024		YES
		250/9-4-2024		YES
		583/13-12-2024		YES
		184/15-3-2024	YES	
		132/2024	YES	
		137/2024	YES	
		259/17-4-2024	YES	
		872/2024		YES
		883/2024		YES
		810/2024		YES
		859/2024		YES
		841/2024		YES
		860/2024		YES
		774/2024		YES
MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	618/2024	YES	
NAFPLIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
NEAPOLI CRETE'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
NIGRITA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	9	242/2024		YES
		263/2024		YES
		545/2024	YES	
		560/2024	YES	
		562/2024	YES	
		563/2024	YES	
		564/2024	YES	
		539/2024	YES	
		546/2024	YES	
PATRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
TRIKALA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	3	132/15-3-2024		YES
		605/2024		YES

		3/12-01-2024		YES
TRIPOLI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
CHALKIDA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
CHANIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
CHIOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	11/8-2-2024		YES
AGIA CHANIA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KASSANDRA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
TYRINTHA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS				
ΣΥΝΟΛΑ	90			

NUMBER OF DECISIONS ISSUED BY THE COMPETENT COURT / 2025				
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	DESISIONS	NUMBER AND DATE OF ISSUANCE	FAVORABLE	UNFAVORABLE
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES				
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - AVLONA				
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - VOLOS	1	99/2025		YES
EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE ELEONA THEBES				
SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS				

SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE IN KORYDALLOS				
ALIKARNASSOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	/7/2025	YES	
AMFISSA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
GREVENA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA THEBES				
DOMOKOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	8	446/2025		YES
		461/2025		YES
		383/2025		YES
		232/2025		YES
		231/2025		YES
		233/2025		YES
		321/2025		YES
		524/2025	YES	
DRAMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
THESSALONIKI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	6	619/2025		YES
		659/2025		YES
		1522/2025		YES
		1449/2025		YES
		1461/2025	YES	
		1112/2025		YES
IOANNINA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KERKYRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	122/2025		YES
KOMOTINI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
CORINTHOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KORYDALLOS I (MEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	8	90/2025	YES	
		125/2025	YES	

		126/2025	YES	
		317/2025	YES	
		87/2025	YES	
		51/2025	YES	
		78/2025	YES	
		718/2025		YES
KORYDALLOS II (WOMEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
LARISA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	14	97/2025		YES
		122/2025		YES
		53/2025		YES
		241/2025		YES
		269/2025		YES
		231/2025	YES	
		215/2025		YES
		421/2025		YES
		396/2025		YES
		385/2025		YES
		386/2025		YES
		321/2025		YES
		633/2025		YES
		516/2025		YES
MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
NAFPLIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	33/2025		YES
NEAPOLI CRETE'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
NIGRITA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	11	/7/2025	YES	
		/3/2025	YES	
		168/2025	YES	
		301/2025	YES	
		292/2025	YES	
		294/2025	YES	
		293/2025	YES	
		288/2025	YES	
		286/2025	YES	
		394/2025	YES	

		395/2025	YES	
PATRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
TRIKALA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	3	54/2025	YES	
		134/2025		YES
		272/2025	YES	
TRIPOLI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	1	91/2025	YES	
CHALKIDA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
CHANIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
CHIOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
AGIA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KASSANDRA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
TYRINTHA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				
KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS				
ΣΥΝΟΛΑ	55			

DECISION NUMBER	COMPENSATION AMMOUNT
242/2024	1.010,00 E
618/2024	585,00 E
546/2024	5.040,00 E
482/2024	590,00+1.480,00=2.070,00 E
/7/2025 Herakleion Court	600,00+1.020,00=1.620,00 E
54/2025	5.650,00+3.230,00=8,880,00 E
90/2025	2.510,00+2.450,00=4,960,00 E
126/2025	6.835,00+6.880,00+5.395+7.050=26.160,00 E
125/2025	6.525,00+4.080+3.015,00=13.620,00 E
91/2025	5.260,00 E
562/2024	985 E
87/2025	5.725 E

317/2025	124.195,00 E
301/2025	6.465,00 E
394/2025	2.540,00 E
78/2025	230,00 E
51/2025	3,720,00 E
272/2025	460,00 E
TOTAL	213.525,00 E

ANNEX A4 RECOMMENDATION 62





ANNEX A5 RECOMMENDATION 62

Subject: Report of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Council of Europe, in the context of a visit to Greece (20–31

**HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF CITIZEN
PROTECTION
GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR ANTI-
CRIME POLICY
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND
CRISES MANAGEMENT
DIRECTORATE OF CORRECTIONAL
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT AND
TRANSFER ISSUES**

**Athens, /10 /2025
Ref.No.:**

**TO:
COMMITTEE FOR THE
PREVENTION OF TORTURE
AND INHUMAN OR
DEGRADING TREATMENT
OR PUNISHMENT (CPT) OF
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

January 2025)

Reference:Confidential/CPT (2025) 20/Strasbourg, 25 July 2025

In response to urgent RECOMMENDATION No. 62 of the Report of your Committee drafted in context of the periodic visit to our country carried out from 20 to 31 January 2025, we are pleased to inform you that **this RECOMMENDATION has been fully implemented.** In concrete:

1. The reconstruction works of the Special Cell at the Nafplio Correctional Facility were completed in May 2025 and the adjacent corridor is no longer used for detention purposes.
2. The detainees previously held there have been transferred to a larger and properly refurbished accommodation area, namely a dormitory with a total surface of 52 sq. m., supplemented by an additional bathroom area of 20 sq. m. This newly designated area fully complies with the requirements of dignified living conditions for detainees, as it has been thoroughly renovated

and provides sufficient natural lighting, ventilation, and fully refurbished sanitary facilities.

In support of the foregoing, we enclose photographic evidence.

We remain at the disposal of your Committee for any further information or clarification you may require.

**The Secretary General
for Anti – Crime Policy
Aristos Perris**

Internal distribution:

- Office of the Minister
- Office of the Deputy Minister
- Office of the Secretary General for Anti-crime Policy

ANNEX A6 RECOMMENDATION 75

EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND IN SPECIAL JUVENILE EDUCATIONAL FACILITY IN VOLOS / SCHOOL YEAR 2025-2026						
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES/ SPECIAL JUVENILE EDUCATIONAL FACILITY IN VOLOS	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	HIGH SCHOOLS (GYMNASIUM)	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS (LYCEUM)	SECOND CHANCE SCHOOLS	VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS	HIGHER VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS
AGIA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						
KASSANDRA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						X
TYRINTHA AGRICULTURAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						
CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES					X*	
AVLONA SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS	X	X	X			X
VOLOS SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS	X	X**	X			
KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS	X	X**	X			
SPECIAL HEALTH CENTER KORYDALLOS	X*			X		

SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTER KORYDALLOS						
EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE ELEONA THEBES	X *					
ALIKARNASSOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						
AMFISSA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *					
GREVENA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *			X		
WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA THEBES	X			X	X **	
DOMOKOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *			X		
THESSALONIKI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *			X		
IOANNINA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						
KERKYRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				X		
KOMOTINI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *					
CORINTHOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *	X **	X			
KORYDALLOS I (MEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X			X		X

KORYDALLOS II (WOMEN) CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *					
KOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *					
LARISA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X		X** (VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL)	X		
MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *			X		
NAFPLIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X					
NEAPOLI CRETE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						
NIGRITA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				X		
PATRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *			X		
TRIKALA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				X		
TRIPOLI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						
CHALKIDA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	X *					
CHANIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY				X		
CHIOS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						
DRAMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY						
SPECIAL JUVENILE EDUCATIONAL FACILITY IN VOLOS	X	X**	X			

* Issuance of Joint Ministerial Decisions within 2024 for the establishment of thirteen (13) new/permanent Primary School structures in the Correctional Facilities (C.F.s) of Kos, Amfissa, Komotini, Chalkida, EPILOGI-Drug addiction rehabilitation

centre Eleona Thebes, Malandrino, Domokos, Special Health Center Korydallos, Korydallos II and Thessaloniki, Grevena, Patras, and in the Corinthos C.F. as well as, the establishment of a Vocational Training School in the Central Warehouse for Correctional Facilities.

**Issuance of Joint Ministerial Decisions within 2025 for the establishment of four (4) Secondary Schools (High Schools) with Lyceum Classes in Volos Special Correctional Facility for young offenders, Kassaveteia Special Correctional Facility for young offenders, Special Juvenile Educational Facility in Volos and Corinthos C.F. as well as the establishment of a Vocational High School in the C.F. of Larisa and a Vocational Training School in the Women's Correctional Facility Eleona Thebes.

ANNEX A7 RECOMMENDATION 75

YEAR 2019						
A/A	PROGRAMMEME TITLE	START DATE	END DATE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	PROGRAMME Duration (Hours)	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LAMIA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
1	Personal and Body Hygiene Care – 1st Group	6/11/19	27/2/20	25	250	WOMEN’S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA THEBES
2	Personal and Body Hygiene Care – 2nd Group	6/11/19	27/2/20	25	250	WOMEN’S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA THEBES
3	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician – 1st Group	1/11/18	13/2/19	25	250	MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
4	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician – 2nd Group	1/11/18	13/2/19	25	250	MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
	Total number of PROGRAMMES 2019:	4				
	Number of Beneficiary Participants	100				

YEAR 2020						
A/A	PROGRAMMEME TITLE	START DATE	END DATE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	PROGRAMME Duration (Hours)	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LAMIA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
1	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician – 1st Group	6/11/20	27/4/21	15	250	MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
2	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician – 2nd Group	6/11/20	27/4/21	15	250	MALANDRINO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

	Total number of PROGRAMMES 2020:	2				
	Number of Beneficiary Participants	30				
	Suspension – Postponement of Other Scheduled PROGRAMMES of Public Employment Service, due to COVID-19					

YEAR 2021

A/A	PROGRAMMEME TITLE	START DATE	END DATE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	PROGRAMME Duration (Hours)	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LAMIA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
1	Personal and Body Hygiene Care – 1st Group	12/5/21	28/7/21	15	250	WOMEN’S C.F. ELEONA THEBES
2	Personal and Body Hygiene Care – 2nd Group	13/5/21	28/7/21	15	250	WOMEN’S C.F. ELEONA THEBES
	Total number of PROGRAMMES 2021:	2				
	Number of Beneficiary Participants:	30				
	Suspension – Postponement of Other Scheduled PROGRAMMES of Public Employment Service, due to COVID-19					

YEAR 2022

A/A	PROGRAMMEME TITLE	START DATE	END DATE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	PROGRAMME Duration (Hours)	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – IOANNINA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
1	Building Maintenance Technicians	20/06/22	19/09/22	15	250	IOANNINA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LAMIA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
2	Hairdressing Training – 1st Group	16/2/22	14/5/22	15	250	MALANDRINO C.F.
3	Hairdressing Training – 1st Group	1/4/22	30/6/22	15	250	MALANDRINO C.F.

4	Personal and Body Hygiene Care	16/3/22	22/6/22	15	250	WOMEN'S C.F. ELEONA THEBES
5	Culinary and Pastry Arts	1/12/22	27/4/23	15	350	WOMEN'S C.F. ELEONA THEBES
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LARISA'S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
6	Culinary and Pastry Arts	14/11/22	28/2/2023	15	350	TRIKALA C.F.
	Total number of PROGRAMMES 2022:	6				
	Number of Beneficiary Participants:	80				

YEAR 2023						
A/A	PROGRAMMEME TITLE	START DATE	END DATE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	PROGRAMME Duration (Hours)	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – IOANNINA'S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
1	Building Maintenance Technicians	30/01/23	05/05/23	15	250	IOANNINA C.F.
2	Building Maintenance Technicians – 1 st Group	30/01/23	05/05/23	15	250	KERKYRA C.F.
3	Building Maintenance Technicians – 2 nd Group	20/06/23	19/09/23	15	250	KERKYRA C.F.
4	Culinary and Pastry Arts	16/10/23	05/02/24	20	350	IOANNINA C.F.
5	Culinary and Pastry Arts	13/11/23	29/02/24	15	350	KERKYRA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LAMIA'S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
6	Culinary and Pastry Arts	16/3/23	13/7/23	15	350	WOMEN'S C.F. ELEONA THEBES
7	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	22/3/23	22/6/23	25	250	DOMOKOS C.F.
8	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	15/5/23	27/7/23	25	250	AMFISSA C.F.

9	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	14/11/23	5/2/24	25	250	MALANDRINNO C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LARISA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
10	Building Maintenance Technicians	7/6/23	1/9/2023	15	250	TRIKALA C.F.
11	Hairdressing Training	9/10/23	29/12/2023	15	250	LARISA C.F.
12	Hairdressing Training	27/11/23	15/2/2024	15	250	TRIKALA C.F.
13	Culinary and Pastry Arts	20/11/23	5/3/2024	15	350	TRIKALA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – THESSALONIKI’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
14	Building Maintenance Technicians	11/9/2023	10/11/2023	20	250	KASSANDRA AGRICULTURAL C.F.
15	Culinary and Pastry Arts	4/9/2023	8/12/2023	20	350	THESSALONIKI C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – AGIOS IOANNIS RENTI(ATHENS) LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
16	Culinary and Pastry Arts – 1 st Group	6/2/2023	12/5/2023	15	350	CHANIA C.F.
17	Culinary and Pastry Arts- 2 nd Group	6/2/2023	12/5/2023	15	350	CHANIA C.F.
18	Hairdressing Training – 1 st Group	19/6/2023	8/9/2023	15	250	CHANIA C.F.
19	Hairdressing Training – 2 nd Group	19/6/2023	8/9/2023	15	250	CHANIA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – PATRA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
20	Building Maintenance Technicians	23/11/23	26/02/24	20	250	TYRINTHA AGRICULTURAL C.F.
	Total number of PROGRAMMES 2023:	20				
	Number of Beneficiary Participants:	350				

YEAR 2024						
A/A	PROGRAMMEME TITLE	START DATE	END DATE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	PROGRAMME Duration (Hours)	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – IOANNINA LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						

1	Air Conditioning Maintenance and Repair Technicians	15/07/24	29/10/24	20	350	IOANNINA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LAMIA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
2	Hairdressing Training	22/5/24	3/8/24	20	250	MALANDRINO C.F.
3	Culinary and Pastry Arts	16/2/24	20/5/24	20	350	DOMOKOS C.F.
4	Hairdressing Training	26/6/24	10/8/24	20	250	DOMOKOS C.F.
5	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	1/10/24	28/11/24	25	250	AMFISSA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LARISA LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
6	Building Maintenance Technicians	7/10/24	3/12/2024	15	250	LARISA C.F.
7	Cutting and Sewing	23/9/24	20/11/2024	15	250	GREVENA C.F.
8	Culinary and Pastry Arts	23/9/24	27/11/2024	15	350	GREVENA C.F.
9	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	21/10/24	17/12/2024	15	250	TRIKALA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – THESSALONIKI LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
10	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	11/4/2024	17/6/2024	20	250	KASSANDRA AGRICULTURAL C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – AGIOS IOANNIS RENTI(ATHENS) LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
11	Building Maintenance Technicians	22/4/2024	25/7/2024	15	250	CHANIA C.F.
12	Building Maintenance Technicians	2/9/2024	29/11/2024	25	250	KORYDALLOS I C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – PATRA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
13	Hairdressing Training	26/08/24	30/11/24	15	250	NAFPLIO C.F.
14	Building Maintenance Technicians	23/09/24	30/12/24	15	250	TRIPOLI C.F.
15	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	23/09/24	30/12/24	15	250	TRIPOLI C.F.
	Total number of PROGRAMMES 2024:	15				

Number of Beneficiary Participants:	270				
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YEAR 2025						
A/A	PROGRAMMEME TITLE	START DATE	END DATE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES	PROGRAMME Duration (Hours)	CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – IOANNINA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
1	Basic Computer Skills Training	22/9/25	13/10/25	15	80	IOANNINA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LAMIA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
2	Cutting and Sewing	29/5/25	10/9/25	20	250	WOMEN’S C.F. ELEONA THEBES
3	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	21/10/25	16/12/25	20	250	MALANDRINO C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – LARISA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
4	Culinary and Pastry Arts	31/3/25	24/6/2025	20	350	LARISA C.F.
5	Hairdressing Training	7/4/25	12/6/2025	20	250	TRIKALA C.F.
6	Building Maintenance Technicians	9/5/25	7/7/2025	15	250	TRIKALA C.F.
7	Hairdressing Training	19/5/25	4/7/2025	20	250	GREVENA C.F.
8	Cutting and Sewing	19/5/25	4/7/2025	15	250	GREVENA C.F.
9	Hairdressing Training	1/7/25	20/10/2025	20	250	KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL C.F. FOR YOUNFG OFFENDERS
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – THESSALONIKI’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						

10	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	3/4/2025	12/6/2025	20	250	KASSANDRA AGRICULTURAL C.F.
11	Building Maintenance Technicians	11/9/2025	11/11/2025	20	250	KASSANDRA AGRICULTURAL C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – AGIOS IOANNIS RENTI(ATHENS) LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
12	Culinary and Pastry Arts	10/2/2025	3/6/2025	15	350	SPECIAL HEALTH CENTER KORYDALLOS
13	Building Maintenance Technicians	10/6/2025	5/9/2025	15	250	CHANIA C.F.
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – PATRA’S LIFE LONG LEARNING CENTRE						
14	Hairdressing Training	07/04/25	08/07/25	20	250	PATRA C.F.
15	Drywall Installation and Painting Technician	12/05/25	12/08/25	20	250	TRIPOLI C.F.
16	Basic Computer Skills Training	10/11/25	12/12/25	15	80	TRIPOLI C.F.
17	Building Maintenance Technicians	10/06/25	10/09/25	20	250	TRIPOLI C.F.
	Total Number of Completed PROGRAMMES 2025:	15				
	Number of Beneficiary Participants:	295				
	Total Number of PROGRAMMES in progress 2025:	2				
	Number of Beneficiary Participants:	35				

ANNEX A8 RECOMMENDATION 94

Positions from Recruitment Planning

Total approved positions by Act of the Council of Ministers (ACM): 445

Breakdown of approved positions:

A. ACM 50/4-11-2021

Under the Annual Recruitment Planning for 2022, approval was granted for the recruitment of **275** positions of various categories in Correctional Facilities nationwide:

6 positions – Secondary Education (SE) Nursing

1 position – SE Drivers

79 positions – SE External guards

177 positions – SE Correctional officers

2 positions – University Education (UE) Agriculture

1 position – Sociology

1 position – UE Nursing

1 position – UE Pharmacists

2 positions – Technological Education (TE) Occupational Therapy

3 positions – TE Engineers

2 positions – Social Work

Out of the above, 256 positions concern the sectors of SE correctional officers and SE External Guards

(177 correctional officers + 79 External Guards).

Appointment lists have already been submitted for 223 positions, drawing from reserve candidates of recruitment announcements 6K/2018 and 9K/2021, which have already been reviewed by the relevant committees.

Remaining pending positions: 33

Pending from ACM 50/2021:

29 positions – SE correctional officers

4 positions – SE External Guards

B. ACM 26/31-10-2023

Under the Annual Recruitment Planning for 2024, 60 positions were approved:

SE correctional officers – KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL C.F. FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS.: 10 positions (Men)

SE External Guards– KASSAVETEIA SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL C.F. FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS.: 5 positions (Men)

SE External Guards– KORYDALLOS II C.F.: 45 positions

40 Men + 5 Women

By Decision No. 908/17-10-2025 of the Supreme Council for Personnel Selection, a list of appointees was communicated to our Service for the filling of 56 out of the 60 positions.

External guards are currently attending their introductory training, which will be completed in January 2026, after which the appointment decision will be issued immediately.

As regards correctional officers, the appointment process is expected to be completed by December 2025.

C. ACM 51/30-09-2024

Under the Recruitment Planning for the year 2025, 100 positions were approved:

SE Correctional officers – 60 positions

Women’s Correctional Facility Eleona Thebes – 5 positions

Korydallos I Correctional Facility – 35 positions

Larissa Correctional Facility – 5 positions

Nigrita Correctional Facility – 10 positions

Trikala Correctional Facility – 5 positions

SE External Guards 40 positions

Drug addiction rehabilitation centre Eleona Thebes - 2 positions

Grevena Correctional Facility – 5 positions

Domokos Correctional Facility – 2 positions

Komotini Correctional Facility – 4 positions

Korydallos II Correctional Facility – 7 positions

Larissa Correctional Facility – 3 positions

Nigrita Correctional Facility – 14 positions

Chalkida Correctional Facility – 3 positions

Avlona Special Correctional Facility for Young Offenders – 2 positions

Drug addiction rehabilitation centre Eleona Thebes – 6 positions

Grevena Correctional Facility – 5 positions

Thessaloniki Correctional Facility – 1 position

Korydallos II Correctional Facility – 6 positions

Larissa Correctional Facility – 1 position

Malandrino Correctional Facility – 3 positions

Nigrita Correctional Facility – 6 positions

Patras Correctional Facility – 2 positions

Chania Correctional Facility – 13 positions

SE Administrative–Accounting– 14 positions

Avlona Special Correctional Facility for Young Offenders – 1 position

Korydallos I Correctional Facility – 3 positions

Korydallos Correctional Facility II – 2 positions

Neapoli Correctional Facility – 1 position

Central Warehouse for Correctional Facilities – 4 positions

Special Health Centre – 1 position

Special Mental Health Centre – 2 positions

TE Administrative–Accounting– 2 positions

D. ACM 29/27-10-2025

Recruitment Planning for the Year 2026

Approved Positions: 252

SE Correctional officers – 184 positions

Avlona Special Correctional Facility for Young Offenders – 8 positions

Drug addiction rehabilitation centre Eleona Thebes – 6 positions

Women’s Correctional Facility Eleona Thebes – 15 positions

Domokos Correctional Facility – 10 positions

Thessaloniki Correctional Facility – 15 positions

Korydallos I Correctional Facility – 45 positions

Korydallos II Correctional Facility – 4 positions

Larissa Correctional Facility – 4 positions
Nafplio Correctional Facility – 10 positions
Neapoli Correctional Facility – 9 positions
Nigrita Correctional Facility – 7 positions
Patras Correctional Facility – 11 positions
Chania Correctional Facility – 16 positions
Central Warehouse for Correctional Facilities – 4 positions
Special Health Center – 13 positions
Special Mental Health Center – 7 positions

DE External Guards– 45 positions

Avlona Special Correctional Facility for Young Offenders – 2 positions
Drug addiction rehabilitation centre Eleona Thebes – 6 positions
Grevena Correctional Facility – 5 positions
Thessaloniki Correctional Facility – 1 position
Korydallos II Correctional Facility – 6 positions
Larissa Correctional Facility – 1 position
Malandrino Correctional Facility – 3 positions
Nigrita Correctional Facility – 6 positions
Patras Correctional Facility – 2 positions
Chania Correctional Facility – 13 positions

SE Administrative–Accounting– 14 positions

Avlona Special Correctional Facility for Young Offenders – 1 position
Korydallos I Correctional Facility – 3 positions
Korydallos Correctional Facility II – 2 positions
Neapoli Correctional Facility – 1 position
Central Warehouse for Correctional Facilities – 4 positions
Special Health Centre – 1 position
Special Mental Health Centre – 2 positions

TE Administrative–Accounting– 2 positions

Korydallos I Correctional Facility – 1 position
Thessaloniki Correctional Facility – 1 position

TE Nursing – 4 positions

Thessaloniki Correctional Facility – 2 positions
Neapoli Correctional Facility – 1 position
Special Health Centre – 1 position

Additional Approved Positions

TE Social Work, specialty Social Workers – 1 position Drug addiction rehabilitation centre Eleona Thebes

UE Physicians, specialty Psychiatry – 1 position Drug addiction rehabilitation centre Eleona Thebes

UE Psychologists – 1 position Drug addiction rehabilitation centre Eleona Thebes

Note

The positions of SE Correctional officers and SE External Guards referred to in cases C and D will be filled through a new procedure for recruiting security personnel in correctional facilities, which drastically reduces the time required to complete recruitment from approximately 24 months to just 8 months on average.
(Article 26 of Law 5236/2025, Government Gazette A' 175)

ANNEX A9 RECOMMENDATION 94

	Staff by Category	Number of Positions in the Official Complement of Staff*	END OF 2018					
			Occupied	Vacant	Reserved			
1	management	35				35	0	0
2	administrative staff	454				359	78	17
3	healthcare staff	195				93	80	22
4	psycho-social staff	142				106	27	9
5	educational staff	3				0	3	0
6	agricultural production staff	33				29	4	0
7	technical staff	13				13	0	0
8	prison officers	2694				2064	133	497
9	external security guards	2013				1755	107	151
10	other staff	28				16	10	2
	Total	5610				4470	442	698
** 5,610 established positions (Article 44 of Law 4531/2018, amending Article 45 of Presidential Decree 96/2017, Administrative reorganization of the Korydallos C.F.)								

	Staff by Category	Number of Positions in the Official Complement of Staff	Staff changes 2019			END OF 2019		
			Recruited	Left	2022-2021	Occupied	Vacant	Reserved
1	management	35	0	0	0	35	0	0
2	administrative staff	475	0	12	-12	347	42	86
3	healthcare staff	207	0	0	0	93	22	92
4	psycho-social staff	156	0	3	-3	103	4	49
5	educational staff	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
6	agricultural production staff	33	0	0	0	29	4	0
7	technical staff	17	0	0	0	13	0	4
8	prison officers	2797	0	245	-245	1819	219	759
9	external security	2110	0	102	-102	1653	132	325

	guards							
10	other staff	31	0	0	0	16	10	5
	Total	5864	0	362	-362	4108	435	1321
* 5,864 established positions (Article 15 of Law 4571/2018, amending Article 45 of Presidential Decree 96/2017, Establishment of the Drama C.F.)								
		Number of Positions in the Official Complement of Staff	Staff changes 2020			END OF 2020		
	Staff by Category		Recruited	Left	2022-2021	Occupied	Vacant	Reserved
1	management	35	0	0	0	35	0	0
2	administrative staff	489	19	0	19	366	37	86
3	healthcare staff	192	2	17	-15	87	11	94
4	psycho-social staff	156	0	1	-1	102	4	50
5	educational staff	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
6	agricultural production staff	33	0	0	0	27	2	4
7	technical staff	17	0	0	0	13	0	4
8	prison officers	2779	0	96	-96	1723	75	981
9	external security guards	2110	0	21	-21	1632	24	454
10	other staff	31	0	1	-1	15	1	15
	Total	5845	21	137	-116	4000	156	1689
		Number of Positions in the Official Complement of Staff	Staff changes 2021			END OF 2021		
	Staff by Category		Recruited	Left	2022-2021	Occupied	Vacant	Reserved
1	management	35	0	0	0	35	0	0
2	administrative staff	489	0	24	-24	342	59	88
3	healthcare staff	192	3	5	-2	85	16	91
4	psycho-social staff	156	0	2	-2	100	6	50
5	educational staff	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
6	agricultural production staff	33	4	2	2	29	4	0
7	technical staff	17			0	13	0	4
8	prison officers	2779	58	88	-30	1693	163	923
9	external security guards	2110	34	79	-45	1587	103	420
10	other staff	31	0	0	0	15	11	5
	Total	5845	99	200	-101	3899	362	1584

		Number of Positions in the Official Complement of Staff	Staff changes 2022			END OF 2022		
	Staff by Category		Recruited	Left	2022-2021	Occupied	Vacant	Reserved
1	management	35	0	0	0	35	0	0
2	administrative staff	489	21	15	6	348	76	65
3	healthcare staff	192	7	7	0	85	25	82
4	psycho-social staff	156	10	5	5	105	10	41
5	educational staff	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
6	agricultural production staff	33	0	3	-3	26	4	3
7	technical staff	17	3	0	3	16	0	1
8	prison officers	2779	393	56	337	2030	221	528
9	external security guards	2110	79	12	67	1654	124	332
10	other staff	31	3	0	3	18	11	2
	Total	5845	516	98	418	4317	471	1057
		Number of Positions in the Official Complement of Staff	Staff changes 2023			END OF 2023		
	Staff by Category		Recruited	Left	2023-2022	Occupied	Vacant	Reserved
1	management	35	0	0	0	35	0	0
2	administrative staff	489	10	16	-6	342	85	62
3	healthcare staff	192	0	0	0	85	22	85
4	psycho-social staff	156	2	3	-1	104	12	40
5	educational staff	3	0	0	1	0	0	3
6	agricultural production staff	33	0	1	-1	26	4	3
7	technical staff	17	0	1	-1	15	1	1
8	prison officers	2779	174	36	138	2168	266	345
9	external security guards	2110	214	42	172	1826	84	200
10	other staff	31	0	0	0	18	10	3
	Total	5845	400	99	302	4619	484	742
		Number of Positions in the Official Complement of Staff	Staff changes 2024			END OF 2024		
	Staff by Category		Recruited	Left	2024-2023	Occupied	Vacant	Reserved
1	management	35	0	0	0	35	0	0
2	administrative staff	489	13	16	-3	339	89	61
3	healthcare staff	192	1	4	-3	82	31	79
4	psycho-social	156	1	1	0	104	14	38

	staff							
5	educational staff	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
6	agricultural production staff	33	0	3	-3	23	7	3
7	technical staff	17	0	1	-1	14	2	1
8	prison officers	2779	60	72	-12	2156	262	361
9	external security guards	2110	0	25	-25	1801	69	240
10	other staff	31	0	1	-1	17	12	2
	Total	5845	75	123	-48	4571	486	788
		Number of Positions in the Official Complement of Staff	Staff changes 2025			END 2025 05.12.2025		
	Staff by Category		Recruited	Left	2025-2024	Occupied	Vacant	Reserved
1	management	35	0	0	0	35	0	0
2	administrative staff	489	28	13	15	354	74	61
3	healthcare staff	192	16	7	9	91	30	71
4	psycho-social staff	156	19	4	15	119	16	21
5	educational staff	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
6	agricultural production staff	33	2	0	2	25	7	1
7	technical staff	17	0	1	-1	13	3	1
8	prison officers	2779	88	66	22	2178	168	433
9	external security guards	2110	45	21	24	1825	37	248
10	other staff	31	1	0	0	18	4	9
	Total	5845	199	112	86	4658	339	848

ANNEX A10 RECOMMENDATION 94

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS PER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY					
1	A.C.F. AGIA CHANIA				
No	CATEGORY/BRANCH/SPECIALIZATION	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	OCCUPIED	VACANT	CONTRACTED/SECONDMENT* POSITIONS
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	3	1	0
3	U.E. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	2	2	0	0
4	T.E. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	3	3	0	0
5	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	2	0	1
6	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
7	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	1	1	0	0
8	S.E. AGRICULTURAL/LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMY-LIVESTOCK	2	1	1	0
9	S.E. DRIVERS	1	1	0	0
10	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	1	3	1
11	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	0	0	0	0
12	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	64	57	3	4
	TOTAL	88	74	8	6
2	A.C.F. KASSANDRA				
1	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	6	6	0	0
3	U.E. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	3	1	2	0

4	T.E. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	3	2	1	0
5	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
6	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
7	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	1	1	0	0
8	S.E. AGRICULTURAL/LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMY-LIVESTOCK	3	1	2	0
9	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	4	2	2	0
10	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	72	54	14	4
12	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	16	15	1	0
	TOTAL	111	84	22	5
3	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN KASSAVETEIA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	PRIESTS	1	0	1	0
4	U.E. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	2	1	0	1
5	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	0	0	1
6	T.E. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	3	3	0	0
7	T.E. ENGINEERS	2	2	0	0
8	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
9	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	3	2	1	0
10	S.E. AGRICULTURAL/LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMY-LIVESTOCK	2	2	0	0
11	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	3	2	0

12	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	1	1	0	0
13	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	70	51	19	0
15	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	35	34	1	0
	TOTAL	132	106	24	2
4	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AVLONA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	1	0	1	0
5	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
6	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
7	T.E. ENGINEERS	0	0	0	0
8	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	2	0	1
9	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	1	1	0
10	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
11	S.E. DRIVERS	1	0	1	0
12	S.E. DRIVERS (ΙΔΑΧ)	1	1	0	0
13	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
14	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	7	3	1	3
15	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	3	2	1	0
16	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	65	45	0	20
17	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	58	43	1	14
	TOTAL	151	106	6	39
5	A.C.F. TIRYNTHA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	U.E. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	2	2	0	0

4	T.E. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	2	2	0	0
5	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
6	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	0	2	0
7	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	1	1	0	0
8	S.E. AGRICULTURAL/LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMY-LIVESTOCK	3	2	1	0
9	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
10	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	2	3	0
11	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	1	1	0	0
12	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	64	56	6	2
	TOTAL	86	72	12	2
6	C.F. ALIKARNASSOS				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
4	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	2	1	0
5	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	0	1	1
6	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
7	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	4	1	2	1
8	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	4	3	1	0
9	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	77	67	2	8

10	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	58	51	3	4
	TOTAL	154	130	10	14
7	C.F. AMFISSA				
	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	0	1	0
5	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
6	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
7	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	2	0	0
8	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	3	0	0
9	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	42	42	0	0
10	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	35	32	3	0
	TOTAL	90	85	4	1
8	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS - VOLOS				
	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	4	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
5	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
6	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
7	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	3	3	0	0
8	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	1	2	0
9	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	1	1	0	0
10	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	50	30	19	1
11	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	0	0	0	0
12	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	39	39	0	0
	TOTAL	108	85	21	2

9	WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ELEONA				
1	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	4	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	1	1	0
4	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	2	2	0	0
5	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
6	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
7	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
8	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
9	T.E. ENGINEERS	2	1	0	1
10	T.E. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS	1	0	0	1
11	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
12	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	3	2	0	1
13	T.E. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	2	2	0	0
14	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
15	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	4	1	2	1
16	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	0	0	0	0
17	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
18	S.E. DRIVERS	2	2	0	0
19	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	100	73	3	24
20	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	133	98	6	29
10	C.F. GREVENA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	0	1	1
4	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0

5	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
6	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	2	2	0	0
7	T.E. ENGINEERS	2	2	0	0
8	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
9	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	1	0	1
10	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	4	2	1	1
11	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	6	6	0	0
12	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	113	104	6	3
13	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	88	73	2	13
	TOTAL	227	198	10	19
11	C.F. DOMOKOS				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	1	1	3
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	0	0	2
4	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	1	0	1	0
5	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	1	1	0	0
6	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
7	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
8	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
9	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
10	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
11	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	5	4	0	1
12	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	9	8	0	1
13	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	0	0	0	0
14	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
15	S.E. CORRECTIONAL	113	83	10	20

	OFFICERS				
17	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	88	81	3	4
	TOTAL	232	184	15	33
12	C.F. DRAMA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	7	5	1	1
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	3	0	3	0
4	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	1	1	0	0
5	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	2	2	0	0
6	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	3	2	1	0
7	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	3	3	0	0
8	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	1	1	0
9	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	1	0
10	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	6	6	0	0
11	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	4	3	1	0
12	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	6	4	0	2
13	T.E. ENGINEERS	2	2	0	0
14	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	6	6	0	0
15	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	0	0	0	0
16	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	104	86	5	13
17	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	98	88	3	7
18	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	2	0	2	0
19	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	4	2	1	1
20	S.E. DRIVERS	3	3	0	0
	TOTAL	258	215	19	24
13	EPILOGI-DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE ELEONA THEBES				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0

3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	0	0	0	0
5	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
6	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	1	0	1
7	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
8	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
9	T.E. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	1	1	0	0
10	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	5	3	0	2
11	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	2	0	0
12	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	4	2	2	0
13	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	1	1	0	0
14	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
15	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	5	4	1	0
16	S.E. DRIVERS	0	0	0	0
17	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	46	35	0	11
18	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	67	53	0	14
19	U.E. SUPPORT STAFF	4	3	1	0
	TOTAL	145	112	4	29
14	C.F. THESSALONIKI				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	9	9	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	1	0	1
4	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	1	0	0	1
5	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	1	0	1
6	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	0	1	0
7	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
8	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	0	1	0
9	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1

10	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	2	0	1
11	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	4	2	1	1
12	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	4	0	1	3
13	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	7	6	0	1
14	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	110	81	5	24
15	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	101	100	0	1
16	S.E. AGRICULTURAL/LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMY-LIVESTOCK	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	248	204	9	35
15	C.F. IOANNINA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
5	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
6	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	1	0
7	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	2	0	0
8	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	2	0	1
9	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	5	5	0	0
10	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
11	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	48	45	1	2
12	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	60	60	0	0
	TOTAL	127	121	2	4

16	CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	1	0	1
3	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	2	1	0
4	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
5	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	0	0	0	0
6	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	7	1	2	4
7	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	0	0	0	0
8	S.E. ARTISAN/BAKERS	1	0	0	1
9	S.E. DRIVERS	0	0	0	0
10	S.E. DRIVERS (IΔAX)	4	4	0	0
11	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	25	17	1	7
12	U.E. SUPPORT STAFF	1	0	0	1
	TOTAL	45	27	4	14
17	C.F. KERKYRA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	4	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
5	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
6	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	1	0	1
7	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	2	2	1
8	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	74	68	4	2
9	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	54	47	2	5

	TOTAL	144	126	8	10
18	C.F. KOMOTINI				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	3	0	1
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
5	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	0	0	0	0
6	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	0	0	0	0
7	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	0	0	0	0
8	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
9	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
10	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	2	0	0
11	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	0	2	1
12	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	4	4	0	0
13	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	60	53	7	0
14	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	60	54	2	4
	TOTAL	139	121	11	7
19	C.F. CORINTHOS				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	0	0	0	0
3	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
4	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	0	2	0
5	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	0	1	0
6	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	1	0

7	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	1	1	0	0
8	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	1	1	0
9	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	2	1	1	0
10	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	26	18	7	1
11	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	26	23	3	0
	TOTAL	63	46	16	1
20	C.F. KORYDALLOS I				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	13	12	0	1
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	1	0	1
4	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
5	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	1	1	0	0
6	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	3	2	1	0
7	U.E. PHARMACY, SPECIALTY PHARMACISTS	1	0	1	0
8	PRIESTS	1	0	1	0
9	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
10	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	1	0	0
11	T.E. ENGINEERS	3	1	0	2
12	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	7	6	0	1
13	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	7	7	0	0
14	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	5	3	0	2
15	T.E. ΕΙΔ. ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ (ΙΔΑΧ)	1	1	0	0
16	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	2	1	0	1
17	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	16	8	1	7

18	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	5	4	1	0
19	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
20	S.E. ELECTRICIANS (PERMANENT STAFF)	1	1	0	0
21	S.E. DRIVERS	2	1	0	1
22	S.E. DRIVERS (ΙΔΑΧ)	0	0	0	0
23	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	306	186	5	115
24	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
25	U.E. SUPPORT STAFF	1	1	0	0
	TOTAL	383	241	10	132
21	C.F. KORYDALLOS II				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	3	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	1	0	1	0
5	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	0	0	1
6	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
7	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
8	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
9	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
10	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	2	0	0
11	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	2	1	2
12	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	1	0	1	0
13	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	65	45	1	19
14	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	353	247	1	105
	TOTAL	439	306	5	128
22	C.F. KO				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL	1	1	0	0

	ADMINISTRATION				
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
3	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
4	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
5	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	1	0	0	1
6	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	1	2	0
7	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	38	34	2	2
8	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	30	27	1	2
	TOTAL	76	65	5	6
23	C.F. CHANIA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	4	1	0
2	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	0	2	0
3	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
4	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	0	0	1
5	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
6	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
7	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
8	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	2	1	0
9	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	3	1	1	1
10	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	3	1	1
11	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	6	6	0	0
12	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	103	76	4	23
14	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	93	71	0	22

	TOTAL	226	167	10	49
24	C.F. LARISA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	6	6	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	3	0	1	2
4	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	1	1	0	0
5	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	1	1	0	0
6	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	2	0	0
7	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
8	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
9	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
10	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
11	T.E. ENGINEERS	2	1	1	0
12	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	2	0	1
13	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	7	7	0	0
14	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	8	6	1	1
15	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	5	4	1	0
16	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	1	1	0	0
17	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
18	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	117	98	2	17
19	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	117	112	1	4
	TOTAL	280	246	7	27
25	C.F. NIGRITA				
1	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL	5	5	0	0

	ADMINISTRATION				
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	0	2	0
4	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	2	1	1	0
5	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
6	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
7	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	0	0	0	0
8	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	0	0	0	0
9	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	1	0	0
10	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	2	1	0
11	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
12	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
13	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	3	1	1	1
14	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	3	1	1
15	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	0	0	0	0
16	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	0	0	0	0
17	S.E. DRIVERS	0	0	0	0
18	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	103	78	3	22
19	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	96	70	2	24
	TOTAL	227	168	11	48
26	C.F. MALANDRINO				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	5	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	0	1	1
4	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
5	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
6	T.E. INFORMATION	1	0	0	1

	TECHNOLOGY				
7	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
8	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	0	1	0
9	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
10	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	3	1	0	2
11	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	3	2	0
12	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	2	2	0	0
13	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	1	1	0	0
14	S.E. DRIVERS	1	1	0	0
15	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	118	109	4	5
16	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	80	72	1	7
	TOTAL	226	201	9	16
27	C.F. NAFPLIO				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4	4	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
5	T.E. ENGINEERS	1	1	0	0
6	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
7	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	1	0	1
8	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	4	2	1	1
9	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	75	61	2	12
10	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	70	63	1	6
	TOTAL	162	137	4	21

28	C.F. NEAPOLI				
1	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	0	0	0	0
4	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
5	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	1	0	0	1
6	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	1	0	1
7	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	38	28	0	10
8	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	36	33	1	2
	TOTAL	81	66	1	14
29	SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	2	0	1
3	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION (ΙΑΑΧ)	0	0	0	0
4	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	3	2	0	1
5	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
6	U.E. PHARMACY, SPECIALTY PHARMACISTS	0	0	0	0
7	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	0	1
8	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
9	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	3	3	0	0
10	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	4	2	1	1
11	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	4	3	0	1
12	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	3	0	2

13	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	0	0	0	0
14	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	68	52	0	16
15	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	95	71	1	23
30	C.F. PATRA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	9	9	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	3	2	0	1
4	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	1	0	1	0
5	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	1	0	0	1
6	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	0	1	0
7	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
8	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
9	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	2	0	0
10	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	5	5	0	0
11	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	3	2	0	1
12	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	11	4	6	1
13	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	3	3	0	0
14	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	118	97	3	18
15	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	105	100	0	5
	TOTAL	265	226	11	28
31	C.F. TRIKALA				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	5	5	0	0

3	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION (ΙΔΑΧ)	1	1	0	0
4	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	0	1	1
5	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
6	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
7	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	0	1
8	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	2	1	1	0
9	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	1	0	1
10	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	4	4	0	0
11	T.E. ENGINEERS	0	0	0	0
12	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	2	2	0	0
13	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	8	7	1	0
14	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	4	4	0	0
15	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	107	81	12	14
16	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	103	102	1	0
	TOTAL	244	211	16	17
32	C.F. TRIPOLI				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
3	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
4	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	0	0	1
5	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	0	1	0
6	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	1	1	0	0
7	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	6	2	2	2
8	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	3	0	0

	(PERMANENT STAFF)				
9	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	36	31	4	1
10	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	44	44	0	0
11	U.E. SUPPORT STAFF	0	0	0	0
12	T.E. ENGINEERS	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	95	84	7	4
33	C.F. CHALKIDA				
1	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	2	2	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	1	0	0	1
4	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	1	1	0	0
5	T.E. ENGINEERS	3	1	2	0
6	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	3	0	0
7	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	2	2	0	0
8	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	2	2	0	0
9	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	5	1	4	0
10	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	3	2	1	0
11	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	62	47	12	3
12	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	65	58	3	4
	TOTAL	150	120	22	8
34	C.F. CHIOS				
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	2	1	0
3	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	1	1	0	0
4	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	1	1	0	0
5	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	1	1	0	0

6	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	1	2	0
7	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	2	2	0	0
8	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	41	39	2	0
9	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	35	33	1	1
	TOTAL	88	81	6	1
35 SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE IN KORYDALLOS					
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	2	0	1
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	2	0	1	1
4	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS, SPECIALTY PSYCHIATRISTS	7	0	0	7
5	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS, SPECIALTY INTERNISTS	2	0	1	1
6	U.E. PHARMACY, SPECIALTY PHARMACISTS	1	0	1	0
7	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	3	2	0	1
8	U.E. NURSING	2	0	0	2
9	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	3	3	0	0
10	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	5	5	0	0
11	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	12	6	0	6
12	T.E. ΕΠΓΟΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑΣ	2	0	0	2
13	T.E. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	0	0	0	0
14	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	10	0	0	10
15	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	6	3	0	3
16	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	0	0	0	0
17	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	61	51	0	10

18	U.E. SUPPORT STAFF	1	1	0	0
19	AUXILIARY STAFF HEALTH SUPPORT STAFF	6	0	0	6
20	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	127	74	3	50
SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED POSITIONS					
No	CATEGORY/BRANCH/SPECIALIZATION	AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	OCCUPIED	VACANT	CONTRACTED/SECONDMENT* POSITIONS
1	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	170	156	5	9
2	U.E. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION (PERMANENT STAFF)	1	1	0	0
3	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS	42	7	13	22
4	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS, SPECIALTY PSYCHIATRISTS	7	0	0	7
5	U.E. MEDICAL DOCTORS, SPECIALTY INTERNISTS	2	0	1	1
6	U.E. DENTISTRY, SPECIALTY DENTISTS	8	4	4	0
7	U.E. PSYCHOLOGISTS	33	25	4	4
8	U.E. NURSING	2	0	0	2
9	U.E. CRIMINOLOGY	7	5	0	2
10	U.E. SOCIAL SCIENCES, SPECIALTY SOCIOLOGISTS	16	13	2	1
11	U.E. PHARMACY, SPECIALTY PHARMACISTS	2	0	2	0
12	PRIESTS	2	0	2	0
13	U.E. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	9	6	2	1
14	U.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	12	6	1	5
15	T.E. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	12	4	1	7
16	T.E. AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMISTS	14	13	1	0
17	T.E. ENGINEERS	25	16	6	3
18	T.E. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS	1	0	0	1

19	T.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	74	64	5	5
20	T.E. SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALTY SOCIAL WORKERS	87	69	9	9
21	T.E. NURSING, SPECIALTY NURSING	100	65	8	27
22	T.E. SOCIAL WORK (PERMANENT STAFF)	1	1	0	0
23	T.E. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	2	0	0	2
24	S.E. NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALTY NURSING ASSISTANTS	29	15	2	12
25	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING	187	101	51	37
26	S.E. ADMINISTRATION - ACCOUNTING (PERMANENT STAFF)	55	47	6	0
27	S.E. TECHNICAL STAFF	16	12	3	1
28	S.E. AGRICULTURAL/LIVESTOCK TECHNICIANS, SPECIALTY AGRONOMY-LIVESTOCK	10	6	4	0
29	S.E. ARTISAN/WORKERS	1	0	0	1
30	S.E. ELECTRICIANS (PERMANENT STAFF)	1	1	0	0
31	S.E. DRIVERS	9	8	1	1
32	S.E. DRIVERS (PERMANENT STAFF)	6	5	0	0
33	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	2779	2178	168	433
34	S.E. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS (CONTRACT STAFF)	0	0	0	0
35	S.E. EXTERNAL GUARDS	2110	1825	37	248
36	U.E. SUPPORT STAFF	7	5	1	1
37	U.E. HEALTH SUPPORT STAFF	6	0	0	6
	TOTAL	5845	4658	339	848

Annex A.11. RECOMMENDATION 94

Appointments within 2025

NO	SUPREME COUNCIL FOR PERSONNEL SELECTION DECISION	ANNOUNCEMENT	CATEGORY	SECTOR – SPECIALTY	APPOINTING AUTHORITY	APPOINTMENT DECISION	GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
1	422/29-05-2024	6K/2018	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ'
2	422/29-05-2024	6K/2018	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
3	422/29-05-2024	6K/2018	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
4	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. CHANIA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
5	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. DRAMA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
6	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. CHANIA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
7	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
8	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. DRAMA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
9	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KOMOTINI	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
10	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. DRAMA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
11	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
12	449/04.06.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. DRAMA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
13	468/11-06-2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. DRAMA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
14	765/03.09.2024	6K/2018	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN AVLONA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
15	765/03.09.2024	6K/2018	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. TRIPOLI	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
16	765/03.09.2024	6K/2018	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR PRISONERS "EPILOGI" IN ELEONA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
17	765/03.09.2024	6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR PRISONERS "EPILOGI" IN ELEONA	30283/27-11-2024	Γ' 4082/13.12.2024
18	765/03.09.2024	6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. CHANIA	30283/27-11-2024	Γ' 4082/13.12.2024
19	854/26.09.2024	6K/2018	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025

20	854/26.09.2024	6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	30283/27-11-2024	Γ' 4082/13.12.2024
21	854/26.09.2024	6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	30097/26-11-2024	Γ' 3977/10.12.2024
22	883/03.10.2024	4K/2021	U.E.	ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ	C.F. DRAMA	29936-22/11/2024	Γ' 3937/03.12.2024
23	N.2643	N.2643	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KERKYRA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
24	N.2643	N.2643	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. CHANIA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
25	N.2643	N.2643	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
26	N.2643	N.2643	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. XALKIDA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
27	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. TIRYNTHA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
28	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. CHIOS	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
29	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN KASSAVETEIA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
30	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. TIRYNTHA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
31	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. PATRA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
32	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. CHANIA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
33	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN KASSAVETEIA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025

34	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. PATRA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
35	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. TIRYNTHA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
36	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. TIRYNTHA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
37	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN KASSAVETEIA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
38	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. AMFISSA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
39	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. CHIOS	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
40	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NAYPLIO	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
41	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN KASSAVETEIA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
42	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN VOLOS	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
43	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. IOANNINON	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
44	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. IOANNINON	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025

45	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KOS	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
46	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. CHIOS	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
47	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN VOLOS	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025 & 1280Γ/03.04.2025
48	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. KASSANDRA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025 & 1280Γ/03.04.2025
49	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. CHANIA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
50	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. CHALKIDAS	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
51	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. TIRYNTHA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
52	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NAYPLIO	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
53	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. CHANIA	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
54	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KO	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025

55	1014/25.11.2024 G.G. 3893Γ/29-11-2024	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. IOANNINON	5016/20.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
56	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING, SPECIALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING (S.E.)	C.F. CHALKIDA	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
57	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING, SPECIALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING (S.E.)	C.F. GREVENA	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
58	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING, SPECIALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING (S.E.)	C.F. NIGRITA	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
59	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALIZATION IN NURSING ASSISTANCE (S.E.)	C.F. LARISA	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
60	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING, SPECIALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING (S.E.)	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN VOLOS	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
61	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	NURSING ASSISTANTS, SPECIALIZATION IN NURSING ASSISTANCE (S.E.)	C.F. FOR WOMEN ELEONA	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
62	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING, SPECIALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING (S.E.)	DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR PRISONERS "EPILOGI" IN ELEONA	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
63	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	BAKERS	CENTRAL WAREHOUSE FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025

64	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING, SPECIALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING (S.E.)	C.F. KERKYRA	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
65	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING, SPECIALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING (S.E.)	C.F. TRIKALA	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
66	970/21.11.2024 G.G. 3834Γ	6K/2023	S.E.	ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING, SPECIALIZATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE-ACCOUNTING (S.E.)	C.F. MALANDRINO	5044/19.02.2025	Γ' 935/12.03.2025
67	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	CRIMINOLOGY, SPECIALIZATION IN CRIMINOLOGY (U.E.)	C.F. LARISA	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
68	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	PSYCHOLOGISTS, SPECIALIZATION IN PSYCHOLOGY (U.E.)	C.F. GREVENA	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
69	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION, SPECIALIZATION IN CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION (U.E.)	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
70	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	PHYSICIANS, SPECIALIZATION IN GENERAL MEDICINE	C.F. THESSALONIKIS	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
71	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	CRIMINOLOGY, SPECIALIZATION IN CRIMINOLOGY (U.E.)	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
72	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	SOCIAL WORK – UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (U.E.), SOCIAL WORKERS SPECIALISATION	C.F. CHANIA	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025

73	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	SOCIAL WORK – UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (U.E.), SOCIAL WORKERS SPECIALISATION	C.F. MALANDRINO	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
74	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	PHYSICIANS, SPECIALIZATION IN PATHOLOGY OR INTERNAL MEDICINE	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
75	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	PHYSICIANS, SPECIALIZATION IN GENERAL MEDICINE	C.F. PATRA	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
76	1018/26.11.2024 G.G. 4061Γ/12-12-2024	6K/2023	U.E.	CRIMINOLOGY, SPECIALIZATION IN CRIMINOLOGY (U.E.)	C.F. DOMOKOS	6108-05/03/2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
77	1033/29.11.2024 G.G. 3957 Γ 2024	3ΓB/2023	U.E.	AGRONOMISTS	A.C.F. AGIA CHANIA	2398-28.01.2025	Γ' 539/18.02.2025
78	1033/29.11.2024 G.G. 3957 Γ 2024	3ΓB/2023	U.E.	SOCIOLOGISTS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	2398-28.01.2025	Γ' 539/18.02.2025
79	1033/29.11.2024 G.G. 3957 Γ 2024	3ΓB/2023	U.E.	PHARMACISTS	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	2398-28.01.2025	Γ' 539/18.02.2025
80	1079/16.12.2024 G.G. 4294Γ-31.12.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR PRISONERS “EPILOGI” IN ELEONA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
81	1079/16.12.2024 G.G. 4294Γ-31.12.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR PRISONERS “EPILOGI” IN ELEONA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
82	1079/16.12.2024 G.G. 4294Γ-31.12.2024	9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. DRAMA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025

83	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
84	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
85	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN ENGINEERING, SPECIALISATION: ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN VOLOS	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
86	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN ENGINEERING, SPECIALISATION: ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
87	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. NIGRITA	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
88	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. ΚΩ	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
89	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
90	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. LARISA	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025

91	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. MALANDRINO	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
92	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. MALANDRINO	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
93	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. TRIPOLI	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
94	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. KORINTHO	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
95	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
96	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. CHIOS	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
97	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE FOR PRISONERS IN KORYDALLOS	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
98	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN AVLONA	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025

99	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN INFORMATICS, SPECIALISATION: SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE	C.F. GREVENA	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
100	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN INFORMATICS, SPECIALISATION: SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE	C.F. NIGRITA	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
101	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. KOMOTINI	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
102	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN ADMINISTRATIVE- FINANCIAL STUDIES, SPECIALISATION: ADMINISTRATIVE- FINANCIAL	C.F. IOANNINON	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
103	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. TRIKALA	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
104	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
105	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. KO	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025

106	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. NEAPOLI	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
107	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. CHANIA	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
108	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN INFORMATICS, SPECIALISATION: SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
109	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. THESSALONIKI	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
110	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. KERKYRA	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
111	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN ADMINISTRATIVE- FINANCIAL STUDIES, SPECIALISATION: ADMINISTRATIVE- FINANCIAL	C.F. ALIKARNASSO	7844/21.03.2025	Γ' 1261/02.04.2025
112	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. CHIOS	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025

113	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALISATION: SOCIAL WORKERS	C.F. NIGRITA	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
114	1096/19.12.2024 G.G. 142Γ- 21.01.2025	6K/2023	T.E.	TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION (T.E.) IN NURSING, SPECIALISATION: NURSING	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	6173/06.03.2025	Γ' 945/12.03.2025
115	85/04.02.2025 ΑΔΑ:ΨΜΓΟ6Η6- ΚΓ4	6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	11482/02.05.2025	Γ' 1777/13.05.2025
116	85/04.02.2025 ΑΔΑ:ΨΜΓΟ6Η6- ΚΓ4	6K/2018	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KOMOTINI	11482/02.05.2025	Γ' 1777/13.05.2025
117	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES 9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KOMOTINI	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
118	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES 9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NIGRITA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
119	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. LARISA	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
120	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. TRIKALA	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
121	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NIGRITA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
122	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. GREVENA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025

123	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. NIGRITA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
124	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KOMOTINI	13797/28-05- 2025	Γ' 2036/04.06.2025
125	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. NIGRITA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
126	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. CHANIA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
127	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. NIGRITA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
128	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NIGRITA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
129	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KERKYRA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
130	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
131	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. MALANDRINO	13797/28-05- 2025	Γ' 2036/04.06.2025
132	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. THESSALONIKI	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
133	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. NIGRITA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025

134	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KOMOTINI	13797/28-05- 2025	Γ' 2036/04.06.2025
135	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
136	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NIGRITA	13797/28-05- 2025	Γ' 2036/04.06.2025
137	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. MALANDRINO	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
138	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. DOMOKOS	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
139	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR PRISONERS "EPILOGI" IN ELEONA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
140	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN AVLONA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
141	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. LARISA	13797/28-05- 2025	Γ' 2036/04.06.2025
142	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. GREVENA	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
143	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	13797/28-05- 2025	Γ' 2036/04.06.2025
144	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NIGRITA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025

145	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NIGRITA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
146	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. MALANDRINO	13797/28-05- 2025	Γ' 2036/04.06.2025
147	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NIGRITA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
148	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
149	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. GREVENA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
150	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
151	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KERKYRA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
152	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
153	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
154	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. AGIA CHANIA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
155	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. NIGRITA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025

156	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
157	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. LARISA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
158	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. AGIA CHANIA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
159	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. NEAPOLI	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
160	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. NIGRITA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
161	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. AGIA CHANIA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
162	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. NIGRITA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
163	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. DOMOKOS	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
164	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. NIGRITA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
165	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. TRIKALA	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
166	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. LARISA	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025

167	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. LARISA	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
168	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. MALANDRINO	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
169	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. TRIKALA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
170	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN AVLONA	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
171	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	EXTERNAL GUARDS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	16207/27.06.2025	Γ' 2467/04.07.2025
172	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. GREVENA	13797/28-05- 2025	Γ' 2036/04.06.2025
173	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. DOMOKOS	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
174	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR PRISONERS “EPILOGI” IN ELEONA	11481/02.05.2025	Γ' 1754/09.05.2025
175	126/17.02.2025 (G.G. 833 Γ 2025)	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR PRISONERS “EPILOGI” IN ELEONA	11942/08.05.2025	Γ' 1879/21.05.2025
176	512/10-06-2025 ΑΔΑ: ΨΔ1Ω6Η6- 4ΞΡ	6Κ/2023	U.E.	SOCIAL WORK – UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (U.E.), SOCIAL WORKERS SPECIALISATION	C.F. THESSALONIKI	19589/04-08- 2025	Γ' 2973/18.08.2025

177	512/10-06-2025 ΑΔΑ: ΨΔ1Ω6Η6-4ΞΡ	6Κ/2023	U.E.	SOCIAL SCIENCES – UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (U.E.), SOCIOLOGISTS SPECIALISATION	C.F. NIGRITA	19589/04-08- 2025	Γ' 2973/18.08.2025
178	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
179	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
180	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
181	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS II	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
182	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
183	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
184	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
185	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN AVLONA	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
186	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
187	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025

		CANDIDATES 9K/2021					
188	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES 9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F.OF WOMEN ELEONA	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
189	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KERKYRA	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
190	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. DOMOKOS	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
191	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. DOMOKOS	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
192	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE FOR PRISONERS IN KORYDALLOS	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
193	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN AVLONA	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
194	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
195	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	KORYDALLOS C.F. PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
196	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES 9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
197	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS IN AVLONA	24158- 03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025

198	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATES 9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	A.C.F. AGIA CHANIA	24158-03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025
199	713/20.08.2025	ACT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 50 FROM THE LIST OF RESERVE CANDIDATE 9K/2021	S.E.	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	C.F. KORYDALLOS I	24158-03/10/2025	Γ' 3863/13.10.2025

ANNEX A12 RECOMMENDATION 94

Secondment of Personnel of G.S.A.P. to Entities outside the General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy				
YEAR	MINISTRIES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES	OTHER CATEGORIES	TOTAL
2019	39	4		43
2020	56			56
2021	67			67
2022	76			76
2023	81			81
2024	68			68

Personnel Transfers of G.S.A.P. outside the General Secretariat for Anti-Crime Policy				
YEAR	MINISTRIES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES	OTHER CATEGORIES	TOTAL
2019				
2020	1			1
2021				
2022	5			5
2023	2			2
2024	5			5

ANNEX A13 RECOMMENDATION 117

*Infectious Diseases
Elimination PROGRAMMES for Viral Hepatitis B & C and HIV
(Access4All & “C-machia” Alliance)*

**C-machia & Access4All C.F.s
2019 – 2025**

The purpose of the PROGRAMME is to provide the necessary actions that will facilitate **access to the most effective treatments** for patients with **Hepatitis C**. The PROGRAMME constitutes a **comprehensive intervention** targeting the **special population of people who inject drugs**, suffering from Hepatitis C and **detained in correctional facilities in Greece**

PROGRAMMES’ outcome data in correctional facilities

Facility	Screened anti-HCV	Screened HBsAg	Screened HIV	C.F. population	Cascade of findings	HCV Registry / Received treatment
Nigrita C.F.	383			530	65 anti-HCV+	12
					37 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					28 positive without Social Security Registration Number (SSRN)	
					18 release / transfer	12
					7 PCR negative	Received treatment
Thessaloniki C.F. (Diavata)	526			650	94 anti-HCV+	50
	177			650	55 proceeded to PCR	Registry
	125			650	39 positive without SSRN	50
	133			650	5 release / transfer	Received treatment
Kassandra C.F.	39			230	9 anti-HCV+	4
					7 proceeded	Registry

Facility	Screened anti-HCV	Screened HBsAg	Screened HIV	C.F. population	Cascade of findings	HCV Registry / Received treatment
					to PCR	
					2 positive without SSRN	4
					3 PCR negative	Received treatment
Domokos C.F.	289			630	50 anti-HCV+	21
					21 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					29 positive without SSRN	21
						Received treatment
2021: Trikala C.F.	607			714	105 anti-HCV+	44
					53 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					36 positive without SSRN	44
					16 release / transfer	Received treatment
2021: Chania C.F.	535			660	83 anti-HCV+	40
					40 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					43 positive without SSRN	40
						Received treatment
Larissa C.F.	299			700	69 anti-HCV+	30
					54 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					15 positive without SSRN	
					9 PCR negative	30
					15 release / transfer	Received treatment
Alikarnassos C.F.	200			218	21 anti-HCV+	12

Facility	Screened anti-HCV	Screened HBsAg	Screened HIV	C.F. population	Cascade of findings	HCV Registry / Received treatment
					12 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					9 positive without SSRN	12
						Received treatment
Chios C.F.	75			98	3 anti-HCV+	3
					3 proceeded to PCR	Registry
						3
						Received treatment
2022: Nafplio C.F.	300			450	40 anti-HCV+	29
					29 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					11 positive without SSRN	29
						Received treatment
Thebes C.F. – KETHEA in Action	50			100	10 anti-HCV+	6
					6 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					4 positive without SSRN	6
						Received treatment
2022: Amfissa C.F.	121	119	121	122	8 anti-HCV+	4
					3 HBsAg+	
					1 HIV+	
					7 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					1 refused continuation	
					2 PCR negative	

Facility	Screened anti-HCV	Screened HBsAg	Screened HIV	C.F. population	Cascade of findings	HCV Registry / Received treatment
					0 positive without SSRN	4
					1 release / transfer	Received treatment
2022: Thessaloniki C.F. (Diavata)	413	413	413	432	45 anti-HCV+	13
					6 HBsAg+	
					7 HIV+	
					36 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					8 positive without SSRN	
					1 refused continuation	
					15 PCR negative	13
					6 release / transfer	Received treatment
2024: Korydallos I C.F.	780	414	111	1816	152 anti-HCV+	60
					10 HBsAg+	
					6 HIV+	
					128 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					21 positive without SSRN / Temporary health care number for inmates (PAYPEK)	
					78 PCR positive	
					50 PCR negative	
					3 vein not found	

Facility	Screened anti-HCV	Screened HBsAg	Screened HIV	C.F. population	Cascade of findings	HCV Registry / Received treatment
					2 on HCV treatment	
					7 refused continuation	60
					8 release / transfer	Received treatment
2024: Thessaloniki C.F. (Diavata)	358	358	358	373	61 anti-HCV+	30
					6 HBsAg+	
					8 HIV+	
					46 proceeded to PCR	Registry
					1 positive without SSRN / PAYPEK	
					30 PCR positive	
					16 PCR negative	
					5 refused continuation	
					1 on HCV treatment	20
					12 release / transfer	Received treatment

1. **Nigrita C.F.:** 383 detainees screened; 65 anti-HCV positive (~17%).
2. **Thessaloniki C.F. (Diavata):** 1,732 detainees screened across interventions; 200 positive (~12%).
3. **Kassandra C.F.:** 39 screened; 9 positive (~23%).
4. **Domokos C.F.:** 289 screened; 50 positive (~17%).
5. **Trikala C.F. (2021):** 607 screened; 105 positive (~17%).
6. **Chania C.F. (2021):** Positivity rate approximately 17%.
7. **Larisa C.F.:** High positivity (~23%), with many entering treatment pathways.
8. **Alicarnassos C.F.:** Positivity rates comparable to other facilities (~10%).
9. **Chios C.F.:** Positivity rate approximately 4%.
10. **Nafplio C.F. (2022):** High positivity consistent with the average (~13%).

11. **Women’s C.F. Eleonas Thebes (KETHEA in Action PROGRAMME):** Positivity rate ~20%.
12. **Amfissa C.F. (2022):** Positivity approximately 6%.
13. **Korydallos C.F. I (2024):** One of the highest positivity rates; **19.8%** anti-HCV positive.

A total of 9,673 detainees were approached in 18 correctional facilities

- **Declined screening:** 4,263
- **Screened:** 5,410
- **Anti-HCV positive:** 815
- **Received treatment:** 348 (81%)
- **HBsAg positive:** 25/**HIV positive:** 22
- **Blood sampling performed:** 531 → **429 HCV-RNA positive**
- **Positive without SSRN/ PAYPEK:** 246

Health Without Barriers

(11/06/2021–02/12/2021)

European PROGRAMME “Active Citizens Fund”

Project Implementing Organization: Liver Patients Association of Greece “Promitheas”

Project Partner: Hellenic Positive Voice – Association of People Living with HIV

The aim of the project is on the one hand to facilitate access for inmates of the above-mentioned correctional facilities to **diagnosis and treatment** and on the other hand to raise **awareness and provide training** for correctional and administrative staff regarding **stigma, discrimination, and the exclusion of inmates with infectious diseases** (hepatitis and HIV).

A total of **479 interviews** were conducted in the following Correctional Facilities: Korydallos, Trikala, Malandrino, Chania, and Chios.

Table 1. Weekly Distribution of Interviews – Week (ISO)	Correctional Facility	Date	N Detainees (%)
23	Trikala	07/06/2021-13/06/2021	14 (2.9)
24	Trikala	14/06/2021-20/06/2021	30 (6.3)
25	Trikala	21/06/2021-	72 (15.0)

		27/06/2021	
27	Chania	05/07/2021- 11/07/2021	50 (10.4)
28	Chania	12/07/2021- 18/07/2021	60 (12.5)
31	Malandrino	02/08/2021- 08/08/2021	70 (14.6)
32	Malandrino	09/08/2021- 15/08/2021	12 (2.5)
33	Malandrino	16/08/2021- 22/08/2021	9 (1.9)
35	Korydallos	30/08/2021- 05/09/2021	26 (5.4)
36	Korydallos	06/09/2021- 12/09/2021	26 (5.4)
37	Korydallos	13/09/2021- 19/09/2021	23 (4.8)
38	Korydallos	20/09/2021- 26/09/2021	22 (4.6)
48	Chios	29/11/2021- 05/12/2021	65 (13.6)
Total			479 (100.0)

2024-2025

Primary Prevention PROGRAMME for addressing health issues related to smoking, unhealthy diet, and lack of physical activity among young adult inmates (18–25 years old) at the Special Correctional Facility of Young Offenders, Volos.

The aim of the project is to strengthen primary health prevention within correctional facilities, focusing on young adult inmates (post-adolescent age).

The PROGRAMME was implemented by the organization **Promitheas**, with the **Hellenic Thoracic Society** as a project partner and the support of the **Bodossaki Foundation**, within the framework of the **2024–2025 Thematic Grants PROGRAMME**.

ANNEX A14 RECOMMENDATION 119

Detainee Health Screening Record upon Admission

Admission Medical Examination

Surname:		First Name:	
Date of Birth:		Detainee Code :	
Relevant Family Information:			
Do you have any pending appointments with a hospital or physician?			Yes No
If “Yes”, please provide details:			
Have you ever had :		Details :	
Serious illness?	Yes No		
Serious injury?	Yes No		
Any surgical operation?	Yes No		
Are you taking any medication?	Yes No		
Do you have any allergies?	Yes No		
Does your family have a history of illness?	Yes No		
Have you ever had mental health problems? (include diagnosis and previous contact with mental health services)	Yes No		
Recent experience of a traumatic event (divorce, victim of abuse, etc.)	Yes No		
Sleep problems?	Yes No		

Recent bereavement?	Yes No	
Have you ever thought about or attempted self-harm or suicide?		
Have you ever used drugs?	Yes No	
Do you smoke?	Yes No	
Do you consume alcohol?	Yes No	
Have you ever been diagnosed with a communicable disease?	Yes No	
Problems with vision/hearing/teeth?	Yes No	
Have you suffered physical or psychological abuse?	Yes No	
Physical Observations:		
Blood pressure:		Pulse:
		Height:
		Weight:
		Body Mass Index (BMI):
Tuberculosis		
Visible vaccination scar?	Yes No	If "Yes", body location:
Recent weight loss?	Yes No	
Night sweats?	Yes No	
Coughing up blood?	Yes No	
Cough?	Yes No	
Visit to General Practitioner Date:	Time:	Refused: Yes No
Referrals:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dentist	<input type="checkbox"/> Optician	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Team
<input type="checkbox"/> MAST	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability Services	Other (details):
Signs of injury/Torture/Physical or Psychological ill-treatment?		Yes No
If "Yes", was the relevant form completed? (Keep a copy in the medical file)		

Do you consider yourself to have a disability?	Yes No	Details:
Female Patients:	Do you believe you may be pregnant? Yes No Date of most recent Pap test: _____ Are you taking contraceptive medication? Yes No Type: Oral Intrauterine Implant Depot	
<i>This form was completed in private, during a personal interview with the detainee, who is aware of its contents and that the information provided will be treated confidentially.</i>		

Written Languages:

Spoken Languages

Admission Assessment-General Practitioner

(For completion of the assessment, the General Practitioner shall take into account the preceding Admission Assessment)

<i>Name:</i>	<i>Detainee Code:</i>
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Date of GP assessment:	
Any previous medical history not included above:	
Any current complaints:	
Clinical examination (as applicable):	

Prescribed clinical medication:		
Medication Name:	Dosage:	Frequency:

Disability issues: Yes / No (if yes, please provide details above)

Recommended Accommodation Location (please describe):		
<i>Ground Floor</i>	<i>Persons with disabilities</i>	<i>Standard</i>

Name:
code:

Detainee

Mental Health Assessment:

- Have you ever been troubled by **recurrent thoughts, feelings, or nightmares** about something you experienced or witnessed?
- Do you experience **feelings of anger, frustration, or irritability**?
- Do you find that your **mood changes rapidly during the day**?
Do you feel **low, depressed, or hopeless**?
- Has there been a time when you felt **depressed for most of the day**, for a period of **at least two (2) weeks**?

Any history of mental health problems (<i>not already included above</i>):	Yes	No
<u>Details:</u> 		
Self-harm:	Yes	No

Self-harm within the last 6-12 months:	Yes	No
Current thoughts of self-harm:	Yes	No

Current Presentation:

Objective Assessment : *(Please mark as appropriate)*

Attitude:	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Appearance:	Unkempt	Moderate	Well-groomed
Mood:	Low	Normal	Elevated
Speech:	Slowed	Normal	Pressured
Behavior:	Agitated/Anxious	Balanced	Relaxed

Objective indicators of distress/hopelessness: Yes No

Support required: Yes / No

Conclusion / Need for Further Actions *(including any internal or external referrals):*

--	--

Risk Assessment for Medication Possession

Can the patient understand how to take their medication correctly?	Yes	No
Is there a risk of self-harm/overdose?	Yes	No
Is there a risk of intimidation or trafficking?	Yes	No

Suitable for:

No possession of medication		Full possession of medication	
-----------------------------	--	-------------------------------	--

General Practitioner's Signature : _____

Name : _____

Date: _____

ANNEX A15 RECOMMENDATION 119

Greek

Ιατρική εξέταση κατά την είσοδο στο κατάστημα κράτησης

1. Αρχική είσοδος στο Σ.Κ. - Πρώτη ιατρική εξέταση

1. Αμέσως μετά την είσοδό του, την ίδια ημέρα, ο κρατούμενος θα υποβληθεί στην πρώτη ιατρική εξέταση και ο φάκελός του/της θα ανοίξει από το ιατρικό προσωπικό. Η ιατρική εξέταση, όπως και κάθε άλλη ιατρική παρέμβαση, απαιτεί την συγκατάθεση του κρατούμενου. Σε περίπτωση άρνησης του κρατουμένου, αυτό καταγράφεται από τον ιατρό του καταστήματος. Κάθε αρχική ιατρική εξέταση ολοκληρώνεται με την υπογραφή του ιατρού του καταστήματος κράτησης, ο οποίος είναι αποκλειστικά υπεύθυνος για το άνοιγμα του φακέλου.

2. Εάν κατά την εισαγωγή νέου κρατούμενου στο Κατάστημα, ο ιατρός δεν είναι παρών, ο νοσηλευτής/η νοσηλεύτρια της βάρδιας πραγματοποιεί την πρώτη εκτίμηση, λαμβάνει τις απαραίτητες γενικές πληροφορίες και συμπληρώνει τον ιατρικό φάκελο του νεοεισερχομένου κρατούμενου, αν χρειαστεί, συμβουλευτεί τον ιατρό του καταστήματος κράτησης για τους τρόπους συνέχισης της διαχείρισης της υπόθεσης. Ο φάκελος αυτός επαληθεύεται, συμπληρώνεται και υπογράφεται από τον ιατρό του

English

Medical screening procedures upon admission in prison

1. Initial admission in C.F. - First medical examination

1. Immediately upon being admitted, on the same day, the detainee will undergo the first medical examination and his / her file will be opened by the medical staff. The medical examination upon admission, like any other medical intervention, needs the consent of the detainee. In case of refusal, this is recorded by the prison doctor. Each initial medical examination is completed with the signature of the prison doctor, who is exclusively responsible to open the file.

2. If at the time of admission of a new detainee to a prison facility, the doctor is not present, the shift nurse makes the first assessment, receives the necessary general information and completes the medical file of the new detainee, if necessary, consults the doctor of the detention center on how to continue managing the case. This file is verified, completed and signed by the prison doctor at the earliest possible opportunity. A medical examination is performed as soon as possible by a doctor

καταστήματος κράτησης με την πρώτη δυνατή ευκαιρία. Το συντομότερο δυνατό πραγματοποιείται ιατρική εξέταση από ιατρό του Καταστήματος Κράτησης.

3. Η πρώτη ιατρική εξέταση πραγματοποιείται στις εγκαταστάσεις του Ειδικού Περιφερειακού Ιατρείου (ΕΠΙ) των καταστημάτων κράτησης.

4. Εάν η ιατρική εξέταση απαιτεί πρόσθετο εξοπλισμό και συνθήκες, τότε ο κρατούμενος μεταφέρεται στο Ειδικό Κέντρο Υγείας Κρατουμένων Κορυδαλλού (Ε.Κ.Υ.Κ.Κ.) ή σε Δημόσιο Νοσοκομείο της οικείας Περιφέρειας.

5. Στο Ε.Κ.Υ.Κ.Κ. ή σε άλλα Καταστήματα Κράτησης όπου υπάρχει ιατρός σε 24ωρη βάση η είσοδος του κρατούμενου γίνεται παρουσία του ιατρού και η αρχική ιατρική εξέταση πραγματοποιείται αμέσως

5. Η αρχική ιατρική εξέταση ολοκληρώνεται και αναλύεται από κάθε άποψη και καταγράφεται στον ιατρικό φάκελο. Ο ιατρικός φάκελος ανοίγει για κάθε κρατούμενο ο οποίος έρχεται σε οποιοδήποτε κατάσταση κράτησης, είτε πρόκειται για κρατούμενο που προέρχεται από μέρος εκτός του καταστήματος κράτησης, από το νοσοκομείο ή από άλλο κατάστημα κράτησης με υπάρχοντα φάκελο· ένας νέος ειδικός φάκελος αυτού του ιδρύματος ανοίγει και οι προηγούμενοι

of the Detention Center.

2.The first medical examination is carried out at the premises of the Special Regional Clinic (SRC) of the detention facilities.

3. If the medical examination requires additional equipment and conditions, then the detainee is transferred to the Special Health Center for Prisoners of Korydallos (EKYKK) or to a Public Hospital of the relevant Region.

4. In the E.K.Y.K.K. or in other Detention Centers where there is a doctor on a 24-hour basis, the detainee is admitted in the presence of the doctor and the initial medical examination is performed immediately.

6. The initial medical examination is completed and analyzed thoroughly and recorded in the medical file. The medical file is opened for any detainee who comes to any detention facility, whether it is a detainee coming from outside the detention facility, the hospital or another detention facility with an existing file; a new special file of this institution opens and the previous files are included.

φάκελοι συμπεριλαμβάνονται σε αυτόν.

6. Λαμβάνονται υπόψη όλα τα σχετικά ιατρικά έγγραφα, καταγράφονται στον ιατρικό φάκελο και με χρονολογική σειρά.
7. Όλες οι πληροφορίες από την αρχική εξέταση καταχωρούνται επίσης στον ηλεκτρονικό ιατρικό φάκελο του κρατουμένου. Η εισαγωγή των δεδομένων στον ηλεκτρονικό φάκελο γίνεται είτε από νοσηλευτικό προσωπικό είτε από ιατρικό προσωπικό, ωστόσο ο ιατρός του Καταστήματος Κράτησης που άνοιξε τον φάκελο είναι υπεύθυνος για τον έλεγχο και την παρακολούθηση της ορθής καταχώρησης δεδομένων στον εν λόγω φάκελο.
8. Ο σκοπός της αρχικής ιατρικής εξέτασης είναι:
- α. η εξακρίβωση υφιστάμενων παθήσεων και η ύπαρξη επείγοντος περιστατικού ή κατάσταση της υγείας του κρατουμένου που δεν επιτρέπει την παραμονή στο κατάστημα κράτησης
- β. η εξακρίβωση ψυχικής κατάστασης που θέτει σε κίνδυνο τον εαυτό τους και τους άλλους,
- γ. η λήψη πλήρους ιατρικού ιστορικού
- δ. η καταγραφή οποιασδήποτε οξείας, χρόνιας, σωματικής και ψυχικής διαταραχής,
7. All relevant medical documents are considered, recorded in the medical file and in chronological order.
8. All information from the initial examination is also recorded in the electronic medical record of the detainee. The entry of the data in the electronic file is done either by nursing staff or by medical staff, however the doctor of the Detention Center that opened the file is responsible for checking and monitoring the correct entry of data in the said file
9. The purpose of the initial medical examination is:
- a. the identification of existing diseases and the existence of an emergency or state of health of the detainee that does not allow him to stay in the detention facility.
- b. detection of a mental state that poses danger to themselves and others,
- c. obtaining the complete medical history
- d. identifying any acute, chronic, somatic and mental disorders, with particular emphasis on infectious diseases transmitted

με ιδιαίτερη έμφαση σε μολυσματικές ασθένειες που μεταδίδονται αερογενώς, μέσω της σεξουαλικής επαφής ή του αίματος, όπως η φυματίωση, ο ιός της ηπατίτιδας C, της ηπατίτιδας, ο ιός HIV/AIDS, ο Covid-19 και άλλες(που καθορίζονται από εθνικά και πρωτόκολλα).

ε) ο εντοπισμός ενδείξεων και ισχυρισμών για τραυματισμούς ή κακομεταχείριση που πρέπει να αντιμετωπιστούν, να καταγραφούν και να αναφερθούν. Οι ενδείξεις και οι ισχυρισμοί κακομεταχείρισης, εκτός από την καταχώρισή τους στο μεμονωμένο ιατρικό αρχείο, πρέπει να καταχωρηθούν σε συγκεκριμένα βιβλία μητρώου.

στ) να εξοικειώσει τον νέο κρατούμενο με την ιατρική υπηρεσία του καταστήματος κράτησης και να δημιουργήσει εμπιστοσύνη σε αυτόν..

9. Σε περίπτωση ισχυρισμών ψυχολογικής και σωματικής βίας, κακομεταχείρισης ή βασανιστηρίων πρέπει να συμπληρωθεί το συνημμένο παράρτημα και ειδικότερα:

α) οι ισχυρισμοί του ασθενούς σχετικά με τις περιστάσεις υπό τις οποίες επήλθαν οι τραυματισμοί (συμπεριλαμβανομένης της περιγραφής του ασθενούς για την κατάσταση της υγείας του και τυχόν ισχυρισμοί κακής μεταχείρισης)

β) πλήρης περιγραφή αντικειμενικών ιατρικών ευρημάτων με βάση διεξοδική εξέταση

through respiration, blood, contact, sexual contact or respiration, such as tuberculosis, hepatitis C virus, hepatitis B virus HIV / AIDS, Covid-19 and others as defined by national protocols;

e.) to identify signs and allegation of injuries or ill-treatment to be treated, recorded and reported. Signs and allegations of ill-treatment, in addition to recording them in the ANNEX of individual medical file, have to be registered in specific registry books.

f) to familiarize the new detainee with the medical service of the prison and to build up trust to it.

9. In the case of allegations of psychological and physical violence, ill-treatment or torture ANNEX should be filed and in particular:

a) the patient's account of the circumstances under which the injuries have been sustained (including the patient's description of his/her state of health, and any allegations of ill-treatment),

b) a full account of objective medical findings based on a thorough examination,

c) remarks by a health professional in light of a) and b), indicating the consistency

γ) παρατηρήσεις από επαγγελματία υγείας βάσει των α) και β), που να υποδηλώνουν τη συνοχή μεταξύ των ισχυρισμών και των ιατρικών ευρημάτων.

Πρέπει να λαμβάνονται φωτογραφίες των τραυματισμών και να προστίθενται στον ιατρικό φάκελο.

5. Οι βασικές και διαγνωστικές εργαστηριακές εξετάσεις προγραμματίζονται σε όλες τις περιπτώσεις σύμφωνα με τα κλινικά πρωτόκολλα, τις ενδείξεις και τις προτεραιότητες που καθορίζει ο ιατρός του καταστήματος κράτησης

6. Κατά την είσοδο, προγραμματίζονται εξετάσεις για μολυσματικές ασθένειες, τραυματισμούς / κακομεταχείριση, ψυχικές διαταραχές, χρήση ψυχοδραστικών ουσιών, σωματικές και ψυχικές αναπηρίεςπραγματοποιούνται βάσει προηγούμενης συγκατάθεσης του κρατουμένου με υπογεγραμμένη και γραπτή συγκατάθεση.

7. Εάν η κατάσταση της υγείας του κρατουμένου δεν είναι συμβατή με την παραμονή εντός του καταστήματος κράτησης δεν θα πραγματοποιείται είσοδος του εν λόγω ασθενούς και θα μεταφέρεται στο κατάλληλο κρατικό νοσηλευτικό ίδρυμα. Μόνο μετά από την κατάλληλη θεραπεία και μετά από την έκδοση του εντύπου εξιτηρίου κρατικού

between all the allegations made and the medical findings.

Photographs shall be taken of the injuries, and added to the medical file as well.

10. The basic and diagnostic laboratory tests are scheduled in all cases according to the clinical protocols, indications and priorities determined by the doctor of the detention center.

11. At the entrance, screening for infectious diseases, injuries/ill-treatment, mental disorders, psycho-active substance use, physical and mental disabilities are scheduled with the prior consent of the detainee with a signed and written consent.

12. If the health condition of the detainee is not compatible with care in prison, the patient in question will not be admitted and will be transferred to the appropriate state hospital. Only after the appropriate treatment and after the issuance of the state hospital discharge form can he / she be admitted to the penitentiary and then, depending on his / her state of health,

νοσοκομείου μπορεί να γίνει he/she is transferred to the penitentiary δεκτός/δεκτή στο σωφρονιστικό where the healthcare infrastructure κατάστημα και στη συνέχεια, ανάλογα με responds to his / her condition. την κατάσταση της υγείας, μεταφέρεται στο κατάστημα κράτησης όπου η υποδομή της υγειονομικής περίθαλψης ανταποκρίνεται στην κατάσταση της υγείας του/της.

8. Εάν ο κρατούμενος χρειάζεται πρόσθετες παροχές, όπως ειδική διατροφή, ενδυμασία και βοηθήματα για την αντιμετώπιση τυχόν δομικών εμποδίων ή άλλου σοβαρού προβλήματος υγείας, ο ιατρός προβαίνει στις απαραίτητες προτάσεις και συστάσεις σε ειδικά έντυπα για τη διοίκηση των φυλακών ή παραπέμπεται για πιστοποίηση της ανάγκης και χορήγηση της αντίστοιχής γνωμάτευσης από ιατρό αντίστοιχης ειδικότητας.
9. Σε περίπτωση που ένας κρατούμενος πάσχει από μολυσματική ασθένεια που δεν είναι διαχειρίσιμη από το σωφρονιστικό κατάστημα, παραπέμπεται στο πλησιέστερο κατάλληλο δημόσιο νοσοκομείο ή νοσοκομείο φυλακών
10. Σε περίπτωση που υπάρχει διαχειρίσιμη μολυσματική ασθένεια η οποία μπορεί να μεταδοθεί σε άλλους και η οποία πρέπει να απομονωθεί σύμφωνα με τα πρωτόκολλα για τη θεραπεία της εν λόγω ασθένειας, τότε ο κρατούμενος τοποθετείται σε αίθουσα απομόνωσης για
13. If the detainee needs additional diet means, clothing, and other equipment to deal with any structural barriers or other serious health problems, the physician makes the necessary suggestions and RECOMMENDATION s in special forms to the prison administration or is referred for the certification of the need and provision of the corresponding diagnosis by a doctor of a corresponding specialty.
14. If a detainee suffers from an infectious disease which is not manageable by the prison, he/she shall be referred to the nearest appropriate public hospital or to the prison hospital.
15. If there is a manageable infectious disease which can be transmitted to others and which must be isolated according to the protocols for the treatment of that disease, then the detainee is placed in an isolation until the moment of overcoming the possibility of this disease being

- λόγους υγείας μέχρι την στιγμή που θα ξεπεραστεί η πιθανότητα μετάδοσης της εν λόγω ασθένειας. Το γεγονός ότι δεν υπάρχει κανένας κίνδυνος μετάδοσης της ασθένειας βεβαιώνεται από γιατρό.
11. Μετά από αυτή την εξέταση και μετά το άνοιγμα του ιατρικού φακέλου, ο κρατούμενος μπορεί να μετακινηθεί σε σωφρονιστικό κατάστημα σύμφωνα με τις συστάσεις.
12. Η πρώτη ιατρική εξέταση και άλλες ιατρικές εξετάσεις διεξάγονται με εμπιστευτικό τρόπο και χωρίς την παρουσία προσωπικού ασφαλείας σύμφωνα με τον Κώδικα Δεοντολογίας για το σωφρονιστικό προσωπικό και τον Σωφρονιστικό Κώδικα. Τα μέλη του προσωπικού ασφαλείας πρέπει να είναι έτοιμα να παρέμβουν εάν κριθεί απαραίτητο, αλλά μόνο αφού ζητηθεί από το ιατρικό προσωπικό.
13. Η ιατρική κατάσταση του κρατουμένου, η διάγνωση και τα ιατρικά έγγραφα είναι εμπιστευτικά, εκτός από περιπτώσεις όπου απειλείται η δημόσια υγεία ή η ασφάλεια στα καταστήματα κράτησης ως αποτέλεσμα της εκούσιας ή ακούσιας εξάπλωσης μολυσματικής ασθένειας, οπότε γίνεται ενημέρωση της υπηρεσίας βάση όλων των νόμιμων διαδικασιών εμπιστευτικότητας GDPR.
14. Ο/Η κρατούμενος/η θα ενημερώνεται για τα δικαιώματά του/της
- transmitted. The fact that there is no risk of transmitting the disease is verified by a doctor
16. After this examination and after the opening of the medical file, the detainee can be transferred to a prison according to the RECOMMENDATIONS.
17. The first medical examination and other medical examinations shall be conducted in a confidential manner and without the presence of security personnel in line with the Code of Ethics for Prison Staff and the Penitentiary Code. Security staff members should be prepared to intervene if necessary, but only when requested by medical staff.
18. The medical condition of the detainee, the diagnosis and the medical documents are confidential, except in cases where public health or safety in detention facilities is threatened as a result of the intentional or unintentional spread of an infectious disease, in which case the service is informed based on all legal GDPR confidentiality procedures.
19. The detainee shall be informed about his / her rights to health care, presentation,

στην υγειονομική περίθαλψη, τον τρόπο **treatment, types of services, conduct of**
παρουσίασης, τη θεραπεία, τους τύπους **health services including medical**
υπηρεσιών, διεξαγωγή των **confidentiality and medical professional**
υγειονομικών υπηρεσιών **independence, and preventive measures for**
συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ιατρικής **various communicable diseases and harm**
εμπιστευτικότητας και της **reduction measures as well other**
επαγγελματικής ιατρικής ανεξαρτησίας. **opportunities provided by the prison health**
και των προληπτικών μέτρων για **service.**
διάφορες μεταδοτικές ασθένειες και
μέτρα περιορισμού του αυτό-
τραυματισμού καθώς και για άλλες
ευκαιρίες που παρέχονται από την
υγειονομική υπηρεσία των
καταστημάτων κράτησης.

15. Ο κρατούμενος, έχει το δικαίωμα **20. The detainee has the right to access**
πρόσβασης στον ιατρικό του φάκελο. **her/his medical file.**

ANNEX A16 RECOMMENDATION 119

ANNEX ¹

Documentation of injuries, allegations of psychological and physical violence, ill-treatment and torture

Παράρτημα

Τεκμηρίωση τραυματισμών, ισχυρισμών ψυχολογικής και σωματικής βίας, κακομεταχείρισης και βασανιστηρίων²

Προσωπικά στοιχεία/Personal information

Επίθετο/Surname

Όνομα/Forename.....

Ημερομηνία γέννησης/Date of birth.....

Κωδικός κρατουμένου/Identification (penitentiary number).....

II. Detainee's account (record all information stated by patient in particular concerning details when, where, how, over timeframe, why, by whom, any witnesses)

Αναφορά του κρατουμένου (καταγραφή όλων των πληροφοριών που δηλώνονται από τον ασθενή, ιδίως όσον αφορά τις λεπτομέρειες σχετικά με το πότε, πού, πώς, σε ποιο χρονικό διάστημα, γιατί, από ποιον, τυχόν μάρτυρες)

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¹Prepared based on the Istanbul Protocol, Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, United Nations and on the relevant Greek legislative framework. /

²The present form may be used either for the examination upon admission or for the examination during imprisonment/

Η παρούσα φόρμα μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί για τη νεξέταση είτε κατά την είσοδο σε κατάστημα κράτησης είτε κατά την παραμονή σε αυτό.

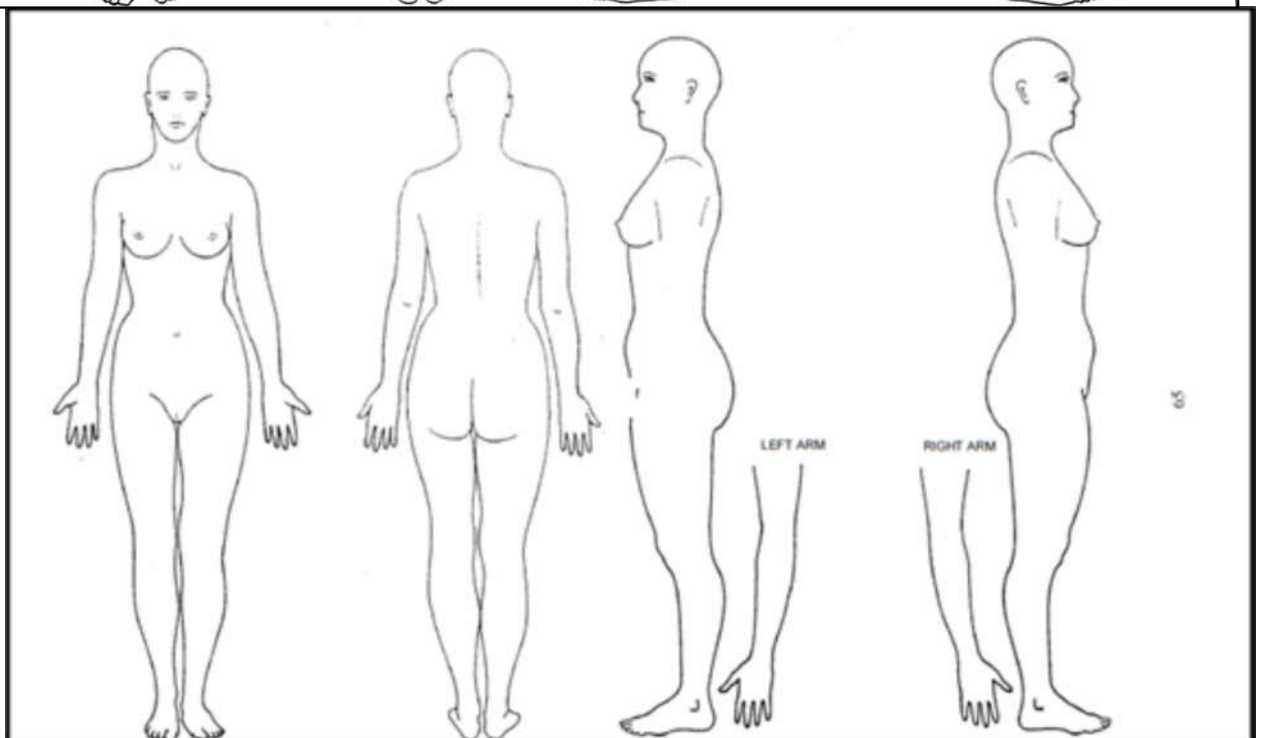
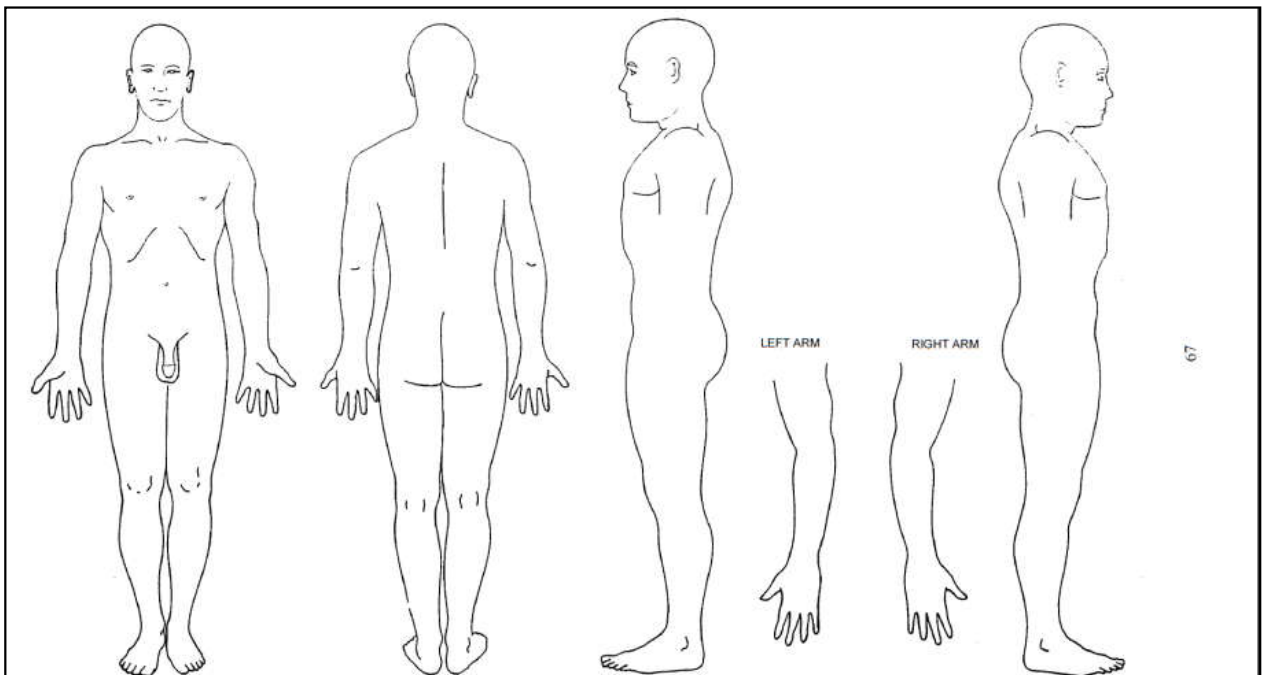
b. Psychological symptoms/Ψυχολογικά συμπτώματα

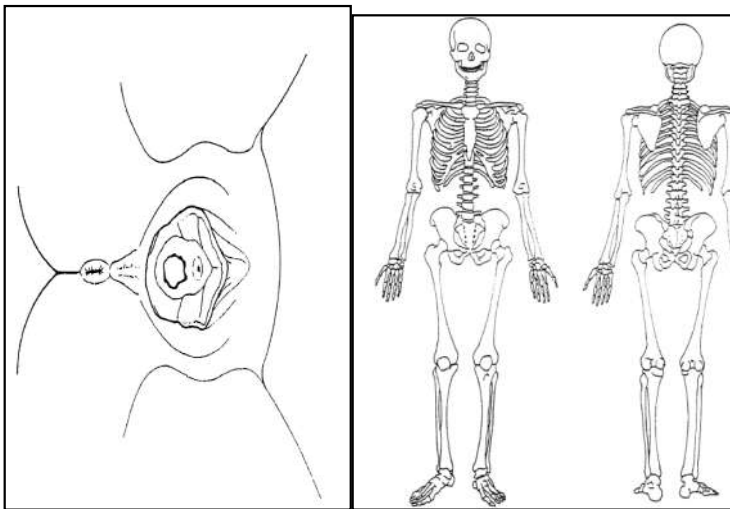
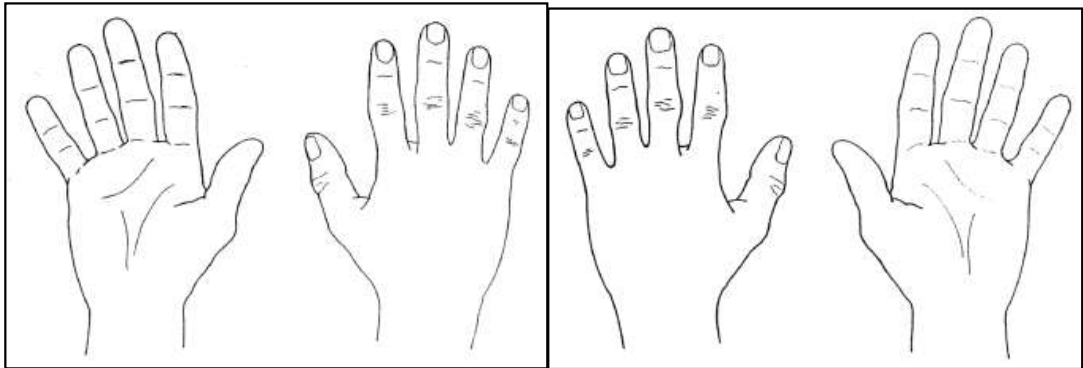
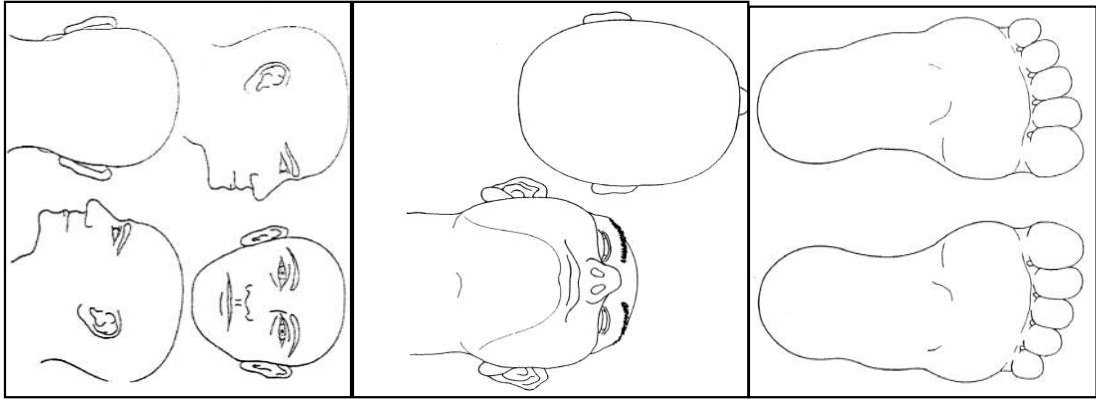
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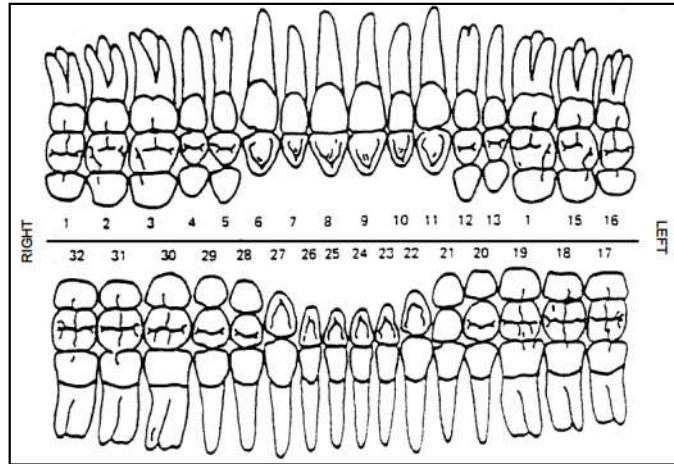
c. Disabilities/Αναπηρίες

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IV Bodycharts/Σωματικά διαγράμματα







IV . Photosofdetectedinjuries / Φωτογραφίες των τραυματισμών που βρέθηκαν

V. Assessment based on detainee account together with medical examination findings concerning the consistency of detected injuries, psychological symptoms or disabilities with

allegation of torture/ill-treatment :

- consistent
- high level of consistency
- low level of consistency
- notconsistent

V. Αξιολόγηση με βάση την αναφορά του κρατούμενου σε συνάρτηση με τα ευρήματα της ιατρικής εξέτασης όσον αφορά τη συνοχή των τραυματισμών, των ψυχολογικών συμπτωμάτων ή αναπηριών με τους ισχυρισμούς περί βασανιστηρίων / κακομεταχείρισης:

- συνοχή
- υψηλό επίπεδο συνοχής
- χαμηλό επίπεδο συνοχής
- καμίασυνοχή

Patient needs additional examination/ no

yes

Othercomments.....

.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

Ο ασθενής χρειάζεται επιπρόσθετη εξέταση / όχι

ναι.....

‘Αλλασχόλια.....

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Names and titles of persons present at the medical
examination:.....

Όνομα και ιδιότητα όσων παρευρέθηκαν κατά την διάρκεια της ιατρικής εξέτασης.

VI. Signature

Signed.....
.....

Printed

Name.....
.....

Position and
qualification.....
.....

Date.....Time of
examination.....

If other health care professionals supported this examination :

Signed.....
.....

Printed

Name.....

.....

Position and

qualification.....

.....

Date.....

VI. Υπογραφή

Υπογραφή

.....

.....

Όνομα

.....

.....

Θέση

.....

.....

Ημερομηνία Ωρα

εξέτασης

Εάν άλλοι επαγγελματίες υγείας υποστήριξαν αυτήν την εξέταση:

Υπογραφή

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Όνομα

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Θέση

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Ημερομηνία Ωρα

εξέτασης

ANNEX A17 RECOMMENDATION 127

THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMMES AND BENEFICIARIES – INMATES IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, FIRST HALF OF 2025										
C.F.S & SPECIAL JUVENILE EDUCATION AL FACILITY IN VOLOS	Number of inmates participating in counseling PROGRAMMES of the National Organization for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions/ Treatment Center for addicted Individuals (KETHEA)	Number of inmates participating in therapeutic PROGRAMM ES of E.O.P.A.E. / KETHEA	Number of inmates participating in PROGRAMM ES of National Organization for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions/ Counseling Center “DIAPLUS”	Number of inmates participating in substitution PROGRAMMES of National Organization for the Prevention and Treatment of Addictions/ Organization Against Drugs (O.KA.NA)	Number of inmates participating in PROGRAMM ES of E.O.P.A.E. / '18 ANO' Attica Psychiatric Hospital	Number of inmates participating in Narcotics Anonymous	DIOD OS – Mobile Mental Health Unit	Number of inmates participatin g in 'EPILOGI' – Drug Addiction Rehabilitati on Centre Eleona Thebes	Estimat ed numbe r of drug- depend ent inmates	NOTES
AGHIA CHANIA AGRICULT URAL C.F.	12	0		0	0	0				Interruption period: April to June
KASSANDRA CHALKIDIKI AGRICULT URAL C.F.	10	0		0	0	0			60	
TYRINTHA AGRICULT URAL C.F.	0	0		0	0	0				
SPECIAL C.F. FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS- AVLONA	19	0		0	0	0			50%	
SPECIAL C.F. FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS, VOLOS	0	0		0	0	0				

KASSAVET EIA SPECIAL AGRICULT URAL FACILITY FOR YOUNG OFFENDER S	6	0		0	0	0	30		100	
EPILOGI- DRUG ADDICTION REHABILIT ATION CENTRE ELEONA THEBES	0	0		0	0	0		90		
SPECIAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALL OS	4	0		0	0	0			8	
SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALL OS	30	0		0	0	0			90	
CENTRAL WAREHOUS E FOR C.F.S	0	0		0	0	0				
ALIKARNAS SOS C.F.	29	0		0	0	0			45	
AMFISSA C.F.	21	0		0	0	0			85	

GREVENA C.F.	0	0		0	0	0				
WOMEN'S C.F. ELEONA THEBES	20	10		0	0	10			120	
DOMOKOS C.F.	0	0		0	0	0			178	
DRAMA C.F.	0	0		0	0	0			297	
THESSALONIKI C.F.	40	14		0	0	0			30	
IOANNINA C.F.	15	0		0	0	0				PROGRAMME interruption in May
KERKYRA C.F.	10	0	10	0	0	0		54		
KOMOTINI C.F.	10	0		0	0	0			12	1/10 , 2/5, 3/4, PROGRAMME interruption in April

CORINTHOS C.F.	0	0		0	0	5			15	
KORYDALL OS I (MEN) C.F.	204	21		60	60	18			40%	
KORYDALL OS II (WOMEN) C.F.	19	2		0	0	0				
KOS C.F.	0	0		0	0	0			6	
LARISA C.F.	35	0		0	0	0			180	
MALANDRINO C.F.	43	0		0	0	0			200	
NAFPLIO C.F.	20	0		0	0	0			80	
NEAPOLI CRETE'S C.F.	10	0		0	0	0			20	

NIGRITA C.F.	0	0		0	0	0			270	
PATRAS C.F.	46	0		50	0	10				PROGRAMME interruption in March
TRIKALA C.F.	22	0		0	0	8			292	1/22, 2/22 PROGRAMME interruption in March
TRIPOLI C.F.	0	0		0	0	0			14	
CHALKIDA C.F.	0	0		0	0	0				
CHANIA CRETE C.F.	31	0		0	0	0				40% of inmates
CHIOS C.F.	0	0		0	0	0				
TOTAL	656	47		110	60	51			21	

SPECIAL JUVENILE EDUCATIONAL FACILITY IN VOLOS: The KETHEA PROGRAMME conducts recreational activities, with 4 residents participating

ANNEX A18 RECOMMENDATION 131

SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE KORYDALLOS					
No	CATEGORY / SECTOR / SPECIALITY	PERMANENT POSITIONS	FILLED	VACANT	RESERVED
1	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1	1	0	0
2	UE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	3	2	0	1
3	UE PHYSICIANS	2	0	1	1
4	UE PHYSICIANS, SPECIALITY PSYCHIATRISTS	7	0	0	7
5	UE PHYSICIANS, SPECIALITY INTERNISTS	2	0	1	1
6	UE PHARMACY, SPECIALITY PHARMACISTS	1	0	1	0

7	UE PSYCHOLOGISTS	3	2	0	1
8	UE NURSING	2	0	0	2
9	TE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	3	3	0	0
10	TE SOCIAL WORK, SPECIALITY SOCIAL WORKERS	5	5	0	0
11	TE NURSING, SPECIALITY NURSING	12	6	0	6
12	TE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	2	0	0	2
13	TE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGISTS, SPECIALITY AGRONOMY	0	0	0	0
14	SE NURSING ASSISTANTS	10	0	0	10

15	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING	6	3	0	3
16	SE ADMINISTRATIVE – ACCOUNTING (INDEFINITE-TERM PRIVATE LAW EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT)	0	0	0	0
17	SE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	61	51	0	10
18	CE AUXILIARY STAFF	1	1	0	0
19	CE AUXILIARY HEALTHCARE STAFF	6	0	0	6
20	SE EXTERNAL GUARDS	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		127	74	3	50

B. GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR PUBLIC ORDER

ANNEX B1 -1 RECOMMENDATION 228



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION

ATHENS, 01/10/2018

Electronic distribution for recipients connected to Police

OnLine (POL) network

HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

& HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH

TO: 'SEE LIST OF RECIPIENTS'

POLICE PERSONNEL DIVISION

LOWER POLICE PERSONNEL SECTION / OFFICE 4

Address: 4, P. Kanellopoulou Avenue, 10177 ATHENS

Ref. No.: 1647/ 18/1973183

General File / Special File Agenda: (7100/14)

Re: "Transmission of the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) on the application of ANDERSEN Ilyas, a Norwegian national, against Greece."

Ref: Document No. 221 2606/680330/Φ.A1888, dated 20.8.2018, of the Legal Council of State / Office of the Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), in its decision of 26.4.2018, issued on the application of the aforementioned foreign national, a Norwegian national, against Greece (application no. 42660/11), found that Greece has violated the procedural limb of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) prohibiting torture and inhuman and degrading treatment, due to the ineffective investigation of the case by the administrative and judicial authorities. In particular, the ECtHR ruled that the violation of the provision of the Article in question took place due to procedural shortcomings which include, among other things, the following:

a. The persons entrusted with the administrative inquiry of the case were colleagues of the police officers involved and relied mainly on statements made by other police officers, whose credibility was not verified.

b. The medical certificate issued to the applicant after his visit to the hospital was not thoroughly evaluated.

c. The applicant was not medically examined before being taken into custody, which could have relieved the authorities of the burden of proof regarding the origin of the injuries found on him.

In view of the above, it ruled that the State must pay, within three (3) months of the date on which the judgment becomes final, in accordance with Article 44(2) of the ECHR, the sum of €10,000.00 to the applicant and any additional amount that may be due as tax, due to the non-material/moral damage he suffered, and further that, from the expiry of the aforementioned deadline until payment, these amounts shall be increased by simple interest at a rate equal to that of the marginal lending facility of the European Central Bank, plus three (3) percentage points.

2. The adoption of specific and general measures to comply with the judgments of the ECtHR issued against Greece is an obligation of our country, deriving from the provision of Article 46(1) of the ECHR, whose execution is supervised by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Article 46(2) of the ECHR). More specifically, the States Parties to the ECHR must take all appropriate measures to restore the legality that has been disrupted in the event of a finding of violations, individually in relation to the applicant (individual measures) and generally to prevent the recurrence of similar violations in the future (general measures), in accordance with Article 46(1) of the Convention.

3. With Chapter D (Articles 56 et seq.) of Law 4443/2016, which entered into force six (6) months after its publication, i.e. from 9 June 2017 (Article 77 of the same law), the Independent Administrative Authority "Ombudsman" was designated as the National Mechanism for the Investigation of Incidents of Arbitrariness by Law Enforcement Agencies and penitentiary employees.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 56(5) of the above law, the Ombudsman deals, among other things, with cases in which the ECtHR has issued a judgment against Greece for violation of the provisions of the ECHR, which finds deficiencies in the disciplinary procedure or new evidence that was not assessed in the disciplinary inquiry or in the trial of the case. In such cases, the Personnel Departments of the competent services of the Law Enforcement Agencies, as well as penitentiary employees, are required to forward the said judgment and the relevant disciplinary file to the Ombudsman, who reviews the case, taking into account in particular the findings of the ECtHR and decides on its reinvestigation.

Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of the same Article, within the time limits provided for in paragraph 3 thereof, the Ombudsman, without prejudice to its competence to investigate and formulate a relevant finding, shall notify its decision to reinvestigate the case with all the information in the file to the competent authority bound by that decision and shall order a new investigation, in accordance with the findings of the ECtHR. In the context of the reinvestigation of the disciplinary case, it is possible to initiate or supplement disciplinary proceedings and impose the appropriate disciplinary penalty, regardless of the initial adjudication of the

case, provided that an employee is not prosecuted twice for the same disciplinary offence.

For the calculation of the limitation period provided for in the disciplinary provisions for Law Enforcement Agencies and penitentiary employees, the period of time that elapses from the issuance of the decision of the competent disciplinary body, as the case may be, in accordance with Articles 38 and 39 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, Article 5 of Presidential Decree 187/2004, Article 25(9) of Legislative Decree 343/1969, Article 18(9) and (10) of Legislative Decree 935/1971 and 122 of the Code of Status of Administrative Civil Servants and Employees of Legal Entities under Public Law, until the judgment of the ECtHR is communicated to the Ombudsman. In all other respects, the disciplinary procedure provided for by each Service to which the personnel under investigation belong shall be followed.

Finally, if the Ombudsman is of the opinion that no further investigation of the case is required, it shall notify the Personnel Directorate of each competent Service of its findings so that the case is closed.

It should be noted that the Police Personnel Division/Hellenic Police Headquarters has already sent the Ombudsman, pursuant to Article 56(5) and (6) of Law 4443/2016, the correspondence relating to the case and is awaiting the Ombudsman's findings - comments in order to take further administrative action.

4. In the light of the foregoing and given that, on the basis on the findings of the above (26.4.2018) judgment of the ECtHR, the necessary measures should be taken to ensure that the judgment is widely communicated to the competent police authorities in the most appropriate manner, we hereby transmit the above-referenced document, with the attached ECtHR judgment in official translation, and we kindly request that it be studied by all commissioned police officers, and in particular the Commanders of your services, and that all personnel be informed in writing, and that the said judgment be the subject of detailed discussion and briefing especially among those handling personnel matters, so that there are no problems during its execution.

THE CHIEF
ARISTIDIS ANDRIKOPOULOS
LIEUTENANT GENERAL

TO

- 1) ALL POLICE SERVICES (POL)

CC:

- 1) STAFF OFFICE TO THE CHIEF
- 2) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/OFFICE TO THE HEAD OF STAFF
- 3) GENERAL POLICE INSPECTOR FOR BORDER PROTECTION
- 4) GENERAL POLICE COMMAND FOR NORTHERN GREECE
- 5) GENERAL POLICE COMMAND FOR SOUTHERN GREECE
- 6) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH
- 7) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/FOREIGN AND BORDER PROTECTION BRANCH

- 8) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/SECURITY BRANCH
- 9) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/FINANCIAL-TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
- 10) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/ORDER BRANCH
- 11) SUPPLEMENTARY INSURANCE AND WELFARE FUND FOR PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (TEAPASA)
- 12) SCHOOL OF THE CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING DIVISION (P.S.E.A.)
- 13) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/POLICE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
- 14) MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION / OFFICE OF THE MINISTER, Ms. OLGA GEROVASILI – 4, P. KANELLOPOULOU AVENUE, ATHENS, POSTAL CODE 101 77

- 15) MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION / OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER, Ms. AIKATERINI PAPA KOSTA – 4, P. KANELLOPOULOU AVENUE, ATHENS, POSTAL CODE 101 77

- 16) GENERAL SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC ORDER

- 17) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (EYP)

- 18) MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, TRANSPARENCY & HUMAN RIGHTS / GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ANTI-CRIME & PENITENTIARY POLICY/ DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL GUARDING OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (T.E.F.K.K) – 96, MESOGEION AVENUE, ATHENS, POSTAL CODE 11527

- 19) OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 3 Akadimias Street, Athens
- 20) INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY "OMBUDSMAN" / SECRETARIAT OF THE RIGHTS CIRCLE, 17 CHALKOKONDYLI STREET, POSTAL CODE 10432, ATHENS (5th FLOOR, OFFICE 504)

ANNEX B1-2 RECOMMENDATION 228



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
the POL network

ATHENS, 01/10/2018

Electronic distribution for recipients connected to

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND
HUMAN RESOURCES AND POLICE PERSONNEL BRANCH
POLICE PERSONNEL DIVISION

TO: 'SEE LIST OF RECIPIENTS'

LOWER POLICE PERSONNEL SECTION / OFFICE 4
Address: 4, P. Kanellopoulou Avenue, 10177 Athens

Ref. No.: 1647/ 18/1973200

General File / Special File Agenda: (7100/14)

Re: "Transmission of the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) on the application of SIDIROPOULOS Georgios and PAPAKOSTAS Ioannis against Greece."

Ref.: Document No. 120128/695.686, dated 30.7.2018, of the Legal Council of the State / Central Service / Formulation of cases under the jurisdiction of the European Union Courts, the Court of Human Rights and Foreign Courts

1. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), in its judgment of 25.1.2018, issued on the application of the individuals referred to in the subject against Greece (application No. 33349/10), found that our country has violated Articles 3 (prohibition of torture), 6(1) (protection of the right to a fair trial) and 13 (protection of the right to an effective remedy) of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). In particular, the ECtHR ruled that the violation of Article 3 of the ECHR, in its procedural limb, took place because the criminal and disciplinary system, as applied in this case, was not sufficiently strict and capable of exerting a deterrent influence to ensure the effective prevention of unlawful acts. Consequently, the procedures followed were not appropriate and adequate for remedying the violation of the above Article of the ECHR.

Furthermore, [it found that] the violation of Article 6(1) of the ECHR occurred on account of exceeding the reasonable time limit for proceedings before the Athens

Mixed Jury Court and that of Article 13 of the same Convention, due to the absence in the domestic legal order, at the time of the events, of an effective legal remedy for raising a complaint about exceeding the reasonable time limit for proceedings.

In light of the above, it awarded the sum of €26,000.00 to each of the applicants and, in addition, any amount that may be due as tax, due to the non-material damage they suffered, and the sum of €2,000.00 jointly to them and any additional amount that may be due as tax, for their expenses and legal costs.

2. The adoption of specific and general measures to comply with the judgments of the ECtHR issued against Greece is an obligation of our country, deriving from the provision of Article 46(1) of the ECHR, whose execution is supervised by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Article 46(2) of the ECHR). More specifically, the State Parties to the ECHR are required to take all appropriate measures to restore the legality that has been disrupted in the event of a finding of violations, individually in relation to the applicant (individual measures) and generally to prevent similar violations in the future (general measures), in accordance with Article 46(1) of the Convention.

3. With Chapter D (Articles 56 et seq.) of Law 4443/2016, which entered into force six (6) months after its publication, i.e. on 9.6.2017 (Article 77 of the same Law), the Independent Administrative Authority "Ombudsman" (Ombudsman) was designated as the National Mechanism for Investigating Incidents of Arbitrariness in Law Enforcement Agencies and penitentiary employees.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 56(5) of the above law, the Greek Ombudsman deals, among other things, with cases in which the ECtHR has issued a judgment condemning Greece for violation of the provisions of the ECHR, which finds deficiencies in the disciplinary procedure or new evidence that was not assessed in the disciplinary investigation or in the trial of the case. In such cases, the Personnel Divisions of the competent Services of the Law Enforcement Agencies, as well as penitentiary employees, are required to forward the above judgment and the relevant disciplinary file to the Greek Ombudsman, who reviews the case, taking into account in particular the findings of the ECtHR and decides on its reinvestigation.

Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of the same Article, within the time limits provided for in paragraph 3 thereof, the Ombudsman, without prejudice to its competence to investigate and formulate a relevant finding, shall notify its decision to reinvestigate the case, with all the information in the file, to the competent authority bound by that judgment and shall order a new investigation, in accordance with the findings of the ECtHR. In the context of the review of the disciplinary case, it is possible to initiate or supplement disciplinary proceedings and impose the appropriate disciplinary penalty, regardless of the initial adjudication of the case, provided that an employee is not prosecuted twice for the same disciplinary offence.

For the calculation of the limitation period provided for in the disciplinary provisions for the Law Enforcement Agencies and penitentiary employees, the period of time that elapses from the issuance of the decision of the competent disciplinary body, as the case may be, in accordance with Articles 38 and 39 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, 5 of Presidential Decree 187/2004, 25(9) of Legislative Decree 343/1969, 18(9) and (10) of Legislative Decree 935/1971 and 122 of the Code of Status of Public Civil Servants and Employees of Legal Entities under Public Law, until the decision of the ECtHR is communicated to the Greek Ombudsman. In all other respects, the disciplinary procedure provided for by each Service to which the personnel under investigation belong shall be followed.

Finally, if the Ombudsman considers that no further investigation of the case is required, it shall notify the Personnel Division of each competent Service of its findings so that the case is closed.

It should be noted that the Police Personnel Division/Hellenic Police Headquarters has already sent the Ombudsman, in accordance with the provisions of Article 56(5) and (6) of Law 4443/2016, the correspondence relating to the case and is awaiting its findings and comments in order to take further administrative action.

4. In the light of the foregoing and given that, on the basis on the findings of the above (25.1.2018) judgment of the ECtHR, the necessary measures should be taken to ensure that the judgment is widely communicated to the competent police authorities in the most appropriate manner, we hereby transmit the above-referenced document, with the attached ECtHR judgment in official translation, and we kindly request that it be studied by all commissioned police officers, and in particular the Commanders of your services, and that all personnel be informed in writing, and that the said judgment be the subject of detailed discussion and briefing especially among those handling personnel matters, so that there are no problems during its execution.

THE CHIEF
ARISTIDIS ANDRIKOPOULOS
POLICE LIEUTENANT GENERAL

TO

- 1) ALL POLICE SERVICES (POL)

CC:

- 1) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS
- 2) HELLENIC POICE HEADQUARTERS/OFFICE TO THE HEAD OF STAFF
- 3) GENERAL POLICE INSPECTOR FOR BORDER PROTECTION
- 4) GENERAL POLICE INSPECTOR FOR NORTHERN GREECE
- 5) GENERAL POLICE INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHERN GREECE
- 6) HELLENIC POLICE HEDQUARTERS/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH
- 7) HELLENIC POLICE HEDQUARTERS/FOREIGN AND BORDER PROTECTION BRANCH

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- 14) MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION / OFFICE OF THE MINISTER, Ms. OLGA GEROVASILI, 4, P. KANELLOPOULOU STREET, ATHENS, POSTAL CODE 10177
- 15) MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION / OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER, Ms. AIKATERINI PAPA KOSTA, 4, P. KANELLOPOULOU AVENUE, ATHENS, POSTAL CODE 10177
- 16) GENERAL SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC ORDER
- 17) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (EYP)
- 18) MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, TRANSPARENCY & HUMAN RIGHTS/GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ANTI-CRIME & PENITENTIARY POLICY / DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL GUARDING OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (T.E.F.K.K) – 96, MESOGEION AVENUE – ATHENS, POSTAL CODE 11527
- 19) LEGAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE / CENTRAL SERVICES / EU & FOREIGN AFFAIRS - 68, AKADIMIAS & CHARILAOU TRIKOUPI STREET
- 20) INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY "THE GREEK OMBUDSMAN" / RIGHTS SECRETARIAT- 17, CHALKOKONDYLI STREET, POSTAL CODE 10432, ATHENS (5th FLOOR, OFFICE 504)

ANNEX B1-3 RECOMMENDATION 228



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER
HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH
ORGANIZATION AND LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
2ND DEPARTMENT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS
4, P. Kanellopoulou Avenue - 10177 Athens
Services
Ref. No.: 4803/22/44

Athens, 4.7.2003

To: All Hellenic Police

SUBJECT: Treatment and rights of persons held in police custody

1. The primary mission of the Hellenic Police, as set out in its organic law and the relevant regulations, consists in ensuring public peace and order and an unhindered social life for citizens, in preventing and suppressing crime and in protecting the State and democratic institutions within the established constitutional order (*Article 8 of Law 2800/2000*). In this context, it also includes the effective protection of the fundamental rights of all persons in our country, and in particular of those persons held in police custody, during the course of police action.

2. It is emphasised that the deprivation of individuals' personal liberty through detention in police facilities does not constitute an end in itself, but should only be understood as a necessary means for the purposes of lawful criminal and administrative proceedings. Consequently, while in police custody, every individual should be afforded full respect for their personality and should be able to exercise without hindrance the rights that guarantee his/her defence vis-à-vis the institutionalised power mechanisms of the State.

3. In this context, it is considered necessary to underline the following instructions to the personnel of the Hellenic Police in order to practically assist and contribute to strengthening the safeguards for a humane, impartial and lawful treatment of persons held in police custody.

a. The use of any form of violence and any degrading or humiliating treatment against a detainee is expressly prohibited. Criminal and administrative proceedings should be completed within the absolutely necessary time limits, in order for the deprivation of the detainee's personal liberty to satisfy not only the formal time requirements but also the substantive conditions of lawful detention (*Articles 2(1), 6 and 7(2) of the Greek Constitution, Articles 7 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [ICCPR], ratified by virtue of Law 2462/1997, and Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights [ECHR], ratified by virtue of Legislative Decree 53/1974*).

b. **The detainee, when brought before the police services, must be fully informed of the reason for his/her detention, as well as about all the rights he/she may exercise during the period of detention (*Article 9 of ICCPR, Article 5(2) of the ECHR*). To this end, detainees should be handed an**

information leaflet, approved by the prosecutorial authorities as well, setting out their rights in a language they understand; these rights should also be clearly explained to them. In the case of foreign detainees who ignore the Greek language, efforts should be made to explain these rights to them in the most appropriate manner (through an interpreter, a consular authority, etc.). Police authorities are also obliged to suspend in the detention premises tables that describe the detainees' rights. Special care should be taken to fully inform detained foreigners seeking asylum (*Article 1(6) of Presidential Decree 61/1999*).

c. Every detainee charged with a criminal offence is presumed innocent (*Article 6(2) of the ECHR*) and his/her procedural rights are fully safeguarded by the applicable legal framework (*Article 14 ICCPR, Article 6(3) of the ECHR, Articles 96 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure*). In the case of foreign detainees who do not have a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, the right to be assisted by an interpreter is of particular importance for the exercise of the right to information and for ensuring that they become aware of the charges against them and that they understand the proceedings (*Article 6(3) of the ECHR, Article 233 of the Code of Criminal Procedure*). Moreover, the assistance by their countries' consular authorities contributes to exercising their rights more effectively, as it reduces their reservations, due to ignorance or mistrust, as to the procedural aspects of their cases.

d. Communication between persons held in police custody and their relatives or other persons of their choice includes telephone as well as in-person communication. The police must facilitate telephone communication between the detainee and his/her family in order to inform them, if he/she so wishes, of the place and reason of his/her detention. The police is also obliged to allow visits to the detainee on the basis of a schedule that specifies the times, the place and the persons allowed to visit the detainee (*Article 67(4)(b) of Presidential Decree 141/1991*). It should be noted that, in the case of foreign detainees, the right to communicate includes the obligation to inform the consular authorities of their countries, the facilitation of communication between detainees and the consular authorities of their countries, as well as the obligation for the police authority to allow visits by consular officers to the detainee, provided, of course, that the latter does not object to this (*Article 36 of the International Convention on Consular Relations, ratified by virtue of Law 90/1975*). The police is also obliged, in accordance with the existing provisions, to allow detainees to freely communicate with international committees, such as the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (*Articles 2 and 8 of the Convention Against Torture, ratified by virtue of Law 1949/1991*), the representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and persons authorised by the latter (Council of the EU Resolution E.E.C. 274/19-9-1996). With regard to the visits by representatives of associations active in the field of human rights, detention conditions and moral or legal support to detainees (such as the Church, NGOs, bar or medical associations), police authorities must inform detainees thereof and allow such visits only when detainees consent to them, especially in view of the provisions for the protection of individuals from the processing of their personal data (*Law 2472/1997*).

e. The Code of Criminal Procedure enshrines absolutely the right of communication between persons held in police custody who are charged with an offence and their lawyers (*Article 96 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure*). The police is obliged to take all measures, on a case-by-case basis, to facilitate the exercise of this right. To this end, it must ensure both telephone and in-person communication between the detainee and his/her lawyer. In particular, the detainee has the right to inform his/her lawyer by telephone of the place and grounds of his/her detention and, in case he/she has no lawyer, to be facilitated in contacting the local bar association by telephone in order to hire a lawyer of his/her choice. Furthermore, the lawyer's free access to the detainee and the offer of legal assistance is guaranteed in all cases, whether the detention takes place in the context of criminal or administrative proceedings, pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of the ECHR. The lawyer's access to the detainee, which, it should be noted, is not subject to the time restrictions applicable on visits by other persons, is unhindered and does not require the prior presentation of a power of attorney or authorisation by the mandator to the police authority. Article 45 of the Lawyers' Code (*Law 3026/1954*) provides that access to public services is free and permitted to lawyers upon simple presentation of their identity card. Representation by a lawyer is presumed to have been conferred unless a deed of power of attorney is expressly required by the law (*Article 217 of the Civil Code*). Moreover, the requirement of a power of attorney is not compatible with Article 6 of the ECHR and, in practice, cannot be applied, since the person concerned is detained. In most cases, the lawyer communicates with the detainee following a mandate by the detainee's family, in which case an oral declaration by the detainee at the time of communication suffices in order for the lawyer to represent him/her and offer legal assistance. Nevertheless, particularly in cases involving foreigners detained in the context of administrative proceedings, when attempts are made to offer legal assistance by mandate of persons other than the detainee's family members or the diplomatic authorities of the detainees country, as well as by representatives of associations (NGOs, bar associations, etc.), the police is obliged to allow the lawyer access only to the specific detainee for whom the mandate to represent has been given, once this has been duly verified, which is also presumed by the fact that the lawyer knows the identity (name and surname) of the detainee he/she comes to assist.

f. In all cases, as pointed out by the Greek Ombudsman, "*The de facto mistrust towards the attending lawyer goes against not only the presumed, in principle, existence of the power of attorney to undertakes certain acts before authorities and courts, but also results in offending, in its very substance, the professional dignity of lawyers themselves, calling into question the pursuit -inherent in the very nature of the legal profession- of safeguarding the lawful interests of their mandators.*" The contribution of lawyers, especially in cases such as lodging asylum applications, may be considered of help to police authorities in what concerns the processing of procedures relating to detainees and in accordance with the rule of law. "*The mere assumption of abusive exercise of rights by detainees - notes the Ombudsman - constitutes a highly precarious justificatory basis for a state governed by the rule of law, especially when the relevant provisions of the Penitentiary Code guarantee free communication and access to a lawyer (Articles 51(1) and 53(2) of Law 2776/1999).*"

g. Protecting the health of detainees is a fundamental obligation of the police authority. Medical care is provided by the medical doctor serving in the police health service or, and in cases of impediment or unavailability, by another doctor, while the detainee is entitled, while being examined by the duty doctor, to request to be also examined by a doctor of his/her choice. In case the detained falls sick, suffers a serious accident or is admitted to any medical institution, the police authority is obliged to immediately inform the detainee's family members or, in case there are no family members, any person designated by the detainee. Finally, special medical care is provided to drug-addicted detainees whose life is in danger due to the deprivation syndrome (*Articles 60(3)(η')* and (*ια')* and *67(4)(ιβ')* of *Presidential Decree 141/1991*).

4. It is also recalled that, with a view to the permanent and effective protection of detainees' rights, criminal provisions have been enacted providing for particularly severe penalties for the punishment of relevant offences, such as the provisions of Articles 137^A, 137B, 137C and 137D of the Penal Code (as added by Law 1500/1984), which define and punish as a felony acts of violence against detainees or the violation of their human dignity, as well as the provisions of Articles 239, 325 and 326 of the Penal Code, which punish cases of abuse of power and illegal detention. Furthermore, and irrespective of criminal prosecution, the disciplinary law of the Hellenic Police punishes with dismissal any police officer who acts or behaves in a way that gravely offends human dignity (*Article 9 of Presidential Decree 22/1996*). Neither an order by a superior or a public authority nor a state of emergency can be claimed to justify torture, whilst no other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment incited or committed with the consent or tolerance of a public servant are admitted (*Articles 2(3) and 16(1) of the Convention against Torture, ratified by virtue of Law 1782/1988, Article 137D of the Penal Code*).

5. Detainees exercise their rights without prejudice to the foreseen legal service actions that aim to protect the interests of the service as well as, more widely, the public and social interests. The application of the provisions of the Penitentiary Code (*Law 2776/1999*) and *Presidential Decree 141/1991* on the "*Competences and In-Service Acts of the Personnel of the Ministry of Public Order*" offers sufficient guarantees to this aim. In particular, when brought to the police premises are undergoing a body search as well as a search of their personal belongings; this search should be performed in a private area and in such a way so as not to offend their dignity. All money, valuable items and other objects whose possession within the detention premises is prohibited (such as sharp tools, mobile phones, and, in general, objects whose use might cause crimes, self-harm or endanger the lives of detainees) are taken away. In addition, all appropriate measures are taken to prevent detainees from escaping, especially when they go out of detention premises and remain in areas of examination, telephone communications and visiting areas. To this end, the areas where detainees are held and accommodated should be monitored meticulously (*Articles 23 and 53(1) of Law 2776/1999 and Articles 60(2) and (3), 66 and 67 of Presidential Decree 141/1999*). Special measures to prevent escapes and other offences must be taken during the transfer of detainees, which must be carried out in such a way as to ensure their smooth transport and at the same time not to affect their dignity (*Article 144 et seq. Presidential Decree 141/1999*). Finally, and according to existing

circumstances and if the number of detention premises allows it, all appropriate measures should be taken to avoid intermingling among detainees, while women and minors should be held in separate detention facilities (*Article 67(4)(ka') of Presidential Decree 141/1999*). In all cases, detainees must be treated on an equal basis and any discriminatory is forbidden (*Article 3 of Law 2776/1999*).

6. It follows from the above that the existing legal framework adequately safeguards detainees's rights, including through provisions of increased formal legal force, in accordance with Article 28(1) of the Greek Constitution (international conventions). Police officers are obliged to strictly comply with the above provisions; for them, the treatment of detainees in the short period of time they are held in police custody constitutes a critical test of lawful conduct, respect for personality, protection of dignity and safeguarding detainees' rights. Police officers should, furthermore, demonstrate increased sensitivity in the case of the detention of persons who are particularly vulnerable and whose rights require the most appropriate protection. In principle, minors, sick persons, alcoholics, drug addicts, illiterate persons, political refugees, asylum seekers and foreign nationals in general can be considered particularly vulnerable persons. By fully respecting the rights of every person detained by the police and by ensuring humane, impartial and lawful treatment, police officers demonstrate that they have professional competence, integrity and character, foster relations of reliability and mutual trust with citizens and reaffirm the State's commitment to the universal application of measures aimed at the effective exercise of detainees' rights in practice and to the continuous supervision of their implementation by the competent Services and personnel. This practice is consistent with the humanitarian spirit that must govern the functioning of our State within the single area of freedom, security and justice of the European Union and responds to the recommendations of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, the resolutions of the European Parliament and the guidelines of the European Commission concerning the establishment of the *Green Book on the Procedural Guarantees for Persons Suspected or Charged in Criminal Proceedings throughout the European Union*.

7. Further to the above, we request that, care of the Directors, Commanders and Heads of Units, the personnel be adequately and duly informed on the strict application of the present.

The Chief
Fotios Nasiakos
Police Lieutenant
General

ANNEX B1-4 RECOMMENDATION 228



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

ATHENS, 16/07/2024

MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
PoliceOnLine (POL) network

Electronic distribution for recipients connected to

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT &
HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH
POLICE PERSONNEL DIVISION

TO: SEE 'RECIPIENTS LIST'

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SECTION / OFFICE 4

Address: 4, P. KANELLOPOULOU AVENUE, 10177 ATHENS

Ref. No.: 1647/
24/1461220

General File / Special File Agenda: (6004/15)

Re: Execution of the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) of 07-07-2022 on the case of TOROSIAN v. Greece (application No. 48195/17)

Ref. Document No. 170447/763812 of 13/12/2022 of the Legal Council of the State.

1. By its judgment of 07.07.2022, delivered in respect of the application lodged by the foreign national referred to in the subject, a Georgian national, against Greece (application No. 48195/17), the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) found that our country had violated the procedural limb of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR, which prohibits torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, on account of the failure of the administrative and judicial authorities to conduct an effective investigation into the case. In particular, the ECtHR held that the violation of the above-mentioned provision had resulted from procedural shortcomings, which consisted, *inter alia*, of the following:

a. The persons entrusted with the administrative investigation of the case were colleagues of the police officers involved and were not subject to the supervision of an independent authority; and

b. The applicant was not subjected to a medical examination after being placed in police custody, which could have relieved the authorities of the burden of proof as regards the origin of the injuries found on him.

In the light of the above, the Court ruled that the State must pay, within three (3) months of the date on which the judgment becomes final, in accordance with Article 44(2) of the ECHR, the sum of

€10,000.00 to the applicant for non-material damage and, further, that from the expiry of the above-mentioned deadline until payment, this amount shall be increased by a simple interest rate equal to that of the marginal financing rate of the European Central Bank, increased by (3) percentage points.

2. Pursuant to Article 188(5) and (6) of Law 4662/2020 (GG A' 27), the Independent Administrative Authority "Greek Ombudsman," acting in its capacity as the National Mechanism for the Investigation of Incidents of Arbitrariness by Law Enforcement Agencies, deals with cases for which a conviction has been issued by the ECtHR against Greece for violation of the provisions of the ECHR, which finds deficiencies in the disciplinary proceedings or new evidence that was not assessed in the disciplinary investigation or the trial of the case. In this context, the correspondence relating to the case was forwarded to the above independent authority, which ruled that it was not in a position to determine whether or not the disciplinary proceedings should be reopened, given that the deficiencies identified in the above ECtHR judgment concerned the preliminary investigation procedure.

3. It is noted that, in the above-mentioned ECtHR judgment, a misunderstanding arises with regard to the preliminary examination conducted by the Northern Greece Internal Affairs Sub-Division for Law Enforcement Bodies, which is construed as an administrative investigation rather than a criminal investigation, although it was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and under the supervision of a Public Prosecutor. Furthermore, it is clarified that, in paragraph 79 of the judgment, criticism is expressed to the effect that the police officers of the above-mentioned Service are not subject to supervision by an independent authority; however, in fact, they are supervised, in the exercise of their investigative duties, by a Public Prosecutor at the Court of Appeals.

4. Furthermore, the adoption of individual and general measures to comply with the judgments of the ECtHR against Greece constitutes an obligation of our country, arising from Article 46(1) of the ECHR, the implementation of which is subject to supervision by the Committee of Permanent Representatives (Committee of Ministers) of the Council of Europe (Article 46(2) of the ECHR). More specifically, the State Parties to the ECHR are required to take all appropriate measures to restore legality where a violation has been found, both at the individual level, in respect to the applicant (individual measures), and at the general level, with a view to preventing similar violations from recurring in the future (general measures).

To this end, it is recalled that, on the basis of the judgments of the ECtHR delivered against our country, for proceedings concerning cases of "abuse/ill-treatment" of citizens, investigations must be: a) thorough, exhaustive and meticulous, and, in that context, all necessary and appropriate actions should be taken to secure the necessary evidence relating to the circumstances [see, for example, the judgment of 14/01/2010 on the case of GALOTSKIN v. GREECE (application No. 2945/07) § 43], b) genuine and effective, so that they can lead to the identification and punishment of those responsible [see, for example, the judgment of 01/03/2018 on the case of CHATZISTAVROU v. GREECE (application No. 49582/14) § 51], c) conducted with safeguards of institutional independence, ensuring that the investigator is independent from those involved in the case, in order to ensure an impartial investigation; in particular, the relevant administrative inquiries should be carried out by Commissioned Officers of the Administrative Inquiry Sub-Divisions or Sections or, in general, by Commissioned Officers serving in a different unit from that of the officers involved [see, for example, the judgment of 22/11/2018 on the case of KONSTANTINOPOULOS et al. v. GREECE (applications Nos. 29543/15 and 30984/15) §§ 92, 135], d) reasonably prompt [see, for example, the judgment of 26/04/2018 on the case of ANDERSEN v. GREECE (application no. 42660/11) § 56], e) with a convincing explanation as to the origin of the injuries or the causes of death, based on the most thorough and expeditious forensic or medical opinion/examination possible [see, for example, the judgment of 18/01/2007 on the case of ALSAYED ALLAHAM v. GREECE (application No. 25771/03) § 30) and the judgment of 06/12/2007 on the case of PETROPOULOS-TSAKIRIS v.

GREECE (application No. 44803/04) § 50)], f) pursued with due severity and deterrent effect, so as to ensure the effective prevention of the commission of similar unlawful acts [see, for example, the judgment of 25/01/2018 on the case of SIDIROPOULOS-PAPAKOSTAS v. GREECE (application No. 33349/10) § 99)] and g) characterised by a high level of transparency in informing the complainants, if they are victims, or the relatives of the alleged deceased victim of the outcome [cf. Circular of the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court (*Areios Pagos*) 12/2020].

5. In the light of the foregoing, we hereby transmit the above-mentioned document, together with the attached ECtHR judgment in official translation, and kindly request that it be studied by all commissioned officers, and in particular the Commanders - Heads of your Services, that it may be the subject of detailed discussion and briefing of their personnel and that all necessary measures be taken with a view to preventing similar shortcomings in the future.

6. The Offices of the Political Leadership to which the present document is submitted, as well as the Services to which it is copied, are kindly requested to take note thereof.

THE CHIEF
DIMITRIOS
MALLIOS
LIEUTENANT
POLICE
LIEUTENANT
GENERAL

TO

1) ALL POLICE SERVICES (POL)

CC:

- 1) GENERAL SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC ORDER
- 2) STAFF OFFICE TO THE CHIEF
- 3) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/DEPUTY CHIEF
OF THE HELLENIC POLICE
- 4) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/OFFICE TO THE HEAD OF STAFF
- 5) GENERAL POLICE INSPECTOR FOR NORTHERN GREECE
- 6) GENERAL POLICE INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHERN GREECE
- 7) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/FOREIGN AND BORDER PROTECTION BRANCH
- 8) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/SECURITY BRANCH
- 9) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/LOGISTICS-TECHNICAL SUPPORT & INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
- 10) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND HUMAN RESOURCES
BRANCH
- 11) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/ORDER BRANCH
- 12) PENSION FUND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES PERSONNEL (TAPASA)
- 13) SCHOOL OF THE CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING DIVISION (P.S.E.A.)
- 14) GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND STRATEGIC PLANNING
- 15) HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS/POLICE PERSONNEL DIVISION
- 16) INTERNAL AFFAIRS AGENCY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES
- 17) EUROPEAN AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT SERVICE
- 18) CENTRE FOR SECURITY STUDIES (KEME.A.)
- 19) HELLENIC POLICE WELFARE AND EXCELLENCE FOUNDATION.
- 20) NATIONAL COORDINATION CENTRE FOR BORDER CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE
(E.S.K.E.E.S.)
- 21) COORDINATION SERVICE
- 22) COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION OFFICE
- 23) OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
Address: 4, P. Kanellopoulou Avenue
- 24) OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CITIZEN PROTECTION

ANNEX B.2 RECOMMENDATION 228



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
network

ATHENS, 10/11/2024
Electronic distribution for recipients connected to Police OnLine (POL)

HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT & HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH
RECIPIENTS LIST'

TO: 'SEE

POLICE PERSONNEL DIVISION

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SECTION / OFFICE 4
Address: 4, P. Kanellopoulou Avenue, 10177 ATHENS

Ref. No.: 1647/ 24/2331592

General File / Special File (6004/12)

Re: "Reform of Disciplinary Law for Police Officers"

Ref. Presidential Decree 61/2024 (A' 174)

1. We hereby inform you that Presidential Decree 61/2024 was published in the Official Government Gazette of the Hellenic Republic (GG A' 174) of 05-11-2024 and entered into force upon its publication. By virtue of the said Presidential Decree, the provisions of Presidential Decree 120/2008 on the "Disciplinary Law for Police Officers" (GG A' 182) were amended, with a view to its modernisation and comprehensive reform, with the main objectives being the removal from active service of uniformed personnel who have committed serious criminal and disciplinary offences, the more effective handling of corruption cases, the reduction of bureaucracy and expedited administration of disciplinary justice.
2. By way of illustration, under the new arrangements:
 - a) the penalties for disciplinary offenses are updated to align with the offences provided for under the the new Penal Code,
 - b) personnel against whom criminal and disciplinary proceedings are initiated for particularly serious offences are placed on mandatory suspension,

c) mandatory (automatic) dismissal, irrespective of the outcome of the disciplinary case, of personnel who are convicted, by a final decision of a criminal court, of felonies and certain particularly serious misdemeanors,

d) unnecessary administrative inquiries into minor issues, such as the loss of a service ID card or a service driving license, or injury sustained outside official duty, are avoided; and

e) the time limits for repeating disciplinary proceedings are extended in the event of a different substantive judgment in the corresponding criminal proceedings, in order to ensure that the appropriate disciplinary penalty is imposed.

3. More specifically, the following directions and instructions are provided to enable the proper application of the amendments to Presidential Decree 120/2008, as introduced by Presidential Decree 61/2024:

a) Paragraph 1 introduces an explicit provision in Article 2, paragraph 4 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, in line with the Civil Servants' Code (Article 25), the military penal code (Article 53 of Law 2287/1995) and Article 21(2) of the Penal Code, that disobedience to a manifestly unconstitutional or illegal order is not an unjust act.

b) Paragraph 2 amends Article 6, paragraph 3 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and provides for the conversion of the most severe disciplinary penalties imposed on personnel who have retired from active service into fines, which will now be collected under the supervision of the financial services of the Corps or the Ministry of Citizen Protection, in accordance with the relevant provisions on the collection of public revenue, as is the case for all civil servants when their employment relationship is terminated (see Articles 113(2) and 144(5) of the Civil Servants' Code). This new provision addresses the "informal impunity" that existed, in practice, until now with regard to disciplinary proceedings that had commenced before the accused police officers left the force, since higher disciplinary penalties were not enforced, while the only consequence of dismissal was removal from the reserve roster.

Furthermore, the fact that the conversion of the penalty into a fine is decided by the competent bodies responsible for enforcing higher disciplinary penalties does not imply that such penalties are regarded as lower disciplinary penalties. In effect, they are converted into fines solely in terms of their consequences, so that the penalties continue to fulfill both their general and specific preventive objectives.

It is noted that, in cases of long-term arbitrary absence from duty, it has been observed that two, three, or even more administrative inquiries are ordered. This creates, as is evident, unnecessary bureaucracy, since sworn administrative inquiries are conducted against police officers already dismissed for the same misconduct, which is ongoing. The proper course of action is that, after a reasonable period of unauthorised absence has elapsed, a sworn administrative inquiry should be initiated for violation of Article 10(1)(t') of Presidential Decree 120/2008, while for the remaining period, following the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, an additional sworn administrative inquiry may only be ordered once and shortly before the officer's removal, if deemed necessary for specific exceptional reasons. The current practice of issuing multiple orders for sworn administrative inquiries is ineffective and

should be avoided, since police officers who are absent illegally and without justification do not receive remuneration in any case, in accordance with Articles 153(1) of Law 4472/2017 (GG A' 74) and 36(2)(a) of Law 1481/1984 (GG A' 152), and such periods are not considered pensionable, as defined in Article 36(5) of Presidential Decree 169/2007 (GG A' 210).

c) Paragraph 3 amends the first sub-paragraph of Article 9 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and provides that, for the purpose of determining the penalty in the adjudication of any disciplinary case, account is now taken not only of the severity of the disciplinary penalty but also of its type. The need to impose an appropriate disciplinary penalty, either to remove the police officer responsible from the Force or to achieve his or her individualised administrative correction, makes it mandatory to take into account the provisions of the above Article. This is particularly relevant for disciplinary offences of a general nature (e.g., Articles 11(1)(ι'), (ια'), 10(1)(ιβ'), (ιγ'), etc. of Presidential Decree 120/2008) that may encompass a wide range of reprehensible conduct..

d) Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 amended Articles 10(1)(η'), 10(3) and 11(1)(ζ') of Presidential Decree 120/2008 in order to update the offences in line with those provided for under the new Penal Code, so that the penalties prescribed for the corresponding disciplinary offences, specifically those entailing the most severe penalties of suspension with permanent removal and dismissal, are harmonised accordingly. It is noted that the last sentence of Article 10(1)(η') of Presidential Decree 120/2008, namely the phrase: "provided that the latter [offences], which are not referred to in articles of the Penal Code, are punishable by imprisonment of at least one (1) year", refers to all provisions of the cited special criminal laws mentioned and not solely to legislation concerning weapons and explosives. Furthermore, paragraph 3 of Article 10 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 is applied exclusively by the Disciplinary Boards, which are required to justify both its application and its non-application, since the discretionary power to impose the penalty of suspension with permanent removal or dismissal is linked to the determination of both the type and severity of the penalty, which must be specifically justified.

e) Paragraph 7 adds a new sentence to Article 12(1) of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and introduces a new disciplinary offence among those punishable by suspension with temporary removal, namely, the breach of official duty, which caused serious official irregularity or could have endangered the proper functioning of the service. The above Article was the only one that did not contain a disciplinary offence of general nature, which resulted in its limited applicability, even in cases where the penalty of suspension with temporary removal would have been proportionate for achieving the administrative correction of the police officers concerned.

f) Paragraph 8 amends the disciplinary offence provided for in Article 13(1)(ιθ') of Presidential Decree 120/2008, thereby allowing for clearer legal classification of cases involving the loss of documents of minor disciplinary significance, such as the loss of a service driving licence, service identity card, access card to a classified area of a police facility, etc.

g) Paragraph 9 amends the provisions of Article 15(3) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which provide for the administrative measure of mandatory suspension from duty, with a view to clearly regulating the duration of such suspension, given that the imposition of adverse administrative measures must be based on explicit provisions rather than on interpretative approaches, while also aiming to prevent situations in which uniformed personnel facing serious charges return to active duty merely because the maximum permitted period of suspension has expired and their disciplinary case has not yet been heard/adjudicated.

The administrative measure of mandatory suspension from duty is imposed by binding authority/under bound competence and therefore does not require prior hearing of the person concerned, in contrast to the potential suspension provided for in Article 15(2) of Presidential Decree 120/2008. Furthermore, the time limits set out in the above paragraph do not apply. Mandatory suspension commences on the date of the initiation of provisional detention or the serving of a custodial sentence or home confinement with electronic monitoring or on the date on which the disciplinary case was heard and the decision to impose the penalty of dismissal was taken, or on the date on which the disciplinary case was heard/adjudicated and the decision to impose the penalty of dismissal was issued or on the date on which it is established that the cumulative conditions for the initiation of criminal and disciplinary proceedings are fulfilled in respect of the criminal offenses provided for in Article 10(1)(η') of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and not included in paragraph 3 of the same Article.

In order for this provision to be fully implemented, all Services of the accused police officers, as well as any other Service of the Hellenic Police in possession of relevant information, must inform their superiors as soon as possible their supervisory Services as promptly as possible of the progress of their criminal cases and, in particular, of any criminal proceedings against them, their possible temporary detention or home confinement with electronic monitoring or the serving of a custodial sentence. In addition, the Chairpersons of the Disciplinary Boards should submit, on the same day, a report to the Police Personnel Division/Hellenic Police Headquarters concerning cases in which their Boards have imposed the penalty of dismissal, so that the accused officers may be placed under mandatory suspension from that date.

Where more than one of the above conditions for imposing the administrative measure of mandatory suspension are met, the suspension shall commence on the date of the case that occurred earlier. For example, if criminal and disciplinary proceedings are initiated against a police officer for a felony and the Hellenic Police Headquarters is subsequently informed that the officer has been placed under provisional detention, commencing from the date of arrest, the police officer shall be placed on mandatory suspension retroactively from the date on which his/her provisional detention commenced (which usually precedes the formal establishment of the initiation of criminal and disciplinary proceedings for a felony).

In particular, in the case where mandatory suspension is imposed due to the initiation of criminal and disciplinary proceedings for the criminal offences provided for in Article 10(1)(η') of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and not included in paragraph 3 of the same Article, the suspension shall commence on the date of issuance of the decision

imposing the administrative measure, which shall be issued without delay, immediately after it has been established that both conditions (initiation of criminal and disciplinary proceedings) are cumulatively fulfilled.

The right to submit an application for consideration of the lifting of mandatory suspension prior to the final determination of the disciplinary case is granted only where an acquittal order or a not-guilty court decision is issued, even at first instance.

Mandatory suspension ceases when the disciplinary case is finalised, unless the penalty of dismissal is imposed, in which case it ends with the removal of the accused from the Corps. Finality of cases adjudicated by First-Instance Disciplinary Boards occurs upon the expiry, without action, of the deadlines of Article 53 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, at which point the Police Personnel Division/Hellenic Police Headquarters must be promptly informed in order to take the necessary steps for lifting the administrative measure. Furthermore, in cases where police officers are on mandatory suspension and are adjudicated by Second-Instance Disciplinary Councils, the Presidents of these Boards must submit, on the same day, a report to the Police Personnel Division/Hellenic Police Headquarters on the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings (namely, any disciplinary penalties imposed by their Boards or whether no disciplinary penalties were imposed), so that it can arrange for the administrative measure to be lifted as of the date of the adjudication, provided, of course, that the penalty of dismissal has not been imposed.

The consequences for the period during which the police officer was placed under mandatory suspension are regulated by Article 15(9) of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and depend on the type of disciplinary penalty imposed or the acquittal of the accused.

It is further noted that, where the disciplinary proceedings have concluded without the penalty of dismissal being imposed and the police officer is under provisional detention or is serving a custodial sentence or is subject to home confinement, the mandatory suspension shall continue until release or the lifting of the above measures. The detention of police officers who are under provisional detention or are serving a custodial sentence following a conviction is governed by Article 36(2)(β') and (γ') of Law 1481/1984, respectively. Detentions for other cases of suspension are provided for in Article 36(2)(θ') of the above law. Finally, police officers who are in a state of unauthorised absence and are placed on mandatory suspension do not receive remuneration, in accordance with Articles 153(1) of Law 4472/2017 and 36(2)(α) of Law 1481/1984.

h) Paragraphs 10 and 11 introduce a provision in Article 18 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 for the application of mandatory (automatic) dismissal of uniformed personnel in the event of an irrevocable conviction, irrespective of the course of the corresponding disciplinary proceedings. Since irrevocable court decisions are binding on disciplinary proceedings (Council of State 2430/2022, 538/2020, 2096/2019, plenary 4662/2012, para. 20, and Article 48(2) of Presidential Decree 120/2008), where such decisions establish factual circumstances constituting felonies and particularly serious misdemeanors, there is no point in waiting for the disciplinary adjudication of the case or for the repetition of the disciplinary trial in respect of the criminal offenses provided for in Article 10(1)(η') of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and not included in paragraph 3 of the same Article, for which the disciplinary legislator has stipulated that the penalty of dismissal shall be imposed. It is noted that the Civil Servants' Code contains a corresponding provision (Article 149 thereof) for the removal of civil servants from office. The mandatory (automatic) dismissal therefore ensures the removal from active service of police officers who have committed felonies and particularly serious misdemeanors, as provided for in the above Article (10(1)(η') of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and not included in paragraph 3 of the same Article). It is understood that

mandatory dismissal shall be imposed without a prior hearing of the police officer concerned or awaiting adjudication by a Disciplinary Board or a repetition of the disciplinary proceedings, since the irrevocable criminal conviction objectively establishes the factual circumstances constituting conduct of grave disciplinary reprehensibility and necessitates the officer's automatic dismissal from the Corps. In the event that the relevant disciplinary proceedings are ongoing, these must be concluded without the imposition of a penalty. Specifically, if the case is pending at the stage of an administrative inquiry, a conclusion shall be issued and a decision shall be taken thereon without imposing a disciplinary penalty. Similarly, if the case is pending before a Disciplinary Board, the latter shall issue a decision by drawing up the relevant record without imposing a disciplinary penalty.

i) Paragraph 12 adds a sentence to Article 21(2) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, expressly providing that the issuance of a summons to provide explanations, in the context of a sworn administrative inquiry under Article 27 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, constitutes initiation of disciplinary proceedings, provided that the disciplinary offence carries a lower-level disciplinary penalty. This amendment addresses the fact that, under the previous legal framework, it was possible to impose penalties without explicitly defining which administrative act constitutes initiation of disciplinary proceedings.

j) Paragraph 13 introduces a provision to Article 21(3) of Presidential Decree 120/2008 with a view to avoiding unnecessary correspondence and the conduct of futile administrative inquiries, as manifestly unfounded complaints shall be directly archived by means of a reasoned decision.

k) Paragraph 14 amends the provision of Article 22(1) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which specifies the administrative bodies competent to initiate for disciplinary proceedings through the issuance of an order for the conduct of a sworn administrative inquiry.

(l) Paragraph 15 amends the provisions of Article 24 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 as follows:

i. The conditions that must be met for a Preliminary Administrative Inquiry to be conducted in the event of injury or illness of uniformed personnel, for the purpose of determining whether these are related to their service, are now explicitly specified. Henceforth, a Preliminary Administrative Inquiry shall be ordered only where the injury or illness of a police officer is presumed to have occurred while the officer was performing assigned duty or as a result thereof, and where the officer was prevented from performing his/her duties for a period exceeding four (4) days. This amendment will reduce the large number of unnecessary Preliminary Administrative Inquiries that were previously carried out for every injury or illness sustained by a police officer outside the context of assigned duty.

It is recalled that a police officer is deemed to be: a) injured on duty for the entire period during which he/she serves in the Force, b) injured off duty if the injury/illness occurred before joining the Force or after leaving it, c) injured while performing assigned duty if the injury/illness occurred while performing a specific duty or in connection with it, as provided for by the laws, regulations, or service orders (assigned duty is considered to be any situation

where the officer's intervention is necessary pursuant to the principle of continuous readiness, as well as injuries sustained while travelling to assume duty or while returning home therefrom), d) injured not while performing assigned duty where, at the time of the injury/illness, the officer was not performing duty in the above sense, e) injured as a result of the service if, at the time of the injury/illness, there is a causal link between the service (cause) and the injury/illness (effect), f) injured not as a result of the service if it is established that the injury/illness was caused by his/her own serious fault (namely intent or gross negligence).

It is emphasised that a police officer who is deemed to have been injured or to have suffered an illness in the course of assigned duty is entitled to the relevant compensation, therefore the decisions taken in the context of such Preliminary Administrative Inquiries entail a fiscal burden. For this reason, where doubts exist as to the factual circumstances of the case, police officers should not be regarded as having been injured while performing assigned duty. Furthermore, where there are indications of falsification of evidence or false reporting or testimony regarding an injury or illness sustained in the course of assigned duty, with a view to obtaining undue benefits, all necessary actions must be taken to examine the case from both a disciplinary and a criminal point of view, in accordance with the applicable provisions.

In all other respects, our Order No. 8010/3/6 of 22-02-1995 shall continue to apply.

ii. It is provided that a Preliminary Administrative Inquiry shall be assigned to a commissioned officer who has no administrative dependence on the personnel under investigation, in cases where the use of a weapon in the performance of his/her duties or, in general, allegations concerning ill-treatment, abuse, racist conduct or other forms of extreme behaviour against citizens is being investigated.

iii. Pursuant to Article 24(2) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, as amended by Article 1(1) of Presidential Decree 111/2019, Preliminary Administrative Inquiries conducted for the purpose of establishing the commission of the offences referred to in Article 10(1)(γ') of Presidential Decree 120/2008 (torture and insults to human dignity) and Article 11(1)(α') of Presidential Decree 120/2008 (brutal conduct towards a citizen) shall be assigned to commissioned officers serving in Police Directorates or equivalent Services other than those to which the officers under investigation. However, this regulatory provision proved insufficient to cover all cases involving allegations of abuse or ill-treatment of citizens, since orders to conduct a preliminary administrative inquiry do not usually specify disciplinary offences. For this reason, a general obligation has now been established requiring the absence of hierarchical dependency between the investigating officer and the officer under investigation in all such cases. The independence of the investigating officer stems from the fundamental principle of impartiality, as derived from various judgments of the ECtHR. [see, for example, judgment of 22-11-2018 on the case of KONSTANTINOPOULOS et al. v. Greece (applications 29543/15 and 30984/15) paras. 92,135] and the new regulation, except for the cases of disciplinary offences under Articles 10(1)(γ') and 11(1)(α') of Presidential Decree 120/2008 (where the Preliminary Administrative Inquiry must be assigned to a commissioned officer from another Police Directorate), for all other cases involving the investigation of firearm use in the performance of duties or allegations of ill-treatment, abuse, racist or other extreme behaviour against citizens, the Preliminary Administrative Inquiry must be assigned to a commissioned officer from another Service in general.

iv. Furthermore, it is worth noting that our Order no. 7100/14/4-θ' of 25-01-2008 was issued following the ECtHR judgment of 5-7-2007 on the case of CELNIKU v. GREECE

(application No. 21449/04). Under that Order, which was issued at a time when Presidential Decree 22/1996 (GG A' 15 – the former disciplinary law for police officers) was in force, a Sworn Administrative Inquiry was conducted in every case of use of a firearm by a police officer in the context of police action [namely warning shots, shots against property, shots intended to immobilize or neutralise, in accordance with Article 1(δ') of Law 3169/2003 (GG A' 189)] under the then applicable Article 27(1)(α') of Presidential Decree 22/1996, in conjunction, as appropriate, with Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the same Presidential Decree and Law 3169/2003, which was ordered for the Police Directorates of prefectures by Services at the level of a General Police Directorate or higher. For the General Police Directorates of Attica and Thessaloniki, the conduct of the inquiry was assigned to the relevant Sub-Directorates for Administrative Inquiries, while for the Police Directorates of prefectures it was assigned to a commissioned officer of a Directorate other than that in which the police officer under investigation was serving. However, the above-mentioned Order cannot conflict with the provision of Article 26(1) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which stipulates that in order for a Sworn Administrative Inquiry to be ordered – such inquiry constituting the initiation of disciplinary proceedings – there must be clear indications of the commission of a disciplinary offence that carries a higher disciplinary penalty. Consequently, where the evidence available to the Service indicates that the discharge of a firearm by a police officer was entirely lawful (e.g. in the context of self-defense), the issuance of an order for a Sworn Administrative Inquiry would suffer from a defect of legality. It is not reasonable to presume, *ab initio*, that clear indications of a disciplinary offence that carries a higher disciplinary penalty exist in every case of firearm use by a police officer in the performance of his/her duties. Nor can the need for an administrative inquiry with enhanced guarantees of impartiality and thoroughness justify the initiation of disciplinary proceedings without the conditions imposed by law being met. Moreover, when our Order No. 7100/14/4-θ' of 25-01-2008 was issued, Article 24 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 on Preliminary Administrative Inquiries was not yet in force (it allows for the conduct of an administrative inquiry in written form and for the examination of witnesses, even under oath, in contrast to the Oral Administrative Inquiry then in force (Article 26 of Presidential Decree 22/1996 then in force)).

Therefore, when no clear indications exist of the commission of a disciplinary offence that carries a higher disciplinary penalty, it should alternatively be considered a proper administrative action to issue an order for the conduct of a Preliminary Administrative Inquiry pursuant to Article 24 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, in order to examine from an administrative point of view, as an incident of service interest, the use of a firearm by a police officer in the performance of his/her duties. The procedure to be followed in the event of an order for written explanations being issued is provided for, in order to enable the suspect – accused to exercise similar rights and to avoid the risk of absolute nullity of the relevant disciplinary proceedings. Specifically, the person summoned to provide written explanations is granted a period of at least five days from the day following the service of the order, and is also entitled, upon request, to inspect and receive copies of the documents of the administrative investigation, except for those that are classified as confidential under specific provisions. The copies shall be provided at the expense of the applicant, as is the case in all instances where copies are provided in the context of the rights of the parties concerned.

v. The deadline for completing the Preliminary Administrative Investigation is extended and the deadline for extending the initially set deadline, as the majority of administrative examinations were not completed within the set deadlines due to increased requirements for completeness and the official duties of the officers conducting them. It should be noted that the deadlines provided for in paragraph 6 of Article 24 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 are

indicative and strongly suggest that the Preliminary Administrative Investigation should be completed within the specified time.

vi. A non-mandatory administrative investigation by Preliminary Administrative Examination is provided for in cases involving the loss, theft, or damage to public documents, provided that police culpability is not likely or there are clear indications of a disciplinary offense that warrants a lesser disciplinary penalty.

One phenomenon that had been observed was that a large number of administrative investigations were ordered for minor cases, which could easily have been dealt with, from a disciplinary point of view, by directly summoning the person concerned to give an explanation. Undoubtedly, this resulted in excessive bureaucracy, without serving the basic purpose of the rapid and effective handling of administrative procedures and the consequent reduction of budgetary costs, savings in personnel, and improvement in the performance of the administrative mechanism in general. In particular, in minor cases, it had become administrative practice to carry out a Preliminary Administrative Examination for cases such as the loss of a POL smart card or building access card or police facility access card, etc. In addition, with regard to the loss or theft of service identity cards, the conduct of a Preliminary Administrative Examination was provided for in Article 177(5) of Presidential Decree 141/1991, Chapter Z, paragraph 1, subparagraph b of No. 6011/2/74-ke of 22-08-2015 of the Deputy Chief of the Hellenic Police and paragraph 15 of No. 6004/1/22-kg of 14-10-2008 of our circular order. In the event of loss, damage, or theft of a driver's license for service vehicles, an administrative investigation was conducted to ascertain the circumstances of the loss, damage, or theft and to assign responsibility, in accordance with Article 10(3) of Presidential Decree 25/2021 (A' 64). Under the new regulation, the obligation to conduct the above administrative investigations is now abolished, provided that there is no probable cause for police culpability or clear indications of a disciplinary offense that carries a lesser disciplinary penalty, in which case the procedure of Article 25 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 should be applied.

vii. Finally, there have been cases where administrative investigations have been ordered for the alleged theft of items of negligible value, such as a cartridge or an entry card to a police facility or an identity card, etc. In such cases, therefore, where the administrative review procedure has a higher financial cost than the expected benefit to the State that may arise from the amount charged, if the man-hours of staff required to draft and process the necessary documents, stationery, paper, ink, etc. are taken into account, the conduct of this (administrative review) is meaningless and should, as is understandable, be avoided. However, since the competent Directorates responsible for ordering an administrative investigation pursuant to Article 27(3)(a) of Presidential Decree 120/2008 do not know the value of each item of material, they should inform the Support Directorate/A.E.A. and other competent superior services, while any disciplinary responsibilities of the police officers responsible may be attributed through the summary procedure of Article 25 of Presidential Decree 120/2008. It should be noted that the procedure for the financial attribution of the value of material that has been lost, damaged, destroyed, etc. may be followed in accordance with the applicable provisions, as the documentation of financial liability does not have to be substantiated exclusively by a report on the findings of a sworn administrative investigation (cf. p. 99, accounting procedure guide, ESOEL, version 1.0, July 2022).

(xiii) Paragraph 16 adds to Article 25(1) of Presidential Decree 120/2008 the right of the defendant to submit to the prosecutor two written witness statements addressed to him (the prosecutor). It should be noted that, according to Article 224(4) of the Penal Code, anyone

who makes a statement to the authorities, knowingly telling lies or refusing or concealing the truth, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two (2) years or a monetary fine. Therefore, the above witness statements are considered to provide sufficient weight of evidence, as do sworn statements, since knowingly making false statements or concealing the truth in them incurs both criminal and disciplinary penalties. In addition, the affidavits provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 25 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 may now be drawn up before a notary or lawyer and not before a magistrate, as was previously the case. Therefore, both the new right to submit up to two witness statements and the possibility of submitting an affidavit drawn up before a notary public or lawyer should be mentioned in the memorandum, among the other rights of the defendants, which is made on the summons to appear, as provided for in Article 25(2) (f) of Presidential Decree 120/2008.

(xiv) Paragraphs 17 and 18 amend paragraphs 4 and 14, respectively, of Article 26 of Presidential Decree 120/2008. The new provisions now provide for the assignment of a Sworn Administrative Examination to an officer who has no administrative dependence on the personnel under investigation, in all cases where the use of a weapon in the performance of his duties or, in general, allegations of mistreatment, abuse, racist or other extreme behavior against citizens. In accordance with the previous provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 26 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, the Sworn Preliminary Investigations conducted to ascertain the commission of the offences referred to in Article 10(1)(c) of Presidential Decree 120/2008 (torture and insults to human dignity) were assigned to officers from different police departments or equivalent services from those served by the accused police officers. However, the above regulatory provision was not sufficient to cover all cases of alleged abuse or mistreatment of citizens, because not all relevant complaints give rise to indications of a violation of Article 10(1) (c) of the above Presidential Decree. Therefore, in addition to the above-mentioned case, which remains in force, in order to ensure greater guarantees of impartiality, it was provided that an Officer from a Service other than that of the accused police officers in all cases where the use of weapons in the performance of their duties is investigated or, in general, allegations of mistreatment, abuse, racist or other extreme behavior against citizens.

In addition, the time limit for the completion of Sworn Administrative Investigations and the time limit for extending the initially set deadline, as the vast majority of administrative investigations were not completed within the prescribed deadlines due to the increased requirements for their completeness is increased. It should be noted that the deadlines provided for in paragraph 14 of Article 26 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 are indicative and strongly suggest that Sworn Administrative Investigations should be completed within the specified time.

(xv) Paragraph 19 amends paragraph 1 of Article 31 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which specifies the administrative bodies that decide on Sworn Administrative Examinations. Furthermore, for Sworn Administrative Examinations involving police directors, the bodies provided for in cases d and e of the above provision are now responsible to decide on them.

(xvi). Paragraph 20 adds a paragraph to Article 31 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, according to which the decision-making authority on disciplinary proceedings under Article 26 is not affected by the rank acquired by the accused as a result of their dismissal.

(xvii) Paragraphs 21 and 22 amend the title and introduce a provision in Article 32 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which provides for the drafting of a judgment-decision pursuant to Article 38 or 39 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which is usually done on the findings of administrative examinations, in accordance with the administrative practice already followed and in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 18 and 3 of No. 6004/1/22-κγ' of 14-10-2008 and 6004/1/5-να' of 14-02-2004, respectively. It should also be noted that, according to Article 32(1) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, as currently in force, the hierarchical superiors of the body that conducted the administrative examination shall give their opinion on the findings of the examination until the competent authority decides. Although this provision is clear, it has been observed that it is sometimes circumvented, either because officers who are not hierarchically superior to those who carried out the examination give their opinion, or because officers who are hierarchically superior do not give their opinion. In addition, opinions and decisions on the findings are often delayed in the offices of senior police officers for the drafting of relevant explanatory notes. It should therefore be emphasized that, on the one hand, it is not mandatory to draft explanatory notes for the issuance of the above opinions and decisions (especially in simple cases) and, on the other hand, according to Article 10(1) of Presidential Decree 103/21 (A' 255), they are drafted if deemed necessary by those exercising executive duties in the Police Directorates or equivalent Services and above, on their own initiative or on the instructions of their hierarchical superior.

Furthermore, with the opinions and decisions - acts of adjudication pursuant to Article 38 or 39 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 on administrative examinations, provided that there are no deficiencies in the evidence collected, any lack of necessary reasoning for the operative part of the findings must be supplemented, which in any case must be clear, specific, and sufficient. If there are deficiencies in the evidence collected and the administrative examinations are ordered to be returned for completion, pursuant to Article 31(5) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, the administrative body ordering the completion shall not draw up an opinion or decision - act of adjudication pursuant to Article 38 or 39 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 on the findings. In any case, if the competent authorities disagree on the administrative examination, they must record their reasoning and considerations that sufficiently justify their different decision. Finally, if the administrative examination presents a complete set of evidence and reasoning in the findings report, the above opinions and decisions-acts, provided they are consistent, do not need to be justified, as they are supplemented by the content of the attached findings report.

(xviii) Paragraph 23 introduces a provision to Article 33 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, so that for administrative investigations in which criminal proceedings by the Internal Affairs Service of the Security Forces or another investigative authority have been incorporated, only those witnesses who are deemed absolutely necessary to supplement the evidence in the disciplinary case file, and in particular the complainants or victims, shall be examined. The purpose of this provision is to expedite the processing of serious administrative investigations that also have a criminal component, as according to our previous order (No. 6004/12/31-a of 2-8-1994), and in line with general administrative practice, it was considered that statements made in the context of a preliminary investigation or preliminary examination could not

replace administrative witness examinations, and consequently it was customary to indiscriminately and pointlessly repeat all the statements that had been taken in the context of the corresponding criminal preliminary proceedings. Therefore, since it is expressly stipulated that statements should not be repeated, particular attention should be paid to key witnesses, especially complainants or victims, in which case the completeness of their statements, which may have been taken in the context of a criminal investigation, should be examined and, if they are found to be sufficient, there is no reason to repeat or supplement them in the context of the corresponding disciplinary proceedings.

(xix) Paragraph 24 amends paragraph 3 of Article 34 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, as amended by Article 32(1) of Presidential Decree 6/2018, and now the time for setting up Disciplinary Councils starts from the date of ratification of the regular assessment tables of Police Majors and must be completed by March 31 of each year.

(xx) Paragraph 25 amends paragraph 6 of Article 34, and now in the Disciplinary Councils of the First and Second Instance Disciplinary Councils of Officers, the duties of rapporteur are exercised by the most junior member appointed by the Administration, while the duties of Secretary shall be performed by a senior or junior officer. Furthermore, at the discretion of the body that constitutes the above Councils, their Secretaries and Rapporteurs may be appointed on a full-time basis. This arrangement is necessary given that the number of Greek Police officers has increased since the publication of Presidential Decree 120/2008, resulting in a significant increase in the number of cases heard by the Disciplinary Councils of Greek Police Officers. Therefore, this provision will contribute both to the rapid adjudication of disciplinary cases and to the soundness of the relevant disciplinary decisions.

Furthermore, with regard to the swift resolution of cases pending before the Disciplinary Councils, it should be noted that, according to Article 43(1) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, the Presidents of the Disciplinary Councils are required to examine the referral orders forwarded to them and the accompanying disciplinary files, setting a trial date and immediately convening their Council in session. Therefore, it is unacceptable for the Presidents to accept cases within a reasonable time before the end of their term of office and not to set a date for their trial within that term.

Furthermore, postponements of trials must be granted for the reasons provided for in Article 43(1)(d), Article 44(4) and Article 44(6) of Presidential Decree 120/2008. Also, in certain individual cases, there have been instances in the past of multiple and lengthy postponements being granted abusively, in accordance with Article 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, mainly due to the unavailability of the defense counsel or for health reasons, without the necessary justification and proof of the unavailability or health reasons. Therefore, the attention of the Presidents and members of the Councils is drawn to the fact that postponements should be justified and supported by sufficient evidence, where necessary, while the possibility of adjournments should always be considered instead of granting postponements.

(xxi). Paragraph 26 amends the provision of Article 35(1)(d) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which provided as an impediment and ground for exemption for members of Disciplinary

Councils anyone who has been punished, even at the first degree, with a disciplinary fine or higher, while now an exception is provided for anyone who has been punished, even at the first degree, with a higher disciplinary penalty. This regulation was necessary as it created great difficulty in selecting suitable personnel to compose the Councils, since fines are imposed on uniformed personnel for many minor offenses, such as loss of service ID cards, violations of the regulations of the Greek Police Academies while studying as cadets, etc.

(xxii) Paragraph 27 amends paragraph 3 of Article 36 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 and now expressly provides that Police Lieutenants impose fines on Police second Lieutenants when exercising administrative authority. This provision clarifies that only a senior Police Lieutenant may impose a penalty on a subordinate, as disciplinary proceedings must be conducted by an officer of a higher rank and not simply by the most senior officer, as expressly provided for in Article 22(2) and (3) of Presidential Decree 120/2008.

At this point, it should be clarified that the provisions of Articles 1 to 6 of Presidential Decree 24/1997 (A' 29), as in force, should be taken into account for the concepts of rank and seniority. Seniority among officers of the same rank is therefore equivalent to a difference in rank if the officers are linked by a relationship of administrative subordination or dependence (Article 3(2) of Presidential Decree 24/1997, as in force), while in general it is equated with a difference in rank when there is no relationship of administrative subordination or dependence, only in terms of their service relationships, i.e. in the manner of address, whether a document between them is a report or an order, in the respect that the junior must show to the senior, etc. However, the provisions of disciplinary law must be interpreted restrictively and, if possible, grammatically, with the result that it is not permissible to extend the concept of service relations to all the competences of the various disciplinary procedures, where it is expressly stated that an action must be taken by a superior in rank (e.g. in Article 22(3) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, which expressly states that officers may issue a direct summons to appear before them for all their subordinates, in Article 26(2)(c) of the above Presidential Decree, which states that the Sworn Preliminary Investigation is conducted by an Officer senior to the accused, etc.). There is therefore a serious risk of invalidity due to lack of jurisdiction, given the broad interpretation of Article 2(5) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, if, for example, disciplinary proceedings are brought pursuant to Article 21(2)(a) and 22(3) of the same Presidential Decree, with a direct summons to appear before an officer of equal rank and simply senior to the accused, or if the conduct of the Sworn Administrative Examination of Article 26 is assigned likewise, to an officer of the same rank and seniority as the accused, at the time of the disciplinary proceedings. By way of exception, it is permissible for an acting Preliminary Administrative Examination Officer to issue a direct summons to appear before a court of equal rank to a junior officer, because the conduct of such proceedings is to be assigned to a senior officer of the Preliminary Administrative Examination, in accordance with Article 24(2) of the above Presidential Decree, and the decision on this matter is taken by the ordering officer, who, according to the above article, is senior to the person subject to the administrative investigation.

(xxiii). Paragraph 28 amends paragraph 3 of Article 39 of Presidential Decree 120/2008. The existing provision provided for the non-revocation of the order of referral to the Disciplinary Council, and now provides for the possibility, if serious deficiencies are found in it by the competent Disciplinary Council, it may, by reasoned decision, annul it and return the

preliminary investigation file for retrial in accordance with paragraph 1 of the same article. This provision will help to remedy any irregularities that may be caused by defective referral orders.

(xxiv). Paragraph 29 further provides in Article 41(1)(a) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, the appearance of those subject to disciplinary proceedings before the Disciplinary Councils through their lawyers (without being physically present), in line with the right provided for in the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for defendants before the courts. This provision may facilitate the expeditious disciplinary adjudication of cases where the persons subject to disciplinary proceedings are detained in a detention facility, are on sick leave, are residents abroad or generally outside the jurisdiction of the Disciplinary Councils, etc.

(xxv). With paragraph 30, paragraphs 2 and 3 are replaced and paragraph 4 is added to Article 48 of Presidential Decree 120/2008. The provision concerning paragraph 2 of the above article updates the binding judgment produced in disciplinary proceedings by an irrevocable criminal court decision or acquittal, taking into account relevant decisions of the ECHR [Stavropoulos v. Greece (Application No. 35522/04) of 27-9-2007, Kapetanios and Others v. Greece of 30-04-2015 (Appeal No. 3453/12, 42941/12, 9028/13) etc.], as well as the relevant case law (Council of State 2430/2022, 538/2020, 2096/2019, in particular 4662/2012 para. 20 etc.).

The competent disciplinary body may issue a decision different from that of the criminal court, basing its judgment on the different conditions set by the provisions of disciplinary law for establishing the disciplinary liability of the prosecuted employee and imposing a disciplinary penalty and, in any case, provided that the body in question does not question the criminal acquittal of the person subject to disciplinary proceedings or use wording that suggests that his acquittal by the criminal court is being questioned.

For example, if the final acquittal acquits the accused police officer on the grounds of lack of intent because he acted negligently, then the competent disciplinary body may and must impose a disciplinary penalty, provided that the corresponding disciplinary offenses are prosecuted on the basis of any form of culpability. Also, if a police officer is acquitted by a final court decision for the possession and use of narcotic substances on the grounds that he is a dependent user (of narcotic substances), then the competent disciplinary body may impose the appropriate disciplinary penalty without prejudice to the court decision, as even the one-time use of narcotic substances constitutes a purely disciplinary offense as provided for in Article 10(1)(k) of Presidential Decree 120/2008. In addition, if the accused police officer is acquitted due to the statute of limitations on the criminal offense and the corresponding disciplinary offense is not subject to the statute of limitations due to specific different related provisions such as the suspension of the statute of limitations resulting from the issuance of a decision imposing a disciplinary penalty in the first instance, then the competent disciplinary body may impose a penalty, provided that a disciplinary offense is established.

Furthermore, paragraph 3 of Article 48 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 is amended, because there was a problem of interpretation as to when it was permissible to suspend disciplinary proceedings when a summons had been served or, in general, when a summons had been served in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The first case of

service of a summons was clear. The second, however, was unclear because in criminal proceedings, summonses may be served on defendants, summonses for suspects to provide explanatory documents, summonses for witnesses, etc. Furthermore, the suspension of disciplinary proceedings is useful not only when there is sufficient evidence of guilt (which is presumed when a defendant is served with a summons to appear before the court), but mainly when there is no such evidence and, therefore, waiting for the relevant criminal part of the case to be filed, pursuant to Articles 43 or 51 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directly by the competent public prosecutor is equally important information. Therefore, it has been clarified that disciplinary proceedings may be suspended if a preliminary investigation or preliminary inquiry or main inquiry is being conducted in the corresponding criminal part or if the accused police officers have been referred to the criminal court.

Finally, with the addition of paragraph 4 to Article 48 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, it is now also institutionally established (because until now it was only provided for in relevant orders, which were often ignored by the competent personnel) the obligation of Police Services to monitor the progress of their criminal cases and to request copies of criminal files, verdicts, prosecutorial orders, court decisions, etc., pursuant to Article 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in order to update their personal files and form part of disciplinary proceedings or, in general, to be taken into account in the administrative handling or disciplinary adjudication of their cases. It should be noted that the relevant orders of the Service remain in force and that police officers of all Secretariats and Staffs dealing with personnel matters should ensure the implementation of paragraph 4 of Article 48 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, and in particular for the monitoring and appropriate notification of all Services that keep individual personnel files or are responsible for further disciplinary action. It should be clarified that, for police officers seconded outside the Hellenic Police, the services responsible for monitoring their criminal cases are the Services of their permanent post, that keep their individual files.

(xxvi) Paragraphs 31 and 32 replace paragraph 6 and add paragraph 7 to Article 49 of Presidential Decree 120/2008. Very often there are delays in informing the Service of the issuance of final convictions against police officers, and thus the disciplinary offenses resulting from them remain unpunished, either because they were time-barred or because the deadline for the resumption of disciplinary proceedings had passed. Furthermore, on many occasions when police officers were acquitted without appeal, by court decision or acquittal, in the corresponding criminal part of the case and a penalty had been imposed on them for the same case, they missed the deadline for submitting an application for the resumption of their disciplinary proceedings. With the new regulations, therefore, the retrial of the disciplinary proceedings cannot, in any case, be requested after two years (compared to one year previously) have elapsed from the date on which the acquittal or conviction or acquittal decision became final, while for the retrial of disciplinary proceedings, the statute of limitations for disciplinary offenses is increased, as the following are not counted in this time: the period between the final decision of the case, from a disciplinary point of view, and the date on which the court decision or the relevant acquittal became final.

(xxvii). Paragraph 33 replaces paragraph 1(c) of Article 52 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 with regard to disciplinary powers for hearing administrative appeals against decisions imposing disciplinary penalties by single-member bodies, taking into account the creation of

new Services. In particular, under the new regulation, the Deputy Chief of the Hellenic Police is now responsible for hearing appeals against penalties imposed or confirmed by, among others, the Directors of the Independent Central Services and other Services not supervised by the Chief of Staff of the Greek Police Headquarters and the Police Inspectors General of Northern and Southern Greece, and it is understood that the jurisdiction to hear appeals from the other provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 52 of Presidential Decree 120/2008 is not regulated.

(xxviii) With paragraph 34 and Article 2, case c is introduced in paragraph 3 and paragraph 7 is repealed, respectively, of Article 54 of Presidential Decree 120/2008, as the higher disciplinary penalties imposed on retired officers subject to disciplinary proceedings will now be enforced in accordance with the provisions of Article 6(3), as applicable.

(xxix). Paragraph 35 updates the legal framework of the final provisions of subparagraphs a, b, and d of paragraph 1 of Article 57 of Presidential Decree 120/2008.

4. It should be noted that, in accordance with Article 3(3) of Presidential Decree 120/2008, if more than one law was in force between the commission of the disciplinary offense and the end of the disciplinary proceedings, the one containing the provisions most favorable to the accused shall apply. Therefore, for disciplinary offenses committed before November 5, 2024, when Presidential Decree 61/2024 (A' 174), came into force, if the new provisions are less favorable to the persons subject to the proceedings, the provisions as they were before the above Presidential Decree came into force shall apply. For example, the provisions of paragraphs 2, 9, 10, and 11 of Presidential Decree 61/2024 (A' 174), which concern compulsory availability, the imposition of penalties on retired defendants, and compulsory (automatic) dismissal, as they are more unfavorable to those subject to disciplinary proceedings, shall apply only to disciplinary offenses committed after November 5, 2024.

5. The amendments made to Presidential Decree 120/2008, with the above reference, as well as our present order, should be studied by all officers, especially Directors-Commanders-Heads of Services, and should be the subject of detailed discussion and development among all personnel of the Corps, and in particular among those handling personnel matters in the Secretariats and Staffs of all Services, so that there are no problems in their implementation.

6. The Political Leadership Offices to which this document is submitted, as well as the other recipients to whom the present document is communicated, are kindly requested to take note of this information.

THE CHIEF OF THE
HELLENIC POLICE
DIMITRIOS
MALLIOS

LIEUTENANT
GENERAL

TO

- 1) GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF ATTICA
- 2) GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF THESSALONIKI
- 3) GENERAL REGIONAL POLICE DIRECTORATES OF THE COUNTRY (POL)
- 4) DIRECTORATES OF THE HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS, 5) POLICE DIRECTORATES OF THE COUNTRY (POL) 6) DIRECTORATES OF THE ATTICA GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE.
- 7) GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATES OF THESSALONIKI
- 8) INDEPENDENT, CENTRAL SERVICES
- 9) T.A.P.A.S.A.
- 10) GDOES/D/DIRECTORATE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
- 11) GDOES/D/DIRECTORATE OF SALARY SETTLEMENT
- 12) GDOUES/D/DIRECTORATE OF CONTROL, SETTLEMENT AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES
- 13) DGOUES/D/DIRECTORATE OF EXECUTIVE SUPPORT
- 14) DGES/D/PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT
- 15) GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL PROTECTION/DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS
- 16) Y.E.Y.S.A.
- 17) MINISTRY OF EUROPEAN AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 18) D.A. AGIOS OROUS

NOTIFICATION

- 1) SECRETARY GENERAL OF PUBLIC ORDER
- 2) EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF 3) AEA/DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE HELLENIC POLICE
- 4) HQ/STAFF
- 5) DIRECTOR GENERAL OF SOUTHERN GREECE
- 6) DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NORTHERN GREECE
- 7) HQ/FOREIGNS AND BORDER PROTECTION BRANCH
- 8) HQ/SECURITY BRANCH
- 9) HQ/ADMINISTRATIVE-TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
- 10) HQ/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH
- 11) HQ/ORDER BRANCH
- 12) P.A.M.-P.S.E.A. SERVICE
- 13) FOUNDATION. ARIST. EL.AS.
- 14) -OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
Address: P. KANELLOPOULOU 4
- 15) - OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
- 16) DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CRIME PREVENTION & CORRECTIONAL POLICY
- 17) NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE 18) KEME
- 19) GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMIC & EXECUTIVE PLANNING (G.D.E.E.P.)
Address: 4 P. Kanellopoulou Street

ANNEX B3 RECOMMENDATION 228

ANNEX OF COURSES AND SUBJECTS IN THE TRAINING PROGRAMS OF THE HELLENIC POLICE ACADEMIES

A. Greek Police Officers' School:

-1st Academic Year:

Subject: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-HUMAN RIGHTS

Subject: SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING-PUBLIC RELATIONS-THE ROLE
OF SECURITY FORCES

- Police ethics in the Police Organization and police work.
- Management of police ethics - general.
- Management of ethics – risk management.

-2nd Academic Year:

Course: POLICE LAW

-Presidential Decree 120/2008 Disciplinary Law for Police Personnel
(theoretical overview and practical applications).

- Appropriate moral integrity and ethics of police officers (Presidential Decree
254/04 - Code of Ethics for Police Officers.

Course: PROCEDURAL CRIMINAL LAW

Course: CIVIL LAW (General Principles)

-3rd Academic Year:

Course: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMANITARIAN LAW

Course: COMMON EUROPEAN STANDARDS FOR BORDER GUARDING

Course: SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW

Course: CIVIL LAW (Law of obligations – Family Law)

Course: INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES

Course: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Topics of approved lectures for the academic year 2024-2025.

- Convictions of Greece by the European Court of Human Rights in cases of police interest.
- Issues of gender equality and gender-based violence.
- Handling complaints and supporting victims of sexual harassment/abuse.
- Raising awareness about people with disabilities. Their rights and problems.
- Good communication practices between the Greek Police and deaf and hard-of-hearing citizens.
- Support for victims of sexual violence – Avoiding re-traumatization during the preliminary investigation.
- The rights of vulnerable groups (minors, people with disabilities, Roma, LGBTQI+).
- Combating discrimination in Greece and the role of the Ombudsman
- Prevention and response to child sexual abuse
 - Protection of children's rights (in matters of human trafficking – due to refugee and migrant flows).
- Dissemination and communication actions within the framework of the European program "Ariadne II: Development of interdisciplinary procedures for police recording with the aim of preventing and responding to domestic violence against migrant and refugee women.
- Gender equality in the G20 declaration (Rome, October 2021).

B. POLICE CONSTABLES SCHOOL

a. COURSES:

- i. Course: POLICE LAW: Appropriate moral integrity and ethics of police officers
 - Police Code of Conduct (Presidential Decree 254/2004, Articles 1-7), namely: General Obligations - Conduct during police action - Conduct during the arrest and detention of citizens.



ii. Course CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-HUMAN RIGHTS: General Theory of Fundamental Rights - Fundamental Rights - *The emergence of fundamental rights - Terminology of rights - The distinction between rights - Rights in International Law and European Union Law- Fundamental rights Bodies- Means of protection of fundamental rights - Constitutional obligations - The principle of human dignity - Right to life - The principle of equality - Free development of personality - Personal safety - Prohibition of torture*

The inviolability of the home - Freedom of religion - Freedom of assembly

iii. Lesson ISSUES RELATING TO FOREIGNS, MIGRATION MANAGEMENT, AND BORDER PROTECTION: Human rights – Basic principles of treatment.

iv. Course PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW-EUROPEAN UNION LAW: International Protection of Human Rights – Minorities and Appeals

b. LECTURES

- i. Lecture on: Appropriate moral integrity and ethics of the Police Officer.
- ii. Lecture on: "Rights of the LGBTQI+ community - Guide to addressing and managing violence against LGBTQI+ citizens."

c. PRACTICAL TRAINING

During their practical training at Greek Police services, as part of their further professional development, Police Constable Cadets attend a special training program, which includes the following subjects, among others:

- Protection and respect for human dignity, prevention of torture - Human Rights. Protection of the rights of children and minors.
- Rules of conduct for police officers.
- Issues of appearance, presentation, and discipline.
- Issues of social and professional education and ethics - Assistance to citizens (provision of information, cooperation, provision of assistance upon request, etc.).

ANNEX B4 RECOMMENDATION 228

HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER
HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH
ORGANIZATION- -LEGISLATION DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT
2° STRATEGIC PLANNING
P. Kanellopoulou 4 - 101 77 ATHENS

Athens, June 17, 2005

TO: All Services of the Hellenic Police.

CC: Ministry of Public Order

SUBJECT: Bringing individuals in for questioning as a preventive and repressive measure in the exercise of police authority.

1. In today's society, police officers are called upon to operate through collective processes based on cooperation between the police and society. Their role has become multidimensional, multifaceted, and decisive, requiring the promotion of modern forms of policing focused on solving the everyday problems of local communities and the application of tactics and practices capable of increasing its effectiveness, always with absolute respect for the rights of citizens.
2. The practice of bringing citizens to the police station to verify their identity and collect information for the investigation of any crime that has been committed or to prevent a crime that is being planned is provided for in Article 74(15)(i) of Presidential Decree 141/1991, which states that the police purpose is "To bring to the police station for questioning individuals who lack proof of identity or who, due to the place, time, circumstances, and their behavior, raise suspicions of criminal activity." The same provision goes on to state that "Persons brought to the police station shall not remain there beyond the time strictly necessary for the purpose for which they were brought in." Furthermore, Article 95(1) of the same Presidential Decree provides that "In the event of the commission of any crime, the Greek Police must, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, take action to confirm the crime, collect evidence and proof, search for and arrest the perpetrator, and hand him over to the competent judicial authority. To this end, the police may summon or bring in for questioning at police stations individuals who are seriously suspected of involvement in the crime.

3. Article 96(3) of Presidential Decree 141/1991 provides that "Body searches, searches of means of transport and transported objects, and searches of private premises not accessible to the public that do not fall within the concept of a residence, shall be carried out when there is serious suspicion of a criminal offense or absolute necessity." Furthermore, according to Article 119(d) of the same Presidential Decree "When there is suspicion of escape, due to the previous conduct or behavior of the person being arrested, they shall be handcuffed to prevent escape."
4. As is well known, from a functional point of view, the Police force is divided into administrative and judicial. The former, in addition to performing purely administrative duties (enforcement of administrative law), has the task of preventing crime. It therefore acts outside the sphere of the State's criminal jurisdiction. The latter performs investigative duties (preliminary examination and preliminary investigation), as defined in Article 251 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the aim of "collecting and preserving evidence and securing traces of crime." In other words, it operates in the field of crime prevention, which is why it is quasi-judicial in nature, as it prepares for the fullest and most secure exercise of the jurisdiction of the criminal courts.
5. In the context of the preventive activities of the Hellenic Police, for effective prevention, it is necessary to provide its personnel with significant scope for manoeuvring and initiatives in the performance of their duties. The form in which the above preventive action of the Police is usually manifested is that of physical searches, searches of means of transport, checks on persons or premises, etc. In any case, however, the actions of its organs are governed by the principle of legality (Articles 103(1) and 120(2) of the Constitution). Police power is not understood as independent or autonomous, nor does the doctrine of "the end justifies the means" apply. Every democratic state governed by the rule of law determines the rules according to which its organs act. A basic prerequisite for the existence and functioning of a democratic state governed by the rule of law is, among other things, the recognition of individual and social rights in favor of citizens (Article 4 et seq. of the Constitution). In particular, police checks must be carried out with respect for human dignity, as required by the fundamental principle of our legal order (Article 2(1) of the Constitution) and the Code of Conduct for Police Officers (Presidential Decree 254/2004). Incidents that have been highlighted by the Ombudsman, as well as those that are occasionally publicized by other bodies and the media concerning irregular checks and bringing individuals in for questioning, publicly expose the Greek Police and must be eliminated.
6. In principle, with regard to the conduct of body searches, a necessary condition is "serious suspicion of a criminal offense or absolute necessity" (Article 96(3) of Presidential Decree 141/1991). The fulfillment of these conditions must be based on specific objective or subjective evidence, which must be sufficient and appropriate to justify the body search under the law. However, the concept of "suspicion" or "absolute necessity" is inextricably linked to the person who is granted by law the right to assess them, i.e. the police officer in charge. As is well known, no legislative text contains a definition of the concept of suspect or suspicion. However, it is accepted that suspicion is the probabilistic judgment of a (competent) person, their deductive

conclusion or judgment about the commission of a crime, which is reached based on their given psychological makeup, evaluating the existing evidence (see N. Livou. The legal position of those suspected of committing a crime. p. 1103 ff.). This uncertainty regarding the content of the above concepts inevitably leads to uncertainty about their legal nature, i.e., about the rights of the suspect. The simple support by the citizen being searched of the view that the presence of a prosecutor is required for a body search - regardless of the fact that this view is incorrect - certainly does not constitute a reprehensible or suspicious act, when the person being searched complies with this and does not obstruct or use violence during the search. Therefore, this element alone is not sufficient to establish "serious suspicion" capable of justifying the burdensome measure of a body search.

7. Furthermore, according to Article 5(3) of the Constitution, no one shall be prosecuted, arrested, imprisoned, or restricted in any other way, except as provided by law. As is accepted, arrest is the submission of a person to the physical authority of state organs with the aim or result of (even temporary) deprivation of liberty. On the contrary, the following do not constitute arrest (and therefore do not constitute a restriction of personal freedom), but rather a restriction of freedom of movement the stopping of a suspect on foot or in a vehicle by a police officer for the purpose of checking their identity or the vehicle's registration, even if these checks may involve taking the individual to the police station, from where the person being checked is released as soon as the check is completed within a reasonable time (see P. Dagtoglou. Individual Rights. 1999, p. 230 ff.).
8. Bringing the suspect to the police station is, by definition, a burdensome, coercive measure that infringes on the citizen's freedom of movement (), given that in this case the individual is placed under the physical authority of the police, often even in custody.

In view of the nature of this measure, it is imperative that the entire process of bringing in to the police station be combined with a commitment to respect human dignity and the individual rights of citizens, rights that are an achievement of our legal culture, since even the prevention and prosecution of crime cannot be carried out at any cost.

9. In particular, the above provisions of Presidential Decree 141/1991 must be interpreted and applied, in their proper sense, in the light of the aforementioned constitutional requirement. The presentation of an identity card should, in principle, exempt the person checked from the possibility of being brought in for further verification of their details. However, the bringing in for questioning of a citizen who possesses proof of identity is permitted in cases where his or her behavior (and not simply the place, time, or circumstances) raises suspicion of a crime, as provided for in Article 74(15)(i) of Presidential Decree 141/1991. Bringing persons in for verification of their (unofficially termed) "judicial identity" (i.e., whether they are fugitives from justice), beyond the police identity card already shown, indiscriminately and without any causal link to criminal activity, is not lawful, as it is contrary in principle to the above constitutional rule. In this regard, it should be noted that a potentially high crime rate in a specific public space obviously allows for increased policing and

intervention if there is the slightest individualized indication, but not to treat all citizens who happen to be there as suspects from the outset, since citizens are not obliged to link their physical presence in a public space to a specific "legitimate" purpose (see Zoi Papaioannou. Content and limits of police authority. 2004, p. 354 ff.).

10. Furthermore, handcuffing should only be used when the previous conduct or behavior of the individual creates suspicion of flight (Article 119(d) of Presidential Decree 141/1991). It should be noted that police action (and administrative action in general) is governed by the principles of necessity and proportionality (see A. Tachou. The Law of Public Order. 1990, p. 54 ff.). In particular, the measure of detention should only be applied if it is deemed truly necessary and the possibility of escape cannot be addressed by other, less severe means (e.g., increased surveillance). Simple "negative" behavior on the part of those being monitored, which is explained by a basic instinct for self-preservation, does not in itself constitute grounds for detention. The police officer, by virtue of his position and the special relationship of authority he possesses, has a legal obligation to behave impeccably.

11. Furthermore, the bringing of citizens in for preliminary examination, whether they are accused or witnesses in a specific criminal offense, must, of course, be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as expressly provided for in the aforementioned provision of Article 95(1) of Presidential Decree 141/1991. In particular, Article 251 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the competence of police investigators to gather information about the crime and the perpetrators without delay, to examine witnesses and defendants and, in general, to do whatever is necessary to collect and preserve evidence and to secure traces of the crime, following a relevant order from the public prosecutor or on their own initiative in cases of flagrant felony or misdemeanors, or in cases where delay poses an immediate danger, at the discretion of the investigating officer (Article 243(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). Such "danger" is also considered to be the risk of the crime's verification being thwarted or made more difficult to prove, as well as the discovery of the perpetrator, or the conduct of a specific preliminary investigation act (see A. Kontaxi, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1994, p. 1223 ff.). In the above cases, where the investigating officers act on the orders of the public prosecutor, they summon the witnesses in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 213 and 229 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the accused in accordance with Articles 270 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In other words, the summons is in writing (witnesses may also be summoned verbally in urgent cases, pursuant to Article 213(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure) and in the event of failure to appear for the summons, a warrant for forcible arrest must be issued. On the contrary, in cases of flagrante delicto or danger from delay (Article 243(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure), in view of the urgency of the circumstances, the bringing of the above persons for examination is exceptionally exempt from the aforementioned formalities (written summons-issuance of a warrant).

12. As regards the time necessary to complete the process of bringing the persons in for questioning, every effort must be made to limit it to what is absolutely necessary for

this purpose. It should be noted that any exceeding of the above time could even constitute a criminal offense (unconstitutional detention, etc.). Respect for the individual requires that they be informed, at least approximately, of the expected time required to complete the verification process. The Hellenic Police Headquarters is promoting a definitive solution to the problem by electronically linking police departments to a central database where information on all citizens who are being legally prosecuted will be stored. This electronic application (Police on line) is already under development and is expected to be completed soon.

13. The police always act to ensure public order, but with a firm commitment to respect human dignity and the fundamental rights of citizens, as enshrined in international law and the domestic legal order. In this regard, the Council of State, which examined the aforementioned provisions of Presidential Decree 141/1991, emphasizes in the relevant minutes of its meeting that 'the actions of police officers engaged in either general or judicial policing fall within the limits of the Constitution and the Laws and contain precise and detailed provisions, in view of the case law. Consequently, the restrictions they impose on the respective individual rights must be considered, in principle, as acceptable under the Constitution. Moreover, these are always provisions that have been established and have been applied for a long time.

14. In light of the above and in the context of implementing our strategy for a modern and effective police force with social sensitivity and close to the citizen, we hereby declare that:

a. Police officers are not allowed to associate the concept of a criminal suspect with any prejudices they may have regarding color, gender, ethnic origin, ideology, and religion, sexual orientation, age, disability, marital status, economic and social status, or other distinguishing characteristics of the citizen, but exclusively with individualized evidence arising from their behavior.

b. Individuals may not be brought to police stations detained in fact with handcuffs, even though they possess and show their identity cards to the police, when their previous behavior does not raise suspicion or is not causally linked to the commission of a criminal offense.

c. Citizens who are brought to the police station for the purpose of verifying their identity and collecting information for the investigation of any crime that has been committed or to prevent a crime that is being prepared must remain there only for the time strictly necessary for this purpose.

d. Police officers must comply, both during on-site checks and within police stations, to the fullest extent, with the rules of the Code of Police Ethics.

e. Bringing in citizens to the Police Station for preliminary questioning must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

f. Responses given to citizens or to the Ombudsman when clarification is requested regarding actions taken during police checks and bringing in for questioning

must be justified and based on an investigation of all the conditions provided for in the provisions in force. It is not permissible to circumvent the requirement to provide reasons by simply stating that "all official actions were lawful" or "within the framework of the provisions in force." The examination of the complainant, as provided for in the provisions of Article 26(3) of Presidential Decree 22/1996, is necessary in order to avoid raising suspicions of an intention to cover up any illegalities on the part of the police.

15. The directors, commanders, and supervisors of all Hellenic Police Services are requested to provide a detailed explanation of this matter during their staff meetings and to exercise continuous and effective guidance and control over the subject matter. In addition, General Inspectors, General Police Directors, and Directors of Directorate-level Services, within the scope of their responsibilities, express their ongoing interest and exercise supervision and control over the faithful implementation of the relevant legislation and this circular order.

THE CHIEF
GEORGIOS AGGELAKOS
LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF POLICE

For copying
Athens, today
The^{2nd} Department of Strategic Planning, Organization
and Legislation Directorate /HQ.
Georgios PALIURAS Police Deputy Director

ANNEX B5 RECCOMENDATION 238

 **HELLENIC REPUBLIC**
Ministry of Citizen Protection

I AM DEAF - I AM HARD OF HEARING

THE BEST WAYS TO COMMUNICATE WITH ME

 INTERPRETER	 TEXTING	 GESTURES
 WRITING	 ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICE	 LIP READING

VIOLATIONS

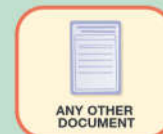
 EXPIRED DOCUMENT	 STOP	 RED LIGHT	 ALCOHOL / DRUGS
 DISTRACTED	 CARELESS DRIVING	 SEATBELT	 BROKEN / OUT OF ORDER LIGHTS
 HELMET	 LICENSE PLATES	 SPEED LIMIT	 ANY OTHER VIOLATION

YOU ARE BEING :	WARNED	TICKETED	ARRESTED
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NEED HELP



PLEASE POINT TO THE PICTURES TO HELP ME UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU WANT



SHORT COMMUNICATION TIPS

Please make sure that you get my attention and **make eye contact** when we speak to each other.

- In case our communication is difficult, please **repeat, rephrase or write** your request down if it is necessary, **being patient** and giving me the chance to understand.
- **Speak slowly and clearly** in a normal tone, **without covering your mouth** and take into consideration that is necessary to see your face and your hands, so I can (hear) you.
- In case you are wearing mask for the protection against COVID-19, **please wear a transparent one or remove the mask** so as I can see your face.

During our communication, be aware that:

- Shining a **flashlight** in my face will **make it difficult** for me to understand you.
- I may need to communicate through a certified **sign language interpreter**.
- I may need to **connect an assistive device** to my hearing aid or **cochlear implant** to hear better.
- Because of some technical problems to my hearing aid or cochlear implant, I **may not understand what you say to me**.

In case that I am going to be arrested or asked to come in a **Police Department** for questioning, I may need:

- A **certified sign language interpreter** who holds a special certificate.
- In case there is a need for a **phone-call or a video phone-call**, there is necessary to have a cell phone or a **PC connected on internet** or a captioned telephone or a cell phone for texting.

ANNEX B6 RECOMMENDATIONS 236, 262

APPENDIX OF THEMATIC UNITS:

"Online training program for police personnel of operational services, focusing on the rights of vulnerable groups (elderly people, dependent persons, LGBTQI+ individuals, immigrants, persons with disabilities) and the protection of minors from various forms of violence, particularly sexual abuse."

THEMATIC UNITS:

- Vulnerable groups (Human rights—International and European legal framework—Respect for diversity in the public sector. Behavior and ethics of public servants).
- Rights and techniques for communicating with LGBTQI+ individuals. Basic concepts and definitions, homophobia and transphobia, racist hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Dealing with racist violence — Investigating Racist Crimes— Supporting victims of hate crimes.
- Handling cases of sexual abuse and neglect of minors. - Rights and communication techniques - Issues of minority and how to deal with them - Disappearance of Children and Adults - Handling cases involving minors - Police practices - Protection of victims - Juvenile delinquency.
- Rights and communication techniques with persons with disabilities (Categories of disability and barriers/terminology for disability, based on a rights-based approach - obligations of public bodies towards persons with disabilities - Clarification of concepts: accessibility, access, universal design, reasonable adjustments, forms of live assistance, theoretical approaches to disability).
 - Dealing with domestic violence. Handling cases, cooperation with relevant bodies, domestic violence response services, preliminary investigation and procedural handling of cases, handling cases of domestic violence involving minors(perpetrators/victim

ANNEX B7 RECOMMENDATION 260

**HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS
ORDER BRANCH
GENERAL POLICING DIRECTORATE/ POLICING AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT**

PREVENTION OF SUICIDE IN DETENTION FACILITIES

➤ Warning signs (RED FLAGS)

All prisoners may become self-destructive at some point, but those EXPOSED to the FOLLOWING risk factors are at greater risk. If a prisoner SHOWS one or more of the following signs, an assessment by a mental health professional (psychiatrist or psychologist) should be requested.

- ❖ Intense sadness, anxiety, or panic.
- ❖ Anxiety, nervousness.
- ❖ Severe mood swings.
- ❖ Withdrawal from usual activities.
- ❖ Difficulty sleeping or drowsiness.
- ❖ Increased appetite or, conversely, anorexia.
- ❖ Anger, intense desire for revenge, impulsiveness.
- ❖ Intense guilt.
- ❖ The feeling OF BEING unworthy.
- ❖ The feeling OF BEING STUCK in a dead end.
- ❖ The feeling OF BEING helpless AND hopeless.
- ❖ The feeling THAT THERE IS no reason to LIVE, THAT life HAS no meaning.
- ❖ Self-harm.
- ❖ Withdrawal from family AND refusal to SEE loved ones during VISITING HOURS.
- ❖ Refusal to TAKE medication or, conversely, the desire to TAKE a higher dose.
- ❖ The desire to GIVE AWAY personal belongings.

Actions to take after recognizing the warning signs

- ❖ Seek immediate assessment by a psychiatrist.
- ❖ Keep a close eye on them AND make time for them. Talk to them AND listen to them. Be there for them AND let them KNOW THEY'RE NOT alone. Treat them with respect, AND NOT IN A DISMISSIVE OR DEROGATORY MANNER.
- ❖ Facilitate (as much as possible) communication with family or other loved ones.
- ❖ Remove all objects from the cell that could be used in a dangerous way (sheets, shoelaces, belts, etc.).
- ❖ Place him/her in a cell or ward with sympathetic inmates who will alert you if ANYTHING alarming happens.
- ❖ Avoid punitive behavior AND anger. They will not help you control self-destructive behaviors.
- ❖ Do not disclose personal information to other inmates without his/her consent.
- ❖ If THEY ARE TAKING medication (for psychiatric or medical problems), ask them to TAKE their medication in front of you. THERE IS A risk that they may ACCUMULATE a large quantity of medication AND ATTEMPT SUICIDE. Taking an excessive amount of medication IS one of the most common methods of suicide in detention facilities.
- ❖ Understand the reasons that lead him/her to self-destructive behavior. SOME of these may be eliminated or mitigated.
- ❖ Look for triggering factors AND record them. EVEN if the attempt is prevented at this stage, similar triggering factors may incite self-destructive behavior in the future.
- ❖ Update the patient's file in detail AND collaborate with other staff members. Regularly update the specialist who is monitoring him/her.

ANNEX B8 RECOMMENDATION 262

**HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
HEADQUARTERS OF THE HELLENIC POLICE
SECURITY BRANCH
STATE SECURITY DIVISION
SOCIAL ISSUES & ANTI-RACISM SECTION
P. Kanellopoulou 4 - 101 77 ATHENS**

TO: All Greek Police Services
CC: Ministry of Citizen Protection
a. Minister's Office.
b. Deputy Minister's Office
b. Secretary's General for
Public Order Office
c. Greek Police Headquarters
Chief's Staff Office

TOPIC: "Special Educational Action Manual for People with Disabilities"

A. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION.

1. According to Article **82A** of the Penal Code, a crime with racist characteristics has been committed if the victim was chosen because of their race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender characteristics.

This crime carries increased penalties. In other words, the crime (e.g., homicide, bodily harm, sexual assault, rape, sexual abuse, threats/intimidation, verbal abuse, etc.) is punished more severely when it is committed with racist motives (targeting/selecting the victim because of their race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or characteristics).

2. In the Greek legal system, the general framework for the protection of the prohibition of discrimination derives from fundamental **constitutional provisions**. Respect for and protection of human dignity (**Article 2(1)**), the free development of personality and participation in the social, economic, and political life of the country (**Article 5(1)**), absolute protection of life, honor, and freedom, without discrimination based on nationality, race, language, or religious or political beliefs (**Article 5(2)**), freedom of religious conscience (**Article 13(1)**), the inviolability of private and family life (**Article 9(1)**), the right to work (**Article 22**) form an adequate legislative framework for the protection of human rights. Furthermore, according to Article **21(6)** of the Constitution: "Persons with disabilities have the right to enjoy measures that ensure their autonomy, professional integration, and participation in the social, economic, and political life of the country."

3. At the same time, the Greek legislator, with **Law 927/79, as amended by Law 4285/2014 (A'-191)**, has provided for the punishment of any intentional public incitement, provocation, agitation, or encouragement to acts or actions that may cause discrimination, hatred or violence and are directed against persons or groups of persons defined on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability.

In particular, **Law 4285/2014 (A'-191)** amended the provisions of the existing anti-racism law (Law 927/79) to bring them into line with Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of the European Council of 28 November 2008 *on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law*.

4. In addition, **Law 4443/2016 (A'-232)** on the "*Application of the principle of equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, religion or other beliefs, disability, age or sexual orientation*" is a milestone in the promotion of the principle of equality and the protection of human rights in our country. This law promotes the principle of equal treatment and combats discrimination based on race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religious or other beliefs, disability or chronic illness, age, family or social status, sexual orientation, gender identity or characteristics, while at the same time incorporating Directive 2000/43/EC and Directive 2000/78/ECEC of the European Union, which concern the application of the principle of equal treatment of persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin into the Greek legal system.

5. Part D of **Law 4488/2017** established guidelines for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. According to Article 61 of the above law, "every natural person or legal entity under public or private law is obliged to ensure the equal exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities within the scope of its competences or activities, taking all appropriate measures and refraining from any action or practice that may affect the exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities. In particular, they are obliged to:

a) remove existing barriers of any kind,

b) to adhere to the principles of universal design in every area of their competence or activity, in order to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to the infrastructure, services, or goods they offer,

c) provide, where required and case by case, reasonable adjustments in the form of individualized and appropriate modifications, adaptations, and appropriate measures, without imposing a disproportionate or unjustified burden,

d) refrain from practices, criteria, habits, and behaviors that discriminate against persons with disabilities;

e) promote, through positive measures, the equal participation and exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities in the area of their competence or activity.

6. At the same time, the "*Code of Conduct for Police Officers*" [**Presidential Decree 254/2004 (A'-238)**] explicitly states that police officers have the obligation to apply the general principle of an unprejudiced and socially sensitive approach to citizens. This principle along with the obligation of police officers to provide special care to vulnerable social groups are a more specialized form of the principle of good administration. In particular, this Code is, in general, a text proclaiming the principles that should govern the actions, behavior, and attitudes of police officers, so as to highlight their professional and ethical integrity as responsible public servants and citizens. The main objective of its publication was to inform police personnel of their obligations and rights during police action

and practice and during the preliminary investigation process, to raise their awareness and to define their behavior towards society as a whole, within the framework of legality.

It should be noted that the Police Code of Conduct, based on its purpose, includes guiding principles and rules and does not replace the legislation governing the powers and duties of police officers. Compliance with the Code is an institutional obligation of police officers, and violation of its provisions entails the penalties provided for by the disciplinary law for police personnel (in addition to any penalties provided for by substantive criminal law). For this reason, it is taught to all police officers.

Finally, it should be noted that witnesses and victims are examined in accordance with Articles 215 and 229 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

B. DEFINITION OF TERMS.

1. Racism: The belief that a characteristic such as "race," color, language, religion, nationality, ethnic and national origin, disability, health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender characteristics justifies contempt, degradation of dignity or value of life and physical integrity for an individual or group of individuals, or the notion of superiority of an individual or group of individuals over others. Power and its misuse are closely linked to racism. Racism is defined by those in power and determines the power relations between perpetrators and victims. The victims of racism are in a weak position. Prejudice or negative judgment of other individuals or groups (without significant knowledge or experience of these individuals or groups) is also linked to racism. Therefore, racism can be understood as the practical translation of prejudices into actions or forms of treatment of others by those who hold power and are therefore in a position to carry out these actions.

Intolerance: Lack of respect or tolerance, hostility towards any opposing practice or belief. It also includes the rejection of people who are perceived as different due to characteristics such as race, color, language, religion, nationality, ethnic and national origin, disability, health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender characteristics. Intolerance can manifest itself in a wide range of actions, such as avoidance of association, hate speech, physical injury, or even murder.

2. Discrimination: Discrimination occurs when individuals are treated less favorably than others in a comparable situation solely because they belong or are perceived to belong to a particular group or category of individuals. People may be discriminated against on the basis of characteristics such as race, color, language, religion, nationality, national and ethnic origin, disability, health status, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and many other reasons. Discrimination, which is often the result of prejudice, weakens people, prevents them from becoming active citizens and developing their skills, and in many cases excludes them from access to employment, health services, education, or housing.

Discrimination can take the following forms:

(a) 'Direct discrimination' occurs when a person is treated less favorably than another person is, has been, or would be treated on grounds of race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religion or belief, disability or chronic illness, age, family or social status, sexual orientation, gender identity or characteristics, receives treatment less favorable than that received or would be received by another person in a comparable situation.

b) "Indirect discrimination" means that an apparently neutral provision, criterion, or practice may put persons with certain characteristics of race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religious or other beliefs, disability or chronic illness, age, family or social status, sexual orientation, gender identity or characteristics, at a disadvantage compared to other persons.

c) "Harassment" is understood as discrimination, provided that there is unwanted behavior with the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity and creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating, or offensive environment.

d) "Discrimination" also means any instruction to apply discriminatory treatment to a person on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religious or other beliefs, disability or chronic illness, age, family or social status, sexual orientation, gender identity or characteristics.

e) "Discrimination by association" means less favorable treatment of a person because of their close relationship with a person or persons with specific characteristics of race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religion or other beliefs, disability or chronic illness, age, family or social status, sexual orientation, gender identity or characteristics.

f) "Discrimination on the basis of presumed characteristics" means less favorable treatment of a person who is presumed to have specific characteristics of race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religion or other beliefs, disability or chronic illness, age, family or social status, sexual orientation, gender identity or characteristics.

g) "Multiple discrimination" means any discrimination, exclusion, or restriction against a person based on more than one of the above grounds.

h) "Refusal of reasonable accommodation" for persons with disabilities or chronic illnesses is considered discrimination. "Reasonable accommodation" means necessary and appropriate modifications, arrangements, and appropriate measures required in a particular case to ensure the principle of equal treatment for persons with disabilities or chronic illnesses, which do not impose a disproportionate or unjustifiable burden on the employer.

3. Racist crime: A racist crime is a crime committed against a victim chosen on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, ancestry, religion, disability, gender/sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender characteristics.

According to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), hate crimes are criminal acts motivated by hatred or prejudice against specific groups of people. Therefore, in order to be considered a hate crime, the offense must meet two criteria:

i) the act must constitute an offense under criminal law, and

ii) the act must be motivated by prejudice.

Prejudicial motives can be broadly defined as biased negative opinions, stereotypical assumptions, intolerance, or hatred toward a specific population group that shares common characteristics such as race, ethnic group, language, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other fundamental characteristic. People with disabilities can also be victims of hate crimes.

Hate crimes may include threats, intimidation, vandalism and property damage, assault, murder, or any other criminal offense committed with a prejudicial motive. However, a hate crime can also be any other criminal offense committed with the intent to express hatred toward a person or population group with protected characteristics.

People with disabilities are regularly targeted by racist crimes. Hate crimes against disability remain largely hidden and misunderstood. These crimes often have unique characteristics that distinguish them from other types of racist crimes. For example, many crimes are committed repeatedly over a period of years and involve perpetrators who are close to the victims.

The immediate and thorough investigation of incidents, together with the sensitive and respectful treatment of victims, contribute effectively both to addressing the impact of racist crime on the victim and society and to preventing the phenomenon of secondary victimization.

4. Public incitement to violence or hatred: Intentionally, publicly, verbally or through the press, via the internet or by any other means or method, inciting, provoking, stirring up or encouraging acts or actions that may cause discrimination, hatred, or violence against a person or group of persons, identified on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability, in a manner that endangers public order or threatens the life, liberty, or physical integrity of the above persons.

Furthermore, the intentional, public, verbal or written, via the internet or by any other means or method, approval, trivialisation or malicious denial of the existence or seriousness of crimes of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, the Holocaust, and crimes of Nazism that have been recognized by decisions of international courts or the Hellenic Parliament, and such behavior is directed against a group of persons or a member thereof defined on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability, when such conduct is expressed in a manner that could incite violence or hatred or is threatening or abusive in nature toward such a group or member thereof.

Hate speech is often accompanied by the dissemination of false news on the internet through popular social networking services, with the result that it gains substance and shapes the opinion of a section of the public (and ultimately believed by a large section of the public).

5. Disability: Disability and difficulty/limitation are two different things. A person with a disability is a person with difficulties/limitations who faces disability. Certain negative views

towards people with special needs have been developed in societies. Some of these stereotypes claim that people with disabilities are dependent, uneducated, unemployable, and unproductive and that, as a result, they need institutionalized care, sheltered employment, and social welfare. This prejudice related to a person's health is the primary reason for discriminations and discriminatory conduct in general and can be the motivation for hate crimes.

6. Persons with disabilities: Persons with disabilities are defined as persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, particularly institutional, environmental or social behavior barriers, may prevent

these individuals from participating fully and effectively in society on an equal basis with others.

The term "chronic conditions" refers to diseases resulting from either illness or accident and presenting at least one of the following characteristics: indefinite duration and no existing recognized treatment, recurrence or likelihood of recurrence, permanence, long-term monitoring, medical visits and diagnostic tests, while the patient needs rehabilitation or special training to cope with them.

7. **Stereotype:** The application to a member or members of a group of individuals of a generalized belief about the characteristics of those belonging to that group, regardless of the particular characteristics of the member or members. Theorists point out that categorization through stereotypes is unfair because judgments about groups ignore individual differences.

8. **Prejudice:** A stable and consistent tendency to respond, usually negatively, to members of a particular group. It often acts as a "prism" through which information and data are perceived. Prejudices, which are based on stereotypes, prevent effective communication between groups.

C. CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES – ADMINISTRATIVE APPROACH – BEHAVIOR

Police authorities must ensure the best possible service for persons with disabilities, but also avoid the phenomenon of their secondary victimization when interacting with police authorities. For these two purposes, it is necessary to respect the following when interacting with persons with disabilities¹.

General Guidelines:

- Near the entrance to a service facility, there should be parking spaces that are appropriately designed and marked for the exclusive use of persons with disabilities.
- We speak directly to the person with a disability, not to their companion or assistant.
- We should only ask about the disability if it is necessary for the assistance we are providing. People with disabilities need our respect, not our pity.
- We avoid gestures of familiarity that we would not make in similar circumstances (such as a friendly pat on the back) and offer help without insisting.
- When talking to someone who has difficulty speaking, we listen patiently, without interrupting or completing sentences. If necessary, we ask short questions that require short answers or a nod of the head.
- If the person concerned states that they are unable to write, the competent official, after hearing the request from the person concerned, must draft the application themselves.
- We avoid making assumptions about what a person can or cannot do. If you are unsure how you can help, simply ask how, or even if you can help.

Specific Instructions:

Limited Vision / Blindness: The category of persons with limited vision includes persons

who, due to an eye condition, have limited vision or are completely blind.

- It is useful to have copies of any available informational material printed in large, bold, high-contrast characters, as well as in Braille. For more information on printing your texts in Braille, please contact the Greek Blind Association (www.fte.org.gr).
- A blind person does not always need help. If you see that they are in a difficult situation, first ask them politely if they need help, using a calm and steady tone of voice. Do not grab them abruptly by the arm or shout at them. Let them take your arm in a way that is comfortable for them.
- If you need to give verbal instructions to a visually impaired person to help them move around, use phrases such as "right-left," "forward-backward," and not phrases such as "here-there."
- If you offer a seat, gently place the person's hand on the back or armrest of the seat and let them sit down on their own.
- If the blind person is accompanied by a guide dog, the following specific instructions must be followed:
 - Do not speak rudely to a blind guide dog handler and do not make them apologize for their dog's actions.
 - Never grab a guide dog by its harness or leash in an attempt to guide the blind person somewhere.
 - Never address the dog without first addressing its handler, as this could confuse a blind person.
 - If the position where a guide dog is lying down or waiting bothers you, do not try to move it elsewhere. Ask its handler to do so.

Hearing impairment - Deafness: People with hearing impairment have partial hearing loss and find it difficult to hear the person they are talking to, but they can usually understand the meaning of what is being said. Deaf people have total hearing loss, even with the use of hearing aids.

- When communicating directly with a deaf or hard-of-hearing person, allow them to suggest the best way to communicate so as to understand each other better. Make sure they have good visual contact with your face so that they can see the movements of your mouth and lips.
- Speak slowly and expressively, pausing between words and using short, simple sentences. Avoid speaking in a loud voice, as this makes your facial expressions and lip movements difficult to see, making lip reading more difficult.
- Be patient. If you see that they do not understand what you are saying, repeat it using different words or in a different way, or write the information down on paper.
- Remember that facial expressions and movements, such as smiles, gestures, and head and hand movements, can help people with hearing loss understand better.
- If the person with hearing loss is accompanied by a sign language interpreter, speak with pauses to allow them time to translate accurately. Keep in mind that names and technical terms are difficult to render in sign language.
- Address the person with hearing loss directly, rather than the interpreter, even if the person

with deafness or hearing loss looks at the interpreter throughout the conversation.

Motor disabilities: As with vision and hearing problems, motor difficulties can also vary. Depending on the type and severity of the condition and the needs of the individual, a wheelchair (manual or battery-powered), crutches, or a walking frame may be used. Mobility difficulties may also include limitations in a person's ability to bend or use their fingers, grasp or manipulate objects, or write.

- First and foremost, all accessibility measures should be taken in public buildings, ensuring unobstructed wheelchair access from the disabled parking space to the public service area and sanitary facilities. Especially for the latter, it is important that they are available at all times, i.e., that they are not locked or converted into storage rooms.
- We offer a seat if we notice difficulty in walking.
- We offer assistance, if the person needs it, in opening doors and we make sure that there are no physical obstacles in their way.
- A wheelchair is the personal space of a person with mobility difficulties. We do not touch it or push it unless we are asked to do so.
- When serving a wheelchair user, we try, if possible, to keep our face at the same height as theirs or stand further away so that we are not looking down on them.

Intellectual disability – developmental disorders: People with intellectual disabilities may have limitations in cognitive functioning that make it difficult for them to form and express their will. They face difficulties in understanding, learning, autonomy, social skills, and behavior. They develop skills and knowledge at a slower pace than usual.

- The aim is to address the external barriers that limit the ability of people with intellectual disabilities to form and express their will as correctly as possible. We interact with them with respect for their personality and human rights. Measures to ensure accessibility to information for people with intellectual disabilities include: language communication that is as understandable as possible, ensuring that texts are easy to read, and alternative means of communication using images or symbols.
- We do not treat adults with intellectual disabilities as if they were children.
- We do not judge their level of intelligence and understanding based on their appearance.
- We speak slowly, using simple words and a calm tone of voice, so that what we say can be understood.
- We may need to repeat what we have said.
- We do not develop many ideas or meanings at the same time.
- We give them enough time to understand and process the question.
- We answer any questions in simple terms.
- We will make it easier if we draw something on paper, if possible.
- We break down complex information into smaller pieces, e.g. "You will enter the elevator, press 1 for the first floor, exit the elevator, go to the third door, ask for Mr...." verbally or in writing if requested.
- We respect that a person with intellectual disabilities may need to make a decision with the support of a person who is authorized to do so and may accompany them (parent or legal

guardian, for adults, or friend) or, in the absence of such a person, appropriate support should be provided by the public service so that they can exercise their right.

- We respect this person's right to be treated fairly and with respect.

Mental disability/disorder/illness: Mental illness is a term that typically refers to the existence of an emotional, thought, or personality disorder that negatively affects an individual's mental well-being, health, and safety.

- The stigmatizing expressions used in the presentation of mental disability issues play an important role in perpetuating myths, stereotypes and the stigma of mental disability. Many of these expressions have become part of everyday vocabulary, with the result that most people, even mental health professionals themselves, sometimes use them without realizing the problems they create. We therefore present a set of expressions and phrases relating to people with mental disabilities, noting those that should be adopted and those that should be avoided. Let us not forget: "The tongue has no bones, but it is strong enough to break a heart."
- Avoid labels such as "schizophrenic," "manic," "depressive," "psychopathic," etc.
- It is preferable to use expressions such as "person with schizophrenia," in the same way that we do not call a person with diabetes mellitus a "diabetic." The human-centered use of language helps us remember that behind the labels there is always a person, with their own unique qualities and characteristics.
- Avoid aggressive descriptions such as "psychopathic rapist," "paranoid criminal," or "schizophrenic murderer."
- The stigmatizing references that accompany such expressions hurt people suffering from these disorders, who correlate at fantasy level with repulsive qualities and characteristics.
- Avoid presenting all mental illnesses as the same.
- The term "mental illness" covers a wide range of disorders that differ in terms of their possible causes, treatment, symptoms, and duration. Let us not forget that mental illness has many different manifestations; it is not just one thing.
- We should avoid the tendency to "psychiatrize" everything.
- Psychiatric pathology should be recognized for what it truly is.
- Avoid one-sided overemphasis on one or a few causal factors or treatment methods: "only medication works," "the family is responsible for schizophrenia," etc.
- It is better to take a holistic approach to the issue.
- Avoid focusing on the illness as synonymous with disability.
- It is best to refer to the difficulties and problems that the illness causes in everyday life. It is important that the message conveyed describes each person as a complex entity. Emphasize that mental illness is only one part of their life, identity, and personality. Remember that mental illness does not define the whole being of the person who is ill.
- Avoid dramatic expressions such as "suffers from...", "is a victim of...", "afflicted by..."...
- It is better to use alternative expressions such as: "is dealing with...", "is currently undergoing treatment for...". Such expressions help to avoid associating mental illness with something morbid and inevitable and placing the person with a mental disability in a hopeless and condemnatory position.

- Avoid the unnecessary use of psychiatric diagnoses to describe other situations.
- A psychiatric diagnosis is not a figure of speech. When, for example, we talk about "schizophrenic situations," we are not only stigmatizing, but we are also inaccurate. The metaphorical use of medical terms, although in most cases done without conscious intent, contributes to the stigmatization of the literal entity to which it refers. It is appropriate and necessary to use scientific terms correctly without stigmatizing the person associated with them.
- Avoid the unnecessary use of stigmatizing metaphors: "schizophrenic law," "the stock market has gone crazy," "psychosis in the stadiums"...
- Violence in stadiums and extreme fanaticism among sports fans in no way reflect the meaning of the term "psychosis," which is often used to describe such phenomena and has no connection with the medical entity of schizophrenia and the reality experienced by people who suffer from it.
- Avoid generalizations: "mentally ill people are incapable of working," "schizophrenia is an incurable disease"...
- When the information provided presents people with mental disabilities as unable to work or live a full, productive, and fulfilling life, then their representation is fragmented and perpetuates stereotypes. Generalizations undermine the uniqueness of each individual.

Autism: Autism is a serious neuropsychiatric disorder that lasts a lifetime and is usually present from birth. This disorder hinders or impedes the development of certain psychological skills that are vital for a person's psychosocial functioning and competence. These skills relate to social interaction and reciprocity, communication, and the organization of appropriate and purposeful activity. In these areas, autistic individuals experience significant difficulties and characteristic deviations.

On the spectrum of the disorder, there is a variety in the form of symptoms, the combination of difficulties, and the degree of severity. Therefore, autistic individuals differ significantly from the norm on the one hand, and from each other on the other.

In the majority of cases, there is also some degree of intellectual disability. In a relatively small percentage—about 20%—intelligence is normal or near normal. Autism and mental retardation often coexist, but the two conditions are not identical. Moreover, autistic individuals who retain perceptual and intellectual abilities still exhibit characteristic cognitive, psychological, and behavioral deviations.

Autism spectrum disorders

- Deficits in social communication and social interaction across multiple contexts, as evidenced by the following
- Deficits in social and emotional reciprocity ranging from abnormal social approach and failure to engage in normal conversation to reduced sharing of interests, emotions, or inability to initiate or respond to social interactions.
- Deficits in nonverbal communicative behaviors used for social interaction, ranging from poor verbal and nonverbal communication, to abnormalities in eye contact and body language or deficits in understanding and using gestures, to a complete lack of facial expressions and nonverbal communication.

- Deficits in developing, maintaining, and understanding relationships, related to difficulties in adjusting behavior to suit different social contexts, difficulties in sharing imaginative play or making friends.
- Stereotyped or repetitive motor movements, unusual use of objects or speech (e.g., simple repetitive movements, lining up toys or flipping objects, echolalia, idiosyncratic phrases).
- Insistence on sameness, inflexible adherence to routines or ritualistic patterns or verbal/nonverbal behavior (e.g., extreme distress at minor changes, difficulty with transitions, inflexible thinking patterns, greeting rituals, need to take the same route or eat the same food every day).
- Highly restricted and stable interests that are abnormal in intensity, strong attachment or preoccupation with unusual objects, intensely restricted or persistent interest.
- Hyperactivity or hypoactivity in sensory information or intense interest in sensory stimuli in the environment (e.g., excessive reactions to pain/temperature changes, negative reactions to certain sounds or textures, excessive smelling or touching of objects, enthusiastic reaction to lights or movement).

Multiple sclerosis: Individuals with multiple sclerosis experience a variety of neurological symptoms, which vary from person to person. They experience symptoms such as blurred vision or double vision, deafness (partial or total), spasticity, numbness or weakness in the limbs, motor disabilities (temporary or permanent), orthostatic dysfunction, cognitive and psychological problems.

HIV infection: People with HIV infection are individuals who have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus. HIV attacks the human immune system, which is responsible for defending the body against various diseases. Those who are HIV-positive must receive appropriate medical care, otherwise they face a serious risk of developing acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in the long term, which makes them particularly vulnerable to a range of serious and life-threatening diseases. The terms HIV and AIDS are often mistakenly used interchangeably. In reality, HIV infection is a chronic but not fatal condition. Those who receive the necessary medical care now have almost the same life expectancy as the general population, while HIV-positive women can give birth to healthy children with appropriate medical monitoring and treatment.

HIV is transmitted: a) through unprotected sexual contact (vaginal, anal, oral) with a person who already has the virus, b) through sharing needles, syringes or other drug injection equipment with someone who already has the virus, and c) from a mother who already has the virus to her child during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding, if the mother is not under medical supervision and is not receiving appropriate medication.

- An HIV-positive person who is receiving medication is generally fully functional and unlikely to transmit the virus through social contact. We should not avoid or treat a person living with HIV with discrimination or racism because of the fear that they may transmit the virus.
- A person who is HIV-positive is not obliged to disclose their seropositivity to a third party. In cases where there is a real possibility of transmitting the virus, they are obliged to take appropriate precautions. Avoid asking someone if they are HIV-positive or not. If they

choose to share this information with you, you must keep it confidential, as it is sensitive personal data.

- A person who is HIV-positive is not obliged to disclose their seropositivity to their employer. An employer who knows that an employee is seropositive or has AIDS is obliged to maintain confidentiality. The same applies to anyone in a managerial position or who exercises administrative authority in any way.
- There is no reason to fear coexisting with a person living with HIV. We avoid controversial or offensive behavior that isolates or segregates people living with HIV, and we take an active stance against stigma and discrimination in any context in which they occur (family, work, hobbies, education, etc.). If we learn that someone (a friend, relative, colleague, partner) is HIV positive, we continue to behave as before, we find out what is happening to them and, if they wish, we discuss it, support them, and stand by them.

Finally, it should be noted that the categories of persons with disabilities also include other conditions that cannot be described in detail in this manual and which may present symptoms similar to those of other conditions (For example, people with diabetes mellitus have symptoms similar to those of drug users). If a person with such a condition has a seizure within a police station, it is imperative that medical care be provided by specialists.

D. HATE CRIME AND BIAS MOTIVATED INDICATORS AGAINST PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

1. According to Supreme Court Prosecutor's Circular Order No. 5/2018, to which is attached a list of Hate Crime and Bias Motivated Indicators compiled by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE - ODIHR) in 2017, when investigating racist crimes in general, the following indicators of bias should be examined, but not limited to, which indicate that a crime committed was motivated by prejudice.

It is important to note that the presence of these indicators does not automatically prove that the crime in question was a hate crime. However, the presence of indicators of bias should prompt the investigating authorities to ask the necessary questions to determine whether there is objective evidence of bias to substantiate the prosecution of a hate crime. Like all evidence, indicators of bias must be examined in relation to each other.

- Perception of victim/witness.
- Comments, written statements, gestures, or slogans/graffiti.
- Differences between perpetrator and victim on ethnic, religious, or cultural grounds.
- Organized hate groups (in this case, Nazi groups that support Nazi eugenics).
- Location and time.
- Patterns/frequency of previous crimes or incidents.
- Nature of the violence.
- Lack of other motives.

2. Violence motivated against persons with disabilities means that the perpetrator chose the target (victim) of the crime based on their actual or perceived health status. The target may be a person/group of people/property that is correctly or incorrectly associated with persons with disabilities. In other words, a crime with racist characteristics can be any crime committed

because of the PERCEIVED characteristics or against legal/natural persons associated with this population group (e.g. human rights defenders, journalists, etc.).

It is very important to recognize the hate crime and bias motivated indicators for hate crimes against persons with disabilities, as this could help authorities decide when a case should be investigated as a possible racist crime.

3. Specifically with regard to indicators of bias, a general overview of hate crimes based on disability reveals a common tendency for other factors to be present in addition to the offense itself (Common Denominators in Hate Crimes Based on Disability), such as:

- There have often been previous incidents. For example, economic or sexual exploitation – coercing the victim into committing crimes, such as petty theft – using or selling the victim's medication – occupation of the victim's place of residence to commit further offences such as drug use/sale, trafficking in stolen goods, encouraging alcohol consumption and sexual behaviour by minors.
- Occasional criminal behavior becomes systematic and there is regular targeting, either of the victim personally or of their family/friends, or of other people with disabilities.
- The perpetrators are often "friends," caregivers, acquaintances, or neighbors.
- The incidents escalate in intensity and frequency.
- The lack of derogatory expressions (often heard in the context of racist and other hate crimes) can make it more difficult to gather evidence of hostility. However, where there is no such evidence but there is evidence that the perpetrator targeted a vulnerable victim because of the victim's disability, or evidence that greater harm was caused to a person with a disability, this evidence should be presented to the court, as it is relevant to the seriousness of the offense.
- Multiple perpetrators participate in incidents, condoning and encouraging the main perpetrator(s) – often recording with their mobile phones and sending photos to friends/social media, YouTube, etc.
- False accusations against the victim of pedophilia or "snitching" (informing).
- Actual assault, excessive violence.
- Cruelty, humiliation, degrading treatment, often related to the nature of the disability, for example, blindfolding a deaf person, destroying mobility aids, etc.
- Barriers and negative experiences from previous complaints to criminal justice services, leading persons with disabilities to feel that they are not taken seriously.
- Persons with disabilities tend to report incidents to third parties rather than to the police.

4. According to the guidelines issued by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, police personnel must demonstrate the following in the performance of their duties:

- A victim-centered approach.
- Ensuring effective access to justice.
- Ensuring the protection of victims.
- Approaching victims with awareness of their specific characteristics.
- Treat victims with respect for their personality.
- Assessing victims' needs for medical assistance/psychological support.
- Providing victims with information about their rights, the process, and available support services.

E. EXAMPLES:

1. Crimes with racist characteristics.

- The perpetrator took away a blind man's cane, preventing him from going to a scheduled appointment with his doctor.
- Perpetrator repeatedly verbally abused a passing minor suffering from autism.
- The perpetrator stuck a handwritten note with abusive and racist content on the windshield of a car belonging to a paraplegic person with mobility problems.
- Outside a health-regulated establishment, a taxi driver refused to transport a person with spastic quadriplegia, verbally abusing him without being provoked with hateful phrases due to his disability.

2. Violation of the principle of equal treatment.

- A job advertisement for a computerized municipal enterprise excludes candidates with motor disabilities. (direct discrimination).
- An employer requires employees to have a driver's license, even though this requirement is not related to the duties of the position. This criterion puts blind or epileptic people at a disadvantage compared to the rest of the population. (indirect discrimination).
- An employer refuses to modify the entrance to the building to make it accessible to an employee with a disability. (harassment).

ANNEX B9 RECOMMENDATION 238

Κοινοποιείται από τον αρμόδιο Αστυνομικό στον κρατούμενο, με αποδεικτικό.	Υπόδειγμα: Δ-341ε ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΝΑ
Υπόδειγμα: Καταγγελία κρατουμένου για τυχόν κακές συνθήκες κράτησης, κακοποίηση, κακομεταχείριση ή άλλες προσβολές των δικαιωμάτων σας, σύμφωνα με το επισυναπτόμενο υπόδειγμα.	

saberZneTis respublika
saberZneTis policia
.....
(Τίτλος Υψηροσίας) (samsaxuris dasaxeleba)

saCivari
(patimris)

1. saCivris Semdgenis monacemebi:

gvari: _____
saxeli: _____
mamis saxeli: _____
dabadebis TariRi: _____
dabadebis adgili: _____
moqalaqeoba (ucxoelTaTvis): _____
piradobis mowmobis (an pasportis) nomeri: _____
misamarTi: _____
(pirvei paragrafSi xdeba saCivris Semomtani, saberZneTis moqalaqis an ucxoelis, monacemebis registracia)

2. organo romelsac miemarTeba saCivari.

(meore paragrafSi xdeba im organos dasaxeleba, romelsac miemarTeba saCivari, magaliTad: saberZneTis policia, policiis ganvofileba, prokuratura, `saxalxo damcveli-).

3. saCivris sagani.

(mesame paragrafSi xdeba dakavebis pirobebis aRniSvna da aseve misadmi cudad mopyrobis da misi uflebebis sxvagvarad damcirebis aRniSvna).

xelmowera

....._____

Κορηγείται από το Τυπογραφείο της Ελληνικής Αστυνομίας.	Κοινοποιείται από τον αρμόδιο Αστυνομικό στον κρατούμενο, με αποδεικτικό.	Υπόδειγμα : Δ - 33β
Υπόδειγμα : Πληροφοριακό δελτίο για τα δικαιώματα του κρατουμένου.		ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

Hellenic Republic
Hellenic Police

INFORMATION BULLETIN
(For detainees)

.....
Τίτλος Υπηρεσίας (Department)

1. You have been legally arrested, as you were informed at the moment of your arrest, and reconfirmed while you were being conducted to the Police Station. You are being held legally and temporarily here, until the related procedures are completed according to the Law. You must behave calmly and submit any necessary identification / information which may be requested from you.

2. The officer responsible for your case is

βαθμός, ονοματεπώνυμο Αστυνομικού

..... who has the obligation to explain your rights to you.

(rank and name of the Police Officer)

You may refer any complaints to the superior Police Officer.

3. You have the right :

- To demand a clear and full explanation of your rights.
- To communicate with your lawyer.
- To inform your family members of your arrest. If you are a foreigner, the Police Authority will inform the relevant Consulate.

4. The Police Authority has the obligation to bring you to the competent Public Prosecuting Authority not later than 24 hours after your arrest. This period of time is extended when it is absolutely necessary for your transfer, if you have been arrested outside the jurisdiction of the Public Prosecuting Authority.

5. Since you will be examined as the accused, you must be informed of the following :

- a. During your examination there will be a second examining officer present, or, if he is absent, as many as two witnesses. You will be informed of their names.
- b. If your knowledge of the Hellenic language is not sufficient, an interpreter will be appointed by the Police Authority.
- c. You have the right :
 - To demand clear and full information about the act you are accused of.
 - To communicate freely with your lawyer.
 - To be represented or be present with as many as two lawyers, who you have engaged at your own expense. If you don't have a lawyer, and wish to engage one, the Police Authority will assist you.

ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ (RECEIPT)

Παρέλαβα το πληροφοριακό δελτίο για κρατούμενους και μου εξηγήθηκαν τα δικαιώματά μου (I received the information bulletin for detainees and my rights were explained to me).

Υπογράφεται (Signed) :

.....

Ημερομηνία (date)/...../ 199.... , ώρα (hour)

Ο Αστυνομικός (The police officer)

Ο/Η κρατούμενος/η (The detainee)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Υπογραφή - Ονοματεπώνυμο - Υπηρεσία

Υπογραφή - Ονοματεπώνυμο - Υπηκοότητα
(Signature - Name - Citizenship)

d. You also have the right :

- To be present with your lawyer during any investigation, or to be represented by him in certain investigative activities.
- For either you or your lawyer, to be informed of, or to study the content of the documents of the preliminary investigation, before you testify, and to apply in writing, to be given copies, at your own expense.
- To request more time to prepare your statement.
- If you are summoned to give an additional statement, you may exercise the same rights.

e. You may, also, if you wish, waive your legal rights, and be examined immediately.

f. During your statement, you have the right :

- To reveal the whole truth.
 - To propose anything that would help to prove your innocence and would also help your defence in general.
 - To give a verbal statement.
 - To refuse to answer.
- Any verbal answers, as well as a refusal to respond to questions are recorded in the report of your examination.
- To submit your testimony in writing.

6. In addition to the rights which are related to your examination during your detention in the Police Station, you also have the following rights :

- a. To receive visits from your lawyer, and to communicate with him/her.
- b. To receive visits from members of your family. Details concerning the time and frequency of the visits are at your disposal.
- c. To request an examination, if you have a health problem, by a doctor provided by the Police, but also, if you wish, by a doctor of your choice at your own expense. The Police Authority assists in providing medical help through a state health institution. In the case of illness, a serious accident or your admission to any medical care institution, your relatives or any other person of your choice will be informed.
- d. The Police Authority will assist as far as possible in providing special food, at your own expense.

7. Other clarifications concerning your rights may be requested from the officer responsible for your case.

* Γνωστοποιήθηκε στ..... πρόσθεν κρατούμεν..... ότι προσήχθη στ.....
----- και η ιδιότητα και το ονοματεπώνυμο του υπογράφοντος.
(τίτλος Αστυν. Υπηρεσίας)

Ημερομηνία/...../199...., ώρα

Ο ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΙΚΟΣ

(υπογραφή-βαθμός-ονοματεπώνυμο Αστυνομικού)

* Συμπληρώνεται μόνο σε περίπτωση προσαγωγής του κρατουμένου από την Υπηρεσία που κρατήθηκε αρχικά σε άλλη Αστυνομική Υπηρεσία.
- Η μετάφραση έγινε με τη συνεργασία του Προξενείου του Ην. Βασιλείου στην Αθήνα.



"PROTOCOL FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DETAINEES"

18/02/2025

HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF CITIZEN PROTECTION
HEADQUARTERS OF THE HELLENIC POLICE
ATTICA POLICE DIRECTORATE
ATHENS POLICE DIRECTORATE
OMONIA POLICE DEPARTMENT
ADDRESS: 24 VERANZEROU STREET, ATHENS, POSTAL CODE 10432
TELEPHONE: 2105202290-FAX: 2105202307
REF. NO.: / /
SERVICE NUMBER: 2038

Athens, 18th February 2025

SUBJECT: "Protocol for the Management of Detainees and Regulation of Related Matters."

RELATED: a) Articles 60, 66 & 67 of Presidential Decree 141/91.

b) Order No. 1244/24/1091191 dated 28/05/2024 issued by the Policing Directorate/HQ.

c) Order No. 1244/24/1638693 dated 12/08/2024 issued by the Policing Directorate/HQ.

d) Order No. 2000/25/303931 dated 10/02/2025 issued by the General Police Directorate of Attica.

BASIC ACTIONS

1. The provisions of Articles 60, 66, and 67 of Presidential Decree 141/1991 clearly regulate the issue of guarding detainees in police stations. In particular, they detail the obligations and duties of the police personnel assigned to this task, as well as the procedure for handing over and receiving detainees when taking over and handing over duty. Specifically:

a. The Duty Officer of the Police Department

- Takes over any existing detainees where there is no prison guard and takes note of the reason for their detention.
- Exercises continuous control over the detention facilities of the Service and ensures their security, order, and decorum. He/she is responsible for any illegal detention or release of a detainee.
- Ensures that a thorough body search is carried out on those detained in the detention facilities.
- Collects money, valuables, and any other items confiscated from detainees in the detention facilities, the possession of which is prohibited in the detention facilities, and returns them to the detainees upon their exit from the detention facilities for

transfer or release. The items confiscated are recorded in the detainee register, which the detainee signs both when they are confiscated and when they are returned.

- Has also the duties of the officer on duty at the Transfer-Courts Department, whenever the Service is responsible for transferring detainees and maintaining order in courts.
- Receives from the Service correspondence concerning **the intake** of detainees from a) the Service's detention facilities and their transfer to the competent courts, investigative or judicial authorities, b) prisons or correctional facilities and their transfer to the competent courts, investigative or judicial authorities, prisons or correctional facilities, c) the Service's detention facilities, prisons, and correctional facilities and their **escorted transport** to hospitals for medical examinations or hospitalization.
- Ensures that all detainee transfers and court appearances provided for in the previous paragraph are carried out and issues written notices to the prison guard regarding detainees to be transferred. He/She also ensures the transfer to prison of persons whose detention has been ordered by the courts.
- Supervises the prison warden and the detention facility guard and monitors whether the orders concerning the safe guarding of detainees and the conditions of their detention are strictly complied with.
- Checks upon the escorted arrival of detainees, the accompanying documents, he/she is present at the intake of detainees who are admitted to the detention center, and monitors the detailed body search and search of their luggage. He/she is also present when detainees are taken out for transfer and ensures that those listed in the accompanying documents are the ones taken away, that they are handcuffed, that the number of escorts is correct, that all security measures have been taken, and that the detainees have been given back their valuables, money, and other items that were taken from them when they were first placed in the detention center.
- In the case of group transfers of detainees, he/she personally supervises their getting into the vehicle and takes all appropriate measures to prevent their escape.
- Supervises (1) the cleaning and disinfection of detention facilities, (2) the respect of visiting hours and the conduct of visits in accordance with the regulations in force, (3) the taking of exceptional security measures when detainees are taken out into the courtyard of the Service, and (4) the exercise of strict control over food and other items brought in for detainees.
- Ensures that medical care is provided to sick detainees by the doctor of the Hellenic Police on duty and, in case of his/her impediment or absence, by another doctor. During their examination by the police doctor, detainees have the right to request to be examined by a doctor of their choice.
- Suppresses any noise or resistance or insubordination manifested by detainees.

- In the event of escape or attempted escape by a detainee or other serious incident, the director or commander of the Service shall be notified and, until his/her arrival, shall take the appropriate measures, as the case may be.
- In the event of illness, serious accident, or admission of a detainee to any medical facility, he/she immediately notifies the relatives and, if there are no relatives, any person designated by the detainee.
- Ensures that detainees are transported in service vehicles and he/she generally supervises the movement of vehicles in accordance with existing orders.
- For any other matter concerning detainees, he/she acts in accordance with the provisions in force.

Any form of violence or abuse against detainees and persons brought in for questioning is **STRICTLY** prohibited. Any use of such force must be justified by the principles of legality, proportionality, and appropriateness (e.g., immobilizing a detainee who is attempting to escape by force). In the event that a police officer brings a person to our Service who is arrested or brought in for questioning and that person is in a condition requiring immediate medical attention or first aid due to serious injury (e.g., bleeding, head injuries, etc.), the Officer on Duty shall IMMEDIATELY inform the Emergency Response Center so that the accompanying police officer can be instructed to transport the person to the nearest medical facility (on duty during night hours) and then to our Service for further action. This procedure is of vital importance, as the person being brought in/arrested may experience serious and dangerous health complications while entering the detention center or the holding area, which may even lead to his/her death. Similarly, the case file may be legally challenged, as the defendant's defense counsel may invoke the individual's injury and challenge the entire preliminary investigation process, especially with regard to the taking of the defendant's statement. It goes without saying that there is a possibility of abuse or illegal use of force even by the police officer who brought the person in question to our Service. In any case, the Officer on Duty must ensure the safety of both the health and physical integrity of the detainee, as a **Basic Rule** in the performance of his/her duties, since the life of the detainee is an excessive good and an inforeignable constitutional right, regardless of the status of each person.

b. The Police Station Detention Guard

- Is always armed if a large number of detainees are being held, or if the detainee who is awaiting trial, has committed a serious offense, or has been convicted.
- is composed and reinforced proportionally to the number and dangerousness of the detainees, the security of the detention facilities, and the conditions of service.
- If the detention facility does not meet the conditions for safe detention and the existing force is not sufficient to guard the detainees, the commander of the Service must take the measures appropriate to the circumstances, restraining the detainees if necessary to prevent their escape, suicide, or injury.

- Detention center guards (a) carry a service revolver or pistol, police baton, and police whistle, (b) do not enter the detention center armed, (c) are present and armed in all cases when the detention center is opened, (d) are responsible for the life and physical integrity of detainees, the prevention of escape and the maintenance of order and calm in the detention facilities, (e) request the assistance of the prison guard if required to enter the detention facility, (f) do not allow detainees to communicate with anyone without the order of the prison guard, and (g) perform their duties in accordance with the orders and instructions of the prison guard.

It should be noted that police detention centers are not permitted to hold defendants or convicts who are destined for a correctional facility, with the exception of the time absolutely necessary prior to transfer and if direct transfer and delivery to that facility is not possible.

c. The Jailer – Purpose of the Police Station Detention Center

- He/she receives the detainees from his predecessor with a protocol, which lists the serial numbers with which the detainees are registered in the Detainee Register, after checking their identity. He/she also receives the keys and other public items of the detention facilities with a protocol.
- He/she personally receives the detainees who are brought in, registers them in the detainee register, and locks them in the detention center, after conducting a thorough and careful search of them and their luggage.
- He/she removes from the detainees confined in the detention center any money, valuables, and any other items whose introduction into the detention center is prohibited and hands them over to the officer on duty.
- He/she is responsible for the proper performance of the duties of the detention center guard and the appropriate treatment of detainees.
- He/she supervises the entry of only bedding, mattresses, food, newspapers, and books by detainees into the detention center.
- He/she keeps the keys to the detention cells himself/herself, inspects the detention cells several times a day to prevent damage or escape by detainees, and conducts searches to discover any prohibited items in their possession.
- He/she ensures that, whenever the detention facility is opened, the Guard is present and armed to prevent any escape.
- He/she ensures the cleanliness of the detention facilities and their surroundings, as well as their lighting and general security.
- Upon written instructions from the officer on duty, he/she hands over the detainees to be transferred to the escorts, with a receipt that is recorded and signed in the relevant book by the head of the escort.
- He/she releases detainees on the basis of regular release orders from the competent authorities and on the instructions given by the officer on duty.
- He/she Immediately removes the names of those released from the detainee register, in which he/she records the number and date of the release order, as well as the date and time of their release and the detention facility.
- He/she verifies the identity of detainees before each transfer or release.
- He/she allows visits to detainees in accordance with a schedule drawn up by the director or commander of the Service, which specifies the hours during which

detainees may leave the detention facilities for recreation, the visiting hours and area, and the persons who are allowed to visit the detainees.

- He/she allows detainees to leave the detention facilities for recreation, in accordance with the schedule in the previous paragraph, taking the necessary measures to prevent their escape or communication with anyone other than the Guard personnel.

- He/she prohibits entry into the detention center lobby by personnel who are not on duty and any private individuals without the permission of the director, commander, or officer on duty.

- He/she prohibits visits to detainees by Greek Police personnel without the permission of the director, commander, or officer on duty, and prohibits any contact, conversation, or approach by law enforcement agents and service personnel with detainees when there is no official need.

- He/she checks and investigates items delivered to detainees by visitors and is entitled, when deemed reasonable, to order a body search of visitors to detainees.

- He/she is assisted by the Guard staff, monitors visitors to detainees to ensure that they do not deliver prohibited items to them, in particular alcoholic beverages, drugs, weapons, instruments, or tools that could be used for breaking and entering or escape, and to prevent suspicious or unauthorized communication and prevent persons who intend to exploit the detainees from approaching the detention facilities.

- During visits and conversations, which are limited to a few minutes, if it is found that a visitor is handing over to a detainee an item for which no approval has been given, the item shall be confiscated and the visitor shall be taken to the officer on duty.

- He/she shall provide visitors with all permissible information about the detainees.

- He/she shall prohibit any law enforcement officer carrying a weapon from entering the detention facility, and when himself/herself enters the detention facility must be unarmed and accompanied by another unarmed police officer.

- He/she prohibits any abuse, mistreatment, or abusive behavior towards detainees.

- He/she prohibits detainees from singing, shouting, making noise in general, playing dice or cards, and disturbing their fellow detainees. Detainees who engage in noisy behavior or harass their fellow detainees shall be taken, by order of the officer on duty, to solitary confinement or a special detention cell and, if necessary, restrained, but under no circumstances shall they be abused.

- He/she isolates and restrains drug-addicted detainees who become disruptive due to lack of drugs in order to prevent suicide or self-harm. In the case of drug addicts whose lives are at risk due to lack of drugs, he/she shall report to the officer on duty so that a doctor may be called, who is responsible for administering or not administering the necessary medication in each case.

- He/she immediately reports any case of emergency or serious illness of a detainee to the officer on duty.

- He/she ensures that detainees are provided with food in accordance with the provisions in force or facilitates the provision of food at their own expense.

- He/she separates detainees, if the number of detainees and detention facilities allow him/her to do so, according to the degree of dangerousness, the type and severity of the offense they committed, or the existence of other special reasons. Military personnel, police officers, women, and minors must be held in special

detention facilities. In addition, those suffering from contagious or infectious diseases must be held in a special detention facility that must be disinfected after their release.

- He/she must IMMEDIATELY inform the Officer on Duty of any particularly important issues he/she notices in the detention facility or of which has been informed by the previous shift, while in the event that a criminal offense or incident (e.g., attempted suicide), he/she must IMMEDIATELY take the necessary police action, while at the same time calling the Duty Officer of the Police Station to provide the necessary assistance in each case.

- During his/her shift, he/she must ensure both the safe custody of detainees and their smooth living conditions, and be particularly vigilant for potential perpetrators who may attempt to escape by any means. In the event that he/she notices strange or suspicious behavior by detainees, as well as changes in the detention area (e.g., broken lights, damage to the toilet area, torn bedding or mattresses, torn clothes, arguments between detainees, etc.), he/she should IMMEDIATELY inform the Officer on Duty so that these issues can be resolved quickly (e.g. searching the detention area to find and/or remove suspicious objects, gathering information from other inmates, repairing damage/malfunctions, etc.).

2. Furthermore, with a view to **ensuring the improvement of detention conditions and protecting the health** of both detainees and Service staff, the Officer on Duty shall, whenever deemed necessary, take **all** necessary measures to ensure:

- meticulous cleaning and tidiness of detention areas (regular painting),
- regular disinfection of the premises (especially toilets and bedding), in accordance with the applicable provisions and hygiene rules of the Health Regulations
- the personal hygiene and cleanliness of detainees,
- the provision of health care to detainees, in cooperation with the competent health services,
- regular and adequate ventilation of detention facilities and exercise yards for detainees, where this is possible, always in compliance with the necessary security measures
- adequate provision of food,
- periodic health checks of detention facilities by the competent health service,
- daily inspection and control of detention facilities to identify any deficiencies and/or damage,
- faithful implementation and compliance with the provisions of Presidential Decree 45/2008 regarding the protection of uniformed Greek Police personnel from risks to their safety and health which arise or may arise in the performance of their duties and the inherent particularities that may be presented as well as the prevention of disease transmission.

SPECIFIC ISSUES

1. All detainees may at some point become self-destructive, but those exposed to the following risk factors are at greater risk. **If a detainee shows one or more of the following signs**, an assessment by a mental health specialist (psychiatrist or psychologist) should be requested.

- Intense sadness, anxiety, or panic.
- Anxiety, nervousness.
- Severe mood swings.
- Withdrawal from usual activities.
- Difficulty sleeping or drowsiness.
- Increased appetite or, conversely, anorexia.
- Anger, intense desire for revenge, impulsiveness.
- Intense guilt.
- The feeling of being unworthy.
- The feeling of being stuck in a dead end.
- The feeling of being helpless and hopeless.
- The feeling that there is no reason to live, that life has no meaning.
- Self-harm.
- Withdrawal from family and refusal to see loved ones during visiting hours.
- Refusal to take medication or, conversely, the desire to take a higher dose.
- The desire to give away personal belongings.

Actions to take after recognizing the warning signs

- Seek immediate assessment by a psychiatrist.
- Keep a close eye on them and spend time with them. Talk to them and listen to them. Be supportive and let them know they're not alone. Treat them with respect, not contempt or condescension.
- Facilitate (as much as possible) communication with family or other loved ones.
- Remove all objects from the cell that could be used in a dangerous way (sheets, shoelaces, belts, etc.).
- Place him/her in a cell or ward with sympathetic inmates who will alert you if anything alarming happens.
- Avoid punitive behavior and anger. They will not help you control self-destructive behaviors.
- Do not disclose personal information to other inmates without his/her consent.
- If they are taking medication (for psychiatric or medical problems), ask them to take it in front of you. There is a risk that they may accumulate a large quantity of medication and attempt suicide. Taking excessive amounts of medication is one of the most common methods of suicide in detention facilities.
- Understand the reasons that lead him/her to self-destructive behavior. Some of these may be eliminated or mitigated.
- Look for triggering factors and record them. Even if the attempt is prevented at this stage, similar triggering factors may incite self-destructive behavior in the future.
- Update the patient's file in detail and collaborate with other staff members. Regularly update the specialist who is monitoring him/her.

2. In the event that a detainee exhibits behavior similar to that of individuals who require **involuntary hospitalization in a Mental Health Unit**, we immediately take all necessary measures to place him/her in a separate detention area so that they do not pose a danger to their fellow inmates, and we monitor them continuously to ensure that they do not cause any harm to themselves. If they attempt to self-harm, we ensure that they are restrained and immobilized as far as

possible until they receive first aid from an Emergency Aid Center (EKAB) station and properly taken to the psychiatric hospital on duty, in accordance with the provisions of both the legislation in force and the applicable orders of the Corps.

3. When a detainee exhibits **threatening or violent behavior towards other detainees**, we immediately take all necessary action to place him/her in a separate detention area so that he/she does not pose a danger to them. Furthermore, in cases where another detainee's health has been harmed as a result of violent behavior (e.g., serious or dangerous physical injury), we take all necessary preliminary investigative action for the criminal investigation of the act committed, in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4. In the event that a detainee **harasses** a fellow detainee **in any way** (verbally, physically, sexually, etc.), we immediately issue the necessary recommendations for compliance and restraint. In case of non-compliance, we immediately place him/her into separate detention areas (cells) and monitor the 'problematic' detainee at regular intervals to ensure that he/she does not exhibit similar harassing behavior towards other detainees. If the latter case occurs, we immediately take all necessary measures to place him/her in a separate detention area.

5. Special attention must also be paid to detainees who incite situations that require their removal from the detention facilities by any means necessary, with **the ultimate goal of escaping**, such as:

- Repeatedly asking to go to a hospital, saying they have health issues, even though they've already been checked out and are fine.
- Deliberate damage to the bathroom by throwing excessive amounts of toilet paper, clothing, or other objects into the toilet bowl, with the aim of rendering it inoperable, which would result in the closure of the detention facilities as unsuitable and the subsequent transfer of detainees to other functional detention facilities.
- Breaking light fixtures or damaging bedding or breaking the bathroom sink, with the aim of opening the detention facilities to allow a repair crew to enter and repair the damage.

In such cases, special attention must be paid by the detention center guard, as well as by the police escorts who will transport the 'problematic' detainee to a medical facility or another police station with detention facilities, while special mention must be made in the document sent to the police service that will receive him/her. For this procedure responsible is the officer on duty.

6. Detainees exhibiting withdrawal symptoms (e.g., individuals addicted to drugs) should be under constant supervision so that their condition can be addressed in a timely manner in the event of an emergency, i.e., immediate notification of the Emergency Aid Center (EKAB) to send a station to provide first aid, as well as immediate transfer to the hospital on duty for the same purpose, when required.

7. Similarly, when **a detainee suffers from a chronic health problem** and is receiving specific medication, special care should be taken in advance to ensure that he/she receives the necessary medication, always in accordance with the opinion and prescription of the doctor treating his/her condition, while in an emergency, the Emergency Aid Center (EKAB) will be immediately notified to send a station to provide first aid, as well as immediate transfer to the hospital on duty for the same purpose, when required.

8. Detainees involved in incidents of domestic violence, due to mutual accusations, should be **strictly** placed in separate detention areas and, if possible, in separate detention centers of different police departments, in order to avoid further tensions between them, which could cause significant malfunctions and problems during their stay there.

In any case, it is clear that protecting the health and safety of detainees and ensuring the conditions of detention required for this purpose is **a matter of primary importance** for the proper functioning of the competent police service and the Hellenic Police Force in general.

To this end, their rights under the Constitution and the laws of the state must be respected, and the relevant orders issued and in force at any given time must be strictly observed, always taking into account the reports and recommendations of international bodies, as well as the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and the United Nations Human Rights Committee (UN).



ANNEX B11 RECCOMENDATION 256

HQ./ UNIFORMED PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT		ATHENS 7/12/2025						
No	GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE / REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE	CAUSE OF DEATH	DETENTION SERVICE	GENDER	NATIONALITY	AGE	DATE OF INCIDENT	DISCIPLINARY ACTION
YEAR 2022								
1	GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF ATTICA	Suicide	POLICE DEPARTMENT OF KERATSINI - DRAPETSONA	Female	Russia	53	8/1/2022	Pending before the Ombudsman since 30/12/2022
2.		Suicide	FYLI POLICE DEPARTMENT (DETAINEE AT ACHARNES PRISON)	Male	Greece	31	21/4/2022	Pending before the Ombudsman since 03/03/2023
3.		Sudden death	POLICE DEPARTMENT OF AGIA VARVARA	Female	Democratic Republic of the Congo	29	19/6/2022	Archive
4		Sudden death (Undetermined cause due to decay)	PRE-REMOVAL DETENTION CENTER OF AMYGDALAZA	Male	Iraq	72	22/7/2022	Archive
5	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF CENTRAL MAKEDONIA	Sudden death	KALLIKRATEIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	41	22/7/2022	Archive
6	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF CRETE	Suicide	HERAKLION COURT TRANSFER DEPARTMENT	Female	Greece	42	12/10/2022	Archive
YEAR 2023								

1	GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF ATTICA	Sudden death	WESTERN ATTICA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION SUB- DIRECTORATE	Female	Greece	37	17/1/2023	Archive
2		It was not determined whether it was due to suicide or accident	OMONIOIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Germany	55	28/5/2023	Archive
3		Suicide	AGIOS PANTELEIMON POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Albania	30	12/8/2023	Pending before the Ombudsman since 16/10/2024
4		Suicide	VYRONAS POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Albania	71	14/9/2023	Fine imposed on one (1) police officer and referral of four (4) other police officers to the First Instance Disciplinary Council, with the question of suspension with dismissal pending, the trial of the case pending since 13/12/2024
5.		Sudden death	PRE-REMOVAL DETENTION CENTER OF AMYGDALAZA.	Male	India	26	26/7/2023	Archive
6		Sudden death – The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing.	PRE-REMOVAL DETENTION CENTER OF AMYGDALAZA	Male	Egypt	53	12/8/2023	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 25/08/2023 [it has been postponed twice (2) times]
7.		Sudden death (under protective custody) - The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing	POLICE DEPARTMENT OF AGIOS PANTELEIMON	Male	Ukraine	43	2/2/2023	The administrative review has been ongoing since 11/25/2025
8.		Sudden death - The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing	KYPSELI POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Egypt	57	13/2/2023	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 25/11/2025
9		Sudden death - The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing	KYPSELI POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	44	8/4/2023	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 25/11/2025

10		Sudden death - The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing	DETENTION CELLS OF THE ATTICA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIRECTORATE (DETAINEE OF THE ILION CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT)	Male	Greece	65	20/12/2023	The administrative review has been ongoing since 30/11/2025
11	GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF THESSALONIKI	Sudden death	NEAPOLIS – SYKEA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	45	30/11/2023	Archive
12	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF THESSALIA	Sudden death	VOLOS POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Egypt	58	29/12/2023	Archive
13	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF CENTRAL MAKEDONIA	Sudden death (The forensic autopsy report has not been completed because the results of the histological tests have not yet been received by the medical examiner.)	VEROIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	30	18/2/2023	Archive
14	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF CENTRAL MAKEDONIA	Suicide	VEROIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	32	13/9/2023	Archive
15		Suicide	SIDIROKASTRO POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	41	8/4/2023	On 24/10/2025, the findings of the Ombudsman were forwarded to the competent authority in order to complete the administrative review, in accordance with these findings
16	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF CENTRAL GREECE	Suicide	CHALKIDA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Albania	52	20/7/2023	Pending before the Ombudsman since 09/05/2025
17	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF WESTERN GREECE	Suicide	PYRGOS POLICE DEPARTMENT	Female	Greece	27	15/12/2023	Archive
YEAR 2024								
1	GENERAL	Suicide	PALAIIO FALIRO	Male	Greece	42	23/5/2024	Pending before the

	POLICE DIRECTORATE OF ATTICA		POLICE DEPARTMENT					Ombudsman since 27/06/2025
2.		Sudden death (preceded by physical abuse)	AGIOS PANTELEIMON POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Pakistan	38	21/9/2024	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 27/09/2024
3		Suicide	OMONIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Bangladesh	29	1/10/2024	Pending before the Ombudsman since 08/08/2025
4		Suicide	POLICE DEPARTMENT OF PAPAGOU CHOLARGOU	Female	Greece	53	3/10/2024	Pending before the Ombudsman since 14/08/2025
5.		Sudden death	ACHARNON POLICE DEPARTMENT (ARREST BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF ACHARNON)	Male	Greece	45	4/11/2024	Pending before the Ombudsman since 14/08/2025
6		Suicide	PRE-REMOVAL DETENTION CENTER OF TAVROS	Male	India	27	3/10/2024	Pending before the Ombudsman since 14/08/2025
7.		Sudden death - The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing.	ATTICA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIRECTORATE	Male	Greece	56	29/6/2024	The administrative review has been ongoing since 30/11/2025
8	GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF THESSALONIKI	Suicide	DETENTION CELLS OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIRECTORATE OF THESSALONIKI	Male	Greece	42	15/8/2024	The administrative examination is ongoing since 16/08/2024
9	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF CENTRAL GREECE	Suicide	CHALKIDA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	45	9/9/2024	Pending before the Ombudsman since 14/08/2025

10	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS	Sudden death (Reference number 9.608.007)	It should be noted that the person in question felt sudden discomfort inside the patrol vehicle, during transfer from Zakynthos Airport to the Zakynthos Police Department and He was immediately taken to the General Hospital in Zakynthos, where he was pronounced dead at 11:31 a.m. on the same day.	Male	Syria	54	9/8/2024	Archive
11	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF THESSALIA	Suicide	POLICE DEPARTMENT OF MOUZAKI	Male	Albania	45	22/7/2024	Pending before the Ombudsman since 25/04/2025
12	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF WESTERN GREECE	Sudden death - The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing.	PATRAS COURT TRANSFER DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	52	17/11/2024	The administrative examination is in progress since 13/02/2025
YEAR 2025								
1	GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF ATTICA	Multiple organ failure	EXARCHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Female	Greece	73	Evening hours 30- 31/01/2025	Pending before the Ombudsman since 08/08/2025
2.		Sudden death – The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing.	2nd POLICE DEPARTMENT OF PERISTERI	Male	Greece	43	4/3/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 04/03/2025 [it has been returned once (1) for completion].
3.		Sudden death – The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing	OMONIOIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	47	3/5/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 04/05/2025
4		Sudden death - The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing	KERATEA POLICE DEPARTMENT (ARREST BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF ILIOUPOLIS)	Male	Albania	34	17/8/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 18/08/2025
5		Suicide	DIMOTIKO THEATRO POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Bulgaria	29	18/9/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 18/09/2025

6		Suicide	ATTICA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIRECTORATE	Male	Ethiopia	22	29/9/2025	The administrative review is ongoing since 01/10/2025
7	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF EASTERN MAKEDONIA AND THRACE	Sudden death – The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing.	PRE-REMOVAL DETENTION CENTER OF DRAMA	Male	Egypt	34	28/3/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 31/03/2025 [it has been returned once (1) for completion].
8.		Sudden death - The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing.	PRE-REMOVAL DETENTION CENTER OF XANTHI	Male	Afghanistan	38	23/9/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 08/10/2025
9		Sudden death – The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing	KOMOTINI POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	56	3/4/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 14/04/2025
10	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF WESTERN GREECE	Sudden death – The exact cause of death is unknown, as the administrative investigation is ongoing.	PYRGOS POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	42	14/1/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 14/01/2025
11	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF SOUTHERN AEGEAN	Suicide	KOS POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	34	2/2/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 04/02/2025
12	REGIONAL POLICE DIRECTORATE	Sudden death – The exact cause of death is unknown, as the	CHANIA COURT TRANSFER DEPARTMENT	Male	Albania	33	18/4/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing

	OF CRETE	administrative investigation is ongoing.						since 19/04/2025
13	REGIONAL GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF PELOPONNESE	Suicide	KALAMATA POLICE DEPARTMENT	Male	Greece	38	15/6/2025	The administrative examination has been ongoing since 18/06/2025

C. Ministry of Health

ANNEX C1 RECOMMENDATION 107

CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	MEDICAL STAFF	NURSING STAFF	OBSERVATIONS
S.H.F. of the Komotini Prison	1		A DOCTOR OF THE N.H.S. BRANCH, GENERAL/FAMILY MEDICINE, IS SERVING
S.H.F. of Nigritas Penitentiary , Serres			WITH GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NO. 2266/T.B/11.6.2019, THE HOSPITAL IS OPERATED WITH STAFF FROM NIGRITAS, SO EVERY TUESDAY IT IS SERVED ON A ROTATIONAL BASIS BY DOCTORS FROM THE HOSPITAL. ON THE OTHER DAYS PATIENTS ARE TRANSFERRED BY ABULANCE TO THE HOSPITAL.
S.H.F.. Rural SK of Halkidiki - Kassandra	1		ONE (1) FIELD SERVICE DOCTOR IS SERVING WITH EXTENDED STAY
S.H.F. CASSABETIA	1 GENERAL MEDICINE SPECIALIST		THE DOCTOR HAS MOVED TO THE 2 ND HEALTH DISTRICT OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH, BUT THE NEEDS ARE COVERED BY A GENERAL MEDICINE DOCTOR OF THE VELESTINOS HEALTH CENTER WHO MOVES ONCE A WEEK TO THE S.H.F.
S.H.F. VOLOS C.F.s	1 DOCTOR ON DUTY FOR RURAL SERVICE		THE DOCTOR'S TERM EXPIRES ON 4/7/2026
S.H.F. TRIKALA C.F.s	1 DOCTOR ON DUTY FOR RURAL SERVICE		THE DOCTOR'S TERM EXPIRES ON 28/7/2026
S.H.F. OF C.F. LARISSA	1 DOCTOR ON DUTY FOR RURAL SERVICE		THE DOCTOR'S TERM EXPIRES ON 22/4/2026

S.H.F. WOMEN'S C.F. OF ELEONA, THEBES	1 DOCTOR ON DUTY FOR RURAL SERVICE		THE DOCTOR'S TERM EXPIRES ON 5/10/2026
S.H.F. AT THE ELEONA C.F. ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTER, THEBES	1 DOCTOR ON DUTY FOR RURAL SERVICE		THE DOCTOR'S TERM EXPIRES ON 25/7/2026
S.H.F CHALKIDA C.Fs OF	1 GENERAL MEDICINE SPECIALIST		
S.H.F PREVENTORIO C.F.	1 DOCTOR ON DUTY FOR RURAL SERVICE		HE IS SERVING WITH AN EXTENDED STAY BUT THERE IS A NEW DOCTOR WHO HAS BEEN CHOSEN FROM THE 4TH INVITATION
S.H.F MALANDRINOS C.F.s	1 FIELD SERVICE DOCTOR ON DUTY		THE DOCTOR'S TERM EXPIRES ON 14/5/2026
S.H.F DOMOKOS C.F.s	THE POSITION IS VACANCIES DUE TO THE RESIGNATION OF THE DOCTOR ON OBLIGATORY SERVICE IN THE RURAL COUNTRY.		THE NEEDS ARE COVERED BY A RURAL SERVICE DOCTOR ON DUTY OF THE REGIONAL CLINIC OMBRIAKIS OF THE DOMOKOS HEALTH CENTER WHO TRAVELS TWICE A WEEK TO THE S.H.F.. THE VACANCY HAS BEEN ADVERTISED.
S.H.F. of Grevena C.F. S.H.F. of Nea Alikarnassos Penitentiary	1 (mandatory personal physician - term ends 23.10.26) 1st Department of General Medicine	0 1 S.E. Nursing Assistant	No personnel (medical, nursing and other) of the 3rd health district of Macedonia will be transferred to the Grevena S.H.F. <i>The employee of the NURSING ASSISTANT S.E. category is a <u>prison employee and belongs to the Ministry of Citizen Protection.</u></i>
S.H.F. of Neapolis Penitentiary	Obligated Personal Physician	NO	

<p>S.H.F. of Chania C.F.</p>	<p>is covered by the transfer of two (2) General Medicine Doctors 3 times a week. The placement of a Personal Physician is expected (Issuance of provisional results of the no . 47831/31-10-2025 (AD: 6ΞΓ246H2I-Ψ0X) of the Correct Repetition of the call for interest for the filling of vacant positions of mandatory and non-mandatory personal physicians and mandatory and on-duty field service for positions on Ships)</p>	<p>1 TE Nursing</p>	<p><i>The NURSING DEPARTMENT employee <u>is a prison employee and belongs to the Ministry of Citizen Protection.</u></i></p>
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