

**Group of Experts on Action against Violence
against Women and Domestic Violence
(GREVIO)**

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

**Report submitted by Greece
pursuant to Article 68, paragraph 1
of the Council of Europe Convention
on preventing and combating violence
against women and domestic violence
(Baseline Report)**

Received by GREVIO on 31 March 2022

GREVIO/Inf(2022)4

Published on 4 April 2022



MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
FOR DEMOGRAPHY AND FAMILY
POLICY AND GENDER EQUALITY

**GREECE'S REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNCIL OF
EUROPE CONVENTION ON
PREVENTING AND COMBATING
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ISTANBUL
CONVENTION)**

31 MARCH 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	6
I. Introduction	8
II. Integrated policies and data collection.....	10
A. Strategies/action plans and other relevant policies	10
B. Financial resources	11
C. NGOs and other civil society actors	11
D. Bodies established in application of article 10.....	13
E. Data collection.....	16
F. Research.....	17
G. Population-based surveys.....	18
III. Prevention.....	19
A. Campaigns and programmes	19
B. Teaching material.....	20
C. Initial training for professionals.....	22
D. In-service training.....	24
E. Programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.....	27
F. Programmes for sex offenders	27
G. Participation of the private sector, the information and communication technology sector and the media	28
H. Self-regulatory standards in the information and communication technology sector and the media.....	29
I. Measures in the workplace	29
J. Other measures.....	30
IV. Protection and support	31
A. Information provision	31
B. General support services.....	32
C. Assistance in individual/collective complaints.....	41
D. Specialist support services.....	43
E. Telephone helplines	46
F. Protection and support of child witnesses.....	47
G. Other measures	47
V. Substantive Law.....	49
A. Legal framework.....	49
B. Guidance to implement the legal framework.....	49
C. Civil remedies	49
D. Compensation.....	50
E. Procedures in issues of custody	51
F. Criminalization of different forms of violence	51
G. Sexual harassment	53

H.	Aiding or abetting.....	53
I.	Attempt.....	54
J.	Unacceptable justification of criminal acts	54
K.	Relationship between perpetrator and victim	54
L.	Sanctions and other measures	54
M.	Aggravating circumstances	57
N.	Prohibition of mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes	58
O.	Administrative and judicial data.....	58
P.	Other measures.....	60
VI.	Investigation, prosecution and procedural Law and protective measures	61
A.	Measures to ensure a prompt and appropriate response from law enforcement agencies.....	61
B.	Risk assessment.....	62
C.	Emergency barring orders.....	63
D.	Restraining or protection orders – legal framework	63
E.	Data on restraining orders	63
F.	Ex officio legal proceedings	64
G.	Ex parte legal proceedings.....	64
H.	NGOs.....	64
I.	Measures of protection during investigations and judicial proceedings	64
J.	Free legal aid.....	66
K.	Other existing law and protective measures	67
VII.	Migration and asylum	68
A.	Autonomous residence permits	68
B.	Gender-based violence in asylum requests	69
C.	Gender-sensitive reception and asylum procedures.....	70
D.	Non-refoulement	73
E.	Other measures taken for the protection of migrant women victims and women asylum seekers	73
Annex I	76
Chapter II.	Integrated policies and data collection	76
	Entities collecting relevant data and the type of data collected by each of them	76
Chapter III.	Prevention.....	79
Table 1:	In-service training	79
Table 2:	Annual number of perpetrators who were referred to the Counseling Programme of EKKA in Attica and Thessaloniki (2019)	81
Table 3:	Annual number of perpetrators who were referred to, who requested entrance in and who completed the Counseling Programme of EKKA in Attica and Thessaloniki (2020)	82
Chapter IV.	Protection and Support.....	83

Table 4: Number and percentage of hospitals providing data per Health Region (2019, 2020)	85
Table 5: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 1 st Health Region (2019, 2020)	86
Table 6: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 2 nd Health Region (2019, 2020)	87
Table 7: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 3 rd Health Region (2019, 2020)	88
Table 8: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 4 th Health Region (2019, 2020)	89
Table 9: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 5 th Health Region (2019, 2020)	90
Table 10: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 6 th Health Region (2019, 2020)	91
Table 11: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 7 th Health Region (2019, 2020)	92
Table 12: Total annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 7 Health Regions (2019, 2020)	93
Table 13: Total annual number of women victims of violence supported by Counseling Centres and Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE (2019, 2020)	94
Table 14: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE by age group (2019, 2020)	94
Table 15: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE by requested service (2019, 2020)	94
Table 16: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE by form of violence (2019, 2020)	95
Table 17: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE by victim-perpetrator relationship (2019, 2020)	96
Table 18: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE by form of discrimination (2019, 2020)	97
Table 19: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE by structure per geographical location (2019, 2020)	97
Table 20: Annual number of women and girls victims of trafficking, detected by Organizations who are members of the National Referral Mechanism of EKKA per nationality (2019, 2020)	99
Table 21: Annual number of women and girls victims of trafficking, detected by Organizations who are members of the National Referral Mechanism of EKKA per form of exploitation (2019, 2020)	99
Table 22: Annual number of cases/family members accommodated in the shelters of EKKA (2019, 2020)	100
Table 23: Services provided to women victims of violence by NGOs	100
Table 24: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence (SOS Helpline 15900 & EKKA 197) (2019, 2020)	105
Table 25: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by age group (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)	105

Table 26: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by requested service (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020).....	106
Table 27: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by victim-perpetrator relationship (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)	106
Table 28: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by geographical location (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)	106
Table 29: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence divided in immigrant and non-immigrant women (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)	107
Table 30: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by form of discrimination (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)	107
Table 31: Total annual number of calls made to seek help for victims of violence (EKKA 197) (2019, 2020)	107
Table 32: Annual number of calls made to seek help for victims of violence by age group (EKKA 197) (2020)	108
Chapter V. Substantive Law	109
COMPILATION ON LEGAL TEXTS.....	109
PROVISIONS OF THE PENAL CODE (revised provisions, according to Law 4855/2021)	109
PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL CODE	114
Table 33: Annual number of women victims, reported offenses and perpetrators of domestic violence (2019,2020).....	128
Table 34: Annual number of perpetrators of domestic violence by victim’s sex and by victim-perpetrator’s relationship (2020).....	129
Table 35: Annual number of prosecutions by offense of the L.3500/2006 (2019, 2020). ..	130
Table 36: Annual number of convictions by offense of the L.3500/2006 (2019, 2020) ...	130
Table 37: Annual number of new convicts who received a conviction in the corresponding year and a sentence of deprivation of liberty by offense of the L.3500/2006 (2019, 2020)	130
Table 38: Annual number of new convicts who received a conviction in the corresponding year and a sentence of deprivation of liberty by offense of the L.3500/2006, age and sex of the victim and victim-perpetrator relationship (2019, 2020).....	132
Chapter VII. Migration and Asylum	133
Autonomous residence permits a.	133
Autonomous residence permits b.	134
Autonomous residence permits c.....	134
Autonomous residence permits d.	135
Autonomous residence permits e.	136
Gender-based violence in asylum requests 1	136
Gender-based violence in asylum requests 2	136
Table 39: Annual number of granted refugee status to third-country nationals due to vulnerability related to torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation and trafficking by sex	137

Table 40: Annual number of received complementary/subsidiary protection to third-country nationals due to vulnerability related torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation and trafficking by sex..... 137

Gender-sensitive reception procedures and support services..... 138

National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025 of the GSDFPGE 139

Cooperation with UNHCR..... 141

ANNEX II: Data from the Hellenic Police 142

ABBREVIATIONS

ACCMR	Athens Coordination Center for Migrant and Refugee issues
AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
CC	Counseling Centers
CCP	Code of Criminal Procedure
CDCs	Competences for Democratic Culture
CHI	Child Health Institute
CoC	Code of Conduct
COF	Common Operating Framework
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DEPIS	Municipal Equality Committees
EASO	European Asylum Support Service
EETAA	Hellenic Local Development Company and Local Government
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
EKDDA	National Centre of Public Administration & Local Government
EKKA	National Center for Social Solidarity
ELSTAT	Hellenic Statistical Authority
EODY	National Public Health Organization
EWL	European Women's Lobby (EWL)
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GMI	Guaranteed Minimum Income
GSDFPGE	General Secretariat for Demography, Family Policy and Gender Equality
HAART	Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy
HCDCP	Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention
HELP	Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals
IDIKA	e-government center for social security
IEP	Education Policy Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
INEDIVIM	Youth and Lifelong Learning Foundation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KETHI	Research Center for Gender Equality
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPGE	National Action Plan for Gender Equality
NCGE	National Council for Gender Equality
NCRTV	National Council for Radio and Television
NILHR/EIEAD	National Institute of Labour and Human Resources
NPHO	National Public Health Organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OAED	Hellenic Labour Employment Organization
ODIPY A.E.	Quality Assurance Organization in Health SA
OPEKA	Welfare and Social Solidarity Organization
OTA	Local government organizations
PC	Penal Code
PEPIS	Regional Equality Committees
REC	Rights, Equality and Citizenship
SGBV	Sexual & Gender Based Violence

SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SOTP	Sex Offender Treatment Program
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UNHCR	The United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF	The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

I. Introduction

Greece was among the thirteen countries that first signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”), in Istanbul on the 11th of May 2011. The Greek Parliament ratified on 18th of June 2018 the Convention by Law 4531 and adjusted relevant provisions of domestic legislation. The Convention entered into force on the 1st of October 2018.

This is the first comprehensive framework for tackling gender-based violence and abuse, which is a key step in the Council of Europe's effort to ensure that women's rights are respected. With the Law 4531/2018¹, gender-based violence is defined as human rights violation and a form of discrimination against women. All forms of violence are included in the Convention: physical, sexual, psychological, economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The Convention ensures equal protection and the right of all women (irrespective of social class, nationality/ethnicity, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, language, cultural characteristics, religion, legal status, etc) to essential measures of protection, support, and reintegration (health services, housing, social and legal assistance, training, occupation, counseling support and legal aid).

In accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, the new legislation designates as “Coordinating body”, the General Secretariat for Demography, Family Policy and Gender Equality GSDFPGE (formerly known as the General Secretariat for Gender Equality) of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. In 2021 after the government reshuffle, the political agenda of gender equality was upgraded and for the first time in Greece a Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs was appointed with the responsibilities of Gender Equality, Demographic Policy and Family. The GSDFPGE and the Secretary General, falls within the competences of the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.

In particular, the GSDFPGE's Gender Equality Observatory is responsible for implementing Article 11 concerning the coordination of the collection and publication of statistics on all forms of violence covered by the Convention (par. 8 of article 4 of Law 4531/2018). Whereas, the Directorate for Social Protection and Counseling Services of the GSDFPGE is responsible for coordinating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the Convention.

A set of two relevant Laws that followed, further strengthened the framework of prevention and support in the field of violence against women: (1) Law 4604/2019² on "Promoting substantive gender equality, prevention and fight against gender-based violence", with which the National gender-based violence Network of Structures of the GSDFPGE and the Municipalities is institutionalized and given the opportunity for state financing for its operation (44 Counseling Centres, 19 Shelters, a 24-hour SOS 15900 helpline), and (2) Law 4808/2021³ with which the Convention 190 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) to eliminate

¹ Law 4531/2018 (Official Government Gazette Issue A' 62/05.04.2018): I) Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and adaptation of the Greek Law. With this Law, the Greek parliament ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), which brought amendments to Law 3500/2006 on domestic violence, the Penal Code (PC), and other provisions.

² Law 4604/2019 (Official Government Gazette Issue A 50/26.03.2019) Promotion of substantial gender equality, prevention and fight against gender-based violence.

³ Recently, with Law 4808/2021(Official Government Gazette Issue A' 101/19.06.2021), Greece ratified ILO's Convention No 190 concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the workplace. The Law introduces various new measures and also establishes new rights and obligations, including the right of the employee who suffers such behaviour to leave the workplace for a reasonable period of time, without any salary loss or other consequences, and the obligation of employers with more than 20 staff members to adopt written policies to prevent and combat harassment and violence in the workplace and to handle internal complaints.

violence and harassment in the world of work, was ratified. Greece's report complies with the article 68.1 of the Convention, which states that "Parties shall submit to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, based on a questionnaire prepared by GREVIO, a report on legislative or other measures giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, for consideration by GREVIO."

The questionnaire was sent to Greece on September 14th 2021. This is the first time that the Greek government has compiled a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Istanbul Convention in Greece. This first report was coordinated by the GSDFPGE and was drafted by its staff after consultation and written contributions by all relevant governmental organizations and NGOs.

For that purpose, the GSDFPGE established a multi-stakeholder Project Management Team (with the participation of representatives of relevant Ministries and NGOs) for the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention⁴ with the additional tasks of proposing ways of coordination of all competent agencies for women's protection against all forms of violence, for victims' support, for the elimination of discrimination against women and the promotion of substantive gender equality.

It should be acknowledged that while this is not one of the aims of the Istanbul Convention but rather of the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, this report makes brief references to the fight against trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation as a form of violence against women.

In terms of drafting the Baseline Report, the official body responsible for coordinating the collection of information in response to this questionnaire and the preparation of the present document is the GSDFPGE, which is the competent governmental body for gender equality policies at all levels of social, public and economic life and follows a holistic approach covering the issue of violence against women and domestic violence in various fields and under the responsibility of different bodies.

Other government agencies which contributed to the preparation of this report are the General Secretariat for Labour of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, , the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, the National Centre of Public Administration, the Hellenic Labour Employment Organization (OAED), the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Citizen Protection, the Hellenic Police Headquarters and several NGOs⁵.

⁴ GSDFPGE Decision 76491/08-10-2021 for the "Establishment of a Project Management Team for the monitoring and implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) in the Greek territory (Published on the internet ADA:6A6EA6MTAK-7BB).

⁵ For the compilation of answers for the GREVIO questionnaire, the GSDFPGE involved more than 26 NGOs, including local women's organizations and national women's networks/associations. Those organizations/networks received an electronic call of interest to participate in the national Baseline Report for the implementation of the Istanbul Conventions by sharing their organizations' data/information. Additionally, to facilitate their contribution, the GSDFPGE invited those NGOs and presented the GREVIO questionnaire via a teleconference.

II. Integrated policies and data collection

A. Strategies/action plans and other relevant policies

The GSDFPGE has been implementing since 2010 the «National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women» which was and is the first comprehensive and coherent National Programme on violence against women.

1. The “National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women”, refers to all forms of gender based violence (e.g. domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, trafficking of women). It outlines actions to prevent the phenomenon and provide support to the victims, and legislative interventions that reinforce the institutional framework.

2. The «National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women 2009 -2013” has always been integrated in the General Secretariat’s Action Plans for Gender Equality started from the Action Plan 2010-2013-as one of its four strategic goals. It was subsequently included in the National Action Plan for Gender Equality (NAPGE) 2016- 2020⁶ and it continues to be top priority of the new NAPGE 2021-2025⁷. Under the Priority Axis 1 “Preventing and combating gender based violence and domestic violence”, a comprehensive set of initiatives and actions for the prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV) against women is included. The new NAPGE 2021-2025 has been through public consultation and for the first time has been approved from the Council of Ministers and thus all Ministries has incorporated their planned actions on gender equality. More specifically Axis 1 “preventing and combating gender based violence and domestic violence”, includes all the ministries targeted actions and initiatives on GBV and domestic violence.

The "National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women" is being funded by the National Strategic Reference Framework (European Social Fund). The funding has been extended until the end of 2023, aiming to smooth continuation of specialized services for women survivors and their children in need and strengthen the broader networking with local institutions and civil society organizations for the prevention and response to GBV in Greece.

In addition, the GSDPFGE cooperates with the office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and participates in the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), a platform for inter-agency cooperation on issues such as first level identification and support of victims (and presumed victims) of trafficking in Greece.

3. The principle of equality and non-discrimination is enshrined in the Greek constitution and is applied horizontally in all governmental policies. A human rights based approach is thus included in the implementation of policies related to women’s rights and gender equality and it means that all forms of discrimination against the realization of rights are prohibited, prevented and eliminated. It also means that priority is given to people in the most marginalized or vulnerable positions who face multiple discriminations and the biggest barriers to realizing their rights. In terms of policies that relate to combating gender-based violence, our organization sets to the centre of its mandate vulnerable groups of people and especially women. In designing and delivering our services, due consideration is given to the need to respond to different social, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds, religious faiths, states of health, etc.

⁶ <https://isotita.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/National-Action-Plan-for-Gender-Equality-2016-2020.pdf>.

⁷ <https://isotita.gr/esdif-2021-2025/> .

4. The GSDFPGE is responsible for the supervision and coordination of all actions and policies outlined in the National Action Plan for Gender Equality. For the effective assessment and response at all policies, including GBV and domestic violence, the National Council for Gender Equality (NCGE)⁸, a collective advisory board that falls under the auspices of the GSDFPGE, assists the General Secretariat since 2020. Specifically for the Network of Structures, a Coordination Task Force was set up aiming at the effective implementation of policies on GBV or/and multiple discrimination, the quality operation of the Structures and the settlement of any issues that might come up during the Network of Structures operation⁹.

5. The creation of support structures nationwide, the national campaigns and the cooperation with relevant stakeholders ensure the implementation of measures on a local and regional level.

The GSDFPGE provides the Common Operating Framework (COF) of the support services and the methodology for the counseling services offered in the network of structures in order to ensure a common operating framework.

The COF includes:

- A guide providing counseling services and the function of the supportive structure;
- A manual on sexual harassment;
- The rules of the function of the Structures;
- The code of conduct;
- A guide of labour counseling.

All the above are published in the website: www.womensos.gr

6. Following the implementation of the above mentioned measures, the following progress has occurred: the establishment and operation of additional support structures, the increase of public awareness regarding gender-based violence and the reactions of zero tolerance to domestic violence. In addition, the adoption of important legislation such as the aforementioned Laws 4604/2019 and 4808/2021 (see Chapter I) has contributed to the effective implementation of the actions taken, whereas the Law 4531/2018 adjusted domestic legislation especially in the field of criminal law.

B. Financial resources

The budget allocated for the period 2016-2020, expanded until 2023, is as follows: 11,576,947.82€ for the operation of the Shelters; 9.682.062,04 € for the operation of the Counseling Centres, and 3,277,094.82€ for other actions of the Programme, such as the scientific supervision/monitoring and the coordination of the structures of the Network, the provision of free legal aid to women victims of domestic violence in cooperation with Bar Associations, the psychological supervision of the counselors the operation of the helpline 15900, the implementation of awareness campaigns, the preparation and/or updating of tools and administrative/standardized operation documents for the structures (and monitoring of the relevant procedures), the implementation of a tool for assessing the risk of domestic violence, the evaluation of the structures etc.

The national contribution to this budget is about 20%.

C. NGOs and other civil society actors

⁸ Article 20 of Law 4808/2021 as amended by Article 9 of Law 4604/2019.

⁹ Decision 725/19-4-2016 on the establishment of a Coordination Task Force in the GSDFPGE.

1. The GSDFPGE following the Law 4873/2021¹⁰ on strengthening the action of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), keeps an unofficial recording system of women's organizations/networks specialized in human rights and GBV. Additionally, it cooperates with Greek and foreign NGOs dealing with international protection, migration and social integration issues¹¹.

The government is not funding NGOs' GBV programming. Instead, the organizations run response services through EU funds, UN agencies/INGOs and funds from private donors. The GSDFPGE encourages the implementation of co-funded projects through the provision of a "Letter of Support" and also through its active participation in projects' consortia. During 2018 and 2020, the GSDFPGE was in a partnership with local NGOs and INGOs for two EU-funded projects, the SURVIVOR and the EMPOWER (for more details on the projects see Ch. III.C & Ch. IV.A). The 2021 Report on Gender Equality highlighted the SURVIVOR project as a good practice among the EU¹².

Regarding policy proposals, women's organizations/networks provide their expertise and knowledge in the field of women's rights and GBV¹³. Moreover, on the occasion of November 25th 2020, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the GSDFPGE in collaboration with UNICEF's office in Greece published the 1st Annual Report on Violence Against Women. Finally, on the 13th of July 2021, the new National Action Plan for Gender Equality (2021-2025) was put under public electronic consultation. All stakeholders and NGOs/COs submitted their proposals for improvement of its provisions accordingly.

2. The effective co-operation with the aforementioned organizations at national and regional/local levels is enhanced by a series of initiatives. The already mentioned multi-stakeholder Project Management Team set up by the GSDFPGE whose role is to monitor the implementation of the Istanbul Convention, is composed of both central government representatives and by non-governmental ones, such as the Union of Women Associations of Heraklion Prefecture, the European Anti-Violence Network, the Coordination of Greek Women's NGOs for the European Women's Lobby, and the National Council of Greek Women. Another good example of engagement and cooperation is the National Council for Gender Equality (NCGE)¹⁴, that among others, is responsible for holding consultations with public and private social entities, representatives of the local governments, as well as the local and regional government authorities, including women's organizations and networks. Two of its fifteen members are representatives from women's organizations.

In view of legislative interventions, such as the Labor Law 4808/2021 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs held four consultation meetings with representatives from NGOs and women organizations. Two of them concerned the Directive (EU) 2019/1158 on the work-life balance for parents and carers and the other two the ratification of the Convention 190 of the International Labor Organization to eliminate violence and harassment at work.

The Deputy Minister also held three consultations with representatives from NGOs and women organizations and informed them about the monitoring, implementation and evaluation of the measures and policies adopted to implement the Istanbul Convention.

Additionally, the established Regional Equality Committees (PEPIS) and Municipal Equality Committees (DEPIS) cooperate with women's organizations/networks by taking into

¹⁰ Official Government Gazette Issue A '248/16-12-2021.

¹¹ "Register of Greek and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) dealing with international protection, migration and social integration issues", <https://ngo.migration.gov.gr/registered.php> (Official Government Gazette-3820 B/9-9-20).

¹² <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/11d9cab1-fa52-11eb-b520-01aa75ed71a1>, page 16.

¹³ For example in 2017, XEN Greece – YWCA Greece launched the 25@25 campaign in order to support the ratification of the Istanbul Convention in Greece through the collection of 25.000 signatures until the 25th November 2017. XEN Greece managed to collect more than 15.000 signatures in favour of the Convention ratification that were handed to the President of the Hellenic Parliament in March 2018.

¹⁴ Article 20 of Law 4808/2021 as amended by Article 9 of Law 4604/2019.

consideration the national policies on gender equality, with the aim of integrating gender equality into local and regional policies.

Moreover, during the reference period, the GSDFPGE entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the UNHCR and UNICEF, aiming to protect refugee and migrant women and their children from gender-based and domestic violence. As of 2019, with the support of UNHCR, the GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were finalized into the Greek language¹⁵. While in 2020 jointly with UNICEF and other NGOs, the GSDFPGE provided consultation for the amendment of the Cooperation Protocol on referral mechanism for the adoption of a common framework of procedures for referring and providing specialized support services to survivors of GBV at the Network of Structures. Again in 2020, in the beginning of the pandemic, the GSDFPGE issued a MOU with the "Smile of the Child"¹⁶ on combating domestic violence against women and their children.

Another great example of cooperation is the Athens Coordination Centre for Migrant and Refugee issues (ACCMR) which functions as a coordination hub for the fruitful exchange of good practices and know-how between state bodies, municipal bodies and NGOs/INGOs. Moreover, within the context of the implementation of the SURVIVOR project, the GSDFPGE organized and delivered six regional meetings to present the Cooperation Protocol to local and regional stakeholders, including women's organizations. At a regional and local level, the effective collaboration with those organizations is further strengthened through the Counseling Centres and the Shelters of the GSDFPGE National Network of Structures. During 2019 and 2020, the staff of the Network of Structures had several coordination meetings with NGOs and UN agencies to discuss service provision and the implementation of referral processes. These help ensure an effective multidisciplinary management of GBV survivors. Lastly, their effective cooperation is additionally strengthened through joint awareness raising campaigns, capacity building training, and advocacy actions.

D. Bodies established in application of article 10

1. The GSDFPGE is the governmental agency responsible to plan, implement, and monitor policies on gender equality across all sectors. It is also the competent entity for preventing and combating violence against women, designated to monitor the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.

It was founded in 1985 as an independent public service and today is administrative unit of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The GSDFPGE consists of 2 Directorates and one Independent Department: The Directorate of Planning, Standardization and Monitoring of Gender Equality Policies, the Directorate of Social Protection and Counseling Services and the Independent Department of European and International Cooperation.

The Directorate of Social Protection and Counseling Services is responsible for proposing and elaborating policies and measures that address gender-based violence against women. The Directorate provides the common framework of operation and ethics of the 44 Counseling Centres and 19 Shelters for women victims of violence and their children operating throughout the country as well as the SOS Helpline 15900.

In addition, the Directorate is responsible for proposing policies, specialized actions and interventions for women who are subject to multiple discrimination (refugee, immigrant women, disabled women, drug addicts, the long-term unemployed, single mothers, etc.). This

¹⁵ The SOPs are specific procedures and agreements among organizations that reflect the plan of action and individual organizations' roles and responsibilities in the context of a refugee and migration response in Greece.

¹⁶ The "Smile of the Child" is the largest internationally recognized non-profit, non-governmental Organization in Greece in the critical field of child protection, support of children and families with children in need, as well as free public health service for children, both in prevention and treatment.

is achieved through institutional cooperation with central and local authorities as well as NGOs.

The annual budget for the year 2020 was 2.014.000 € and for 2019 was 2.430.000 €¹⁷. The current staff of the GSDFPGE consists of 45 people, the majority of whom are highly qualified and specialized in gender equality issues.

Training on the Convention: The staff of the Directorate of Social Protection and Counseling Services of the GSDFPGE and 100 counselors (social workers, legal counselors, psychologists) of the Network of Structures successfully completed the course “Violence against Women and Domestic Violence” in the framework of the European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals – HELP.

The policies of the GSDFPGE evolve around the following strategic axes: promoting women’s labour and combating labour gender gap, preventing and combating violence against women, combating gender stereotypes, reinforcing women’s participation in decision-making and mainstreaming gender into sectoral policies.

The GSDFPGE attends to the harmonization and compliance of the national institutional framework with the European priorities on gender equality. Its policies and initiatives contribute to the elimination of gender discriminations, whereas its active involvement on a European and international level allows networking and the exchange of good practices.

GSDFPGE has under its supervision the Research Centre of Gender Equality (KETHI), which is a Legal Entity under Private Law of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, founded in 1994 and governed by a five-member Administrative Board. KETHI develops actions and conducts research to combat violence against women, to eliminate gender stereotypes in education, to promote reconciliation of family private and professional life, to support refugee and migrant women, to prevent and combat discriminations based on gender identity and sexual orientation and to promote women's participation in decision-making centers and positions of responsibility.

2. The Directorate for Planning, Standardization and Policy Monitoring of Gender Equality policies of the GSDFPGE is responsible for coordinating the collection of statistical data that cover all forms of violence against women according to the Convention, as well as for analyzing, processing and publishing the results (Law 4531/2018). Following the Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention, the Observatory Department of the above Directorate (hereinafter Observatory) is responsible for collecting data regarding all forms of violence covered by the Convention.

The Observatory was first established and operated on a pilot basis during the Programming Period 2007-2013, under the program "Administrative Reform 2007-2013", with the assistance of European Funding (National Strategic Reference Framework) and continued running during the programming period 2014-2020. Its funding has been extended until the end of 2023.

A dedicated website http://paratiritirio.isotita.gr/genqua_portal/ has been designed to include, analyze, process and diffuse statistical data and indicators for gender equality policies. Its goal is to map gender differentiations in 12 basic policy areas (including violence against women) and to monitor any relevant trends and advances in Greece. It includes 84 gender indicators based either on the Beijing Platform for Action or on specific national priorities, which are followed by metadata.

The Law 4531/2018 enriched and upgraded the role of the Observatory:

¹⁷ Source: Ministry of Finance <https://www.minfin.gr/web/guest/proupologismos>.

- The collection on a regular basis of detailed and relevant statistical data regarding domestic violence and all forms of violence against women.
- The responsibility to conduct research on all forms of violence against women, as well as all cases of domestic violence and domestic violence against women.

There are no NGOs active in combating violence against women that are part of or anyhow involved with the Observatory in terms of staff.

The Annual budget for 2019 (39.438,54€) and for 2020 (29.926,12€) was funded by the EU. The Observatory employs two gender experts (females) and one computer scientist (male) with indefinite contracts (civil servants) and two employees with fixed – term employment contracts, one sociologist (female) and one statistician (male), whose payments are also funded by the EU.

Training on the Convention: The Observatory participated in the course “Violence against Women and Domestic Violence” in the framework of the European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals – HELP.

In April 2017, the Observatory participated in a meeting organized in Athens by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) which aimed to facilitate the improvement of the collection of statistical data on intimate partner violence and rape. Taking into account the Greek legislative framework, EIGE proposed 13 indicators on intimate partner violence and rape.

In September 2018, following the ratification of the Convention, the Observatory started organizing technical meetings with the following authorities: The General Secretariat of Anti-crime Policy, the Ministry of Justice, the Public Prosecutor for Domestic Violence, the Ministry of Citizen Protection and the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT). During these meetings the Observatory presented the indicators required and the following consultations led to the gradual collection of data on gender-based violence and domestic violence for some of the indicators discussed.

The Ministry of Citizen Protection changed the recording system of the Hellenic Police and added a mandatory emerging list with the following variables for the crime of domestic violence:

Marital status (characterization of a relationship between the perpetrator and the victim): Spouses, partners living together, parents – children, relatives, permanent partners, ex-spouses, cohabitation agreement, ex-partners.

Modus operandi: Threat – psychological violence, use of physical force, rape, homicide, violation of sexual dignity and economic violence.

The above changes were put into effect on 1/1/2019.

In March 2019, after collaborating with ELSTAT and KETHI, the Observatory sent the first completed version of the questionnaire on intimate partner violence to EIGE.

Moreover, a number of technical meetings took place between the Observatory and other units of the public sector. More specifically, the Observatory developed a steady collaboration with the Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court for the collection of statistical data on domestic violence from the 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices of the country regarding the years 2016 to 2018. It should be noted that since there is no computerized recording system in the justice sector, the employees of the 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices of the country had to go through the case files and record all the requested data manually. Afterwards, these data were sent to the Observatory.

An annual cooperation for the collection of statistical data from the country's detention centres has also been established with the General Secretariat of Anti-crime Policy of the Ministry of Citizen Protection.

Early 2020, with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Greece, data collection continued and in-person meetings with the competent authorities were organized virtually.

E. Data collection

1. The following entities collect data on VAW:

- a. The GSDFPGE National Network of Structures for preventing and combating all forms of violence against women: the national SOS 15900 24-hour helpline, 44 counseling centres, 19 Women's Shelters. In this context there is the relevant database of the Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government E.E.T.A.A. S.A.¹⁸ and the database kept by the SOS Helpline15900;
- b. The Ministry of Justice/ Compensation Authority;
- c. The General Secretariat of Anti-crime Policy / The Ministry of Citizen Protection /Data from correctional facilities;
- d. The Ministry of Citizen Protection/Hellenic Police and Police Departments of Domestic Violence;
- e. The Public Prosecutors' District Courts through The Supreme Court's Public Prosecution Office;
- f. Collecting data from the justice sector in Greece is a complicated and time-consuming process, as the information systems for recording data are incomplete. This means that First Instances Prosecutors Offices' employees should look for the required data in the hard copies of the case files.
- g. The Ministry of Migration and Asylum;
- h. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs /National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA);
- i. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs /National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) Helpline 197;
- j. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs/E-government centre for social security (IDIKA).
- k. Analytical list of the indicators collected by each entity can be found in [ANNEX I, Ch. II](#).

2. Data are disaggregated by sex, age and form of violence. Whenever possible they are disaggregated by geographical location. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is now systematically recorded by the Police, but no information on relationship types or the sex of the victim is available from the justice sector.

3. Following article 11 of the Istanbul Convention "Data collection and research", the Observatory has been in charge of collecting all relevant data. The Observatory publishes annual e-bulletins on GBV and participates in the Annual Reports on Violence against Women of the GSDFPGE. In these publications, the Observatory uses charts and figures in order to visualize the information it provides and information graphics to make the data easily understandable. For accessibility and comprehension reasons, it attempts to avoid using statistical terminology and presenting statistics for women and men side by side by making comparisons. Its goal is the intelligibility of numerical data.

- 23rd E-bulletin of the Observatory: <https://isotita.gr/en/observatory-e-bulletin-no-23-gender-based-violence/>

¹⁸ The Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government (E.E.T.A.A.) S.A, since its establishment, 31 years ago, has been the institutionalized operational partner of the Hellenic Government and Local Authorities. EETAA collaborates with the GSDFPGE and has created a database for the collection of data from all structures of the National Network, regarding women victims of violence who are being offered services and also the staff of the structures.

- 28th E-bulletin of the Observatory: <https://isotita.gr/en/28th-e-bulletin-statistical-data-derived-from-the-counselling-centres-and-the-accommodation-shelters-for-the-time-period-2018-2020/>
- 1st Annual Report on Violence against Women of the GSDFPGE: https://isotita.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/First-Report-on-Violence-Against-Women_GSDFPGE.pdf
- 2nd Annual Report on Violence against Women of the GSDFPGE¹⁹.

EKKA operates the National Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Trafficking victims (NRM). The NRM's competence includes:

- The collection of victims' protection requests (identified by any public Actors or NGOs, not necessarily officially recognized as victims);
- The monitoring of cases;
- The creation and operation of the victims' protection requests Registration System (reliable statistics).

The Greek NRM was first launched on 1-1-2019 and it has already published two annual reports, which are available here:

- 2019 report available in English: <https://sway.office.com/CZCIIh5PWFObbhQn>
- 2020 report available in English: [ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GREEK NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS \(office.com\)](https://sway.office.com/CZCIIh5PWFObbhQn)

The Hellenic Police also operates a database for the regular collection and processing of statistics. They have been working to enhance the reliability and validity of the kept and exported statistics for the offenses of domestic violence, through the development of a designated software application. This application also makes it possible to monitor cases through the archival classification of each case reported to the Police Services. In this way, cases of re-victimization are archived and correlations between them are drawn easier. Moreover, the issuance of more specific instructions to the operational services is more effectively achieved. Through this software application, quantitative and qualitative data are extracted, which provide individualized information for each case but also an overview for all the regions of the country. Subsequently, the organization of the information contributes to an increase of the effectiveness of the police's interventions.

F. Research

- The 2018 study on the quantitative and qualitative assessment of violence against women in the period 2008-2016 and the connection of these qualitative and quantitative aspects with the 2008 economic crisis (co-funded by EU)²⁰.
- A research entitled "Social representations, beliefs and stereotypes about domestic violence against women in Greece" conducted by the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE) on behalf of the Research Centre for Gender Equality (KETHI) was completed in 2021. It aimed at the investigation of social representations, beliefs and stereotypes about domestic

¹⁹ The English version of the 2nd annual report will be available soon on the GSDFPGE official website.

²⁰ <https://isotita.gr/%CE%BC%CE%B5%CE%BB%CE%AD%CF%84%CE%B7-%CE%BC%CE%B5-%CF%84%CE%AF%CF%84%CE%BB%CE%BF-%CE%B7-%CF%80%CE%BF%CF%83%CE%BF%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%AE-%CE%BA%CE%B1%CE%B9-%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%BF%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA/> (Executive summary and policy proposals in English in pages 84-91).

violence against women through a) professionals or groups of professionals involved in the management of the phenomenon and b) relevant press publications.

- The ongoing study on the profile of perpetrators of domestic violence, the evaluation of perpetrator programmes and on proposals to improve perpetrator programmes for the prevention of domestic violence (year 2021, co-funded by the EU).
- The ongoing study on cyber violence in Greece (creation of indicators, awareness raising).
- The ongoing quantitative and qualitative study on women with disabilities in Greece in collaboration with KETHI and EKKE. Based on the results of the survey, tools of the Code of Conduct (CoC) will be developed as well as trainings to professionals who are carers of women with disabilities aiming at the prevention and combating of GBV against them.
- A “Risk Assessment Tool” for women victims of gender based violence and domestic violence is being developed on behalf of the GSDFPGE in order to assess the level of risk of recurrence of violence in their narrow environment. The tool will be applied and utilized horizontally by all the reception services of women victims of gender based and domestic violence, such as the, Network of GSDFPGE, Social Services, Police, Health Care services and Justice System.

G. Population-based surveys

No population – based survey on violence against women has been conducted in the years 2018-2020.

In 2022, Greece will take part in the EU survey on Gender-Based Violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (EUROSTAT). ELSTAT appointed the implementation of the survey to the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE), with which the Observatory for Gender Equality and KETHI are in close collaboration offering their assistance and expertise.

III. Prevention

A. Campaigns and programmes

-Two major nationwide awareness-raising campaigns took place under the “National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women”. A third one aiming to inform the public on violence against women is currently in progress. The campaigns were designed and implemented with the slogan: "You're not the only one, you're not alone". They were composed of relevant seminars, TV and radio spots, cultural events, transit advertising, press entries, an independent information hub (www.womensos.gr), and a facebook page, as well as banners in web pages. The informational material was provided in several languages. Additionally, the second campaign took place from April 2018 until June 2019 and included the following actions:

- The creation and production of new leaflets with information on violence;
- The design of 10 banners/roll ups and a huge backdrop with a message against violence in Greek, English, Arabic and Farsi. These items were used at metro stations, during the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.
- The organization of three conferences in Athens, one of which was pertaining to the Istanbul Convention.
- The set up of street theater acts in central spots of twelve cities.
- The production of three TV spots and two radio spots.
- The organization of public transport campaigns through bus and metro advertising throughout Greece.
- The reconstruction and upgrade of the website www.womensos.gr.
- The organization of a three-day film festival titled "EQUAL MOVIE 2019" on the topic of violence against women with 7 films daily, and free admission for all. One of the films was universally accessible (with SDH subtitles and AD audio description) for people with sensory disabilities, while a film with subtitles was shown in four different languages: Greek, English, Arabic and Farsi. Its goal was to raise awareness on all forms of VAW and promote these specialized structures: the SOS Helpline, the Counselling Centres and the Shelters. The campaign was under the co-financing of Greece and the EU.

It should be noted that special events such as information sessions and conferences take place every year on the International Day of Violence against Women under all counselling centres and shelters.

In April 2020, the GSDFPGE, through continuous posts on traditional and social media, raised public awareness about the possibility of increasing incidents of domestic violence due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Additionally, a video spot was published as part of the central campaign of the Greek Government "We Stay at Home", with the message "We Stay at Home but We Don't Stay Silent".

On November 25th 2020 the GSDFPGE in collaboration with actresses published on social media a video spot titled "Ask for help, be your strength». As aforementioned, on the occasion of November 25th, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the GSDFPGE in collaboration with UNICEF Greece published the 1st Annual Report on Violence Against Women.²¹,

The 1st National Report on violence against women was prepared and published by the GSDFPGE with the collaboration of UNICEF in November 2020 as the first attempt to comprehensively present the phenomenon of violence against women in Greece and to reflect the actions implemented at an institutional level regarding the prevention, combating, and elimination of this phenomenon. The GSDFPGE aims to regularly publish the “Annual Report

²¹https://isotita.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/First-Report-on-Violence-Against-Women_GSDFPGE.pdf

on Violence Against Women” on the occasion of the 25th of November.

On November 25th 2021, an awareness campaign was addressed to women victims of violence, as well as to their relatives, the perpetrators, and the wider environment, wanting to remind everyone that some words can become as “sharp as knives”. The video of the campaign urges women to “listen to his actions and not his words”, while advising them to speak now, to call the SOS helpline 15900 for women - victims of violence and to contact one of the Counselling Centres to receive support services.

The GSDFPGE participates in the “Raise Your Voice” festival, which is organized under the auspices of the Office of National Rapporteur for Combating Human Trafficking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Municipality of Athens, the Greek National Tourism Organisation and the EKKA. Renowned speakers and experts on combating human trafficking from State Agencies, Civil Society Organizations and Academia present the current developments regarding the countering of human trafficking and climate change. In 2019 and 2020 (23-25/4), the festival took place online on the official YouTube Channel of “Raise Your Voice” as well as on its Facebook and Instagram pages.

Moreover, other awareness raising campaigns concerning women victims of GBV who also face multiple discriminations, include the following: in the framework of the SURVIVOR project (for more details on the project see Ch. III.C & Ch. IV.A), the GSDFPGE, as partner of the project, organized and delivered six Regional meetings to present to local and regional bodies and women’s organizations, the Cooperation Protocol on referral mechanism for the adoption of a common framework of procedures for referring and providing specialized support services to refugee women victims of GBV or at risk of GBV and their children at our Network of Structures. Two of meetings were held in Athens and Piraeus in person and four were held online in the regions of Thessaly, Western and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. Among the meetings’ participants were local and regional government authorities, members of the Local and Regional Equality Committees, high-level police officers, representatives from the local health authorities, from the Ministry of Migration and Asylum and from women’s organizations and INGOs.

A new awareness campaign for women and girls with disabilities, their families and their carers is also included in the NAPGE 2021-2025 aiming to raise awareness about the prevention of GBV and also the identification of GBV incidents by the social and health services.

B. Teaching material

The Greek Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, through its recent reforms, creates a better school environment which provides students with the ability to think, to recognize, and to respect differences, as well as to act in a democratic way to resolve gender issues.

The new educational material includes 166 new curricula courses related to gender equality, human rights, GBV, peaceful resolution of disputes, equality, and principles against violence in all levels of education, from early childhood education to primary and secondary levels. The development of the new curricula sets the foundations for quality education and addresses all students without discrimination. Moreover, it ensures that gender identities, languages, special educational needs, abilities, and attitudes of students are recognized without bias. They aim to engage students in acts of empathy and develop their inter-communication skills during their childhood and adolescence. All of the above are achieved through new methods of teaching and learning. Students are taught in an interactive and lively environment the importance of respecting each other through multidisciplinary ways.

Principles of gender equality, respect of human rights, rights to personal dignity, conflict resolution without violence amongst persons are taught through the courses of Social and

Political Education, History, Environmental Studies, Modern Greek Language in primary and secondary education, in addition with the Greek Literature Course only for secondary education. Furthermore, in the preschool age, students are taught how to accept differences and are aided to form attitudes which are in harmony with universal values. Through the thematic field "Child, Myself and Society", students are urged to learn how to manage their interpersonal relationships with others. The new curricula courses constitute one of the most important and innovative reformations of the learning and teaching methods in the last twenty years in the Greek educational system.

Finally, sex education programmes are developed in collaboration with health organizations and NGOs which provide information and instruction manuals to teachers and educators regarding prevention and child protection on issues of sexual dignity, domestic violence, vulnerability and exploitation.

The Greek Minister of Education and Religious Affairs in cooperation with the Greek Education Policy Institute (IEP) have put in action since February 2020, a pilot study in education called "Ergastiria Dexiotiton/21st Century Skills Labs"²², where 21st century skills are developed and issues of equality, equity and equal opportunity are discussed.

The aim of this initiative is to create a safe place where young people will have the opportunity to learn and freely discuss issues of justice, equity, multicultural democratic societies, along with other contemporary controversial topics such as gender equality, global citizenship and the rights of all persons to dignity and respect among others.

Through interactive learning methodologies students engage in quality educational activities and act upon real-life problems to combat all kinds of discrimination (due to gender, (dis)ability, age, race, ethnicity) and foster activities inspired by an ethos to act against antisocial and antidemocratic practices such as practices of hate- speech, body-shaming, cyber-bullying.

The "Ergastiria Dexiotiton/Skills Labs" develop a positive attitude towards volunteering and solidarity by building up students' tolerance of differences, social empathy, honesty, and kindness. The educational material and activities that are used in this Programme have been suggested by governmental bodies engaged in civil rights issues, eg. NGOs for human rights and intergovernmental organizations (UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency, UNICEF), universities, research institutes and centres, private scientific, research and educational facilities, and local authorities.

This way, collaboration between governmental bodies and the civil society is better established in order to proactively promote and implement "The UN Sustainable Development Goals" while giving a particular emphasis to Goal 4 "Quality Education".

Moreover, the educational material has been further organized into four thematic pillars and the aim is to implement these new thematic areas and activities in school life and curricula. Specifically for the issues of sexual dignity and sex education, an additional distinct digital material platform was developed²³ with an objective to bring together programmes pertaining to educational activities, critical thinking and cultural activities concerning life skills in matters of gender, rights, mental and physical health, safety, protection, and respect for sexual dignity and equality. The topics and educational material are further differentiated by school age. In preschool, young students are invited to get acquainted with their emotions, desires, and what constitutes friendship, while in the older educational grades the same issues are examined from a human rights perspective. The cultivation of self-care and hygiene skills, the distinction between good and evil in terms of exploitation and sexual dignity, the pursuit of empathy and the cultivation of trusting relationships with adults are all important lessons taught.

All four thematic pillars through the "Ergastiria Dexiotiton" initiative can be used to design activities to promote human rights, democratic culture, respect and tolerance in pluralistic societies by "raising awareness" on all axes of discrimination such as race, ethnicity, disability,

²² <http://iep.edu.gr/el/psifiako-apothetirio/skill-labs>

²³ <http://iep.edu.gr/en/sex-education>

status and sexual orientation. Teachers, pupils and the school community at large are to monitor progress through the Reference Framework of Competences for Democratic Culture (CDCs). The “Ergastiria Dexiotiton” initiative by adopting the Reference Framework of Competences for Democratic Culture (CDCs) both as a “goal setting” framework and as an evaluative process aspires for education to move beyond differences and segregation and to ensure that all students will have access to quality education opportunities. Subsequently, safe and respectful communities of learning will be created, where learning is not limited to knowledge accumulation and skill formation but goes beyond that to support intercultural dialogue on common values. The end goal is to bring forward a transformative power through education to promote inclusivity in equality and justice in real life.

Through “Skills Labs”, educational distance training is provided to teachers and academic facilitators of all levels of education concerning the 2021- 2022 school year. The programme consists of different thematic units that teachers can participate in. Among these thematics there is training concerning sexual education to students, methods, ways of prevention, and gender equality issues.

Moreover, since November 2012, the GSDFPGE has been collaborating with the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs and the General- Maternity District Hospital “Helena Venizelou” for the implementation of actions concerning the protection of the sexual and reproductive health of women, as well as the prevention and combating of gender-based violence in schools. Under this collaboration, specialized counsellors from the maternity hospital present seminars on sexual education to secondary school students.

C. Initial training for professionals

The GSDFPGE provides two initial training programs on violence against women to all counsellors who work in the Counselling Centres, the Shelters and the SOS telephone helpline. The first one is titled “Training in the Provision of Counselling Services to Women Victims of Violence”. In 2019, the above training was implemented and was attended by 27 counsellors. In 2020, two trainings were implemented and 37 counsellors participated. The second training is titled “Training in Providing Labour Counselling to Women Victims of Violence”. In 2020 three trainings were implemented and were attended by 64 counsellors. The training is organized through the collaboration of the GSDFPGE with the National Centre of Public Administration & Local Government (Training Institute)²⁴.

Based on the priorities set out by the GSDFPGE to increase accessibility for refugee and migrant women survivors of GBV and multiple discrimination to the Network of Structures, UNICEF’s country office in Greece, through its cooperation with KETHI, organised trainings for the cultural mediators of the local NGO METAdrasi (34 in total) on the Code of Conduct (CoC), GBV core concepts, guiding principles and the services provided at the Network of Structures. The aim of the training seminars was to enhance the mediators’ capacity to better serve the non-Greek speaking survivors. The mediators offer their services to the Counseling Centres and the Shelters and also support women by accompanying them for example to health services, when needed.

Also, in the context of EU funded projects in which the GSDFPGE participates, there have been training seminars offered for professionals of the field. More specifically:

²⁴ The National Centre of Public Administration and Local Government (EKDDA) is the national strategic agent for the development of the Human Resources of the Public Administration and Local Government. It implements life-long training actions, focuses on the production of fast-career executives and the research, documentation and innovation at all development levels of the public administration human resources. All training is planned and implemented by the Training Institute (INEP) of EKDDA.

Training activities within the SURVIVOR Project

Refugee and migrant GBV survivors benefit from safe identification and referrals from trained community leaders/focal points with whom they have a relationship of trust. During the project's implementation:

- 22 community members were trained to be GBV community focal points
 - 4 trainings have been conducted for local organizations as to how to establish community referrals through community focal points. 49 professionals have participated in these training in total
 - A Guidance Document on Strengthening Communication between GBV Service Providers and Women from the Communities & Setting-up Community GBV Focal Points for Women and Girls.
 - Under SURVIVOR, KETHI recruited 6 cultural mediators for the period January 2019–November 2020 to offer services (in person session/ telephone/online sessions, escorts to services etc.) in the Counselling Centers and the 15900 SOS Helpline. During this period, 606 women received their services and 1347 sessions have taken place. All of KETHI's cultural mediators were trained on GBV issues & Cultural Mediation. 10 cultural mediators participated in this training.
 - 3 Public sector staff trainings on working with cultural mediators were delivered with the aim to increase the professionals' capability of providing specialized support for GBV survivors from the refugee and migrant community. 52 professionals attended these trainings.
 - A Guidance Document for Cultural Mediators who engage with GBV survivors was created and is available in 4 languages (Greek, English, Arabic, Farsi). It incorporates feedback received from the public sector staff training on the best practices and challenges as well as thorough consultations and discussions with all relevant stakeholders and cultural mediators. During the project's implementation, the public sector's SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) have been prepared, agreed and signed by several state actors and Ministries, defining updated and clear referral pathways and operating procedures for GBV survivors. Furthermore, a large number of relevant professionals have been trained. Specifically:
 - 49 service providers attended introductory seminars on GBV (including administrative staff of RICs and police officers)
 - 53 professionals attended multidisciplinary introductory seminars on GBV (including staff working in NGOs, NPHO²⁵, police officers, professionals of municipal accommodation programs, etc.)
 - 21 professionals attended a training on Child Survivors (including NGOs and State Actors' staff)
 - 15 professionals attended a GBV Case Management Training
 - 31 students have attended pre-service seminars for future health and mental health professionals (including students from the departments of Psychology, Nursing, Medicine and Midwives in training)
 - 60 students have attended pre-service seminars for future Social Workers (all students of Social Work)
 - 228 professionals from various EU countries attended 4 webinars on GBV-related topics.
- In total, under the SURVIVOR project, approximately 600 professionals, future professionals, community members have improved their knowledge and skills regarding GBV.

Training activities within the EMPOWER REF Project

The project achieved the following objectives:

²⁵ NPHO is the National Public Health Organization, called EODY in greek. NPHO operates under the supervision of the Minister of Health and its mission is to provide services that contribute to the protection and improvement of health and increase the life expectancy of the population by enhancing the capacity of the National Healthcare System, with particular focus on public health services, to effectively respond to threats to human health by communicable diseases through the early detection, monitoring and evaluation of risks, reporting and submission of evidence-based proposals and intervention measures.

- Provided a solid and systematic mapping of the phenomenon of gender-based violence within the refugee camps and the ESTIA accommodation programme²⁶ through extensive desk and field research, including 32 semi-structured interviews with front line professionals.
- Delivered 10 experiential training workshops (both online and in person) to frontline professionals working with the target group in different accommodation facilities around Greece. The content of the workshops was tailored on the training needs of frontline professionals (results drawn from the TNA conducted) and it included sessions on identification, management and prevention of SGBV.
- Increased the capacity of 139 front line professionals (case workers, child protection officers, lawyers, nurses, doctors, interpreters, social workers, law enforcement officers, coordinators of facilities, teachers and educators) working in refugee camps and in the ESTIA accommodation programme in various locations across Greece, to detect, identify, address and prevent SGBV.
- Improved cooperation and networking within professionals in the field through targeted awareness activities which disseminated the project's results and activities to more than 50 actors/organizations in the field and reaching out to more than 1000 individuals. • Empowered 51 members of the refugee community and professionals through the provision of practical information on SGBV and preventive actions.

Regarding Police trainings, the training of the Hellenic Police trainees-officers is a top priority and especially on issues related to violence against women and domestic violence. Specifically, in the curricula of the schools of the Police Academy, new thematic schemes have been added, regarding violence against women and domestic violence. They have been included through courses, lectures, training and retraining. In detail:

- Courses on Constitutional Law-Human Rights which incorporate in their framework teachings on human rights, racism, the general principle of equality, racial discrimination, and the protection of women.
- Courses on sociology with syllabus that include among others, lessons on inequalities, gender, socialization and life cycle, sexuality, marriage and family.
- Courses on General Policing Issues - Special Criminal Laws such as Law 3500/2006 "For the treatment of domestic violence and other provisions".
- Courses on Introduction to Psychology which include classes on social psychology and the handling of cases of domestic violence.
- Courses on managing complaints, approaching and supporting victims of sexual harassment and dealing with domestic violence.

D. In-service training

In-service training programmes for professionals of the public sector are organized by the Training Institute of the National Centre of Public Administration & Local Government (EKDDA).

²⁶ UNHCR worked with the Greek Government, local authorities and NGOs for the implementation of ESTIA, the Emergency Support to Integration and Accommodation programme for asylum seekers, co-funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund of the European Union. UNHCR introduced the ESTIA Accommodation component in November 2015 and the ESTIA Cash Assistance scheme for asylum-seekers in Greece in 2017. The Greek Government took over the management of the ESTIA Accommodation programme at the end of 2020, and that of the ESTIA Cash Assistance programme as of 1 October 2021.

A training programme titled “Aspects of Gender-Based Violence: The Phenomenon of Trafficking in Women and Transnational Trafficking” is implemented by the above National Centre. This programme has been implemented since 2018 and through it 370 employees from all over the public sector have received training. It lasts 5 days (35 hours). The purpose of the training is to create an executive staff in the Public Administration and Local Government, which specializes in providing the necessary services tailored to the needs and requests of victims of trafficking. Moreover, these executives will be trained in how to prevent and respond to human trafficking, as well as in the different ways to support, assist and socially reintegrate the victims. In 2019, 19 seminars were implemented and 20 seminars were implemented in 2020.

The Training Institute of EKDDA also carries out a training programme titled “*Preventing and Combating Violence Against women*” which refers to all forms of violence.

Since 2018, 39 training programs have been implemented and 700 employees from all over the public sector have been trained. Each seminar lasted 5 days (35 hours). 5 such seminars took place in 2019 and another 5 in 2020. In 2021, 10 seminars were implemented.

In 2021, EKDDA also implemented five in-service trainings titled: “Gender Perspective in Labour” which were attended by 101 civil servants.

In addition, EKDDA during 2020 & 2021, implemented two workshops through e-learning:

1. Violence Against Women: Pandemic Prevention and Response Practices. 60 employees from all over the public sector were in attendance.

2. Gender Equality in the European Environment - Developments and Prospects, which was attended by 500 civil servants.

In 2020, KETHI took the initiative to offer a training titled "Career counselling from a gender perspective", addressed to the executives of the network who have undertaken the task of job counselling (Psychologists, Social Workers, Sociologists). The participants were divided into 2 groups and the seminars were held on the following dates:

GROUP A: 18/11 & 2/12/2020 (14 executives participated)

GROUP B: 8 & 15/12/2020 (12 executives participated)

The National Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Trafficking victims (NRM) provides in service trainings for professionals of trafficking management. It has organized seventeen cross-sectoral meetings (Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras, Kalamata, Pyrgos, Crete), seven training seminars (Samos, Lesvos, Kos, Leros, Chios, Orestiada, Rhodes) with the assistance of field professional from State Agencies (Hellenic Police, Labour Inspectorate, Health Care Units) and non-governmental Organisations, as well as two targeted seminars to the Asylum Service (Athens, Thessaloniki and ten to various Organisations in Athens. Moreover, in 2020, twenty two-day online cross-sectoral seminars were implemented. Overall, over 800 field professionals have been trained so far.

The Hellenic Police provides in-service training programs which are designed according to the existing service needs ([See ANNEX I, Ch. III., Table 1](#))

For the years 2019, 2020 and 2021, the following training programs were implemented per year:

- YEAR 2019

- A training seminar on: Protection of children survivors of sexual violence, which was organized by the Hellenic International Rescue Committee (I.R.C. Hellas), in Thessaloniki (17-19/04/2019). Ten offices of the Hellenic Police participated in it.

- Thirty executives of the General Police Directorate of Thessaloniki participated in an educational Conference on Domestic Violence, Stalking and Hate Crimes organized by the Metropolitan Police (Scotland Yard) and BIA-STOP in Thessaloniki on 18/09/2019.

- Training seminars were organized for the executives of the Police Directorates of Chania, Heraklion, Rethymno and Lassithi for the support of victims of sexual violence (1-30/ 12/2019). Eighty executives participated in it.

▪ YEAR 2020

- Twenty executives of the Rethymno Police Division participated in an experiential seminar on "Domestic violence" organized by the Counselling Support Centre for Women Victims of Violence of the Municipality of Rethymno (Rethymno, 18/02/2020).

-Thirty-three police officers took part in an educational program designed and implemented by the Domestic Violence Department/HPHQ, in Athens, during the period 18-19/02/2021. In this program, staff of the Domestic Violence Offices were trained, as well as police officers who perform the duties of a Service Officer in Police Departments of the General Police Directorate of Attica. The subject matter of the training was the legal framework for dealing with domestic violence and the protection of victims, the appropriate procedural actions to be taken by police personnel in the performance of their duties, and the effective handling of incidents involving persons belonging to vulnerable social groups or minorities, in accordance with more specific legal provisions. Speakers in the program were Judicial and Prosecutorial officials, the Head of the Forensic Medicine Service, representatives of the Ombudsman and the National Commission for Human Rights, etc.

- The Orthodox Academy of Crete organized a training seminar on prevention and response to domestic violence. Ten police officers were in attendance (Crete, 24-26/02/2020).

- The Domestic Violence Department/HPHQ, in accordance with the program implemented in Athens, conducted a two-day training program on the legal framework for dealing with domestic violence and protection of victims. Three hundred sixty-six police officers from all over the country participated in it (March, April, May 2020).

- The Domestic Violence Department/HPHQ created and implemented an online training regarding the operation of the new computer application and other related duties for the police staff of the Offices for the Treatment of Domestic Violence. 95 police officers participated in it (19/06/2020).

- At the initiative of the Department of Domestic Violence, 1048 police officers participated in the online training on the Council of Europe's Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention, ratified by Law 4531/2018), which took place in May 2020 (01-31/05/2020).

In service training seminars related to current legal issues are organized every year by the National School of Judges. There are further specialized courses on human rights that are taught to each series of candidate judges. Prosecutors are trained in their duties and responsibilities focusing on the protection of minors and vulnerable groups.

Some of the latest seminars provided and their thematic areas:

- 2017: Immigrants and refugees in Greece and the EU;
- 2018: Interpretive analysis of European regulations;
- 2019: Interpretive analysis of the new PC and the new CCP;
- 2021 Interpretive analysis of new provisions of Family Law;
- 2021 Domestic Violence;
- 2022 (planned): the rights of victims of crime (with women, men and children and all forms of exploitation victims).

E. Programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence

The main public agency carrying out Specialised Counselling/ Therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence is the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA)²⁷.

EKKA has been implementing a Specialised Counselling/Therapeutic Programme for perpetrators of domestic violence as foreseen in Law 3500/2006 (Article 11) since 2008. The cases are referred to EKKA by the country's Prosecutor Offices (mainly of Athens, Thessaloniki and Piraeus) as well as by Courts-Martial. In detail, psychologists of the Social Support Centres of EKKA – in Attica, and in Thessaloniki provide counselling and psychotherapy to the perpetrators. Their aim is to understand the causes of their violent behaviour, help resolve lingering problems and to provide alternate, functional and non-violent ways of interacting with others. The measures taken within this framework presuppose a risk assessment taken for the victims' safety.

In 2019, 147 men were enrolled in the specialised counselling/ therapeutic programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence of EKKA in Attica and Thessaloniki. In 2020, 192 men were enrolled in the specialised counselling/ therapeutic programmes, while 82 –regardless of the year they were enrolled- completed the programmes in Attica and Thessaloniki ([See ANNEX I, Ch. III., Tables 2-3](#)).

Perpetrators from other cities are being referred either to Mental Health Centres of the Ministry of Health, psychiatric departments in general hospitals or to the local municipalities (e.g. municipal social services). All the above-mentioned structures are part of public administration.

An exception is the Municipality of Kavala where programs for perpetrators of domestic violence are carried out by a specialized non Profit Organization (AMKE in greek), "Via-Stop." The therapeutic programs run by "Via-Stop" receive no funding.

The GSDFPGE, within the frame of obligations stemming from the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, regarding Article 16- *Preventive intervention and treatment programmes, especially paragraph 1*, as well as the National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021- 2025, is conducting a study entitled: "Study on the Profile of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence – Evaluation of Treatment Programs for Perpetrators – Proposals for Improving Treatment Programs Aimed at Preventing Domestic Violence". This study will also map the gender aspect of these programs and propose further measures to ensure the safety of women victims. The evaluation is ongoing and will be completed in November 2022.

F. Programmes for sex offenders

Sex Offenders Programmes:

-In 2010 a pilot programme for convicted sex offenders took place in Greece by the psychologist Lazaro Bisbas (PhD). Nine convicted sex offenders from the detention centre in Grevena participated and completed the programme. To this day, none of them have been rearrested for the same reason.²⁸

²⁷ EKKA is an independent legal entity governed by public law supervised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs with the institutional mission to effectively face social urgent situations, social exclusion and crisis.

²⁸<https://theartofcrime.gr/%CE%B7-%CE%B1%CE%BD%CE%AC%CE%B3%CE%BA%CE%B7-%CE%B8%CE%B5%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%80%CE%B5%CF%85%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%AE%CF%82-%CE%B1%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BC%CE%B5%CF%84%CF%8E%CF%80%CE%B9%CF%83%CE%B7%CF%82/>.

-Programmes for sex offenders are provided by the Forensic Psychiatry Unit at the 2nd Department of Psychiatry of the Attikon University General Hospital. In particular, the services provided are for the assessment and treatment of child sexual abuse, child pornography, and/or grooming sex offenders. Offenders are either referred to the Unit by the Criminal Justice System authorities through a judicial decision for mandatory treatment, or they are voluntarily self-referred. The program is on an outpatient basis and it provides for:

- Psychiatric, psychological and psychometric assessments;
- Individual psychotherapy by a clinical forensic psychologist who is specialized in sexual offence behaviour;
- Psychiatric treatment, when necessary by an expert forensic psychiatrist;
- Psychosocial support;
- Family counselling interventions when required.

23 offenders were assessed in the period of 2018-2020 of which twelve had completed the psychotherapeutic program. There was no geographical limitation for the assessment, however, for practical reasons, the vast majority of offenders live in the Attica region or nearby municipalities. The psychotherapeutic treatment program is based on a Sex Offender Treatment Programme (SOTP and i-SOTP, retrospectively) that combines notions and techniques from the Good Lives, Relapse Prevention and other contemporary models for sex offending.

-There is provision for assessing (usually after a court order) the perpetrator, and the assessment report is fully discussed with the adult or adolescent victim of sexual violence along with its submission to the authorities. There is also provision, if requested, for the victim's therapeutic treatment, provided by another clinical psychologist who is an expert on trauma therapy.

-The program focuses on:

- motivation for change;
- a functional analysis of the offending behaviour;
- attitudes, beliefs, reforming cognitive distortions and stereotypes;
- interpersonal deficits;
- self-regulation skills and relapse prevention.

-The program's theoretical foundation is based on the feminist approach regarding intersex violence. Special emphasis is given on the gendered aspect of violence and on the defence of women and children's rights through the collaboration with state authorities and non-governmental organizations against gendered violence

-The above mentioned services are funded by the regular state budget.

-Long-term data is kept regarding follow-ups, the length of engagement with the service, any reoffending instances, court appearances, and the overall progress accomplished.

G. Participation of the private sector, the information and communication technology sector and the media

During the period of April 2019 – January 2021, the GSDFPGE implemented a project titled "Capacity-building for women candidates and media stakeholders in public debates in Greece (GENDER_PUBLIC DEBATE)", in collaboration with the Centre for European Constitutional Law and the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and with co-funding from the "Rights, Equality and Citizenship" Program (REC 2014-2020) of the European Commission. The project sought to raise awareness, provide specialized training, and conduct targeted research in order to ultimately encourage an open and respectful discussion on sexism in the (printed, electronic, social) media, and the facilitation of a more positive and inclusive media representation of women who are exposed to public debates in Greece.

Derived from the project's outreach and academic activities, two practical guides were published which are now available at the project's website (nosexism.isotita.gr). They include practical tips and communication techniques to help: a) journalists and media stakeholders and b) women in the public sphere, respectively to react/respond to sexism or stereotype-driven behaviour – or, even if possible, to prevent it. The guides also contain information and data on gender, public discourse and the media, and provide a conceptual framework within which sexism may operate²⁹.

H. Self-regulatory standards in the information and communication technology sector and the media

Since March of 2020, the GSDFPGE has been coordinating the “SHARE – Promoting work-life balance in companies and a better sharing of care between men and women”, bi-annual project in partnership with KETHI and the Organization for the Professional Empowerment of women – Women On Top, co-financed by the REC 2014-2020 Program of the European Commission. The SHARE project provides a corporate training and evaluation framework for engaging private sector enterprises into applying gender-sensitive interventions for the reconciliation of work and private life. To this end, the project foresees a pilot implementation period leading to awarding the *Label on Gender Equality* to private companies which fulfil a range of gender-sensitive criteria. These criteria, among others, include proven corporate measures to: prevent and avoid gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace; provide legal and psychological support for sexual harassment victims; promote relevant staff/management trainings, and a general corporate culture against gender-based violence and sexism³⁰.

The National Council for Radio and Television is the Greek independent administrative authority which supervises and regulates the broadcasting sector. In specific, the NCRTV's department for programs' quality and human rights' protection monitors television and radio programs in order to ascertain that broadcasters operating on the Greek territory under its jurisdiction conform to the code of journalistic ethics and the provisions of legislation in force, regarding human rights and dignity's protection and refrain from harmful gender stereotyping and spreading degrading images of women. The Council is the responsible body with regard to the imposition of fines.

In terms of legislation, article 17 of the Law 4531/2018 provides that “1. *Parties shall encourage the private sector, the information and communication technology sector and the media, with due respect for freedom of expression and their independence, to participate in the elaboration and implementation of policies and to set guidelines and self-regulatory standards to prevent violence against women and to enhance respect for their dignity*”.

I. Measures in the workplace

The Law 4808/2021 has ratified the Convention No 190 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the “Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work”. This Law has introduced significant labour relations reforms to protect the victim and prevent violence and harassment in the workplace. New rights are determined for the employee who encounters such behaviours, for example, the unilateral request for leaving the workplace without being deprived of his/her salary (subject to certain conditions).

²⁹ <https://nosexism.isotita.gr/en/start-page/>

³⁰ <https://share.isotita.gr/en/home/>

In addition, Decision No. 82063/22-10-2021 of the Ministry of Labour has been issued, with which companies and employers of the private sector who are employing more than 20 persons are obliged to implement the policies of art., 9 and 10 of the Law, for the prohibition, prevention, and response to every form of violence and harassment, including violence and harassment based on gender and sexual harassment that manifests at the workplace. Companies must draft a relevant policy of prevention and treatment of such incidents as well as adopt a policy for managing internal complaints of incidents of harassment and violence. It should describe the process of receiving and examining such complaints in a way that ensures the protection of the victim and respect for human dignity. The Law also provides for the obligatory appointment of a designated "reference person" responsible for providing relevant advice and guidance to employees. Additionally, employers are obliged to provide adequate information to employees concerning the dangers of and the means of protection against violence or harassment in the workplace. Lastly, they must render in an easily accessible manner to employees information regarding the available procedures and the competent authorities responsible for filing and handling violence or harassment complaints.

Additionally, in the Article 21 of Law 4808/2021, it is provided that companies can be rewarded for the development of actions to promote effective gender equality and the fight against violence and harassment at work. In particular, the competent body of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs rewards public and private sector companies that are distinguished for implementing policies of equal treatment and equal opportunities for working women and men and policies to prevent and combat violence and harassment through the issuance of an "Equality Label." For the award of the Label, various criteria are taken into consideration, such as the implementation of policies for the prevention of violence and harassment, as well as for the effective management of internal complaints; the adoption of reasonable adjustments to work arrangements and the granting of leave to employees / victims of domestic violence; equal pay for equal work and the balanced participation of women and men in managerial positions, just to name a few.

J. Other measures

According to the National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025 (NAPGE), several measures have been formulated to prevent violence against women. These measures include programs for perpetrators of gender-based and domestic violence. Furthermore, in the context of prevention, training programs for professionals and public sector executives concerning the obligations arising from the Istanbul Convention on Violence against Women are planned. Actions to increase awareness on the context of article 13 of the Istanbul Convention have also been planned, as well as general public and youth awareness raising initiatives on GBV issues (see Chapter I).

IV. Protection and support

A. Information provision

Women victims of all forms of violence can receive information by the GSDFPGE National Network of Structures on their rights, support services and legal remedies available to them, as required by Article 19 of the Convention.

The Network of Structures includes apart from the safe shelters, the following structures which -among other- provide information:

- The national SOS 15900 helpline. It operates 24/7, 365 days a year, free of charge, and provides counseling services in both Greek and English. The helpline also employs two interpreters to support the needs of Farsi and Arab speaking women. Women are informed via a pre-recorded message about the specific hours and days during which interpretation support is available. This helpline also includes an email address: sos15900@isotita.gr.
- 44 Counseling Centres throughout the country. Upon arrival at the Counseling Centres, women victims are, inter alia, informed by appropriately trained scientific staff about their rights and the services available. In order to inform and protect vulnerable women, cultural mediation was foreseen. The mediators are providing interpretation to the Counseling Centres and the Shelters and support women by accompanying them for example to health services, when needed. In 2021, due to the constraints of the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the interpretation services were provided mainly via telephone/Skype calls and less through physical presence. As of July 2021, KETHI, recognized the usefulness of providing non-Greek speaking survivors with access to a pool of interpreters in more than 22 languages and dialects, and undertook the financing of the activity.
- The GSDFPGE is also present through various channels reaching out to women and girls suffering multiple discrimination, such as asylum seekers and refugee women. Thus, it has produced information material on the role of the Institution, the services available at its Network of Structures, the conditions to be met and the provisions addressed to refugee asylum seekers populations, both in Greek and English, under the title *“Joining forces for women refugees/asylum-seekers and their children”*. The GSDFPGE reproduces on a regular basis information material regarding domestic violence; the cycle of violence and how to recognize the signs as well as on the Network of structures, as described above, where victims and persons witnessing violence can receive support and guidance. Information material has also been produced under EU co-funded projects, as described below.

Additionally, the GSDFPGE is present on the network through its websites, notably:

- www.isotita.gr; the official site of the GSDFPGE, available in EN and GR where the reader can be up to date on the available services under the institution, its activities, actions and latest (legal) news. The same information is also easily accessible through social media since GSDFPGE is also present on Facebook³¹.
- www.womensos.gr; the social networking page maintained by the GSDFPGE is available in EN and GR, AR, Farsi (some information) and provides information on the forms of violence against women, how to recognize violence and where to seek support and gives access to institutional documents that can help the professional, the victim and/or the person at risk of violence to navigate the system.
- www.metoogreece.gr; the first governmental platform to collect information on issues of sexual harassment, abuse, and violence. The website includes all the helplines for immediate help and support, information on the different forms of gender-based violence,

³¹ <https://www.facebook.com/ggdopif>.

while for further dissemination and public awareness the platform has ensured a presence in social media in https://www.instagram.com/metoo_greece/.

TV and radio spots have been created to inform and raise public awareness about violence against women, co-financed by Greece and the European Union and broadcast both on television and radio as well as on the official website of the GSDFPGE. More information on the campaigns can be found in Chapter III, Question A. Furthermore in 2021, the GSDFPGE launched the “Words like knives” campaign. The campaign aimed to raise awareness and sensitize the public on violence against women. The main message of the campaign was directed to women victims of violence, and their wider environment urging them to break their silence and stressing that any act of violence is a violation of human rights.

In 2019, the GSDFPGE was involved as a partner in two European co-funded projects:

- The SURVIVOR project “Enhancing services for refugee and migrant survivors of gender-based violence”³², under the coordination of Centre for Research on Women’s Issues-Diotima with the collaboration of the KETHI and the International Rescue Committee (IRC Hellas). Under this project -among others- awareness raising material³³ in Greek, Arabic and Farsi (two of the main languages of the refugee population) providing useful information on the services available (including interpretation services) has been produced. At the following link you may access the brochure produced in Farsi https://diotima.org.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/10X20_FARSI.pdf, available also online at the website of the project. A brochure was also produced (in Greek, Arabic and Farsi) on the forms gender-based violence and how the GSDFPGE network supports women victims.

- The EMPOWER_REF “Empowering professional and refugee communities to detect, identify, address and prevent sexual and gender-based violence in Greece”. The project leader was the Centre for European Constitutional Law–Tsatsos Foundation, whereas GSDFPGE and Médecins du Monde (MdM) were the partners. The primary focus was given on field analysis, training professionals and informing the refugee women community. The GSDFPGE implemented activities required to raise awareness and inform refugee women about their rights and the services they can receive from the GSDFPGE Network of Structures. Under the project, information material³⁴ addressed to the refugee community was produced in 8 languages, notably English, French, Dari, Urdu, Farsi, Arabic, Panjabi, Kurmanji, with information on the main forms of gender-based violence, the GSDFPGE National Network of Structures and other support services including help/hotlines. Moreover, group discussions aiming to empower the refugee community and disseminate information on GBV took place in various locations; these included discussions with professionals, experts and representatives of the refugee community, where the latter acted as multipliers in disseminating the information to their community.

B. General support services

³² <https://www.gbvsurvivor.gr/>

³³ 12,000 leaflets in Greek, English, Arabic and Farsi regarding GBV survivors’ rights and available services were produced and provided to refugee and migrant communities via community and counselling centers, accommodation schemes, shelters and partner organizations which accept refugees and migrants to their services. 8,000 flyers have been created and circulated highlighting both cultural mediation support in Lesbos, Kos, Thessaloniki and Athens and the services provided through SOS-line 15900. One of the flyers (2,000 copies) focused on images in order to address women with low literacy. The flyers were available in Greek, Farsi and Arabic. Online information regarding GBV survivors’ rights and available services were uploaded on Refugee.info and the SURVIVOR’s website. Furthermore, key points of WOMENSOS website (<https://womensos.gr/en/about-us-3/>) were translated in Arabic and Farsi.

³⁴ Production of 16.000 information leaflets in 8 languages.

1. The first-level provision of general support services to people who need help are mainly Local Authorities/Municipalities.

The Social Services of the Municipalities are the first point for submitting the relevant application, either electronically through various online platforms or in writing, for the granting of various allowances or the provision of support services to different vulnerable groups of the population. The work of the Social Services of the Municipalities is complemented by the operation of the "Community Centres". The "Community Centres", their Branches and Mobile Units, operate as structures complementary to the Social Services of the respective Municipalities and are supervised by them. Their operation in particular seeks to develop a local reference point for the reception, service and connection of citizens with all social programmes and the services implemented in the intervention area. Among their responsibilities are the cooperation and referral of requests to other services provided within the geographical boundaries of the Community Centre's area of operation, e.g. Homeless Social Hostels, Counseling Centres and Shelters for Women Victims of Violence, Social Tutoring, Mental Health Facilities, Structures for the Disabled, Nursery and Kindergartens, Programmes for the Elderly, Programmes for the Roma, etc.. Where there is no Counseling Centre of the GSDFPGE Network of Structures, Community Centres and Social Services facilitate as well the referral of women victims and their children to the shelters of the Network.

On the other hand, the social programmes and policies implemented aim to interconnect various general support schemes. For example, the Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) programme, implemented by the Welfare and Social Solidarity Organization (OPEKA) is based on three pillars: a) financial support for beneficiaries b) linking them to social inclusion services and c) interconnection with activation services in order to enhance their integration or reintegration into the labour market and the society. Women victims of violence have access to various support services related to:

a. Financial support services

The Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) is granted to households that simultaneously meet all of the income, assets and residency criteria laid down by the Law (Law 4389/2016 article 235³⁵) and the ministerial decisions issued for its implementation³⁶. The amount granted for single-person households is 200€ per month. An increase of the aforementioned amount by 100€ per month for each additional adult and by 50€ per month for each additional and minor in the household respectively is provided for. The maximum monthly guaranteed amount reaches 900€, regardless of the composition of the household. The programme is implemented by the municipalities and the municipal Community Centres. Under article 5 paragraph 1 of the joint ministerial decision No D13/οικ.53923/2021³⁷, special conditions for the inclusion of women victims of violence in the GMI programme have been established. Women victims of violence residing in shelters are entitled to GMI for two consecutive aid periods (one aid period equals to one calendar semester) in order to help them proceed gradually to independent living. GMI can be granted to women victims of violence after leaving the shelters under certain conditions: a) application for granting GMI during their stay in the shelters and b) being in independent living within a period of six months after entering the labour market. The income from employment is deducted from GMI if the contract starts six months before the ending date of women's stay in the shelter.

³⁵ Law 4389/2016 "Urgent provisions for the implementation of the Fiscal Objectives and Structural Reform Agreement and other provisions", Official Government Gazette 94 A/27-5-2016.

³⁶ See Joint ministerial decision Δ13 / οικ. / 33475/1935 / 15-6-2018 "Determination of the terms and conditions for the implementation of the Social Solidarity Income program" published in Official Government Gazette 2281B/25-6-2018, as amended by the items Δ13 / οικ. / 54653 / 2701 / 18-10-2018, Δ13 / οικ.25150 / 557 / 3-6-2019 and Δ13 / οικ. 16250/321 / 24-4-2020 and was replaced by the joint ministerial decision under items Δ13 / οικ.53923 /23-07- 2021 (Official Government Gazette 3359B/28-4-2021).

³⁷ Joint Ministerial Decision Δ13/οικ.53923/23-07-2021 "Modification of the terms and conditions implementation of the Minimum Guaranteed Income programme", (Official Government Gazette 3359B/28-7-2021).

b. Housing services

“HOUSING AND WORK” PROJECT (2021-2022)

The programme³⁸ is addressed to individuals and families living in homelessness and to Municipalities with a) population of accommodated in Transitional Hostels and Dormitories, b) families and individuals registered by the social services of the Municipalities as homeless living on the street or in unsuitable accommodation, c) women hosted in Shelters for Women Victims of Violence who do not have access to housing, d) persons who are accommodated in Hostels for Temporary Accommodation of Social Rehabilitation Units of Certified Therapeutic Programs of Dependent Persons of Law. 4139/2013³⁹ and do not have access to housing. The benefits and services of the program are: a) rent subsidy for 2 years, as well as coverage of expenses for household goods & other functional needs of the household, b) provision of psychosocial support services and linkage with other social benefits and services, c) activation, training services and prioritization to access to work. Women victims of violence who do not have access to housing in accordance with article 6 of the recent joint ministerial decision 71670/27-09-2021⁴⁰, and, after the expiration of their right, are excluded from the program, are entitled to receive the Housing Allowance upon online application and by way of derogation from articles 3 and 4 and par. 2 of Article 5 of the abovementioned joint ministerial decision.

The Management and Monitoring of the programme has been assigned to the National Institute of Labour and Human Resources (NILHR/EIEAD)⁴¹ and for this purpose it will be financed with the necessary resources from the regular budget of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs⁴².

c. Legal counseling

Women victims of violence are entitled to free legal assistance. In the GSDFPGE Network of Structures women are informed for their right to free legal assistance according to the current legislation and specifically Law 3226/2004⁴³ and Law No 3500/2006⁴⁴.

Articles 194 to 202 of the Code of Civil Procedure⁴⁵ and 100 and 304 of the Code of Penal Procedure⁴⁶, respectively, also provide for the possibility of receiving legal aid in trial proceedings. Legal aid exempts the applicant from all legal costs, including judicial stamp duty, duty on the writ of execution, surcharges on these stamp duties, solicitor's and bailiff's fees, costs relating to witnesses and experts, and the fees of the Lawyers or other representatives.

³⁸ Article 15 of Law 4756/2020 approved the continuation of the “HOUSING AND WORK” programme.

³⁹ 2013, Law 4139/2013 “Addictive Law and other provisions”, Official Government Gazette 74A/20-3-2013.

⁴⁰ Joint Ministerial Decision “Replacement of the joint ministerial decision under elements D13, house 10747/256 / 6.3.2019 “Determination of terms and conditions for the implementation of the Housing Benefit programme” (B '792) (Official Government Gazette 4500B/29-9-2021).”

⁴¹ See website <https://www.eiead.gr/>.

⁴² The programme will be implemented by the Local Authorities and the Legal Entities of Public Law, which are supervised by the General Secretariat of Social Solidarity. Partnerships will be formed with an Institutional Manager, which can be a Developmental Company of the Local Government or a Public Benefit Municipal Enterprise or Certified by the Ministry of Labour, which is proven to be active in providing services to the target group.

⁴³ Law 3226/2004 “Providing Legal Aid to low-income citizens and other provisions (Official Government Gazette 24A/4-2-2004).”

⁴⁴ Law 3500/2006 “For dealing with domestic violence and other provisions (Official Government Gazette 232A/24-10-2006).”

⁴⁵ Presidential Degree 503/1985, “Code of Civil Procedure and Introductory Law” as amended and in force (Official Government Gazette 182A/24-10-1985).

⁴⁶ Law 4620/2019 “Ratification of the Code of Penal Procedure.” as amended and in force (Official Government Gazette 96A/11-6-2019).

The Law 3500/2006⁴⁷ aimed to prevent and combat domestic violence and to protect the fundamental rights of women and children, introduced significant reforms including ensuring the protection of victims by facilitating their access to judicial procedures.

Free legal aid in cooperation with local bar associations is actually included in the services provided by the 43 Counseling Centers of the Network of Structures, regardless of the victims income.

d. Psychological support

The social services of Municipalities and Community Centres are the main structures providing psychological support to people in Greece - besides health care services that are mentioned under B.2. below.

In particular, in the Community Centres and their Branches the staff employed (psychologists):

- Undertake the reception & management of cases requiring psychological support
- Contribute to the diagnosis and conducts psychological assessments (tests and other methods of psychological assessment) and provide psychological support at individual and family level in collaboration with the intercultural mediator.
- Assume the responsibility of providing psychological support through individual and group sessions as well as family sessions where required (e.g. ROMA)
- Detect traumas related to forced displacement, trafficking, and exploitation of persons -mainly women and minors- experiences of abuse, torture, disability, imprisonment, social isolation and emotional disorders and provide relevant support in cooperation with social services.

e. Education and training services

Women victims of violence as beneficiaries of Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) programme are promoted to activation services aimed at the integration or reintegration of beneficiaries into the labour market and their social reintegration. The promotion of beneficiaries, if they are able to work, to actions aimed at their integration or reintegration into the labor market may include, inter alia:

1. Participation in vocational training and work experience programmes mainly through the Hellenic Labour Employment Organization (OAED) as mentioned below under f. Employment services.

2. Joining or returning to the education system and second chance schools. In particular a Second Chance School constitutes an innovative public adult education school of two academic years' duration. A certificate equivalent to secondary school certificate is provided after successful attendance. The school's curriculum differs from that of regular education; it is more flexible and follows an adapted teaching methodology and assessment of the students. The Second Chance Schools were established in Greece by the Law 2525/1997⁴⁸, in the context specified by the declared principles of the European Union. The Second Chance Schools target at people above 18 years old who have not completed compulsory secondary education. The institution of Second Chance Schools is a european programme within the

⁴⁷ According to article 22, to victims of domestic violence, who seek precautionary measures for temporary regulation of the situation, due to the specific incident, the benefit of the court is provided only with the proof of the incident of violence, according to the provisions of articles 194 et seq. of the Code of Civil Procedure, if they are unable to pay, even temporarily, the required court costs.

⁴⁸Published in the Official Government Gazette 188A/23-9-1997, Law 2525/1997 "Unified Lyceum, access of its graduates to Higher Education, evaluation of the educational project and other provisions".

framework of the fight against social exclusion⁴⁹. The “Youth and Lifelong Learning Foundation”(INEDIVIM) is the organization responsible for implementing the programme⁵⁰.

3. Programmes for the education of the women’s children in the shelters of EKKA:

A. Programme Of Creativity and Care of Infants-Toddlers.

The Programme is for the women’s children in the shelter and has extended working hours with experienced professionals in childcare. It provides:

- Individual and group activities according to the developmental needs of the infants and toddlers in the shelter
- Support and strengthening the mothers’ parental role
- Preparation for the smooth integration of toddlers in preschool and primary school units
- Cooperation with Volunteer Organizations for recreational/educational projects
- Support on pediatric care and nutrition issues of infants and toddlers and finally,
- Linking with Primary Pediatric Care Units

B. Tutoring And Language Lessons Programme

It is provided by a Primary Education teacher and offers:

- Homework study for the children in the shelter
- Cooperation with the school units where the children attend and
- Greek language courses for the women and their children.

f. Employment services

The Hellenic Labour Employment Organization (OAED) offers specialized services to unemployed people belonging to socially vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, ex-drug users, ex-prisoners, young offenders or young people at social risk, victims of human trafficking and women victims of gender based violence (including domestic violence).

Unemployed people belonging to the abovementioned social vulnerable groups can address the Employment Offices for Vulnerable Groups in certain cities of Greece⁵¹. In the rest of the country they can contact the local Public Employment Services (PES). The services offered include information on training, employment and entrepreneurship, as well as personalized support services for labour market integration and the acquisition of social and economic autonomy. These services are offered to unemployed women victims of gender-based violence after the issue of an Unemployment Card and the completion of an electronic Questionnaire on their professional profile (PROFILING). Unemployed women victims of gender-based violence constitute a subcategory of the Unemployment Register kept by OAED.

OAED offers active employment programmes to unemployed persons such as:

⁴⁹ The programme forms part of the Operational Programme “Education and Lifelong Learning” of the Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs and it is co-funded by the European Union (European Social Fund) and national funding. These Schools aim to offer adults opportunities to enter again the education and training system, form a positive attitude towards learning, acquire basic knowledge and skills, enhance their personality and finally, facilitate the access to labour market. The weekly programme consists of 25 teaching hours and the courses take place during the evening, from Monday to Friday. The courses of the Second Chance Schools which operate in penal institutions, take place during the morning. The courses being taught are: Greek Language, Mathematics, English Language, Information Technology, Social Education, Environmental Education, Physical Sciences, Cultural-Aesthetic Education. The innovation of the Second Chance Schools consists in forming consultancy services, including a Career Adviser and an Educational Psychologist in every school. Particular emphasis is placed upon the acquisition and development of basic skills, competences and general knowledge, the use of new technologies, learning a foreign language, counselling and vocational guidance, in order to significantly improve the access to the labour market.

⁵⁰For more information see <https://www.inedivim.gr/en/programmes-actions/second-chance-schools>

⁵¹ Athens, Thessaloniki, Achaia, Herakleion, Magnesia, Larissa

- work experience programmes
- new jobs programmes
- programmes of newly self-employed
- community service programmes

In the framework of its collaboration with the GSDFPGE to facilitate the access to the labour market of persons from vulnerable social groups, including unemployed women victims of gender-based violence, the Organization from 09-03-2021 added unemployed women victims of gender-based violence as beneficiaries to the improved employment program of vulnerable social groups. The program subsidizes 90% of the total costs (paid and un-paid) for 12-24 months, up to 800 € per month for a full time position and 400 € for a part time position, for the employment of unemployed by enterprises and employers in the private and the social economy sector engaged in economic activity. The subsidy for paid and un-paid expenses also includes the corresponding Christmas and Easter holiday allowance in the private sector. Also, with the decision no. 5251 / 12-10-2021 of the OAED Board, the inclusion of victims of human trafficking in the special improved programme of vulnerable Social Groups of the Organization was approved, under the conditions described above. After the publication of the Government Gazette (which is foreseen immediately), the Organization will publish a relevant Public Call.

g. Other services

The beneficiaries of GMI have access to complementary social services, benefits and goods. More specifically, provided that they meet the inclusion criteria of each program, they are entitled to:

- Free medical care for the uninsured. Free access of the uninsured to the Public Health System is provided for under article 33 of Law No 4368/2019. For more information see the answer below to the question B.2. Chapter IV of the questionnaire.
- Referral and integration into social care and support structures and services.
- Inclusion in programs and social structures for tackling poverty such as "Social Structures for Immediate Poverty" (homeless dormitories, open day care centres, meals, social groceries, social pharmacies) developed to meet the needs of vulnerable groups of homeless or people living at or below the poverty line. More information on the services provided and how to join the social structures is provided by the social services and community centres of the municipality of residence.
- Inclusion in the actions implemented under the Operational Program of the Fund for European Aid to the most Deprived (FEAD).
- Social invoice for electricity supplies.
- Social invoice for water supply services.
- Social invoice of Municipalities and Municipal Enterprises.

2. Facilitating access of abused women to state structures and health services:

Under Article 18 titled "Gender mainstreaming in public health" of Law 4604/2019⁵² there are provisions for facilitating access of women victims of violence to state structures and health services. In particular according to paragraph 4 of the above mentioned article:

"4. The institution of "Health Ombudsmen", according to article 61 of Law 4368/2016, is utilized in order to facilitate access to state structures and health services of single-parent families with only one parent mothers, abused women, women victims of trafficking and transnational

⁵² Law 4604/2019 "Promoting effective gender equality, preventing and combating gender-based violence - Arrangements for the granting of Citizenship - Provisions related to local elections - other provisions", Official Government Gazette 50A/26-3-2019

trafficking, refugee and migrant women, women belonging to minority groups, adolescent mothers, elderly women, women prisoners with serious health problems, homeless women or women living below the threshold of poverty.”

Free access of uninsured to the Public Health System:

Under article 33 of Law 4368/2019 and the joint ministerial decision to uninsured persons, persons legally residing in Greece, persons non legally residing in Greece but in need of hospital and medical care because they belong to socially vulnerable groups (such as minors, pregnant women, invalid, etc.) have free access to the Public Health System. The possession of Social Security Number or a Health Care Card for Foreigners is required. Beneficiaries are entitled to hospitalization, medical care, access to pharmaceutical products. They can claim it to public hospitals.

Victims of torture

Under article 61 of Law 4636/2019⁵³, which incorporated article 25 of Directive 2013/33 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on requirements for the reception of applicants for international protection:

«1. Victims of torture, rape or other serious acts of violence are certified with a medical certificate by a public hospital, military hospital or properly trained public health service providers, including forensic pathologists, and receive the necessary care for the injury psychological treatment or care. 2. The staff of institutions dealing with cases of victims of torture, rape or other serious acts of violence shall have and continue to receive appropriate training in relation to their needs and shall have a duty of confidentiality of the personal data of which they become aware in the performance of their duties. or on the occasion of their execution.

Social services of Public Hospitals

Social services operate in all public hospitals. Their operation differs in terms of structure and staffing according to the type of the public hospital⁵⁴. It can be a department or an independent office of the Administrative Service of a hospital. The Social Service Department or Office has the responsibility and care for the support of the patients for each of their social problems, the search and investigation of the causes of these problems on a case by case basis and generally takes care of dealing with them within the framework of the general Social Policy of the State^{55,56}. Hospitals' social services constitute the main inpatient unit for the support of women victims and the liaison with hospitals' mental health services and specialist services when deemed necessary.

Protocols and Guidelines

- ✓ **Circular of the Ministry of Health and Welfare number Y1 / 3239 / 4.7.2000 on: AIDS, Principles for the Protection of Human Rights and Individual Freedoms.**

The preamble of the circular provides that: *“11. Every person has the right not to accept sexual violence and sexual harassment coercion. This principle includes, inter alia, rape inside or outside marriage and coercion into prostitution. All these practices increase the risk of infection.”* The circular addresses issues related to the Epidemiology, Foreigners/immigrants,

⁵³Law 4636/2019 “On International Protection and other provisions (Official Government Gazette 169A/1-11-2019).”

⁵⁴ According to Presidential Decree 87/1986 the Social Services in :a) Hospitals up to 100 beds: they are Independent Offices b) Hospitals from 101 to 400 beds: they are a Department of the Administrative Sub-Directorate c) Hospitals from 400 beds and more: they are a Department of the Administrative Sub-Directorate.

⁵⁵Presidential Decree 87, “Uniform organization of Hospitals” (Official Government Gazette 32A/27-3-1986).

⁵⁶ See also, Presidential Decree 50, “Professional rights of Graduates of the Department of Social Work” (Official Government Gazette 23A/26-1-1989) and Presidential Decree 891, “ On the determination of the object of work of the Social Workers” (Official Government Gazette 213A/7-12-1978).

Family, Housing/renting a house, Work, Education, Military Service, Prisons, Privacy, Health care, Health staff, Social security/welfare, Procedural issues, Social life.

✓ **Guidelines for administration prophylactic antiretroviral therapy (Post Exposure Prophylaxis - PEP) in adults and adolescents, after possible exposure to HIV of National Public Health Organization (EODY)**

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The National Public Health Organization issued guidelines for administration prophylactic antiretroviral therapy (Post Exposure Prophylaxis - PEP) in adults and adolescents, after possible exposure to HIV. The administration of prophylactic antiretroviral therapy is ideally <4 hours after exposure and no later than 48/72 hours, if deemed necessary on the basis of the most recent guidelines. This treatment can be administered by any public hospital on duty, regardless of the existence of an Infection Unit in that hospital or a private hospital/clinic, as long as there is a stock of prophylactic antiretroviral therapy⁵⁷.

These guidelines have been developed by health professionals from the Directorate of Prevention and Epidemiological Surveillance of HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and Hepatitis of EODY, in collaboration with the Hellenic Society for the Study and Treatment of AIDS and the Hellenic Society of Infections and are regularly revised on the basis of the latest data. The Directorate for the Prevention and Epidemiological Surveillance of HIV/AIDS, STDs and Hepatitis informs all public and private hospitals in the country on an annual basis about the need to have a stock of antiretroviral treatment, in order to use condoms in case of relevant instructions. In particular, the instructions and the relevant guidelines are sent to all the Health Regions, in order to be communicated to the public hospitals they supervise and to the Panhellenic Association of Private Clinics, for the information of the private, respective, structures (it is pointed out that all cases of possible exposure to HIV should be treated in the context of any emergency management).

✓ **Programme Philos**

The programme “PHILOS–Emergency health response to refugee crisis” is a programme of the Greek Ministry of Health, implemented by the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (HCDCP)⁵⁸. It's a new approach of the Hellenic Republic to address the refugee crisis by meeting the sanitary and psychosocial needs of people living in the open camps. The programme was funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) of EU's DG Migration and Home Affairs. Its implementation aims at ensuring public health and meeting the health needs of refugees and migrants, including various actions. In the context of the implementation of the aforementioned programme information material with protocols, forms and guidelines for dealing with gender-based and sexual violence in refugee centres was produced. This material includes:

- Manual of procedures and practices for dealing with gender-based violence - Dealing with gender-based violence in refugee centres
- Questionnaire for the detection of gender-based violence
- Standard consent form for forensic examination
- Standard consent form for providing information to the police
- Background and clinical examination form
- Protocol on Gender-Based Violence

The material is available at <https://eody.gov.gr/philos-start/philos-enimerotiko-yliko-2/>

✓ **Guidelines followed by Forensic Departments and Forensic pathologists**

⁵⁷ The guidelines are available at <https://eody.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/hiv-aidskat-odigies-pep-20210407.pdf>

⁵⁸ National Public Health Organisation (EODY) is the universal successor of the pre-existing Center for Disease Control and Prevention, which was abolished by Law 4600 / 9.3.2019.

Guidelines for staff providing protection and support to victims of violence against women

- The competent Police Authority should provide protection and safety to the victim, respecting the victim's choices and decision.
- The treatment of the victim by the preliminary investigation department and judicial authorities should be based on procedural rules.
- Once a complaint is made by the victim, the police officers must give immediate priority to handling the case.
- This should be followed by the immediate referral of the victim to a hospital facility for a physical examination and initial recording of the injuries inflicted during the assault.
- Psychological support by a psychologist must be provided.
- With a psychologist present, arrange for a forensic examination to be ordered within 12 hours, if possible, of the violent incident and immediately inform the forensic pathologist of the complaint so that he or she can collect biological material in the event of sexual assault.
- The forensic pathologist handling the case must demonstrate sensitivity, impartiality, discretion and absolute confidentiality.
- The examination by the forensic pathologist should be carried out in the presence of a qualified female nurse.
- The Police Authority handling the case should refer the victim to special support services (units and specialized services in the field of psychological and social support for abused women).

Administrative protocol for forensic pathologists

In cases of sexual assault:

- After being informed by the Police, recommend that the victim visit a competent medical facility for the collection of biological material and abstain from bathing.
- The forensic pathologist should obtain a full history, particularly the date of infliction of the injuries, the means of infliction, the number of perpetrators and possible chronic abuse.
- A clinical examination of the victim for physical injuries and, in the case of sexual assault, a full gynecological examination in the presence of a qualified female nurse.
- Collection of biological material for DNA testing to be delivered to the appropriate laboratory.
- Collection of biological material for toxicological analysis.
- Great care should be taken to date the injuries to establish whether they coincide with the alleged incident in order to verify the credibility of the complainants.
- Compilation of the forensic report once the laboratory findings are included.

✓ **Protection of the Rights of Recipients of Health Services:**

Women victims of violence as recipients of health services can turn to mechanisms for the protection of their rights, such as the existing offices in public hospitals. The Offices for the Protection of the Rights of Health Recipients were established in each Hospital, in accordance with art. 60 of Law 4368/2016. Pursuant to article 3 of the Ministerial Decision A3δ/Γ.Π.οικ.10976/10-02-2017⁵⁹, the Offices are responsible:

⁵⁹ Official Government Gazette B662/10-2-2017, Ministerial Decision A3δ/Γ.Π.οικ.10976/10-02-2017, "Framework for the organization and operation of the Office Protection of the Rights of Recipients of Health Services of the Hospitals of ESY."

- To provide information on inpatient procedures and the rights of healthcare recipients
- To provide timely information to the uninsured patients and their on the procedures for their health and pharmaceutical coverage as well as for the successful completion of the relevant procedures in cooperation with
- Monitoring the service of the recipients within the Hospital or in its outpatient departments
- The collection and processing of complaints and grievances as well as the collection positive impressions regarding the health services provided
- Facilitating the submission of reports to the Ombudsman, the National Commission for Human Rights and the National Bioethics Committee, the Beneficiaries of the Protection of the Rights of Recipients of Health and Mental Health Services and any competent audit authority
- To intervene with the respective departments of the Hospital for the smooth resolution of the disputes arising and to ensure quality service to the recipients of health services
- Informing the Hospital Staff about the good practices applied at any given time, based on the legislation and medical ethics.
- To continuously improve the procedures for the reception and service of the recipients of health services and to safeguard their rights.

✓ **Development of procedures and standards for health services**

Under Law 4715/2020⁶⁰, Quality Assurance Organization in Health SA was established. Among the responsibilities of the new Organization is “The development of quality procedures and standards for health services and administrative practices in hospitals or the adoption of existing procedures and standards”⁶¹.

Furthermore, several health and mental health facilities have developed protocols regarding the support of women victims and their referral to specialist services.

3. The total number of women victims of domestic violence supported by health services is: 1164 in 2019 and 1232 in 2020. These data come from 86 out of the total 128 hospitals of Greece. The hospitals in Greece are concentrated in 7 Health Regions, all of which responded to the Observatory’s request for data. Data disaggregated by region, victim-perpetrator relationship, age and form of violence are displayed in [ANNEX I, Ch. IV., Tables 4-12](#). It is worth noting that data on domestic violence are not systematically and electronically recorded by the hospitals, while the 1st Health Region (Attica) stated that from now on they will keep quantitative and qualitative data on women victims of violence.

Women victims of violence have access to social services providing support services to the residents of their local municipalities such as the Community Centres. In 2019, 44 women victims of violence and one woman victim of trafficking were assisted by these Centres. In 2020, 29 women victims of violence were assisted by the Community Centres.

C. Assistance in individual/collective complaints

The Law 4808/2021, which ratifies the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No 190 on the “Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work”, provides for the mandatory appointment of a designated “reference person” responsible for providing relevant advice and guidance to employees. In addition, employers are obliged to provide workers with adequate information on the dangers of and the means of protection against violence or

⁶⁰ Official Government Gazette A149/1-8-2020, Law 4715/2020 , “Regulations to ensure access to quality health services - Establishment and statute of the Quality Assurance Organization in Health SA”

⁶¹ See Article 5 of Law 4715/2020.

harassment in the workplace and to render information on the procedures available and the competent authorities for lodging and handling complaints of violence or harassment easily accessible to employees.

In case of violation of the above prohibition of violence and harassment at work, art. 12 of the Law establishes the right of each of the affected persons, even if the relationship in the context of which the alleged incident or violent behaviour took place, has ended, to file a complaint with the Labour Inspectorate and the Ombudsman.

Article 16 of the same Law establishes an Independent Department within the Labour Inspectorate, responsible for monitoring violence and harassment incidents at the workplace. This Independent Department is responsible among others for drafting and submitting reports with quantitative and qualitative data on complaints, for managing these complaints and for cooperating with the Greek Ombudsman within the scope of its responsibility and with the GSDFPGE, in order to develop guidelines and protocols for disputes related to violence and harassment.

Information on support services and legal measures available to the victims are also provided by the GSDFPGE's Network of Structures (for further details please see Ch. D)

Furthermore, relative information can be obtained at the GSDFPGE's official website www.isotita.gr and the social networking page maintained by the GSDFPGE www.womensos.gr, as well as at the <https://metoogreece.gr/> web platform, a government platform which includes all the hotlines for immediate help and support as well as information on the forms/manifestations of gender-based violence.

As mentioned under Ch. IV.A., metoogreece.gr is the first governmental platform that collects information on issues of sexual harassment, abuse and violence and aims to coordinate actions to combat such phenomena. Currently, the website includes all the hotlines for immediate help/support and complaints as well as information on the forms/manifestations of gender-based violence, while for further dissemination and public awareness, the platform has secured a presence in the social media https://www.instagram.com/metoo_greece/. This is an ongoing project that is being developed to better serve/protect the victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and/or persons at risk of GBV, as well as the society to better address and/or prevent such incidents.

The Hellenic Police has joined forces with the metoogreece.gr online platform and has produced online informative material available on its web portal⁶². On the website, citizens have access to the reporting mechanisms, including the available helplines for reporting incidents of gender-based violence. Furthermore, the Police has produced leaflets with all the necessary information and police officers of the Domestic Violence Units participate in campaigns to disseminate the message of zero tolerance to domestic violence. Notably, the most recent police campaign is entitled: "Break the Silence" and provides information -inter alia- on the existing channels to report domestic violence.

The Ombudsman is an Independent Authority to which every citizen can lodge a complaint should he/she feels his/her rights are being violated. The Ombudsman acts as a guardian of people's rights in both the public and private sectors, with a special emphasis on monitoring and promoting the implementation of the principle of equal treatment, the rights of the child and the rights of vulnerable groups. The site of the Independent Authority is friendly to the reader, provides information in Greek and English, gives information and access to online

⁶²http://www.astynomia.gr/index.php?option=ozo_content&lang=%27.%27&perform=view&id=100867&Itemid=2611&lang=

complaint submission and provides instructions on how to place a complaint, electronically, in person or by post.

In 2003, Law 3094/2003 assigned to the Ombudsman the mission of the Children's Ombudsman, i.e. to defend and promote the rights of children (all persons up to 18 years of age 8).

The Children's Ombudsman also operates a special hotline for minors (800-11-32000, Monday – Friday, 09.00-16.00) and has a specially designed area where minors can meet with qualified staff.

The Ombudsman makes recommendations and proposes all necessary measures to eliminate the observed problems and safeguard the rights of the child.

The Children's Ombudsman also develops activities and initiatives to inform, raise awareness and educate adults and children on children's rights. It maintains a special website for children, www.0-18.gr, organises visits and discussions in schools and institutions throughout the country and has since 2008 established the Youth Advisory Committee and Community in order to regularly communicate with them and consult them on matters related to children's rights.

D. Specialist support services

As already mentioned, the GSDFPGE has developed and continues to implement the “National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women” since 2010. A comprehensive Network of 64 Structures has been set up and operates across the country for the prevention and treatment of all forms of violence against women, co-funded by the EU:

-The national SOS 15900 helpline operates 24/7, 365 days a year, and provides counseling services in both Greek and English. This helpline also includes an email address: sos15900@isotita.gr. The total number of its staff is 12 counselors and 1 coordinator.

- 44 Counseling Centres throughout the country, operating on working days and hours. Victims of gender-based violence can receive the following services at the counseling centres:

- Social, psychological, legal and employment support from a gender perspective,
- Referral or accompaniment services – when necessary – to Women's Shelters, police and prosecution authorities, courts, hospitals, health and mental health centres, social services for welfare or other benefits, structures for the promotion of employment and entrepreneurship and structures for the protection and support of children, etc.
- Legal aid, in cooperation with bar associations.
- At the same time, they implement prevention, information and awareness-raising activities for the local community.

The budget per centre amounts to approximately €250,000 for a 3-year period of operation (2019-2020-2021).

- One Counseling Centre in Athens (the first in Greece) is operated since 1988 by the GSDFPGE.
- 14 Counseling Centres are operated by KETHI at the capitals of the Regions of the country.
- 30 Counseling Centres are operated by twenty-nine large Municipalities nationwide
- 17 Women's Shelters are operated by Municipalities nationwide.
- 2 Women's Shelters are operated by National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA)

The Women's Shelters provide safe accommodation and food to women victims of gender-based violence and their children and they operate on working days and hours for new arrivals. They also provide psychosocial support, job counseling and legal counseling services via the Counseling Centres, facilitate access to health services, and school enrolment. The provision of services at the network's structures is based on the principle of victim's informed consent, the principle of confidentiality, and, at the Women's Shelters, the confidentiality of the address. Network's Structures promote the empowerment of women victims of gender-based violence, so that they can regain their self-esteem, take responsibility for their professional, private, and family life and make the best possible decisions for their future.

The Capacity of each shelter is around 20 women with their children and the budget per shelter is estimated about €600,000 for 3-year operation (2019-2020-2021).

-The total number of persons working in the Network of Structures is 299 (as of 15/11/2021): 164 persons in the 44 Counseling Centres (this number includes psychologists, social workers, administrative staff, legal counselors - one in each Counseling Centre), and 135 persons in the Shelters (psychologists and child psychologists, social workers, administrative staff, guards and auxiliary staff).

Until 2023, an extension of the European funding has been secured for the Network (financial resources will be provided by the EU and the Greek state). It should be mentioned that the Law 4604/2019 on substantive gender equality includes provisions for state financing of the operation of the Structures.

The National Programme has been designed for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women. It is the first comprehensive and coherent national action plan against all forms of gender-based violence. The services of the above structures are provided strictly to women only, in accordance with the programme's specifications and the operating regulations.

The target group of all services, in addition to women victims of gender-based violence, is also women victims of multiple discrimination (refugees, single parents, Roma etc.).

In designing and delivering these services, due consideration is given to the need to respond to different social, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, faiths, health conditions, etc.

To this end, to essentially contribute to the refugee crisis, safe accommodation is provided to refugee women victims of gender-based violence or to refugee women at serious risk of gender-based violence and to heads of single parent families with their children. A Protocol of Cooperation among all competent stakeholders has been actually signed in 2016 defining the procedure for identification, referral, provision of support services and accommodation of women refugees, victims of gender based violence and their children in the Shelters of the GSDFPGE.

In 2020, during the lockdown periods, shelters and counseling centres were open and accessible; their operation being adapted to the new guidelines to ensure the health of workers and women victims of violence. In emergency cases requiring immediate accommodation, the GSDFPGE offered temporary free accommodation in hotels throughout Greece in cooperation with Hellenic Chamber of Hotels. In these cases free medical examinations were provided by the Hellenic Society of Forensic Medicine. In addition, free medical examinations for their children were offered by the Organization "The Smile of the Child".

In 2019, 352 women and 347 children received accommodation in the shelters. The number of the women addressed to the Counseling Centres was 5079. In 2020, 244 women and 258 children were accommodated in the shelters. The number of the women addressed to the Counseling Centres was 4907. *It should be noted that these statistics for the years 2019-2020 refer to 42 Counseling Centres and 20 Shelters that were operating at that period.*

Detailed data disaggregated by form of violence, victim-perpetrator relationship, age, type of received services and geographical location are displayed in [ANNEX I, Ch. IV., Tables 13-19](#).

Detailed data from the NRM of EKKA, mentioned in section II.E.3. of the questionnaire, disaggregated by nationality, form of exploitation and number of cases/family members accommodated in the shelters of EKKA, are displayed in [ANNEX I, Ch. IV., Tables 20-22](#).

All services are free of charge for all women regardless of their income.

The GSDFPGE is in charge of coordinating and supervising the Network through a Coordination Task Force.

KETHI is in charge of monitoring and the coordinating the Structures of the Network. More specifically, KETHI is responsible for the following:

- Coordination, scientific and organizational/administrative monitoring of the overall Project.
- Clinical supervision of counselors for their support and empowerment.
- Provision, in cooperation with the Bar Associations, of free legal aid services to women victims of violence.

EKKA on the other hand, supervised by the Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs, has a mandate to provide protection and psychosocial support, as well as to coordinate the social protection network for individuals, families and vulnerable groups that face a psychosocial crisis⁶³. To accomplish its mission, EKKA operates 2 telephone helplines, one for adults and one for children and adolescents. For more information on their operation, see Chapter IV.E. of the questionnaire below.

The EKKA also operates:

- Social Support Centres in Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki; they are staffed with specialized professionals (Psychologists and Social Workers), who provide protection services and psychosocial support to citizens –individuals and families– facing crisis situations, with emphasis on victims of violence (mainly domestic violence or human trafficking).
- Three (3) Shelters –1 in Thessaloniki and 2 in Attica- to provide safety and protection to women and mothers with their children – mainly victims of violence. The 2 out of 3 Shelters (one in Thessaloniki and one in Attica) are operated by EKKA but belong to the GSDFPGE National Network of Structures. The second Attica Shelter is an Emergency Shelter that can provide shelter at any time of day (incl. weekends) without any further procedure. Unfortunately, this shelter is temporarily closed due to the pandemic protective measures. Nevertheless, the second short-term stay shelter in Attica operates as an Emergency Shelter as well. The Shelters employ Social Workers, Psychologists, early-childhood care professionals, teachers and care staff.

The Short-term Shelter for Women Victims of Violence and Multiple Discrimination runs a Social Service that provides psychosocial support services to women and their children by experienced and trained-through continuous trainings and certified seminars- professional social workers and psychologists. Using the methodology, the scientific approach, and the tools of each discipline (social assessment, individual and group sessions, follow-up) they provide the necessary specialized and individual services in the context of empowerment, job counseling and psychosocial support of women and their children. The aim of the Social Service is the self-improvement and personal development of the women, their reintegration in the social fabric and the labour market, through the best version of their role and position. The goal developing a relationship of cooperation and trust enhances the mobilization of the women. More specifically, the services provided are:

⁶³ Law 3106/2003 “Reorganization of the National Social Care System and other provisions.”, Article 6 par. 2 (Official Government Gazette A’30/10-2-2003).

- Counseling focused on:
 - ✓ Accepting help to realize and prioritize her needs and problems
 - ✓ Encouragement to achieve:
- Self-respect
- Self-esteem
- Psychosocial and economic independence
 - Linking with Community Services, Public and wider Public Sector Bodies, as well as Non-Governmental and Volunteer Organizations, International Organizations and Associations active in these issues and responding to the women's and their children's needs.
 - Inclusion of children in the Primary and Secondary Education
 - Mediation and Referral aiming at:
 - ✓ Legal counseling, information, and free legal representation
 - ✓ Attending professional training and reintegration programmes and
 - ✓ Attending job counseling sessions
 - Cooperation with Services providing interpretation, so that the communication is in the women's native language and information on the habits and the customs of their country of origin is gathered.
 - Compiling a personalized action plan and monitoring its implementation and progress.
 - Escorting to Services when necessary
 - Psychological support and short-term psychotherapy focusing on:
 - ✓ Processing the feeling of guilt and increasing women's sense of personal safety
 - ✓ Handling psychological trauma, as a result of the violence and all the traumatic events she has experienced; and finally
 - ✓ Increasing feelings of empowerment, self-esteem, and control.

Despite the confidentiality rules governing Shelters' operation, it is also open to cooperation with the local Services of the Municipality and the Prefecture. There is a close collaboration with the local Police Departments, the Juvenile Prosecutor, especially on issues regarding minors' custody and parental care, Health Care Units, the Anti-trafficking Department of the General Police Directorate of Attica for cases of female victims of human trafficking, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and any other appropriate Service.

At this point it should be mentioned that in Greece, along with the GSDFPGE's Network of Structures, specialized women's support services are provided by local women's NGOs active in GBV prevention and response services. The GSDFPGE asked 26 local NGOs with expertise in providing GBV services to contribute with their data to Greece's Baseline Report. Twelve of them (PRAKSIS, Diotima, Doctors of the World (Greek Delegation-MdM), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), A21, Melissa Network, the Smile of the Child, the UNION OF WOMEN ASSOCIATION OF HERAKLION (UWASH), Ladies Union of Drama - House of Open Hospitality (LUD - HOH), VIA-STOP, ActionAid) responded.

For more details about the services that are provided by NGO's [see ANNEX I, Ch. IV., Table 23](#)).

E. Telephone helplines

Here are further details on the already mentioned National SOS Helpline 15900 operating as essential part of the GSDFPGE's Network of Structures for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women. This bilingual (Greek and English) SOS helpline 15900 is free of charge and accompanied by the email-address sos15900@isotita.gr, has been operating since March 2011. It provides advice, support and counselling to women victims of gender-

based violence, 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. The helpline also employs two interpreters to support the needs of Farsi and Arab speaking women. Women are informed via a pre-recorded message about the specific hours and days during which interpretation support is available. It is a free of charge nationwide, confidential helpline. It is a state structure, staffed by counselors trained in gender issues. The annual number of calls is about 7000. During 2019 the line accepted 5984 calls, 4619 of them being about violence. In 2020 the calls were 9.288, and the violence-related calls were 6.406 ([see ANNEX I, Ch. IV., Tables 24-30](#)).

For the governmental specialized online platform <https://metoogreece.gr/> see sections A and C of the present Chapter. Its content includes among others the greek main hotlines for immediate help and support of the Police (100), the Cybercrime Prosecution (111888) and the Smile of the Child (1056).

The Emergency Social Helpline “197” is also a national helpline for emergency social intervention, it is free of charge and operates 24/7 by EKKA. It provides urgent counselling and psychological support to adults and information on social welfare and mental health issues, mobilizes the mechanisms of emergency on-site social intervention referring to the other Services and Structures of EKKA, but also connecting all those who need further assistance with other competent Services, Organizations and Social Care Structures. It receives reports concerning neglect and/or abuse of adults, mainly elderly or people with disabilities and informs the competent Prosecution Authorities of the country. In 2019, 65.4% of the calls (106 calls) were made by women victims of violence. In 2020, 80.3% of the calls (114) were made by women victims of violence. Detailed data disaggregated by (where available) age, sex of the person calling and of the victim for 2020 are displayed in [ANNEX I, Ch. IV., Tables 31-32](#).

F. Protection and support of child witnesses

In the framework of obligations arising from the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, the GSDFPGE in cooperation with UNICEF conducted a study and a research in order to map the special needs of children hosted with their mothers in its Network of Structures. The title of the study was “*Programmatic Review of Services available and accessible to Children in the shelters of the Network of the General Secretariat for Demographic and Family Policy and Gender Equality*”. This initiative is embedded in the Action 1.1.2. “Introduction of other measures for the implementation of Istanbul Convention objectives” of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality (NAPGE) 2021-2025. The contractor of this project was the Institute of Child Health.

G. Other measures

As already mentioned, the Law 4808/2021 introduces significant reforms in the labour relations for the protection of the victim and the prevention of violence and harassment at the workplace. New rights, e.g. the unilateral request to leave the workplace without deduction of pay (under certain conditions) are established for the employee who encounters such behaviour. In addition, Decision No. 82063/22-10-2021 of the Minister of Labour was issued, which requires enterprises and employers at the private sector employing more than 20 persons to formulate the policies under articles 9 and 10 of the Law, to prohibit, prevent and address all forms of violence and harassment, including gender-based violence and harassment and sexual harassment occurring in the workplace. Companies must draft a policy to prevent and respond to such incidents as well as adopt a policy for managing internal complaints of harassment

and violence, that should describe the process of receiving and investigating such complaints in a way that ensures the protection of the victim and respect for human dignity.

The Law 4795/2021 stipulates the establishment of an Integrity Consultant's Independent Office in the public administration. The Integrity Consultant provides personalized advice on ethics and integrity issues the staff faces when exercising his/her main duties, including issues of sexual harassment, discrimination, bullying, mobbing and conflict of interest (art. 24). He/she receives reports of incidents involving breach of integrity or corruption and mediates for their investigation by the responsible internal or external mechanisms; follows the investigation procedure and informs the employee who made the complaint accordingly. Additionally, the Integrity Consultant provides information to the staff on issues related to the Code of Conduct, his/her role, responsibilities and mission, designs and coordinates trainings and capacity building seminars for the staff. In reference to the above, the Ministry of Interior and the National Transparency Authority in collaboration with the Training institute of the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government organized a special training programme entitled: "Certification Programme for professional competence of Integrity Consultants". The purpose of the programme was to equip the employees appointed to this role with the necessary knowledge, skills and competences. This is an ongoing process and more trainings have been scheduled for the coming months while the first Integrity Consultants have already been certified⁶⁴.

The #metoo movement has begun to manifest in Greece in 2021. For more details see this Chapter's A and C.

⁶⁴ <https://www.ekdd.gr/%ce%b1%cf%80%ce%bf%ce%bd%ce%bf%ce%bc%ce%ae-%cf%80%ce%b9%cf%83%cf%84%ce%bf%cf%80%ce%bf%ce%b9%ce%b7%cf%84%ce%b9%ce%ba%cf%8e%ce%bd-%cf%83%cf%84%ce%bf%cf%85%cf%82-42-%cf%80%cf%81%cf%8e%cf%84%ce%bf%cf%85/>

V. Substantive Law

A. Legal framework

1. Law 4531/2018⁶⁵ integrated the Convention into the Greek legislation introducing amendments to the Penal Code (article 79 par. 3a, 315B, 323A, 333, 339), as well as to the Law 3500/2016 on domestic violence, Law 3811/2009 on compensation victims of violent crimes, Law 3907/2011 on the establishment of the Asylum and First Reception Service and Law 4251/2014 on the immigration code. Other legal provisions giving effect to the Convention are Law 3769/2009 on the application of the principle of equal treatment of men and women with regard to access to goods and services and their provision, Law 4443/2016 on the transposition of Directive 200/43/ EC and Law 4808/2021 on labor protection.
2. The Penal Code, Law 4808/2021 and Law 3500/2006 regulate most issues related to violence against women.
3. For a compilation of the relevant legal texts see [ANNEX I, Ch. V.](#)

B. Guidance to implement the legal framework

- The Prosecutor of the Supreme Court issued the 12/2021 circular addressing the country's prosecutors and providing them with instructions on how to implement existing legislation in conjunction with the commitments of the Istanbul Convention.
- In the Prosecutor's Offices in the largest cities of the country (Athens, Piraeus, Thessaloniki) there are specialized prosecutors for domestic violence.
 - Training sessions are constantly held by the National School of Judges (see Chapter III.D). We can mention the two most recent ones: interpretive issues related to crimes against sexual freedom. Criminal, civil and disciplinary liability (22 and 23 April 2021) and: Domestic violence and its connection with the new provisions of Family Law (4-11-2021). New workshops are also planned.
- Specialized police departments were created to deal with domestic violence (see Chapter III.D.).

C. Civil remedies

1. The civil remedies against the perpetrators in order of length of the civil proceedings are a) the provisional order, b) safety measures and c) compensation claim.
2. In case the State fails to protect the victim, or is too late, the victim has the right to claim compensation from the State (articles 105-106 of the Civil Code Introductory Law). The above legal remedies have been provided to the victims long before the entry into force of the Istanbul Convention with Law 4531/2018.

There is no data available on civil remedies at the moment. The GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

⁶⁵ Government Gazette 62A/5-04-2018.

D. Compensation

1. According to Articles 57 and 59 of the Civil Code on the insult to the personality, the victim has the right to demand from the perpetrator the lifting of the infringement and its omission in the future, while according to Articles 914 and 932 of the Civil Code he has the right to ask the offender for compensation for any material damage and for non-material damage. In terms of compensation from perpetrators there are currently no data available but the GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

2. Law 3811/2009 “Compensation to crime victims and other provisions”, which integrated into the Greek legislation the Directive 2004/80/EC of the European Union (as in force) provides for the following:

The authority called “Greek Compensation Authority for crime victims” was established and operates at the Ministry of Justice.

As far as victims’ right to claim compensation for their personal loss or expenses is concerned, according to Article 3 of Law 3811/2009, as amended by Law 4689/2020, victims of crimes of violence with intent or victims of “Trafficking in persons” (PC 323A), “Travel with the purpose of sexual abuse of minors”, “Rape”, “Seduction of Children”, “Indecent assault against children”, “Child Pornography”, “Enticing minors for sexual purposes”, “Pornographic performances of minors”, and finally “Sexual abuse of a minor in return for remuneration”, may claim compensation by the Greek Compensation Authority.

It should be noted that the new Penal Code, which entered into force in 01.07.2019 (Law 4619/2019), amended Article 323A, entitled “Trafficking in Human Beings”, consolidating the relevant criminal Law provisions. The definition of THB includes the following forms of exploitation: sexual exploitation, removing of cells, tissues or organs of a person, exploiting the labour or begging of the victim, forcing into marriage, slavery and similar practices, servitude, committing criminal acts and the recruitment of a minor for use in an armed conflict. Perpetrators are punished by a maximum penalty of 10 years’ imprisonment and by a fine. In case the victims are children, higher penalties may be imposed. Moreover, the Law stipulates the criminalization of knowingly using the services of a trafficked person, providing for a penalty of at least 3 years of imprisonment and payment of a fine.

According to Law 3811/2009, the victim is eligible to apply for compensation by the State (public authorities) mainly a) when, following an irrevocable conviction, the offender lacks the financial means required to satisfy the above application, b) when, in case of prosecution initiated against a person or persons unknown, the offender cannot be identified, c) when the offender cannot be prosecuted due to the prosecution having been terminated by order of the competent Public Prosecutor and d) when, due to an irrevocable acquittal decree, issued by the competent Judicial Council, or an irrevocable acquittal decision issued by the Court, there can be no penalty imposed on the alleged perpetrator.

The provisions of Greek Law shall apply to the determination of the amount of compensation, without prejudice to more specific provisions of this Law.

In the cases of Article 323A, in addition to victims who have their domicile or habitual residence in Greece or in the territory of another Member State of the European Union, victims who have their domicile or habitual residence in a third country are also entitled, upon their request, to reasonable and appropriate compensation from the Greek State.

In accordance with Article 4 par. 1, 2 and 3 of Law 4531/2018 which amended Law 3811/2009, the costs covered by this compensation are expanded, so as to include the mental and psychological support of the victim when there is no corresponding public structure at his place of residence or residence, the costs of environment change (residence relocation), especially the costs of moving and purchasing the essential consumer goods for relocation to a safe environment and finally the funeral expenses. The amount of compensation for the victim’s

mental and psychological support is determined by a joint decision of the Ministers of Justice, Finance and Health, while the nature of the environmental change costs covered and the amount thereof is determined by a joint decision of the Ministers of Justice and Finance. The second paragraph is a deadline within which the Greek Compensation Authority must identify the case and rule definitively on the present applications, namely specific and short time-limits for the benefit of the victim of violence, so that in total a period of six (6) months from the lodging of the application to complete the process and the victim of violence to be compensated, if the legal conditions are fulfilled. Finally, the third paragraph specifies the period within which the applicant and the Greek state can appeal to the Administrative Court of First Instance against the decision of the Greek Compensation Authority. The introduction of a longer period than that set out in the Code of Administrative Procedure is intended to make it easier for victims of violence to access justice.

When determining the amount of compensation, the costs incurred by the Greek State for the treatment of the applicant are taken into account, as well as any other amount the victim has received from the perpetrator, from social security or from any other source.

Based on the data provided by the Compensation Authority to the Observatory, for the years 2019-2020 no state compensation was obtained by any woman victim of violence, since no such claim was addressed to that Authority. Since its establishment in 2006, the Compensation Authority received six claims for state compensation from women victims of violence, but none of them was granted.

E. Procedures in issues of custody

Family Law has recently been amended. As explicitly provided by Law (under previous as well as the new regulations), incidents of violence are taken into account for the assignment of custody and communication between parents and children. ([See ANNEX I, Ch. V.](#))

F. Criminalization of different forms of violence

Here is an indication of how internal Law criminalizes the following forms of violence requested:

1. psychological violence: The psychological violence is criminalized under the provisions for threat. Threat is committed by whoever causes someone else terror or worry by equally threatening with the use of violence or other unlawful act or omission (PC art. 333). A specific form of the above acts is when the threat is committed against a spouse during marriage or against a partner during cohabitation (PC art. 333§2b).

According to the Law 3500/2006 on Domestic Violence:

Domestic violence is committed when: a) “a family member... coerces another member by using force or a threat with great and imminent danger to an act, omission or tolerance without the victim being obliged to do so (art. 7 § 1)

b) The family member who causes terror or concern to another member of the family, threatening same with violence or other illegal act or omission (art. 7 §. 2)

Under the same Law the following definitions also apply:

a) a family or community consists of spouses or persons linked by a civil partnership or parents and relatives of the first and second degrees of kinship by blood or affinity and their adopted children.

b) the family includes, if they live together, relatives by blood or affinity up to the fourth degree of kinship and persons whose guardian, judicial counsel or foster parent has been appointed as a member of the family, as well as any minor person living in the family.

c) the provisions of this Law shall apply to permanent partners and to children, common or one of them, to former spouses, to parties in a civil partnership which has been dissolved, and former permanent partners.

2. stalking: whoever causes to another person terror or concern, without threat of violence or any other illegal act, by persistently pursuing or monitoring him/ her, such as, in particular, by seeking constant contact with the use of a telecommunication or electronic means or by repeated visits to the family, social or working environment thereof, despite his/her expressed will (PC art. 333 § 1b)

A specific form of the above acts is when the act is committed against a spouse during the marriage or against a partner during cohabitation (PC art. 333 § 2b).

3. physical violence:

a) The simple form of physical injury is committed by whoever causes another bodily injury or damage to his health (PC art. 308)

b) Dangerous Physical injury is committed, if the act of the previous article was committed in a way that could have caused the victim life-threatening or severe bodily harm (PC art. 309)

c) Serious bodily harm: The Penal Code distinguishes three cases: i) The act of article 308 (see a) resulted in grievous bodily harm (PC art 310 § 1); ii) The perpetrator caused serious bodily harm (PC art 310 §. 2a); iii) The perpetrator sought to cause serious bodily harm (PC art 310 §. 2b).

Serious bodily harm exists especially if the act caused the victim life-threatening or severe and long-term illness or severe mutilation or disability or permanent deformity or if it significantly prevented him from using his body or mind for a long time.

d) Fatal bodily injury is committed (PC art. 311): i) if the bodily injury resulted in the death of the victim. ii) A special form of the above offense is established if the perpetrator sought to cause serious bodily harm.

Special forms (PC art. 312):

Domestic violence against minors and pregnant (PC art. 312 § 1-3).

The Law establishes a distinguished form of the above offences if they were committed:

- i) Against spouses or persons linked by a civil partnership during cohabitation,
- ii) Against pregnant women,
- iii) Against or in front of minors

Intentional infliction of severe physical pain (PC art. 312§4)

The Law establishes a special form of the act referred in the art. 310 of Penal Code, if it constitutes an orderly infliction of severe physical or physical exhaustion, dangerous to health, or mental pain, capable of causing serious mental harm, in particular by prolonged isolation of the victim.

4. sexual violence, including rape etc.(PC art. 336-344)

Rape is committed by a) whoever (with the use of physical violence or with a threat of serious and imminent danger to life or physical integrity), forces another person into an act or tolerance of a sexual act. b) Whoever, except the above case, commits a sexual act without the consent of the victim.

Violation of sexual dignity is committed by whoever, by gestures of a sexual nature, by proposals concerning sexual acts, by sexual acts committed before another or by demonstration of the genitals thereof, brutally insults the honor of another.

Whoever makes gestures of a sexual nature or makes proposals for the commission of sexual acts to a person who is dependent on same for work or takes advantage of the position of a person who is seeking work. (PC art. 337 § 4).

Abuse of a person incapable of resisting a sexual act is committed by whoever, by abusing the mental or physical disability of another or the incapacity thereof to resist for any reason whatsoever, performs a sexual act with same.

The above provisions apply if acts of sexual violence including rape, were committed against former or current spouses or partners.

However, Law 3500/2006 on domestic violence introduces a special form of domestic violation of sexual dignity when a family member offends the dignity of another member of the family, with a particularly humiliating discourse or work that is reduced to the sexual life thereof (art. 9).

The **age of consent** in Greece is 15 years old (PC art. 339).

Abuse of minors is committed by an adult who performs sexual acts with a minor, who has been entrusted to supervise or guard same, even temporarily (PC art. 342 § 1).

Sexual act with a minor against remuneration: The sexual act with a minor committed by an adult against remuneration or other material considerations or the sexual act between minors caused by an adult in the same way and committed before same or another adult.

5. Forced marriage is envisaged as an offence and is part of the prohibition of human trafficking (PC art. 323 A)

6. Female genital mutilation: Anyone who persuades a woman to have her genitals mutilated is punished with imprisonment (PC art. 315).

7. Forced abortion: Whoever terminates the pregnancy without the consent of the pregnant woman is punished with imprisonment of up to ten years (PC art. 304).

8. Forced sterilization: There is no special provision. The act is considered as serious bodily harm intentionally committed (see case c on physical violence above).

G. Sexual harassment

For sexual harassment see above section F.4 on “violation of sexual dignity (PC art. 337§4). There are also special provisions in Laws such as L. 3896/2010 on the Principle of equal treatment of Men - Women : “Harassment, sexual harassment, as well as any less favorable treatment resulting from tolerance or rejection of such conduct, constitute discrimination based on gender and shall be prohibited.” (art. 3§2a) [for penalties see L on “violation of sexual dignity”].

H. Aiding or abetting

Aiding and abetting are punished by the general provisions of the Penal Code for the participation of more persons in criminal acts (art. 45 for accomplices and art. 46 for moral inciting), as well as in the special provision of art. 336§3 (rape by two or more offenders acting together). It is noted that Greece has ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Action

against Trafficking in Human Beings (Law 4216/2013). Organized crime is also punished (PC art. 187).

I. Attempt

Attempts for all criminal acts are regulated according to art. 42 of the Penal Code ([see ANNEX I, ch. V.](#)).

J. Unacceptable justification of criminal acts

The elements that are taken into consideration for the sentencing are mentioned in art. 79 par.3,4,5 of the Penal Code. More specifically, the elements that work in favor of the perpetrator are mentioned in par.4. In none of these cases does culture, tradition, honor and religion work in favor of or against the perpetrator.

K. Relationship between perpetrator and victim

In Greek legislation, and in particular in the offences mentioned in the Convention, the perpetrator-victim relationship is not a mitigating factor.

L. Sanctions and other measures

Applicable sanctions (for the definitions of the crimes see F).

1. **psychological violence:** According to the PC it is punished by imprisonment of up to one (1) year or a fine. Imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine shall be imposed if the act is committed against a minor, a spouse during the marriage or against a partner during cohabitation.

According to Law 3500/2006:

a) the described acts in art. 7 § 1 shall be punished with imprisonment from at least six (6) months and up to five (5) years, regardless of whether the threatened evil is directed against the victim or one of the relatives thereof.

b) The acts described in art 7 § 2 are punished with imprisonment [up to five (5) years].

2. **stalking:** It is punished by imprisonment of up to one (1) year or a fine. In case of spouse or partner stalking, an imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine shall be imposed.

3. **physical violence:**

a) The **simple form of physical violence** is punished with imprisonment of up to two (2) years or a fine.

b) In case of **dangerous physical injury**, an imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine shall be imposed.

c) In case of **serious bodily harm:**

i) An imprisonment of at least one (1) year and up to five (5) years shall be imposed (the act resulted in grievous bodily harm).

ii) An imprisonment of at least two (2) years and up to five (5) years shall be imposed (the act caused serious bodily harm).

iii) If the act was intentionally committed an imprisonment of at least five (5) years and up to fifteen (15) shall be imposed.

d) Fatal bodily injury:

i) It is punished with imprisonment from five (5) to ten (10) years (if the bodily injury resulted in the death of the victim).

ii) It is punished with imprisonment from five (5) to fifteen (15) years (if the perpetrator sought to cause serious bodily harm).

In case of domestic violence, minors and pregnant women:

a) Simple form of physical violence: It is punished with imprisonment of at least one (1) year and up to five (5) years.

b) Dangerous physical injury: An imprisonment of at least two (2) and up to five (5) years shall be imposed.

c) Serious bodily harm

i) an imprisonment of at least three (3) and up to five (5) years shall be imposed.

ii and iii) an imprisonment of at least five (5) and up to fifteen (15) shall be imposed.

d) Fatal bodily injury: An imprisonment of at least five (5) and up to fifteen (15) years shall be imposed, in any case.

If the above acts were committed against a pregnant woman, it is an aggravating case.

If the above acts were committed in front of a minor, an imprisonment of at least one (1) and up to five (5) years shall be imposed.

Intentional infliction of severe physical pain : an imprisonment of at least **five (5)** and up to **fifteen (15) years** shall be imposed. If the victim is minor an imprisonment of at least ten (10) and up to fifteen (15) years shall be imposed (**Law 3500/2006 art. 6 § 4**).

4. Sexual violence, including rape

Rape a) with use of violence or threat: It shall be punished by imprisonment of at least ten (10) years and up to fifteen (15) years. If it was performed by two or more perpetrators who acted together or resulted in the death of the victim or if the victim is a minor, a life sentence is imposed.

b) without the consent of the victim: It is punished by imprisonment of at least five (5) and up to ten (10) years.

Violation of sexual dignity: It is punished with imprisonment of up to one (1) year or a fine. Criminal prosecution requires a complaint, unless the victim is a minor.

If the victim is younger than twelve (12) years old, it is punished with imprisonment of up to two (2) years.

Whoever makes gestures of a sexual nature or makes proposals for the commission of sexual acts to a person who is dependent on same for work or takes advantage of the position of a person who is seeking work, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three (3) years.

Domestic violation of sexual dignity It is punished with imprisonment of up to two (2) years. It is punished with imprisonment of at least six (6) months up to three (3) years if the victim is a minor.

Abuse of a person incapable of resisting a sexual act: It is punished with imprisonment of at least five (5) and up to fifteen (15) years. If it was carried out by two or more offenders who acted together, a sentence of at least ten (10) and up to fifteen (15) years shall be imposed (PC art. 338) If the above act resulted in the death of the victim, a life sentence shall be imposed (PC art.340).

Sexual acts involving minors:

Whoever performs a sexual act with a person younger than fifteen (15) years of age or deceives same into acting or suffering such an act shall be punished, if there is no way to be punished more severely as follows: a) if the victim has not reached twelve (12) years of age, with imprisonment of at least ten (10) and up to fifteen (15) years, b) if the victim has completed

twelve (12) years, with an imprisonment from at least five (5) and up to fifteen (15) years. (PC art. 339§1). If any of the above acts resulted in the death of the victim, a life sentence shall be imposed.

Sexual acts in front of minors: Whoever pushes or lures a minor, who has not reached the age of fifteen (15) to attend a sexual act, inter alia, without participating in it, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least two (2) years and a fine if the minor is less than fourteen (14) years and with imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine if he/she has reached the fourteenth (14th) year of his/her age (PC art. 339§4).

Abuse of minors: a) if the victim has not reached fourteen (14) years of age, with a sentence of at least ten (10) and up to fifteen (15) years and a fine, b) if the victim has reached fourteen (14) years, with a sentence of at least five (5) and up to fifteen (15) and a fine.

It is an aggravating circumstance for the above act to be committed:

a) by a relative, b) by a person who is living with the minor or maintains friendly relations with the relatives thereof, c) by a teacher, educator, trainer or other person who tutors the minor, d) by a person who accepts the services of the minor, e) by a clergyman with whom the minor has a spiritual relationship, f) by a psychologist, g) by a person who abuses the minor's mental or physical disability

Sexual act with a minor against remuneration: It is punished as follows, a) if the victim has not reached the age of twelve (12) years, with imprisonment of at least ten (10) years and a fine, b) if the victim has completed twelve (12), but not fifteen (15) years, with imprisonment and a fine and c) if s/he has completed fifteen (15) years, with imprisonment of at least three (3) years and a fine, b) If the above act resulted in the death of the victim, a life sentence shall be imposed.

5. **Forced marriage:** It is punished with imprisonment of at least five (5) and up to fifteen (15) years.

6. **Female genital mutilation:** It is punished with an imprisonment of up to five (5) years

7. **Forced abortion:** It is punished with an imprisonment of at least five (5) and up to ten (10) years.

8. **Forced sterilization:** seen as **serious bodily harm intentionally committed**, it is punished with an imprisonment of at least five (5) and up to ten (10) years.

There are special provisions in Laws such as Law 3896/2010 on the Principle of equal treatment of Men - Women and Law 4604/2019 on the Promotion of substantive gender equality.

Extradition

The extradition of a foreigner is allowed: a) when he is accused of a criminal act, which is threatened, both by the Greek criminal Law and by the Law of the state requesting the extradition, with a sentence of imprisonment, the maximum of which is more than two years (Penal Procedure Code art 437).

Monitoring or supervision of convicted persons

In the case of domestic violence misdemeanors, the prosecutor investigates the possibility of mediation. A prerequisite for the initiation of criminal mediation is that the person to whom the commission of the crime is attributed promises to attend a special counselling- therapeutic program for the treatment of domestic violence in a public institution, in any place and for as long as this is deemed necessary by the competent therapists. The program manager certifies the completion of his/her monitoring. The relevant certificate shall be attached to the dossier in the case file. Therein, the subject of the counselling - therapeutic program is mentioned in detail and also the number of sessions attended by the interested party. (Law 3500/2006 art 11).

The non-compliance of the alleged perpetrator with the terms of criminal mediation ascertained by the prosecutor shall interrupt the Procedure. The prosecutor retrieves the case from the file and the criminal proceedings continue in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the exclusion of any new request for criminal mediation being further allowed to be submitted. (Law 3500/2006 art. 13 § 3).

The non-compliance of the alleged perpetrator with the terms of criminal mediation within three years of the case put on file shall give the victim of the crime of domestic violence the right to request, by means of an action, the reversal of the agreement regarding pecuniary claims. By bringing the action for reversal, the pecuniary claims of the injured person are revived, and the sums paid for by the agreement are sought in accordance with the provisions on unjust enrichment (Law 3500/2006 art. 14 § 2).

Withdrawal of parental rights

Civil Law provisions: The court has the right to order any appropriate precautionary measure dictated by the circumstances, to regulate the relations between the spouses from the marriage and the relations between the parents and the children.

In cases of domestic violence, it may be ordered in particular that the defendant be removed from the family home, that he/she be moved, that he/she be banned from approaching the applicant's places of residence and/or work, the residences of his/her close relatives, the children's schools and hostels. (Civil Procedure Code art 735)

The parent is deprived of parental responsibility if he / she was finally sentenced to at least one month in prison for an offense committed with deceit and which concerns the life, health and morals of the child. The court may, in this case, assessing the circumstances, remove the parental responsibility from the parent and his / her other children, at the request of the other parent, the closest relatives or the prosecutor (Civil Code art. 1537)

Penal Law provisions: In the event of a domestic violence crime, it is possible, if under the circumstances of the case it is deemed necessary for the protection of the physical and mental health of the victim, to have restrictive conditions imposed on the accused person by the competent criminal court to which this person is referred to be tried or by the competent investigating judge or by the judicial council or by the prosecutor dealing with the case with a reasoned order thereof, against which an appeal may be brought before the Council of Magistrates, and for as long as it is necessary, restrictive conditions, such as, in particular, the removal thereof from the family home, change of home, prohibition on approaching the victim's places of residence and/or work, the residences of close relatives of his/her relatives, the children's schools and shelters. Whoever violates the restrictive condition imposed on same is punished with imprisonment (Law 3500/2006).

Anyone who has not complied with an interim injunction or order of a court or prosecutor concerning the regulation of the exercise of parental responsibility, the communication with the child and the regulation of the use of family housing and the distribution of movables between spouses shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine (PC art. 169A).

M. Aggravating circumstances

No specific provision is provided in Criminal Law. Nevertheless, some of them are standardized as components of the offence in the general part of the PC, for example the sexual offenses committed against minors. In any case, all aggravating circumstances are taken into consideration during sentencing. For example, art. 45 of the PC concerning abetting (co-perpetrators) states: *"If two or more persons jointly, in whole or in part, committed the elements of the criminal act described in the Law, each of them shall be punished as the perpetrator"*.

N. Prohibition of mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes

The only alternative dispute resolution procedure is provided in Articles 301, 302 and 303 of the Penal Procedure Code (criminal conciliation - criminal negotiation). The procedures are simplified, so that everyone has free access to justice and no action is imposed on them against their free will. In cases of domestic violence (Law 3500/2006) a special form of criminal mediation is provided with both civil and criminal consequences (see the text of articles 13 and 14 of the above Law).

O. Administrative and judicial data

1a. Data on Domestic Violence/Femicide

Year	Femicides/Under the Law of domestic violence (L. 3500/2006)	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Homicides with women victims	Femicide percentage in the total number of women victims of murders
2019	8	-	19	42,1%
2020	8	4 (parent) 3 (spouse) 1 (former spouse)	18	44,4%

Source: Hellenic Police

b. According to the review of the cases resulting in the death of a woman handled by the Police, no such relevant complaint had been submitted to the Police in the past. Therefore, the authorities did not have prior knowledge of the woman's exposure to violence.

c. The GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

d. The GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

2a. Data on Attempted murder

Year	Attempted Femicides/ Under the Law of domestic violence (L. 3500/2006)	Victim-perpetrator relationship
2019	8	-
2020	8	3 (spouse) 2 (former spouse) 1 (partner) 1 (former partner) 1 (relative-other)

b. According to the review of the cases of attempted murder of a woman handled by the Police Services, no such relevant complaint had been submitted to the Police Services in the past. Therefore, the authorities did not have prior knowledge of the woman's exposure to violence.

c. The GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

d. The GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

3a. It is noted that no data are kept for incidents of domestic violence reported to the police by third parties. Due to the ex-officio prosecution of the offenses, any information, wherever it comes from, is investigated and the collected material is submitted to the prosecutor's office. The Emergency Services keep statistics on telephone calls coming from third parties, but taking into account that a number of calls is anonymous, it is not possible to list them, based on the requested variables. Additionally, calls to the Emergency Call Centre made by third parties may be requests for information on domestic violence issues or complains that during the police response process it is found out that is not related to domestic violence, but other offenses not prosecuted ex officio, which shows that they cannot be used to draw safe conclusions.

In 2019, the Hellenic Police recorded 5220 reported offences related to domestic violence, regardless of the sex of the victim and the perpetrator, as well as their relationship. Since 2020, the Hellenic Police is able to provide data on domestic violence with the variables of the sex of the victim and the perpetrator, as well as of the victim-perpetrator relationship. In 2020, the Hellenic Police recorded 4026 reported offences related to domestic violence where the victim was a woman. [In ANNEX I Ch. V. – Tables 33-34](#), detailed information regarding domestic violence in Greece is presented. Also, in [Annex II](#), 20 tables with data from the Hellenic Police regarding rapes, violations of sexual dignity, human trafficking and women victims of offences of L.3500/2006 are displayed.

b. In 2019, 4097 men were prosecuted for domestic violence, according to Law 3500/2006. In 2020, 3132 men were prosecuted for domestic violence. Please note that information regarding the sex of the victim, as well as the victim-perpetrator relationship is not recorded by the justice sector. Detailed data on the annual number of men and women prosecuted under the articles of Law 3500/2006 are displayed in [ANNEX Ch. V. – table 35](#).

c. In 2019, 1320 men were convicted for domestic violence, according to Law 3500/2006. In 2020, 656 men were convicted for domestic violence. Please note that information regarding the sex of the victim, as well as the victim-perpetrator relationship is not recorded by the justice sector. Detailed data on the annual number of men and women convicted under the articles of Law 3500/2006 are displayed in [ANNEX Ch. V. – table 36](#).

d. In 2019, 104 men were sanctioned with a sentence of deprivation of liberty for domestic violence, according to Law 3500/2006. In 2020, 656 men were sanctioned with a sentence of deprivation of liberty for domestic violence. Detailed data on the annual number of men and women prosecuted under the articles of Law 3500/2006 are displayed in [ANNEX Ch. V. – tables 37-38](#).

e. The GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

f. The GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

4. Cases of domestic violence against women, involving children, are recorded as cases of domestic violence, both for women and children, under the provisions of the current legal framework. The review of the homicide cases against minors in the domestic context, for which data from the Department of Domestic Violence can be provided, did not reveal a case of domestic violence against the mother.

P. Other measures

It should be noted that the Penal Code has been most recently amended (Law 4855/2021) and it foresees stricter penalties in cases of bodily injuries and sexual exploitation of minors.

VI. Investigation, prosecution and procedural Law and protective measures

A. Measures to ensure a prompt and appropriate response from law enforcement agencies

1. Tackling the phenomenon of domestic violence by immediately responding to and investigating all information related to reports made by the victims of gender-based violence as well as by addressing to prosecuting authorities and by collaborating with co-competent bodies active in providing support to the victims constitutes a top priority for the Hellenic Police Headquarters.

The Hellenic Police has placed at the core of its mission the protection of domestic violence victims, the investigation of such offences and the collection of evidence so as the perpetrators to be brought to justice.

Taking into consideration all the above, on 23-4-2019, the Presidential Decree 37/2019⁶⁶ was published. This Presidential Decree provided for the establishment and operation of Domestic Violence Services throughout national territory aiming at coordinating, supervising and guiding the regional services of Hellenic Police in their effort to address cases of domestic violence more efficiently. These Services began operating at the end of October 2019.

In total, 73 central Services have been established, one of which is a Division situated at the Hellenic Police Headquarters and the rest 72 Bureaus are scattered across the country.

Within the competences of Domestic Violence Services fall, among others :a) monitoring of domestic violence cases, b) envisaging measures related to preventing and suppressing domestic violence offences, c) elaboration and development of actions with co-competent Agencies and Services aiming at the protection of victims, d) collection–processing-keeping record of statistical data related to domestic violence cases and domestic violence victims, e) introduction-elaboration-implementation of educational trainings, seminars and days in collaboration with co-competent Bodies and Agencies and f) development of actions-initiatives for raising awareness among citizens about domestic violence related issues.

The Domestic Violence Department of the General Policing Directorate, a Division of Hellenic Police Headquarters, has issued orders addressed to subordinate Police Services providing more specific guidelines for handling such cases. In particular, among other things, the necessity for strictly implementing existing legislation and making the best use of any information related to a domestic violence incident coming to the knowledge of the Police was pointed out.

- In addition, it has issued a detailed guide for managing incidents of domestic violence, which was distributed to the police staff, to assist and define their work in the police response. This guide provides information and clarifications regarding the provisions of the legislation, determines the actions to be taken and provides communication instructions, on a case by case basis. The guide addresses the police staff involved in all stages and levels of the police response.

- It has developed cooperation with the Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court, in order to issue a detailed manual for handling cases of domestic violence, which will include relevant models and useful material.

- It has prepared a manual, which is used in the schools of the Police Academy, as educational material.

⁶⁶ Official Government Gazette A/23.04.2019.

Within the year 2021, the coding of receiving signals for incidents of domestic violence by the Directorate of Immediate Action of Attica was differentiated and the incidents of domestic violence are registered with the code "E-12B", in order to separate them from the incidents between citizens in general. Also, all the domestic violence incidents are treated as "high priority" and the regular operational response of the Hellenic Police is immediate. A special account is used in the applications "Viber" and "WhatsApp" for the general provision of assistance to people with disabilities, who cannot communicate by telephone.

Furthermore, within the scope of competences of Cybercrime Unit provided for in the Presidential Decree 178/2014, as amended and in force, the above mentioned Service has as mission to identify, investigate and prosecute criminal offences committed on line or via other means of electronic communication and digital storage.

The Cybercrime Unit receives complaints on a 24-hour basis via: a) emails to ccu@cybercrimeunit.gov.gr , b) the e-services portal addressed to citizens, businesses and agencies (portal.astynomia.gr), c) its accounts on social media and d) the five digit emergency phone number 11188 of "Cyber Alert" operation centre. Each time that the reported incidents do not fall within its sphere of competences, they shall be immediately transmitted to the local competent authority. The archive kept by the Service does not reveal handling of any gender based violence cases against adult or minor women.

For the effective investigation of human trafficking cases and the provision of assistance and protection to the victims, the Greek Police moved on setting up Departments and Teams to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings.

The constantly updated training of the personnel of the Hellenic Police engaged or possibly engaged in the investigation of relevant incidents decisively contributes to the effective confrontation of human trafficking.

In the light of the above, the Hellenic Police officers participated in training activities / seminars, both in Greece and abroad, during the reference period, with the ultimate goal of further improving cooperation (with all relevant bodies) and holistic approach to relevant cases.

It is pointed out that the thematic unit "Trafficking in Human Beings" is included in the curriculum and is taught to students of the schools of the Police Academy.

2. The requested statistical data are attached, by type of offense and based on the available variables of the computer applications of Hellenic Police ([See Annex 2](#)).

B. Risk assessment

Within the framework of the Istanbul Convention (ratified by Law 4531/2018) and regarding Article 51– *Risk assessment and risk management*, the GSDFPGE has proceeded to the development of a horizontal domestic violence risk assessment tool which is embedded in the Act: «Horizontal Interventions at National Level for Combating Violence Against Women” of the Operational Programme “Public Sector Reform 2014-2020”.

The drafting of the tool was based on the investigation of the recorded data and incidents in the directly involved bodies such as the Counseling Centres of the Network of Structures of the GSDFPGE, the Department of Domestic Violence of the Hellenic Police, the Prosecutor's Office, the Forensic Medicine Service, Social Services of the Municipalities etc. Following the preparation of the first draft of the tool, consultation meetings took place with relevant stakeholders dealing with domestic violence. Particular attention was given to the inclusion of stakeholders working with children witnesses or victims of domestic violence, in order to include children's aspect as well.

The approach adopted is the structural one since it allows risk assessment processes to be used by a wide range of professionals, an asset that is consistent with the goal of this tool. It

is developed so as to be employed by police officers, employees in Consultation Centres, health professionals, judiciary and forensic officers. Additionally, risk assessment tools following this approach allow practitioners to integrate their own judgment when making the final risk decision. The pilot phase of the tool will start on 28 March 2022 and it will last for 6 months. After the completion of the pilot phase, another round of consultation meetings will follow for the finalization of the tool.

C. Emergency barring orders

1. The Prosecutor can order urgent measures in case of an incident of domestic violence. These measures are implemented immediately.

2a.-2b.-2c.: Civil remedies can be applied, such as a temporary order (usually 1 to 2 days) and safety measures (about a month). Their maximum duration is decided by the court, usually they are valid until a final court decision is published. In severe cases, the court may completely remove parental custody from the delinquent parent (Article 1537 of the Civil Code).

d. The prosecutor decides, based on the safety of the victim and the personality and past of the perpetrator.

e. The flagrante delicto procedure is initiated. The perpetrator is arrested by the police and the case is brought to court immediately (within 24 hours). The measures ordered are usually the removal of the perpetrator from the residence and a prohibition on approaching the victim.

f. Mainly fines and imprisonment.

g. Women seeking for protection are offered psychological and legal support at the Network of Structures.

3: There are no statistical data available.

D. Restraining or protection orders – legal framework

1. See par. C1 above.

2. Restraining and protection orders are applied to all victims without exceptions.

3. There are no fees in the criminal procedure. There are fees in the civil procedure, but in case the victim is entitled to legal aid, legal support is provided for free.

4. The prosecutor orders, as well as the court decisions take immediate effect.

5. The maximum duration of restraining or protection orders is at the Judge's discretion.

6. The restraining or protection orders are applied as long as there is a court decision (criminal or civil court).

7. Restraining or protection orders are taken into consideration and can be applied at any stage of the legal procedure.

8. Fines and/or deprivation of liberty.

9. Women seeking for protection are offered psychological, social and legal counselling at the Network of Structures.

E. Data on restraining orders

1. In 2019, the Observatory of the GSDFPGE collected data from 13 out of 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices (20,6%) regarding the annual number of granted restraining orders (according to article 18 of Law 3500/2006 on domestic violence). For that year, restraining orders were granted to 47 men and 7 women. In 2020, the available data came from 20 out of 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices (31,7%) and restraining orders were granted to 57 men and one woman.

It is worth mentioning that collecting data from the justice sector in Greece is a complicated and time-consuming process, as the information systems for recording data are incomplete. This means that First Instance Courts employees should look for the required data in the hard copies of the case files. In order to convert judicial decisions into statistics it was decided to collect data on prosecutions and convictions against men perpetrators based on specific articles of the Law for Domestic Violence (Law 3500/2006).

3. The GSDFPGE has contacted the competent stakeholders regarding both the breaches of such orders and the sanctions imposed and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

F. Ex officio legal proceedings

All criminal offenses referred to in the Convention are prosecuted ex officio. The State considers that the victims' violated rights should be protected in the best possible way. The Prosecutor is responsible for criminal prosecution.

G. Ex parte legal proceedings

Once the procedure is ex officio, even if the victim withdraws his complaint, the case will go to court. The court freely considers the withdrawal of the complaint and is not bound exclusively by it in order to convict or acquit the accused.

H. NGOs

The registered NGOs provide specialized legal services to the victims, in order to inform them about their rights but also to provide them with legal assistance and representation at all stage of procedure.

I. Measures of protection during investigations and judicial proceedings

Victims of domestic violence are entitled to moral support and the necessary material assistance from legal entities in public or private law, operating specifically for these purposes (Law 3500/2006 art. 21).

Victim support and care services provide at least the following: (a) advice relating to the risk and prevention of secondary and repeat victimization, of intimidation and of retaliation; (b) shelters or any other appropriate interim accommodation for victims in need of a safe place due to an imminent risk of secondary and repeat victimization, of intimidation and of retaliation; (c) targeted and integrated support for victims with specific needs, such as victims of sexual

violence, victims of gender-based violence and victims of violence in close relationships, including trauma support and counseling (Law 4478/2017 art. 62).

Victims are informed when the person held in custody, prosecuted or sentenced for criminal offences concerning them is released from or has escaped detention. They are also informed of any relevant measures issued for their protection (Law 4478/2017 art. 59).

Victims are offered the following information, without unnecessary delay: (a) the type of support they can obtain and from whom, including, where relevant, basic information about access to medical support, any specialist support, including psychological support, and alternative accommodation; (b) the procedures for making complaints, how and under what conditions they can obtain protection; (c) victims receive written acknowledgement of their formal complaint made by them to the competent authority; (d) they are notified of their right to receive information about the criminal proceedings instituted as a result of the complaint with regard to a criminal offence suffered by the victim (Law 4478/2017 art. 59).

Unless contrary to the interests of the victim or unless the course of proceedings would be prejudiced, victims are allowed to be accompanied by a person of their choice in the first contact with a competent authority where, due to the impact of the crime, the victim requires assistance to understand or to be understood (Law 4478/2017 art. 56 §3).

Victims have the right to be heard, to supply evidence and have their views, needs and concerns presented, directly or through a legal representative of their choice or appointed by the competent Court. During criminal investigations, victims may be accompanied by their legal representative and a person of their choice, unless an opposite reasoned decision has been made (Law 4478/2017 art. 66).

The police authorities which deal with cases of domestic violence, are obliged, if the victim so requests, to inform him/her and the said bodies, so that the necessary assistance, according to the case, can be provided immediately (Law 3500/2006 art 21 § 2).

Victims, have access to confidential victim support services, free of charge, acting in the interests of the victims before, during and for an appropriate time after criminal proceedings. General or special support and victim care services are provided by the Police and any competent authority, as well as by public bodies such as, in particular, the social services of the Local Authorities, mental health structures for adults, children and adolescents, civic advocates, Community Centres, Counseling Centres of the GSDFPGE, support structures of EKKA, specialized services for minor victims, as well as by legal entities governed by private Law and associations of persons organized in a professional or voluntary basis, depending on the nature of the services (Law 4478/2017 art 61).

Victim support services, as a minimum, provide: (a) information, advice and support relevant to the rights of victims including on accessing national compensation schemes for criminal injuries, and on their role in criminal proceedings including preparation for attendance at the trial; (b) information about or direct referral to any relevant specialist support services in place; (c) emotional and, where available, psychological support; (d) advice relating to financial and practical issues arising from the crime; (L. 4478/2017 art. 62).

The competent police authorities conducting a preliminary investigation shall be prohibited from revealing and communicating in any way the name of the victim and the accused person, their home address, as well as any other information on their identity (L.3896/20010 art. 20§1).

In order to protect the private or family life of the parties, in particular if publicity in a trial for crimes against sexual freedom and financial sexual exploitation the court orders the conduct of the trial or part of it without publicity. The full or partial broadcast on television or radio, as well as the filming of the trial before a criminal court, is prohibited. Broadcasting or filming or photographing victims who appear before prosecutors or police and other authorities is prohibited (Law 4478/2017 art. 67).

Victim may apply, in writing, for measures to avoid contact between themselves and, if necessary, the members of their family, within premises where criminal proceedings are conducted. The competent Court decides on the above at any stage of the procedure.

Victims are assisted in order to understand and to be understood from the first contact and during any further necessary interaction they have with a competent authority in the context of criminal proceedings (L. 4478/2017 art. 56). Victims who do not understand or speak greek are provided, upon request, with interpretation free of charge, at least during any interviews or questioning of the victim during criminal proceedings before investigative and judicial authorities (L. 4478/2017 art. 60).

During the criminal investigation, interviews with the victim being carried out (a) in premises designed or adapted for that purpose; (b) or through professionals trained for that purpose; (c) by the same persons unless this is contrary to the good administration of justice; (d) all interviews with victims of sexual violence, gender-based violence or violence in close relationships, unless conducted by a prosecutor or a judge, are conducted by a person of the same sex as the victim, if the victim wishes so. (L. 4478/2017 art. 69§2)

During the trial, if the testimony of victims with special protection needs (such as victims of GBV) is necessary, the examination of the victim is based on questions that have been clearly asked, without the presence of the parties, at the place where the victim is located, by an investigating officer appointed by the judge who ordered the examination or in a specially designed area using electronic audiovisual media, which replaces the physical presence in the audience, in order to avoid any visual contact between the victim and the perpetrator.

Minors shall not be summoned as witnesses to the hearing of cases of domestic violence, but their testimony, if any, shall be read out, unless their examination is deemed necessary by the court.(L. 3500/2006 art 19§2).

If the victim is a child, the child's best interests shall be a primary consideration and shall be assessed on an individual basis. (L. 4478/2017 art. 54).

The competent authorities shall take appropriate measures to prevent the dissemination of any information which may facilitate the identification of child victims.

During the examination of the minor victim as a witness, a specially trained child psychologist or child psychiatrist is present. The child psychologist or child psychiatrist prepares the minor for the examination. The minor's testimony is written and recorded in an electronic audiovisual medium. The electronic projection of the minor's deposit replaces his physical presence in the next stages of the process. (L. 4478/2017 art. 69§3).

Competent authorities appoint a special representative for child victims where the holders of parental responsibility are precluded from representing the child victim as a result of a conflict of interest between them and the child victim, or where the child victim is unaccompanied or separated from the family. (L. 4478/2017 art. 69§7).

J. Free legal aid

In Greece, persons with low income may apply for free legal aid. Victims of certain crimes (domestic violence, slavery, trafficking in human beings, kidnapping of minors and other serious crimes, children victims of rape, sexual exploitation, etc.) are provided with free legal aid irrespective of their income. In such cases, a lawyer is appointed by the competent Court to the person concerned, who will represent him/her and will receive payment by the State. Any other legal information needed, will be available to the person concerned by the competent authorities (e.g Prosecutors).

In addition, pursuant to Law 4251/2014, as regards trafficking victims, during the reflection period, the competent prosecution, judicial and police authorities shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions, give priority, for the protection and safety of those victims, to the provision

of translation and interpreting services where the latter have no knowledge of the Greek language, to their information regarding their rights and the services provided, as well as to the provision of all necessary legal assistance.

Victims of crimes prosecuted ex officio, among which victims of hate speech, are exempted of the obligation to pay a fee for the initiation of criminal proceedings.

For victims of domestic violence who ask for the precautionary measures to be applied, legal aid is granted provided that they cannot afford even provisionally the judicial expenses (art. 22 Law 3500/2006). The Network of Structures of GSDFPGE, in cooperation with local bar associations, provide free legal aid to women victims of violence regardless their income.

It should be noted that in Greece there are certain good practices, concerning the training of judges and prosecutors on innovative topics, that have the potential to facilitate access to justice for vulnerable groups, such as training on selected issues of racism and xenophobia and protection of person in migration.

Finally, another important measure that has been taken, concerns foreigners. Foreigners, victims of domestic violence who report to the competent authorities an incident of domestic violence, are protected from deportation.

K. Other existing law and protective measures

In principle, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure apply to all victims of crime but there are currently no data available on the recourse to other existing measures. The GSDFPGE has been in contact with the competent stakeholders and we are in the process of collecting and drafting the requested data.

VII. Migration and asylum

A. Autonomous residence permits

a. The Law 4251/2014 introduces important reforms in the field of third country nationals' residence permits, as well as new organizational arrangements for their social integration in the Greek society. The Law provides that a residence permit may be granted in case of divorce provided that circumstances are particularly difficult, for instance, the family member was a victim of domestic violence during the marriage.

Third country nationals may be granted: a) Residence Permit for exceptional reasons (article 19a, paragraph 1), b) Independent residence permit for three (3) years for third country nationals who were granted an initial residence permit for family reunification, c) Independent residence permit to the spouses of Greek nationals (article 81, paragraph 2iii) & d) Ad personam right of residence to family members of Greek nationals (article 84, paragraph 1c) ([See Annex I, Ch. VII](#)).

Any third-country national who resided in Greece Lawfully for one of the reasons laid down in this Code and altered his/her residence status following their marriage to another third-country or Greek national and were granted either a residence permit for the purposes of family reunification or a residence card as family members of a Greek national, are entitled to return to their previous residence status, in the case of a final divorce or marriage annulment decision or solution of cohabitation agreement is issued. Therefore, they are not entitled, respectively, to an independent or ad personam right of residence. This possibility is also provided to the family members who resided in the country lawfully and altered their residence status accordingly.

b. According to Law 4251/2014, article 19a (par.1c and par.4), residence permits based on humanitarian grounds are granted to third-country nationals who reside in Greece and have been victims of domestic violence. The initial residence permit is valid for one year and can be renewed for up to two years each time, provided the same preconditions are met. A residence permit of the same duration is also granted to minor children of the victims of domestic violence or to the adult having custody of the minor victim of domestic violence, provided he/she is not the same person as the potential offender. No fee is required for the examination of residence permit applications pursuant to this Article.

According to article 84 paragraph 1c, the family members of a Greek national maintain an ad personam right of residence when circumstances are particularly difficult, for instance, the family member was a victim of domestic violence during the marriage or cohabitation agreement.

According to article 84 paragraph 3, a family member of a Greek national, who fulfils the conditions set out in this Article and wishes to be granted an ad personam right of residence, must submit the application to the competent service, along with the required supporting documents, within two months after the fact as a result of which the ad personam right is maintained. The ad personam residence permit is valid for five (5) years and is renewed for another five (5) years each time.

c. According to Law 4251/2014, article 19a par. 1a residence permits based on humanitarian grounds are granted to third-country nationals who reside in Greece and have been victims of trafficking of human beings since there is a relevant decision (that the third country national is recognized as a victim) by the competent Public Prosecutor of District Court. The initial residence permit is of one year duration, grants the right to paid employment procurement of services or work and can be renewed for two years each time only under the precondition that the relevant criminal proceedings continue. If criminal proceedings are not pending, the residence permit is renewed for one year only ([See Annex I, Ch. VII](#)).

d. According to Law 4251/2014 article 19a par. 1b, residence permits based on humanitarian grounds are granted to third-country nationals who reside in Greece and are victims and important witnesses of criminal actions against life, health, physical integrity, property, ownership, personal and sexual freedom, provided a preliminary examination has been ordered or criminal proceedings have been initiated and until the case is closed or a final decision is issued by court ([See Annex I Ch. VII](#)).

e. According to Law 4251/2014 article 19a par. 1c, residence permits based on humanitarian grounds are granted to third-country nationals who reside in Greece and have been victims of domestic violence, in accordance with Law 3500/2006. The initial residence permit is valid for one year and can be renewed for up to two years each time provided the same preconditions are met. A residence permit of the same duration is granted also to the minor children of the victims of domestic violence or to the adult having custody of the minor victims of domestic violence provided it is not the same person as the potential offender. No fee is required for the examination of residence permit applications pursuant to this Article. Adults holding a residence permit in this case, have the right to paid employment – procurement of services or work ([See Annex I Ch. VII](#)).

2. In 2019, 4 women and one man foreign nationals were granted residence permits for humanitarian reasons as victims of domestic violence, while the residence permits of one woman and two men were renewed. In 2020, no foreign national was granted residence permit for humanitarian reasons as victim of domestic violence, while the residence permits of one woman and one man were renewed.

B. Gender-based violence in asylum requests

1. According to art. 9 par. 2(a) and (f) Law 4636/2019⁶⁷ (transposing Directive 2011/95/EU), acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence, as well as acts of a gender-specific nature could be regarded as acts of persecution within the meaning of Art. 1 (A) of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

Moreover, according to art. 10 of the Law 4636/2019, when assessing a particular social group for reasons of persecution, it should be considered that depending on the circumstances in the country of origin, a particular social group that might include a group based on a common characteristic of gender and gender related aspects, including gender identity, shall be given due consideration. ([See Annex I Ch. VII](#)).

2. According to the internal SOPs of the Asylum Service (par. 11.1.1), which provide guidelines followed by RAO/AU, due consideration is taken to have specialized caseworkers for certain groups of asylum population like women, victims of violence, victims of torture, victims of trafficking etc and to provide them with specialized training interview techniques and interpretation guidelines.

According to the Instructions given by the Department of Procedures and Training to the caseworkers, sexual assault and rape amount to persecution. For other forms of sexual violence (physical, verbal and generally psychological violence), the evaluation in order for the responsible authority to decide whether it reaches the level of persecution is done by taking into account the seriousness and repetition of the act. The assessment must take into account factors that increase the risk of the applicant of being prosecuted in the country of origin or habitual residence such as: the perception of the family of traditional gender roles, poor financial situation, exact place of origin (province or urban centre), influence of race.

⁶⁷ L. 4636/2019 “On International Protection and other Provisions”, Government Gazette 169 A’.

3. According to the official answer of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, no such data are being recorded by the Greek Asylum Service. Nevertheless, during the last years the Observatory of the GSFPGE has managed to collect proxy data for the years 2018-2019, which are being listed in [ANNEX I Ch. VII. – Table 39](#).

The cooperation among the Observatory and the Asylum Service has shown that domestic and gender-based violence are not included in the list of vulnerabilities for the data kept by the Asylum Service. The two categories eventually selected for collecting the necessary data (1. victims of torture, rape, or other forms of violence or exploitation, 2. trafficking) approach the phenomenon to a considerable extent.

However, it should be noted that the data presented here may be lacking in completeness, either due to incorrect entry into the Asylum Service's database, or because the asylum applicants subsequently revealed any vulnerabilities (i.e. during the interview process and not during the initial application). Based on further clarification by the Asylum Service, these vulnerabilities may not constitute the main reason for granting the refugee status or subsidiary protection.

4. No such data are being recorded by the Greek Asylum Service. [Same as above, see ANNEX I Ch. VII. – Table 40](#).

C. Gender-sensitive reception and asylum procedures

a. Here are the provided gender-sensitive reception procedures and support services for the asylum seekers:

Legislation

The Ministerial Decision related to the General Regulation of the sites' function (23/13532/2020) provides that the accommodation sites must provide appropriate and secure accommodation for single women and in any circumstances separate accommodation on the basis of gender (art. 5). It also provides that women in labor or post-childbirth must have access to special medical care and psychosocial support. The same article stipulates that the accommodation site must provide enhanced security in facilities where single women reside. In addition, the security staff must include female security officers. Article 9 para. 6 of the aforementioned Ministerial Decision expressly states that women must be protected from sexual or any gender-based violence, under any circumstance.

The Reception and Identification Service (RIS) in collaboration with the European Union Agency for Asylum (EASO) has designated experienced focal persons for vulnerabilities at both central and regional level who, among other things, monitor cases of women in need of special management due to vulnerability characteristics (e.g. pregnancy, childbirth, minority status, gender-based violence or trafficking victims etc). These employees are specialized in handling such cases and have access to ongoing training through the respective Department of Procedures and Training of the Service. Furthermore, RIS contributing to ensuring all the necessary procedural guarantees of art. 46 - 48 of Law 4636/2019 regarding the measure of administrative detention, develops significant cooperation with the Hellenic Police in order to avoid the detention of vulnerable women asylum seekers for cases that non-custodial measures may be applied. According to art. 27, 53 and 54 of Law 4636/2019, access to employment is a right of both applicants and beneficiaries of international protection without restrictions based on gender.

Training

Awareness training is organized on a regular basis by the RIS's Department of Procedures and Training for the Service's staff. For instance, in May 2019, within the framework of the "National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security", a training was organized aiming at creating women's empowerment groups (information, awareness, skills training etc) in RIS

and mainland Structures with the support of the Ministry's partners and in collaboration with other competent authorities, such as the Hellenic Police.

Reception and Identification Centres (RICs) support services (Law 4636/2019)

Target groups: vulnerable groups of Asylum Seekers including Victims of Human Trafficking, Survivors of Gender-based Violence and Unaccompanied Minors.

Identification process and reception: During the Identification procedure, the Medical Unit assesses each new arrival individually and identifies vulnerable groups. Relevant referrals to the Psychosocial Unit for further evaluation and case management follow ([see Annex I Chapter VII](#)). Upon the identification of vulnerable groups, the RICs manage the information in two ways. Firstly, the information is shared within the PoL (Information System) and especially with the RIS and Asylum Service for their respective procedural actions. Secondly, Reception Centres catered to the needs of the varying groups are available with adjusted layers of security. In domestic violence cases, there are provisions for alternative shelters within the Reception Centres until long-term solutions and legal actions are applied (ie: referral to specialized shelters, transfer to alternative reception centres, etc.).

Recognizing the prevalence of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) ([see Annex I Chapter VII](#)) and its devastating impact on individuals, as well as families and communities, gender-sensitive reception procedures and support services have been established in order to create a referral pathway for women, men, boys and girls at risk living in mainland facilities. Within their competence, the RICs are involved in the following:

1. Referrals are made to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) of Human Trafficking where relevant.
2. Monthly reports from each RIC on Victims of Human Trafficking, Survivors of Gender-based Violence and Victims of Torture.
3. Monitoring Tools evaluating the reception, security, and service conditions of each RIC in relation to gender GBV prevention and response.
4. Participation in GBV Working groups and implementation of GBV Referral Pathways.

Unaccompanied Minors, boys and girls are accommodated in separate rooms and areas in the Safe Areas hosting depending on capacity. In cases of unaccompanied children who are within specific vulnerable groups, including the abovementioned, accelerated referral procedures for specialized services and transfers are in place and are coordinated in collaboration with the Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors and the relevant Public Prosecutors.

b. Guiding Principles and Approaches for Addressing SGBV

1. Fully engage the community in understanding and promoting gender equality and power relations that protect and respect the rights of women and girls, men and boys.
2. Ensure equal participation of women and men, girls and boys in assessing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating programmes whenever possible, through the use of participatory approach.
3. Ensure coordinated multi-sectoral action by all actors.
4. Ensure accountability at all levels.
5. The framework for all is based on international legal principles, including those set out in refugee Law, international human rights Law and international humanitarian Law. All programs will abide with the national legal framework.
6. All staff authorities, public services, interpreters and volunteers who are providing services, including interpreters should sign a specific Code of Conduct or a similar document setting out the same standards of conduct and confidentiality.

Guiding Principles for Individuals working at the Facilities

1. Ensure the safety of the survivor and his/her family at all times.
2. Respect the confidentiality of the affected person(s) and their families at all times:
 - a. If the survivor gives his/her informed and specific consent, share only pertinent and relevant information on a “need to know” basis with others for the purpose of helping the survivor, such as referring for services.
 - b. All written information about survivors must be kept in secure, locked files.
3. Respect the wishes, rights, and dignity of the survivor:
 - a. Consult the survivor on where he/she wishes to seek help and respect his/her wishes. Do not push, suggest or otherwise guide his/her in any specific direction;
 - b. Conduct interviews in private settings;
 - c. Conduct interviews and examinations with staff of the same sex of the survivor or as preferred by the survivor, including interpreters/ community workers.
 - d. Be respectful and maintain a non-judgmental manner. Do not laugh or show any disrespect for the individual, or his/her culture, family, or situation;
 - e. Be patient; do not press for more information if the survivor is not ready to speak about his/her experience.
 - f. Ask only relevant questions (for example, virginity status of the survivor is irrelevant and should not be discussed).
 - g. Avoid requiring the survivor to repeat the story in multiple interviews.
4. Ensure non-discrimination in all interactions with survivors and in the provision of services.

The Greek asylum legislation provides for specific procedural guarantees for vulnerable groups which are assessed by the internal SOPs of the Asylum Service. In particular, according to art. 67 Law 4636/2019, specific procedural guarantees should be considered in a timely manner due to gender or as a result of torture, rape or other form of physical, mental or sexual violence and any kind of necessary support should be provided. Among these guarantees the following are to be mentioned: frequent intervals during the interview, specific room arrangements (if necessary) and tolerance to minor speech inconsistencies.

c. According to internal SOPs of the Asylum Service, due consideration is taken for the reference of asylum seekers belonging to vulnerable groups - notably victims of violence - to specialized officers (if possible) during several administrative procedures before asylum and reception authorities, while women officers and interpreters could be provided to women asylum seekers if requested and if possible (par. 4, 6.2 SOPs). While scheduling an asylum interview, the availability of women caseworkers and interpreters is taken into account as well (par. 9.4 SOPs). Moreover, during interviewing victims of gender-based violence, other officers and/or observers that could negatively affect the creation of a trust environment are not present, unless the victim requests it (eg. psychologist, social worker) (par. 10.2.4 SOPs). Furthermore, during interviews, specialized caseworkers take up gender-sensitive cases, trained in specialized interview techniques (frequent intervals, room arrangements, questioning techniques), credibility assessment and qualification procedures (par. 10.2.8 SOPs).

In case of family members' cases, a personalized interview and assessment is being made and if there are gender-sensitive issues, a different decision is issued so as to ensure confidentiality and personalized approach. The same applies to cases of domestic violence (paras. 10.2.9, 11.3 SOPs).

D. Non-refoulement

Law 4636/2019 enshrines the principle of non-refoulement in accordance with the country's international obligations. The grounds for expulsion are provided for in a restrictive manner only when a person is considered a danger or threat to the state or society.

Under Law 4636/2019, vulnerable persons, including women and girls who have been subjected to torture, rape, psychological, sexual or other types of violence, such as genital mutilation, can claim asylum on the grounds that they have been exposed or are likely to be exposed to persecution or serious harm to their country of origin. The competent authorities shall assess the applications for international protection on an individual basis, taking into consideration elements relating to the country of origin of the applicant, the legislation and the way in which it is applied, the individual situation of the applicant and her personal history. Asylum seekers have the right not to be expelled until all legal proceedings are concluded. An additional guarantee for asylum seekers women is article 86 of Law 4636/2019, which sets out the criteria that a third country must meet in order to be considered safe for each particular applicant. It also sets out the procedure and conditions for issuing and publishing a national list of safe third countries. According to the criteria that are set to article 86, a third country is not safe for a woman who applies for asylum if there is a risk of harm or threat to her life or freedom due to characteristics such as her gender and if the country doesn't observe the principle of non-refoulement, in accordance with the Geneva Convention. The designation of a country as safe takes into account data from various sources, such as from official diplomatic authorities, the national legislation of other countries, the UNHCR.

E. Other measures taken for the protection of migrant women victims and women asylum seekers

Upon registration, asylum seekers have access to appropriate reception conditions and the reception and identification services provided include, inter alia, the provision of particular care to women who may be vulnerable due to being a survivor of gender-based violence or other forms of physical, sexual or psychological violence, victims of trafficking, being in labour or having a child alone (art. 39 of Law 4636/2019). RIS must also provide adequate information to the above-mentioned individuals and refer them to appropriate services, should they wish to avail themselves of legal, psychosocial, medical or housing services that may be available in the facility. Should the services they require be unavailable in their whereabouts, these individuals may be moved to facilities able to better address their specific needs or be provided with adequate accommodation of another form (e.x. house apartment). Also, individuals who require adequate medical care may be transferred to cities with tertiary hospitals that would be able to address their needs.

Additionally, the majority of the organizations that are registered in the registry of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum⁶⁸ have developed systematic and good cooperation with RIS, including areas such as legal aid, psychosocial support and professional counselling of women.

Collaborations have also been established regionally -through case management- with hostels and other support services such as the SOS 15900 helpline of the GSDFPGE and the hotline 197 of the EKKA.

The current NAPGE 2021-2025 of the GSDFPGE includes policies and actions relevant to the protection of the rights of women subject to multiple discriminations. More specifically, relevant actions and initiatives are included under Objective 1.4: Combating other forms of violence

⁶⁸ <https://ngo.migration.gov.gr/registered.php>.

against women and Objective 4.3: Improvement of women position subjected to multiple discrimination with the frame of abrogation of social exclusion ([See Annex 1 Chapter VII](#)).

Policies and actions relevant to the protection of the rights of women subjected to multiple discriminations were also embedded in the previous NAPGE 2016-2020 (NAPGE). More particularly, in the 1st Priority Axis entitled “*Social Inclusion and Equal Treatment of Women who suffer multiple discrimination*”, three key objectives were provided for women facing multiple discrimination:

Objective 1: Gender mainstreaming in legislation and public policies on vulnerable groups, Objective 2: Strengthening the GSDFPGE in the formulation of targeted policies for women who suffer multiple discrimination and the creation and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data and Objective 3: Ensuring equality and eliminating discrimination for women who face multiple discrimination ([See ANNEX 1, ch. VII – E.](#)).

Within the framework of the 2014-2020 programming period, the category of women benefiting from first-line services (psychosocial support, employment, and legal counseling, accommodation) by the National Network of Structures for Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women (SOS 15900, Counseling Centres and Shelters) was extended to include the category of women suffering from multiple discriminations with particular emphasis on the protection and support of refugee women. Therefore, since 2016 an Inter-ministerial Coordination Group on refugee issues was established ([See more details in Annex of Chapter VII](#)). Trying to respond to the huge humanitarian crisis deriving both from the economic and refugee crisis in Greece, the GSDFPGE created a collaboration scheme between public stakeholders and NGOs to contribute to the needs of refugee women and their children. This partnership ended up in the signing of a Protocol of Cooperation aiming at the coordination of all competent entities for the identification, referral, accommodation, and provision of counseling services to refugee women, victims or potential victims of violence and their children, with regard to their special needs (disability status included). The provision of services to refugee women, victims or potential victims of violence and their children, is made through the National Network of Structures.

The GSDFPGE also participated as a partner in three European co-funded programmes: a) The European programme “*Building a safety net for migrant and refugee women*” with KETHI, DIOTIMA, Differenza Donna (Italy), and SURT (Spain) as partners. b) The SURVIVOR program: “*Reinforcing services for refugees and migrant victims of gender-based violence*”, having as partners KETHI, DIOTIMA, and the International Rescue Committee Hellas (IRC Hellas) and c) the EMPOWER_REF programme “*Empowering professional and refugee communities to detect, identify, address and prevent sexual and gender-based violence in Greece*” with the Centre for European Constitutional Law–Tsatsos Foundation, and Médecins du Monde (Mdm) as partners.

Cooperation with international organizations

In May 2018, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between the GSDFPGE and UNICEF. The cooperation has been updated in 2020 and is still in action. Within this framework of cooperation, the Child Health Institute (CHI) has been contracted to conduct a needs assessment research study of children accommodated in the shelters of the Network of Structures for the Prevention and Combating of Violence Against Women.

In 2016-2018, the GSDFPGE cooperated with the UNHCR and a Memorandum of Understanding on joint actions to protect refugee women and their children at risk, victims of gender-based violence or multiple discrimination was signed. The Memorandum was prolonged until 31 December 2021 ([See ANNEX, ch. VII.](#)). A new MoU was signed in February 2022 between the GSDFPGE, the UNHCR and KETHI aiming again at preventing and combating GBV, as well as promoting social inclusion and equal treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, especially women and girls.

Within this cooperation with the UNHCR, the GSDFPGE has chaired the Working Group on Tackling Sexual and Gender-based Violence since January 2019. The group is responsible

for the coordination of civil society organizations, international organizations, and relevant state actors active in of refugee topic at national level.

Annex I

Chapter II. Integrated policies and data collection

Entities collecting relevant data and the type of data collected by each of them

General Secretariat for Demographic and Family Policy and Gender Equality / Network of structures for preventing and tackling all forms of violence against women: the national SOS 15900 24-hour helpline, 44 counseling centres, 20 Women's Shelters / using the database of the Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government E.E.T.A.A. s.a and the database kept by the 15900 24/7 SOS Support Helpline:

Counseling Centres (44 Counseling Centres throughout the country, 14 of which are located at the capitals of the regional units and operate under KETHI, while the remaining 30 operate under the respective Municipalities).

- a. Number of supported women and geographical location
- b. Forms of gender-based violence reported by supported women
- c. Relationship between victim and perpetrator as recorded by the supported women
- d. Age groups of supported women
- e. Educational level of supported women
- f. Employment status of supported women
- g. Requests by supported women

Women's Shelters (20 Women's Shelters: 18 operate under the auspices of their respective municipality and 2 under the National Centre for Social Solidarity).

- 1) Number of accommodated women and children by geographical location
- 2) Number of accommodated refugee women and children by geographical location
- 3) Forms of violence reported by accommodated women
- 4) Relationship between accommodated woman and perpetrator
- 5) Age groups of accommodated women
- 6) Educational level of accommodated women
- 7) Employment status of accommodated women
- 8) Requests by accommodated women

SOS 15900 24/7 Helpline

- 1) Type of calls
- 2) Third party calls
- 1) Regions from which calls were recorded
- 2) Age groups of women receiving support from the SOS 15900 Helpline
- 3) Employment status of women receiving support from the SOS 15900 Helpline
- 4) Forms of violence reported by women at the SOS 15900 Helpline
- 5) Forms of domestic violence reported by women at the SOS 15900 Helpline
- 6) Relationship between victim and perpetrator as stated by women receiving support from the SOS 15900 Helpline
- 7) Requests by women receiving support from the SOS 15900 Helpline

The Ministry of Justice/Compensation Authority:

- 1) Annual number of women victims who applied for state compensation

- 2) Annual number of women victims who were awarded state compensation, with an indication of the timescale for granting such compensation and amounts

General Secretariat of Anti-crime Policy/ The Ministry of Citizen Protection /Data from correctional facilities:

- 1) Annual number of male perpetrators serving time for physical abuse (domestic violence)
- 2) Annual number of male perpetrators serving time for illegal violence (domestic violence)
- 3) Annual number of male perpetrators serving time for threat (domestic violence)
- 4) Annual number of male perpetrators serving time for rape
- 5) Annual number of male perpetrators serving time for raping person incapable of resisting
- 6) Annual number of male perpetrators serving time for insulting sexual dignity (domestic violence)

The Ministry of Citizen Protection/Hellenic Police and police Department of Domestic Violence:

- 1) Annual number of women victims of domestic violence
- 2) Annual number of reported domestic violence crimes
- 3) Annual number of male perpetrators of domestic violence
- 4) Annual number of crimes of physical domestic violence
- 5) Annual number of crimes of domestic violence with threats
- 6) Annual number of sexual assault crimes in the context of domestic violence
- 7) Annual number of economic domestic violence crimes
- 8) Annual number of women victims reporting rape
- 9) Women victims of voluntary manslaughter in connection to the Law on domestic violence

The Public Prosecutors' District Courts through the Supreme Court's Public Prosecution Office:

- 1) Annual number of restrictive measures taken (according to article 18 of Law 3500/2006)
- 2) Annual number of criminal prosecutions against men (aged 18 and above) for carrying out a criminal act against a member of their family (articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Law 3500/2006)
- 3) Annual number of sentences against men (aged 18 and above) for a criminal offence against a member of their family (articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Law 3500/2006)
- 4) Annual number of men (aged 18 and above) who are serving out a sentence in a correctional facility for a criminal offence against a member of their family (articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Law 3500/2006)
- 5) Annual number of cases subject to penal mediation (according to article 11 of Law 3500/2006)

Collecting data from the justice sector in Greece is a complicated and time-consuming process, as the information systems for recording data are incomplete. This means that First Instances Prosecutors Offices' employees should look for the required data in the hard copies of the case files.

The Ministry of Migration and Asylum:

- 1) Annual number of residence permits granted to foreign nationals for humanitarian reasons as victims of domestic violence
- 2) Annual number of citizens of third countries granted asylum due to vulnerabilities related to torture, rape, or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation, divided by gender and type of protection granted (asylum and subsidiary protection)
- 3) Annual number of citizens of third countries asylum granted due to vulnerability related to human trafficking divided by gender and kind of protection granted (asylum and subsidiary protection)

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs /National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA):

- 1) Annual number of perpetrators of domestic violence that participated in specialized support programmes
- 2) Women victims of trafficking assisted by the National Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Trafficking victims (NRM)

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs /National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA)
Helpline 197:

- 1) Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs/e-government centre for social security (IDIKA)

- 1) Women victims of trafficking assisted by the community centres
- 2) Women victims of violence assisted by the community centres

Chapter III. Prevention

Table 1: In-service training

	NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS TRAINED	MANDATORY NATURE	AVERAGE LENGTH OF CURRICULUM	PERIODICITY	FUNDING SOURCE	BODY MANDATED TO CARRY OUT/CERTIFY IN-SERVICE TRAINING	TRAINING EFFORTS SUPPORTED BY GUIDELINES AND PROTOCOLS
Police and other Law-enforcement officials	10	YES	3	17-19/04/2019	IRC HELLAS	IRC HELLAS	PROTECTION OF MINORS SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE
	30	YES	1	18/09/2019	SCOTLAND YARD & BIA STOP	SCOTLAND YARD & BIA STOP	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (STALKING) AND HATE CRIMES
	80	YES		01-30/12/2019	BRITISH EMBASSY	BRITISH EMBASSY	SUPPORTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMS
	20	YES	1	18/02/2020	COUNSELLING SUPPORT CENTRE FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMN O	COUNSELLING SUPPORT CENTRE FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMN O	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
	33	YES	2	18-19/02/2020	HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS	HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUARTERS	THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR TACKLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PROTECTING VICTIMS
	10	YES	3	24-26/02/2020	ORTHODOX ACADEMY OF CRETE	ORTHODOX ACADEMY OF CRETE	PREVENTING AND COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

	366	YES	2	MARCH APRIL MAY 2020	HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUA RTERS	HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUA RTERS	THE LEGAL FRAMEWOR K FOR TACKLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PROTECTIN G VICTIMS
	95	YES	1	19/06/20 20	HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUA RTERS	HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUA RTERS	OPERATION OF THE NEW COMPUTER APPLICATIO N, AS WELL AS THE RELATED RESPONSIBI LITIES- DUTIES OF THE STRATEGIC DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFICES
	10	YES	2	17- 18/06/20 21	WOMEN'S STUDIES AND RESEARC H CENTRE DIOTIMA	WOMEN'S STUDIES AND RESEARC H CENTRE DIOTIMA	GENDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
	91	YES	5	05- 09/10/20 21	HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUA RTERS	HELLENIC POLICE HEADQUA RTERS	TRAINING OF THE POLICE PERSONNEL THAT WILL STAFF THE OFFICES FOR COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF THE POLICE DEPARTME NTS OF EACH POLICE DIVISION UNDER THE GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORA TE OF ATTICA AND THESSALON IKI

	194	YES	5	20/09-04/11/2021	KEMEA KAI EE	ARIADNE PROJECT	MANAGEMENT ISSUES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MIGRANT / REFUGEE CASES
	1048	YES	-	01-31/05/2020	COUNCIL OF EUROPE	COUNCIL OF EUROPE	ONLINE TRAINING ON THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ISTANBUL CONVENTION), RATIFIED BY LAW 4531/2018
	81	YES	-	22/11/2021 – 09/12/2021	PASTORAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF THE ATHENS HOLY ARCHBISHOP	PASTORAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF THE ATHENS HOLY ARCHBISHOP	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
	TOTAL	2068	YES	3	-	-	-

Table 2: Annual number of perpetrators who were referred to the Counseling Programme of EKKA in Attica and Thessaloniki (2019)

2019			
Physical violence			
Victim perpetrator relationship	Current and Former partners or spouses	Parents – Offspring	Family Members

EKKA (Athens & Piraeus)	41	4	1
EKKA (Thessaloniki)	83	12	6
Total	124	16	7

Table 3: Annual number of perpetrators who were referred to, who requested entrance in and who completed the Counseling Programme of EKKA in Attica and Thessaloniki (2020)

2020						
EKKA (Athens & Piraeus)						
Physical violence				Threats/ Verbal Insult		
Victim perpetrator relationship	Current and Former partners or spouses	Parents – Offspring	Family Members	Current and Former partners or spouses	Parents – Offspring	Family Members
Number of referred perpetrators	115	16	11	26	1	3
Number of perpetrators who requested their entrance in the program	66	15	9	19	0	3
Number of perpetrators who completed the program	16	3	3	8	0	0
EKKA (Thessaloniki)						
Physical violence						
Victim perpetrator relationship	Current and Former partners or spouses	Parents – Offspring	Family Members			
Number of referred perpetrators	57	15	8			
Number of perpetrators who were referred in 2020 and completed the program	7	2	1			
Number of perpetrators who	39	4	9			

completed the program regardless of the year they were referred to EKKA

Chapter IV. Protection and Support

B. 1. Responsibilities of Municipalities and Communities concerning social protection are provided for in Article 75 paragraph I. of Law 3463/2006⁶⁹. Under article 94 of Law No. 3852/2010⁷⁰ "Additional responsibilities of Municipalities", in article 75 par. I of the Code of Municipalities and Communities under section e' ("Social Protection and Solidarity") were added more responsibilities in Directorates of Social Services or Social Protection of Municipalities regarding the implementation of social policy programmes for the support of persons in need.

The "Community Centres" is a structure that was instituted with Law No. 4368/16⁷¹ and the Joint Ministerial Decision that defines their minimum operating specifications⁷². The Centres integrate the Mediation Offices of the Structure Network for Poverty Alleviation, as well as the functions of specialized centres for special categories of the population (eg Roma Centres, Immigrant Centres, etc.). Every Community Centre provides information, advisory services, employment finding services, contributes to the development of cultural activities and fosters personal and social prosperity and develops social assistance and aid actions.

a. Financial Support Services

-Child allowance is a non-repayable allowance granted according to article 214 of Law No. 4512/2018⁷³. It is granted by the first child and the total amount is determined by the number of dependent children and the family income category. The amount of the allowance is 70 or 42 or 28 € for each child for the first and second child per month, depending on the amount of income and 140 or 84 or 56 € from the third and for each subsequent child, per month. With the Joint Ministerial Decision No. Γ.Π.οικ.Δ22 / 11/2705/58/2018⁷⁴ as in force, all the details of the procedure for granting the Child Allowance are regulated⁷⁵.

-Childbirth allowance, effective since 1-1-2020 is an amount granted for every child born alive in Greece. The total aid amounts to 2.000€ and is paid in two equal installments of 1.000€. The 1st installment is granted the month following the birth of the child, provided the application is submitted and approved within the month of the child's birth and the 2nd

⁶⁹ Published in First Series-issue N° 114 ,OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, June 8, 2006 Law No. 3463/2006 " Ratification of the Code of Municipalities and Communities."

⁷⁰ Published in First Series-issue N° 87, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, June 7, 2010, Law No. 3852/2010 "New Architecture of Self-Government and Decentralized Administration - Kallikratis Programme"

⁷¹ Published in First Series-issue N° 21, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, February 21, 2016, Law No. 4368/2016 "Measures to speed up government work and other provisions."

⁷² Published in Second Series-issue N° 854, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, March 30, 2016, Joint Ministerial Decision No. Δ23 / ΟΙΚ. 14435/1135 / 29.03.2016 "Determination of minimum operating specifications of the Community Centers"

⁷³ Published in First Series-issue N° 5, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, January 17, 2018 and in First Series-issue N° 8, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, January 23, 2018 Law No. 4512/2018 "Arrangements for the implementation of the Structural Reforms of the Economic Adjustment Program and other provisions."

⁷⁴ Published in Second Series-issue N° 57, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, January 18, 2018 ,Joint Ministerial Decision No. Γ.Π.οικ.Δ22 / 11/2705/58/2018 "Defining the procedure for granting child allowance."

⁷⁵ For the granting of the child allowance, an electronic application is required, annually, through the website of the e-government center for Social Security (IDIKA) or OPEKA on the special platform, by the person liable to submit the income tax application or his wife using the personal codes of taxisnet.

installment five months after the month of the child's birth. For twins it is 4,000€ and so on. The mother of the child who has not lost custody of the child is eligible for the benefit. The mother of the child applies for childbirth allowance. The application is submitted within three months from the birth of the child.

-Annual financial aid program for mothers with three or more children of the Farm Account of OPEKA .

The program is aimed at 1.000 rural mothers with many children⁷⁶ and 4.000 mothers with three children. Mothers must also be beneficiaries of care with active insurance capacity and in particular children with the right to care arising from a beneficiary of the Farm Account of OPEKA. To participate in this program, an electronic application is required to submit to any Citizen Service Centre (KEP) . Each of the mothers with many children who meet the above conditions will be paid a financial aid of 1.000 € while the mothers with three children will be paid a financial aid of 700 €.

-Annual Income support for families in mountain disadvantaged areas.

The amount of income support granted is: A) 600€ per year, provided that the annual family income of the beneficiaries does not exceed the amount of 3.000€ B) 300€ per year, provided that the annual family income of the beneficiaries is between the amount of 3.000,01€ and the amount of 4.700€ Conditions for granting the annual income support: 1. Family members to reside permanently in mountainous or even disadvantaged areas at least two (2) years before submitting the application 2. The annual family allowance should not exceed the amount of 4,700 euros.

-Cash benefits for people with disabilities. From March 2018, the pilot program for the provision of cash benefits for people with disabilities was implemented firstly for some regions and with the provisions of article 17 of Law No. 4549/2018⁷⁷ the administrative electronic procedure for granting welfare benefits in cash, to persons with disabilities is gradually extended throughout the territory. Responsible implementing body is OPEKA in cooperation with the Disability Certification Centres (KEPA), through the electronic disability assessment process. OPEKA is gradually undertaking nine benefits and programs aimed at people with disabilities:

a) Traffic allowance b) Nutritional allowance σε kidney patients, transplant recipients of heart , liver etc.. c) financial assistance program for people with severe disabilities d) financial assistance program for people with severe mental retardation e) Program-financial-support-of-paraplegics-quadruplegics-and-mutilated-uninsured-and-insured-of-the-State g) Support for people with congenital hemolytic anemia (Mediterranean - sickle cell - small sickle cell, etc.) or congenital hemorrhagic mood (hemophilia, etc.), Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) f) Financial aid program for deaf and hard of hearing people h) Financial assistance program for people with visual impairments i) Financial support program for people with cerebral palsy k) Financial support for patients and recovering Hansenians and their families⁷⁸.

-Social solidarity allowance for uninsured elders is a non-contributory benefit to persons 67 years of age and over, who reside permanently and legally in Greece for 15 continuous years and who meet certain income and property criteria. It amounts to 360 € granted monthly by the OPEKA. It is an allowance granted to persons aged 67 and over with low income who reside in Greece and do not receive or are not qualify to receive any pension from abroad or any social security or welfare benefit from Greece greater than 360€.⁷⁹

b.Housing services

⁷⁶ More than three children.

⁷⁷Published in First Series-issue No. 105 OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC , June 14, 2018, Law No. 4549/2018 "Provisions for the completion of the Agreement on Fiscal Objectives and Structural Reforms - Medium Term Fiscal Strategy Framework 2019-2022 and other provisions."

⁷⁸For more information see <https://opeka.gr/atoma-me-anapiria/atoma-me-anapiria-paroches/>

⁷⁹ If this pension or benefit from a public institution is less than the 360 € allowance, then it is administered the amount of the difference that arises after deducting the amount of the pension or benefit received by the beneficiary from another source. The application for the Social Solidarity Allowance for Uninsured Elderly is submitted through the Community Center of the place of residence of the beneficiary.

-Housing benefit is a rental support programme aiming to help low income households who live in rented primary residences to meet their housing costs. The beneficiaries must have been legal and permanent residents of the country during the last five years preceding the submission of the application, and must fulfill certain criteria on income and assets. For third country nationals, twelve years of legal and permanent residency are required. The rent subsidy is set at 70€ per month for a single-person household, while for each additional household member (adult or child) this amount is increased by 35€ per month. The total amount of the rent subsidy cannot exceed 210€ per month, irrespective of the composition of the household. The programme is implemented by the municipalities.

-Housing allowance : this is a non-contributory benefit granted following an assessment of assets and income sources of persons who are in a state of financial weakness and have no income or immovable property that can cover their housing needs. This is a rent benefit paid to uninsured and financially weak elderly people over 65 years of age, who live alone or with their spouses and who:

- do not own a house and live in a rented house;
- do not have any source of income from Greece or abroad, or any immovable property that can assist them in covering housing expenses;
- are financially weak.

The benefit can be up to 362 € per month.⁸⁰

d. psychological support services

Responsibilities of Municipalities and Communities concerning psychological support are provided for in Article 75 paragraph I. of Law No. 3463/2006⁸¹ and as Community Centres is concerned under article 4 par. 3 of the Joint Ministerial Decision that defines their minimum operating specifications⁸².

Table 4: Number and percentage of hospitals providing data per Health Region (2019, 2020)

Heath Region	1 st Health Region	2 nd Health Region	3 rd Health Region	4 th Health Region	5 th Health Region	6 th Health Region	7 th Health Region	Total
Number and percentage of hospitals providing data	8/24 33,3%	14/25 56%	11/16 68,8%	14/14 100%	13/13 100%	23/28 82,1%	3/8 37,5%	86/128 67,2%

Note: Victims recorded in “other” in regards to the victim-perpetrator relationship are victims whose relationship with the perpetrator is unknown to the health staff and/or the relationship is not recorded.

⁸⁰ The programme is implemented by the municipalities. In order to apply for the benefit, a beneficiary must visit the competent welfare service in his/her municipality and submit the necessary supporting documents.

⁸¹ See above under footnote No.1.

⁸² Published in Second Series-issue N° 854, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, March 30, 2016, Joint Ministerial Decision No. Δ23 / OIK. 14435/1135 / 29.03.2016 "Determination of minimum operating specifications of the Community Centers"

Table 5: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 1st Health Region (2019, 2020)

1st Health Region (Attica)								
(8/24 hospitals responded - 33,3%)								
2019								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	4	7	0	1	1	1	14
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0
Total number of women victims of the 1st Health Region in 2019					53			
2020								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	8	7	1	0	1	2	21
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	1	0	0	2	0	16	1
Total number of women victims of the 1st Health Region in 2020					70			

Table 6: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 2nd Health Region (2019, 2020)

2nd Health Region (Piraeus and Aegean)								
(14/25 hospitals responded - 56%)								
2019								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	256	11	9	0	2	1	4
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of women victims of the 2nd Health Region in 2019					303			
2020								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	389	22	32	0	0	2	5
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Total number of women victims of the 2nd Region in 2020					467			

Table 7: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 3rd Health Region (2019, 2020)

3rd Health Region (Macedonia)								
(11/16 hospitals responded - 68,8%)								
2019								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	73	21	4	3	3	1	62
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total number of women victims of the 3rd Health Region in 2019					177			
2020								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	61	15	2	2	0	3	22
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	2
Total number of women victims of the 3rd Health Region in 2020					118			

Table 8: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 4th Health Region (2019, 2020)

4th Health Region (Macedonia and Thrace)								
(14/14 hospitals responded - 100%)								
2019								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	7	1	0	0	0	11	168
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of women victims of the 4th Health Region in 2019					188			
2020								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	7	0	1	0	3	12	138
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total number of women victims of the 4th Health Region in 2020					165			

Table 9: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 5th Health Region (2019, 2020)

5th Health Region (Thessaly and Central Greece)								
(13/13 hospitals responded - 100%)								
2019								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	14	0	4	1	3	3	56
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of women victims of the 5th Health Region in 2019					83			
2020								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	6	1	6	0	4	2	40
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of women victims of the 5th Health Region in 2020					60			

Table 10: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 6th Health Region (2019, 2020)

6th Health Region (Peloponnese, Ionian Islands, Epirus and Western Greece)								
(23/28 hospitals responded - 82,1%)								
2019								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	76	15	3	2	17	7	171
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	1	3	1	0	1	0	4	5
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	1	1	4	0	6	0	2	2
Total number of women victims of the 6th Health Region in 2019					322			
2020								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	81	16	10	1	11	5	165
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	2
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	2	0	4	0	9	2	1	2
Total number of women victims of the 6th Health Region in 2020					317			

Table 11: Annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 7th Health Region (2019, 2020)

7th Health Region (Crete)								
<i>(3/8 hospitals responded -37,5%)</i>								
2019								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	11	11	0	0	0	1	14
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of women victims of the 7th Health Region in 2019					38			
2020								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	11	4	11	0	0	0	0	6
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total number of women victims of the 7th Health Region in 2020					35			

Table 12: Total annual number of women victims of domestic violence that received health and/or psychosocial services from the 7 Health Regions (2019, 2020)

Total of 7 Health Regions								
(86/128 hospitals responded -67,2%)								
2019								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	441	66	20	7	26	25	489
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	1	18	3	0	1	0	11	16
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	2	7	8	0	6	0	14	3
Total number of women victims of all Health Regions in 2019					1164			
2020								
Form of violence	Physical violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	11	556	72	52	3	19	26	397
Form of violence	Rape							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	0	13	0	0	1	1	5	11
Form of violence	Sexual violence							
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current of former partners/ spouses		Parents-offspring		Relatives		Other	
Age	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of women	3	8	15	0	13	2	18	6
Total number of women victims of all Health Regions in 2020					1232			

Table 13: Total annual number of women victims of violence supported by Counseling Centres and Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE (2019, 2020)

Support Services	2019	2020
Counseling Centres of the GSDFPGE Network (42 structures)	5,079	4,907
Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE (19 structures)	352	244
Total	5,431	5,151

Table 14: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE by age group (2019, 2020)

Counseling Centres of the GSDFPGE Network (42 structures)				
Age groups	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Up to 25	314	75	347	76
26-35	860	132	800	121
36-45	1,320	197	1,213	145
46-55	889	158	824	131
56-60	215	47	241	36
60+	309	48	356	43
No data	478	37	528	46
Total	4,385	694	4,309	568
Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE (20 structures)				
Age groups	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Up to 25	53	21	38	13
26-35	80	16	54	16
36-45	73	17	42	14
46-55	28	6	15	8
56-60	10	2	4	2
60+	6	5	6	3
No data	19	16	20	9
Total	269	83	179	65

Table 15: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE by requested service (2019, 2020)

Counseling Centres of the GSDFPGE Network (42 structures)		
	2019	2020

Requested Services	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Psychological support	2,219	264	2,054	211
Social support	1,079	150	962	95
Legal counselling	2,144	110	2,154	89
Legal aid	268	22	166	10
Accommodation	404	62	471	42
Information	1,218	223	1,267	195
Employment support	158	202	127	182
Other	42	37	28	18
No data	230	8	300	21
Total (multiple choice)	7,762	1,078	7,529	863
Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE (20 structures)				
Requested Services	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Psychological support	163	36	108	25
Social support	151	43	112	26
Legal counselling	75	9	45	6
Legal aid	58	3	45	1
Accommodation	248	76	150	54
Information	49	9	43	9
Employment support	33	14	27	7
Other	30	15	34	10
No data	12	6	22	10
Total (multiple choice)	819	211	586	148

Table 16: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women's Shelters of the GSDFPGE by form of violence (2019, 2020)

Counseling Centres of the GSDFPGE Network (42 structures)				
Form of violence	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Psychological violence	2,042	66	1940	53
Physical violence	1,423	37	1330	29
Sexual violence	268	12	270	8
Economic violence	775	22	608	14
N/A	4	0	2	0
No data	2,271	623	2,284	541

Answered	2,114	71	2,025	57
Total (multiple choice – Answered + No data)	4,385	694	4,309	598
Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE (19 structures)				
Form of violence	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Psychological violence	176	21	111	11
Physical violence	158	18	100	9
Sexual violence	40	13	41	5
Economic violence	85	4	45	2
N/A	2	0	0	0
No data	83	56	60	52
Answered	186	27	119	13
Total (multiple choice – Answered + No data)	269	83	179	65

Table 17: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE by victim-perpetrator relationship (2019, 2020)

Counseling Centres of the GSDFPGE Network (42 structures)		
Relationship of the perpetrator to the victim	2019	2020
	Women victims of	
	Gender-based violence	Gender-based violence
Spouse (current, former)	2,586	2,322
Partner (current, former)	563	579
Family member	436	522
Known person from workplace	42	41
Other	299	291
No data	459	554
Total	4,385	4,309
Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE (20 structures)		
Relationship of the perpetrator to the victim	2019	2020
	Women victims of	
	Gender-based violence	Gender-based violence
Spouse (current, former)	159	92
Partner (current, former)	43	39
Family member	26	17
Known person from workplace	1	1
Other	23	14
No data	17	16
Total	269	179

Table 18: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE by form of discrimination (2019, 2020)

Counseling Centres of the GSDFPGE Network (42 structures)				
Discriminations	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Single parent	158	98	183	91
Unemployed	1,861	477	1,757	385
Refugee	194	62	217	37
Immigrant	59	19	49	16
Disability	31	33	26	14
Roma	15	13	11	13
Other	17	98	22	98
No data	0	64	0	74
Total (multiple choice)	2,335	864	2,265	2,993
Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE (20 structures)				
Discriminations	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Single parent	27	24	13	10
Unemployed	186	63	125	43
Refugee	89	47	50	29
Immigrant	12	7	6	7
Disability	1	1	2	1
Roma	5	0	3	1
Other	4	17	6	12
No data	0	2	0	3
Total (multiple choice)	324	161	205	106

Table 19: Annual number of women victims supported in Counseling Centres and Women’s Shelters of the GSDFPGE by structure per geographical location (2019, 2020)

Counseling Centres of the GSDFPGE – divided based on administrative function (15 structures)				
Structure per Geographical location	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Athens (Nikis str)	436	19	329	1
Athens (Kotzia sq)	311	27	354	22
Heraklion	147	9	131	8
Thessaloniki	347	23	324	24
Ioannina	106	13	66	1
Corfu	84	22	84	22
Kozani	49	23	42	20

Komotini	59	12	73	10
Lamia	82	7	104	5
Larisa	123	10	121	6
Mytilene	69	20	68	17
Patra	136	32	157	26
Piraeus	352	38	347	32
Syros-Ermoupoli	44	28	44	13
Tripoli	93	16	101	32
Total	2,438	299	2,345	239
Counselling Centres of the Municipalities – divided based on administrative function (27 structures)				
Structure per Geographical location	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Alexandroupoli	107	2	83	4
Arta	44	23	46	13
Veroia	92	17	75	14
Zante	32	12	40	14
Thiva	31	2	52	7
Kavala	107	46	123	71
Kalamata	93	0	84	0
Kastoria	26	8	21	3
Katerini	57	1	47	3
Keratsini-Drapetsona	128	35	96	36
Kefalonia	31	5	29	6
Korinthos	82	0	73	0
Kos	46	17	36	16
Peristeri	252	2	304	0
Preveza	54	17	40	9
Pirgos	41	21	29	7
Rethymno	91	12	113	11
Rhodes	58	3	67	3
Seres	75	50	63	39
Trikala	62	9	53	6
Florina	37	28	27	17
Fylis	53	21	86	25
Chalandri	156	3	132	4
Chalkida	42	5	48	6
Chios	61	45	58	41
Karditsa	25	3	21	3
Elefsina	49	2	136	1
Total	1,932	389	1,982	359
Women's Shelters of the Municipalities – divided based on administrative function (18 structures)				
Structure per Geographical location	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Agrinio	26	1	12	2
Athens	17	4	12	4
Volos	24	1	14	2
Heraklion (Crete)	10	1	6	6
Thessaloniki	5	7	3	0
Ioannina	8	1	9	2

Corfu	6	1	3	2
Kozani	5	2	6	0
Komotini	5	1	3	1
Kordelio-Eyosmos	13	4	8	0
Lamia	6	3	7	1
Larisa	32	4	17	5
Lesvos	1	3	4	7
Patras	32	24	25	14
Pireaus	13	6	12	2
Rhodes	4	5	5	1
Tripoli	7	0	5	0
Chania	23	6	17	9
Total	237	74	168	58
Women's Shelters of the EKKA– divided based on administrative function (2 structures)				
Structure per Geographical location	2019		2020	
	Women victims of			
	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination	Gender-based violence	Multiple discrimination
Ilion	10	10	6	9
Axios	21	0	3	0
Total	31	10	9	9

Table 20: Annual number of women and girls victims of trafficking, detected by Organizations who are members of the National Referral Mechanism of EKKA per nationality (2019, 2020)

Nationality	2019		2020	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
African Countries	58	2	51	3
Asian Countries	8	0	13	0
Non EU European countries	20	8	9	19
Greece	6	14	4	8
Other EU countries	3	2	1	5
Other	1	0	2	0
Total	96	26	80	35

Table 21: Annual number of women and girls victims of trafficking, detected by Organizations who are members of the National Referral Mechanism of EKKA per form of exploitation (2019, 2020)

Form of exploitation	2019		2020	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Sexual exploitation	83	11	68	4
Labour exploitation	13	1	10	0
Exploitation of begging	1	15	3	31
Exploitation of criminal activities	0	1	0	2
Slavery	1	0	0	0
Removal of cells	4	0	0	0
Forced marriage	2	1	0	0

Total	104	29	81	37
--------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Table 22: Annual number of cases/family members accommodated in the shelters of EKKA (2019, 2020)

Year	EKKA Attica		EKKA Thessaloniki		Total	
	Cases	Individuals	Cases	Individuals	Cases	Individuals
2019	34	66	26	46	60	112
2020	20	46	12	20	32	66
Total	54	112	38	66	92	178

Table 23: Services provided to women victims of violence by NGOs

NGOs/INGOs and GBV actors 2019 – 2020		
D1	# and geographical distribution of counselling and support centres (CSCs)	PRAKSIS: services distribution is active throughout Greece and mostly in the regions of Attica, Thessaloniki and the Aegean islands. Housing support through specific programs (not protected apartments- semi autonomous living) / ESTIA Project (Attica, Thessaloniki). During 2019 and until April 2020, GBV support was provided at Samos
		Diotima: Counselling and Support Centre in Athens, Thessaloniki, Lesvos, Samos (since May 2020) are addressed to both native (women) survivors, and (women/men/ LGBTQI) asylum seekers/ refugees who are GBV survivors and/or victims of torture.
		MdM: The Accommodation Centre is located in the centre of Athens. Within the Centre, social services and mental health services operate. It has a total of 44 accommodation spaces.
		MSF: Day Care Centres operating in Athens, Lesvos and Samos island. For 2019, there was a clinic in Chios island.
		Melissa Network: The Melissa Day-Centre is a safe space which enables women from diverse origin. It operates with an open-door policy
		A21: In Thessaloniki the organisations runs a home that provides temporary accommodation for victims of trafficking. Additionally, 5 apartments provided exclusively in the city of Thessaloniki, in which survivors may reside individually for at least 6 months and up to 18 months and the A21 Day Centre in Thessaloniki.
		The Smile of the Child: National Helpline for Children SOS 1056 located in Athens (Agia Paraskevi, Marousi and Kareas),Thessaloniki, Patra, Kavala. Provision of 4 Apartments for their accommodation 1 in Thessaloniki & 3 in Attica.
		UWASH: The telephone line (8001116000) is 24/7 all over country and a women’s safe shelter in Heraklion Crete island
LUD - HOH : operates 1 Women’s Shelter (“House of Open Hospitality”) for women survivors of GBV and their children in Drama Northern Greece		

		<p>VIA STOP operates counselling centre for psychosocial support, legal counselling for women survivors of intimate partner violence in Kavala a city in northern Greece. Additionally, the organisations provide Therapeutic Program for Perpetrators.</p>
D2	# of paid staff (in the context of the total # of funded programmes)	<p>PRAKSIS: During 2019-2020, GBV support was provided by a multi-disciplinary team: Supervisor/ Coordinator of Case Management, Psychologist, Social Worker, Focal point for LGBTQI + support, Legal Supervisor</p> <p>Diotima: Athens 2019: 33 2020: 39/ Thessaloniki 2019: 7 2020:7/ Lesvos: 2019 : 16 2020: 25 / Samos 2020:10</p> <p>Doctors of the World: 2019: 10 and 2020: 10</p> <p>Médecins Sans Frontières: Not Applicable</p> <p>Melissa Network: 2019: 25 and 2020: 25</p> <p>A21: Six (6) A21 authorized staff members work in the A21 Shelter. Four (4) A21 staff members work in the A21 Freedom Centre (Day Centre) services</p> <p>The Smile of the Child: Staffed by psychologists and social workers (total number of staff: 9 social workers & 12 psychologists)</p> <p>LUD - HOH: 1 Counselor of Social Support - Social Worker, 1 Counselor of Psychological Support - Psychologist, 1 Specialist for issues of Professional Training, 1 Employee of General Duties, 1 Admission Worker, 1 Administrative Director</p> <p>UWASH: 6 psychologists, 1 sociologist, 1 economist, 1 political scientist , 1 Economist (as Projects coordinator)</p> <p>VIA STOP: The organisation is staffed exclusively with volunteers. At this time, there are 2 Lawyers, one forensic pathologist, one criminologist, two social workers and three psychologists on staff</p>
D3	Accessibility	<p>Praksis: The Day Centre for Homeless in Athens, is open 7 days, working hours 8:00-20:00. - PRAKSIS Community Centre in Athens, is operating from Monday to Friday, working hours 09:00–17:00. - PRAKSIS Polyclinic in Thessaloniki, is operating from Monday to Friday, working hours 09:00–17:00.</p> <p>Diotima: Office hours: i.e. 9:00 am – 5:00 pm or 10:00 am – 6:00 pm</p> <p>MdM: The Accommodation Centre is open 24 hours a day, throughout the week. Psychosocial services are offered within the structure, from 9.00 to 20.00, daily, except on weekends.</p> <p>MSF: The clinics operate 9am-5pm, Monday to Friday</p> <p>Melissa Network: Monday-Friday from 09:00-18:00, while there is 24/7 accessibility for open SGBV cases.</p> <p>A21 Day Centre : daily working schedule</p>

		<p>The Smile of the Child: Helpline 365 days a year, 24 hours a day, nationwide</p> <p>LUD - HOH: Safe shelter for women survivors and their children</p> <p>UWASH: The telephone line (8001116000) is 24/7 and the</p> <p>VIA STOP: Not Applicable</p>
D4	Specialist women's service as well as the standards of intervention, protocols, and any guidelines which are applied in order to ensure a gendered understanding of violence against women and a focus on the safety of the victims	<p>PRAKSIS: PRAKSIS incorporates a survivor-centred approach using a holistic model of intervention, consent and referral processes, individual case action plan, case supervision tools etc. All types of violence and populations are supported via PRAKSIS supporting services but also through networking with other organizations/ institutions, public and civil society actors.</p> <p>Diotima: provides psychosocial counselling and support, case management, legal counselling, legal aid and court representation, escorts and referrals to competent public agencies, NGOs, etc. In the context of the organisation's holistic and integrated approach most teams also provide empowerment and GBV prevention activities as well as raising awareness activities on a local level.</p> <p>MdM: The policies, protocols and procedures in place are outlined in the Safeguarding and Protection Handbook, Duty of Care Handbook, PSEAH Policy, Case-management approach, Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Guidelines and finally, Child Safeguarding and Protection Policy. There are also well-established internal mechanisms to control and deal with corruption or incidents of harassment.</p> <p>MSF: MSF protocols are taken into account to support patients</p> <p>Melissa Network: The program is based on the valuable experience of the already existing migrant women's associations that participate, while Melissa has established its Code of Conduct, Child Safeguarding Policy, Prevention to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy and GBV protocol with the support of UNICEF.</p> <p>A21: All personal information about the victims are collected upon the victims' written consent and for the following purposes: -to understand the victim's goals/needs for restoration and independence, -to determine how A21 can practically support the victim, -to allow A21 staff to appropriately follow up with the survivor, -to ensure the victim's safety and reduce the victim's vulnerability to re-victimisation and ensure ongoing support when necessary, -to assess the victim's progress and capacities across key areas, -to inform the development of a survivor's care plan as well as a social integration plan</p> <p>The Smile of the Child: Not Applicable</p> <p>LUD - HOH: following the policies and the measures on the prevention and combating of every form of violence that is covered by the Istanbul Convention. In particular, the services offered by LUD - HOH operate based on the principles of respect, equality, self-disposition, confidentiality and inclusion of victims of gender - based violence irrespective of racial origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, religious and political beliefs.</p>

		<p>UWASH: the responsible professionals (psychologists and sociologist) use a series of standardized tools which are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - referral sheet (social history) - risk assessment tool - counselling sheets - supervision sheet – evaluation by the Supervisor - case closure sheet and follow up
		<p>VIA STOP: Not Applicable</p>
D5	The different groups of victims they are available for (for example women only, children, migrant women, women with disabilities, other);	<p>PRAKSIS: PRAKSIS supports all genders and nationalities. More specifically, when referring to survivors of GBV, PRAKSIS through 2019-2020 mainly supported women, girls and LGBTQI+ people.</p> <p>Diotima: Women/ Men/ LGBTQI natives and asylum seekers, refugees and migrants who are GBV survivors – including persons with different forms of vulnerabilities (disabilities, single parents, victims of torture, with mental health problems, etc.).</p> <p>MdM: The services of the Accommodation Centre are for women asylum seekers who are at risk, either alone or with their children (girls up to the age of 18 and boys up to the age of 13)</p> <p>MSF: The services are available to all, including women, girls, women with disabilities of migrant and refugee populations.</p> <p>Melissa Network: Women and Girls</p> <p>A21: Women and Men</p> <p>The Smile of the Child: women and children</p> <p>LUD - HOH: women and children</p> <p>UWASH: Services are available only for women survivors at any case (nationals, migrants, tourists, refugees after referral by the refugees supervising agency, minors).</p> <p>VIA STOP: Women and Men</p>
D6	Annual # of persons seeking help - specific information on annual # of persons who requested and those who received help	<p>PC53:C55raksis: 2019: 199 persons (Athens - Thessaloniki) and provided support and protection services to 105 persons in Samos Island. In 2020, PRAKSIS supported 154 persons (Athens - Thessaloniki) and 19 persons in Samos (until April 2020).</p> <p>Diotima: 2019: 994 beneficiaries and 2020: 1817 beneficiaries. # of GBV survivors (women) receiving emergency accommodation: 2 and 1 child</p> <p>MdM: TUp to date, the Accommodation Centre has collected data for 10 months within the year 2021. The number of women and children who benefited from the Accommodation Centre's services was 120, of which 78 were adult women and 42 were children under 18 years of age.</p>

		<p>MSF: The number of new SGBV cases we have received in 2020 in the Athens Day Care Centre is 272. The average number of new cases we received per trimester since the beginning of 2020 is about 70. MSF don't offer accommodation/shelters. Further quantitative indicators cannot be shared at the moment.</p> <p>Melissa Network: Through 2019, 990 women and girls received services from Melissa, and through 2020, the participants were 710.</p> <p>A21: In 2019 A21 received 24 requests from women survivors for the provision of restore services, 20 of which entered the A21 Aftercare Programs and received accommodation services. In 2020 A21 received 20 requests from women survivors for the provision of restore services, which also received accommodation services.</p> <p>The Smile of the Child: In 2020, the Organization received a total of 76 calls concerning the provision of support services to women victims of violence.</p> <p>LUD - HOH: 2019 is 8 women survivors of GBV received safe accommodation. The total number of victims of gender - based violence (women and children) is 11. 2020 12 survivors of GBV received safe accommodation. The total number of survivors of GBV (women and children) is 19.</p> <p>UWASH:2019: 344 referrals, 3 women accommodated, 300 women under counselling and 2020: 420 referrals, 0 women on accommodation, 380 women under counselling</p> <p>VIA STOP: 2019:43 women survivors of GBV and 2020 18 women survivors of GBV</p>
D7	Funding (source, periods, legal basis)	<p>PRAKSIS: PRAKSIS funding comes from different institutions, mostly private as well as from public sector. GBV support does not have particular funding during 2019-2020, but it is ensured from the organization's own funds. GBV support in Samos was funded by UNHCR.</p> <p>DIOTIMA : 2019 & 2020 : UNICEF AND UNHCR FUNDED PROGRAMME, SPEAK II GRANT FROM MEDITERRANEAN WOMEN'S FUND, SPEAK II PROJECT FUNDED BY PH. MORRIS INT. AND PAPASTRATOS SA, SH. SANDBERG & D. GOLDBERG FAMILY FUND FUNDED PROGRAMME,OSF FUNDED PROGRAMME,MUNICIPALITY OF ATHENS FUNDED PROGRAMME,HELPDESK GRANT FROM MEDITERRANEAN WOMEN'S FUND</p> <p>MdM: The project covering the daily operation of the Accommodation Centre and the services provided within this structure is implemented under the "Asylum and Migration" programme, worth 16.5 million Euros, funded by the European Economic Area (EEA Grants) 2014 - 2021.</p> <p>MSF: Only through individual donors.</p> <p>Melissa Network: UNICEF & UNHCR</p> <p>A21: Private Funding</p> <p>The Smile of the Child: Not Applicable</p>

		<p>LUD - HOH: funding of the Municipality of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace and the network of volunteers of the association. The Helpline for Abused Women and Children is funded by the Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area 2004 - 2009 EEA Grants and National resources.</p> <p>UWASH: private funding and by the participation to National and European co-funded Projects.</p> <p>VIA STOP: The funds are covered by private donations. There is no funding for the either the preventive or the therapeutic programs run by "VIA-STOP".</p>
D8	Run by	Run By the reported NGOs/INGOs
D9	Whether services are free of charge	All services provided by all reported NGOs/INGOs are free of charge indiscriminately
D10	Coordination	There is a cooperation among civil society sector, the GSDFPGE, the Greek National Rapporteur on trafficking in human beings, the Anti trafficking unit of the police; international organizations such as UNICEF and UNHCR etc. It is important to point out that NGOs/INGOs has also been collaborating with organizations other MS on specific timeframe and projects, mostly thought for the designing of tools for support, research and training. Additionally, cooperation on a national level with all competent public agencies (i.e. the hospitals, health actors, local authorities, the police, welfare public services, etc.).

Table 24: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence (SOS Helpline 15900 & EKKA 197) (2019, 2020)

Telephone helplines:	2019	2020
SOS 15900	4,619	6,406
EKKA 197	162	206
Total	4,781	6,612

Table 25: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by age group (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)

Telephone helpline of the GSDFPGE – SOS 15900		
Age	2019	2020
Up to 24	150	223
25-39	787	943
40-54	805	1,225
55-64	220	381
65+	130	279
Unknown	44	18
No data	967	1,309
Total	3,103	4,378

Table 26: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by requested service (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)

Telephone helpline of the GSDFPGE – SOS 15900		
Requested Services	2019	2020
Legal counselling	1,638	2,306
Legal aid	171	225
Accommodation	319	345
Psychosocial support	1,693	2,315
Employment support	26	37
Other	301	450
No data	67	199
Total (multiple choice)	4,215	5,877

Table 27: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by victim-perpetrator relationship (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)

Telephone helpline of the GSDFPGE – SOS 15900		
Relationship of the perpetrator to the victim	2019	2020
Spouse	1,811	2,473
Ex-spouse	153	166
Partner	357	418
Ex-partner	161	203
Father	110	184
Mother	52	132
Sister/Brother	83	129
Adult child	161	281
Other family member	60	77
Third known person	136	196
Unknown person	28	31
Unspecified	50	31
No data	62	220
Total (multiple choice)	3,224	4,541

Table 28: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by geographical location (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)

Telephone helpline of the GSDFPGE – SOS 15900		
Geographical location	2019	2020
Attica	1,424	1,957
Central Greece	86	126
Central Macedonia	411	446
Crete	147	168
Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	55	70
Epirus	41	60

Ionian Islands	56	71
North Aegean	19	46
Peloponnese	118	150
South Aegean	62	70
Thessaly	128	137
Western Greece	129	156
Western Macedonia	21	37
Other / N/A	77	121
No data	329	763
Total	3,103	4,378

Table 29: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence divided in immigrant and non-immigrant women (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)

Telephone helpline of the GSDFPGE – SOS 15900		
Immigrant	2019	2020
Yes	270	348
No	2,833	4,030
Total	3,103	4,378

Table 30: Annual number of calls made to seek help for women victims of violence by form of discrimination (SOS 15900) (2019, 2020)

Telephone helpline of the GSDFPGE – SOS 15900		
Discriminations	2019	2020
Minorities (unspecified)	1	0
Roma	2	7
Muslim	2	5
Gender Orientation	1	0
Sexual Orientation	2	2
Disability	15	57
Other	1	4
No data	3,079	4,305
Total (multiple choice)	3,103	4,380

Table 31: Total annual number of calls made to seek help for victims of violence (EKKA 197) (2019, 2020)

EKKA 197				
Year	2019		2020	
Person calling	Women victims of violence	Third person	Women victims of violence	Third person

Number of calls	106	56	114	92
------------------------	-----	----	-----	----

Table 32: Annual number of calls made to seek help for victims of violence by age group (EKKA 197) (2020)

EKKA 197 2020								
Person calling	Victim				Third person			
Sex of victim	Men		Women		Men		Women	
Age of victim	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18
Number of calls	5	23	8	106	3	41	5	87

Chapter V. Substantive Law

COMPILATION ON LEGAL TEXTS

PROVISIONS OF THE PENAL CODE (revised provisions, according to Law 4855/2021)

Article 42 Meaning and penalty of attempt

1. Whoever, having decided to commit a crime, begins to perform the offence described in the Law, shall be punished, if the crime has not been completed, with a reduced penalty (Article 83).
2. The court may declare unpunished the attempted misdemeanor for which the Law provides a prison sentence of no more than one year or only a fine or community service, upon assessment of all the circumstances in which the crime was committed.
3. If the perpetrator of an attempted crime which is punished more severely when it has a certain outcome (Article 29) causes that outcome through the liability of same, s/he shall be punished with the penalty of the crime distinguished by the result, reduced to the extent provided for in Article 83, provided that the act is not punished more severely under another provision

Article 44 Withdrawal

1. The attempt remains unpunished if the perpetrator, after having begun the execution of the crime, did not complete it of his / her own free will and not by external obstacles.
2. If the perpetrator of a failed crime does not immediately repeat his/her act, on his/her own volition and not due to external obstacles, same is punished with the penalty of attempt reduced in half.
3. The penalty referred to in the preceding paragraph shall also be imposed on the perpetrator who has completed his/her act, but who has voluntarily prevented the occurrence of the criminal outcome. The court may find the attempt unpunishable. The same applies if the outcome did not occur by another cause and the perpetrator nevertheless made a serious effort to prevent it. The acts referred to in subsections (a) and (c) go unpunished if it is a crime, the criminality of which is eliminated by practical repentance.
4. The preceding paragraphs shall also apply to the participant who voluntarily prevented the completion of the act or the occurrence of the outcome.

Article 45 Co-perpetrators

If two or more have jointly committed, in whole or in part, the elements of the offence described in the Law, each of them shall be punished as perpetrator.

Article 46 Instigator and provocateur

1. The sentence of the perpetrator shall be inflicted on whoever intentionally caused another person to decide to carry out the wrongful act s/he has committed.
2. Whoever intentionally caused another person to decide to commit a crime, with the intention of holding same while attempting to commit the crime or while attempting a criminal preparatory act and with the intention to stop same from completing the crime, shall be punished with the sentence of the instigator reduced in half.

Article 47 Accomplice

Whoever, except in the case of paragraph 1 of the previous article, has intentionally offered to another person any assistance before or during the commission of the criminal act s/he has committed, shall be punished with a reduced penalty (Article 83). The court may impose the sentence of the instigator if the liable person offers direct assistance in the commission and

execution of the act, by placing the object of the violation at the disposal of the natural perpetrator.

Article 48 General provision

The offense of the participants referred to in Articles 46 and 47 is independent of that of the person who committed the offence.

Article 315 Female Genital mutilation

Whoever persuades a woman to undergo genital mutilation, is punished with imprisonment." (up to 5 years)

323 A Human trafficking

1. Whoever, by the use of force, threat of violence or other coercive means or by the imposition or abuse of power, recruits, abducts, transports, illegally detains, sponsors, delivers or receives another for the purpose of his/hers exploitation, shall be punished by imprisonment (up to five years) and a fine

5. The concept of exploitation in the previous paragraphs includes the finding of illicit property gain from: ...6) the performance thereof of sexual acts, real or pretending, or the provision of work or services having the sole purpose of sexual arousal (sexual exploitation); or 7) forcing him/her into a marriage.

Article 333 Threat

1. Whoever causes someone else terror or worry by threatening same with violence or other unlawful act or omission shall be punished by imprisonment of up to one year or a fine. The said penalty referred to in the preceding paragraph will be inflicted on whoever causes to another person terror or concern, without threat of violence or any other illegal act, by persistently pursuing or monitoring him/ her, such as, in particular, by seeking constant contact with the use of a telecommunication or electronic means or by repeated visits to the family, social or working environment thereof, despite his/her expressed will.

2. Imprisonment of up to three years or a fine shall be imposed if the act is committed against a minor or a person who cannot defend himself or herself, provided that such persons are under the care or protection of the perpetrator by Law, court decision or factual situation, lives with same or has an employment or service relationship with him/her. The same penalty is imposed when the act is committed against a spouse during the marriage or against a partner during cohabitation.

3. A complaint is required for the prosecution of the act referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 336 Rape

1. Whoever, by using physical violence or with a threat of serious and imminent danger to life or physical integrity, forces another person into an act or tolerance of a sexual act shall be punished by imprisonment of at least ten (10) years.

2. Sexual act is intercourse and acts having equal gravity with it.

3. If the act of para. 1 was performed by two or more perpetrators who acted together or resulted in the death of the victim or if the victim is a minor, a life sentence is imposed.

4. Whoever, except in the case of para. 1, commits a sexual act without the consent of the victim, is punished by imprisonment of up to ten (10) years. »

Article 337 Violation of sexual dignity

1. Whoever, by gestures of a sexual nature, by proposals concerning sexual acts, by sexual acts committed before another or by demonstration of the genitals thereof, brutally insults the honor of another, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to one (1) year or a fine. Criminal prosecution requires a complaint, unless the victim is a minor.

2. The act of the previous paragraph is punished with imprisonment of up to two (2) years or a fine, if the victim is younger than twelve (12) years.

3. An adult, who, through the Internet or other means or information technologies, acquires contact with a person who has not reached the age of fifteen (15) and with gestures or proposals, insults the honor of the minor in the field of the sexual life thereof, is punished with imprisonment of at least two (2) years. If a meeting followed, the adult shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three (3) years.

4. Whoever makes gestures of a sexual nature or makes proposals for the commission of sexual acts to a person who is dependent on same for work or takes advantage of the position of a person who is seeking work, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three (3) years."

Article 338 Abuse of a person incapable of resisting a sexual act

1. Whoever, by abusing the mental or physical disability of another or the incapacity thereof to resist for any reason whatsoever, performs a sexual act with same, shall be punished with imprisonment.

2. If the act referred to in the previous paragraph was carried out by two or more who acted together, a sentence of at least ten (10) years shall be imposed."

Article 339 Sexual acts involving minors or performed before same

1. Whoever performs a sexual act with a person younger than fifteen years of age or deceives same into acting or suffering such an act shall be punished, if there is no way to be punished more severely under articles 342 and 351A, as follows: a) if the victim has not reached twelve (12) years of age, with imprisonment of at least ten (10) years, b) if the victim has completed twelve (12) years, with a sentence.

2. Sexual acts between minors under fifteen (15) years of age are not punished, unless the age difference between them is more than three (3) years, in which case only reform or therapeutic measures may be imposed.

3. Whoever pushes or lures a minor, who has not reached the age of fifteen (15) to attend a sexual act, inter alia, without participating in it, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least two (2) years and a fine if the minor is less than fourteen (14) years and with imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine if he/she has reached the fourteenth (14th) year of his/her age.

Article 340 General provision

If any of the acts of Articles 338 and 339 resulted in the death of the victim, a life sentence shall be imposed.

Article 342 Abuse of minors

1. An adult who performs sexual acts with a minor, who has been entrusted to supervise or guard same, even temporarily, is punished as follows: a) if the victim has not reached fourteen (14) years of age, with a sentence of at least ten (10) years and a fine, b) if the victim has reached fourteen (14) years, with a sentence and a fine. It is an aggravating circumstance to commit the act of para. 1: a) by a relative, b) by a person who is living with the minor or maintains friendly relations with the relatives thereof, c) by a teacher, educator, trainer or other person who tutors the minor, d) by a person who accepts the services of the minor, e) by a clergyman with whom the minor has a spiritual relationship, f) by a psychologist, (g) by a person who abuses the minor's mental or physical disability.

2. An adult who makes gestures, suggestions or narrates or depicts or presents acts of a sexual nature to a minor, who has been entrusted to supervise or guard same, even temporarily, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least six (6) months

Article 343 Abuse in a sexual act

The following are punished with imprisonment of at least two (2) years and a fine: a) Whoever obliges another person to perform or tolerate a sexual act, by abusing an employment dependency relationship of any nature, b) Whoever obliges another in performing or tolerating a sexual act, by taking advantage of the position of the victim, as a person seeking work, c) those appointed or in any case employees in prisons or other detention centres, in police

services, in schools, pedagogical institutions, hospitals, clinics or any other kind of facilities or institutions intended to treat persons in need of assistance who, by abusing their position, force a person admitted to the said establishments to perform a sexual act.

Article 344 Complaint

In the case of Article 336, prosecution is initiated ex officio, but if the victim declares that s/he does not wish for prosecution, the public prosecutor may refrain definitively from initiating prosecution or, if it has been initiated, introduce the case to the competent judicial council, which may definitively discontinue the criminal proceedings, upon assessment of the victim's statement that the publicity from the criminal prosecution will result in the serious psychological injury thereof.

Article 348 Facilitating insults to minor age

1. Whoever, by profession or out of speculation, attempts to facilitate the sexual act with a minor, even covertly, by publishing an advertisement or image or a telephone connection number or by transmitting e-mails or in any other way shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three years and a fine.

2. Whoever organizes, finances, directs, supervises, advertises or mediates in any way or by any means in conducting trips for the purpose of the participants in them to perform sexual acts against a minor shall be punished with imprisonment of up to ten years. Whoever, participates in the trips referred to in the previous paragraph having the above purpose, is punished with imprisonment of at least one year, regardless of the liability thereof for the commission of other criminal acts.

Article 348A Pornography of minors

1. Whoever with intent produces, distributes, publishes, displays, imports into the Territory or exports from it, transfers, offers, sells or otherwise disposes of, purchases, procures, acquires or possesses child pornography material or disseminates or transmits information about the commission of the said acts, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one (1) year and a fine.

2. Whoever intentionally produces, offers, sells or in any way disposes of, distributes, transmits, buys, procures or possesses child pornography material or disseminates information about the commission of the said acts through information systems, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least two (2) years and a fine.

3. Child pornography material within the meaning of the preceding paragraphs is the representation or the actual or the virtual depiction on an electronic or other medium of the minor's genitals or body in general, in a manner that manifestly causes sexual arousal, as well as of the actual or virtual sexual act carried out by or with a minor.

4. The acts of para. 1 and 2 shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine: a. if they were committed as a profession, b. if the production of the child pornography material is linked to the exploitation of necessity, a psychic or mental illness or a physical dysfunction due to a body illness of a minor or with the exercise or threat of the use of violence to a minor or the use of a minor who has not reached the age of fifteen, or if the production of the child pornography material has exposed the life of the minor to serious danger and c. if the perpetrator of the production of the child pornography material is a person entrusted with a minor in order to supervise or guard same, even temporarily.

5. If the production of child pornography material is linked to the use of a minor who has not reached the age of twelfth, a sentence of at least ten (10) years and a fine shall be imposed. The same penalty is imposed if the act sub b) and c) of the previous paragraph resulted in grievous bodily harm to the victim, and if it resulted in death, a life sentence is imposed.

6. Whoever knowingly gains access to child pornography material through information systems shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine.

Article 349 Procuring

1. Whoever, in order to serve the debauchery of others, promotes or forces a minor to prostitution or fosters or forces or facilitates or participates in the prostitution of minors, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to ten (10) years and a fine.

2. The person liable shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine if the crime was committed: a) against a person younger than fifteen (15) years of age, b) by fraudulent means, c) by the ascending relative by blood or affinity or by an adoptive parent, a spouse, a guardian or by another to whom the minor has been entrusted for upbringing, teaching, supervision or safekeeping, even if only temporarily, d) by an official who, in the exercise of the service thereof or by taking advantage of such capacity, commits, or participates in any way in the act, e) by using electronic means of communication, f) by offering or promising to pay money or any other consideration.

3. Except in the cases of Article 323A, whoever, by profession or speculation, promotes or forces or coerces another into prostitution or exploits the proceeds of the prostitution of another, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least eighteen (18) months and with a fine. The commission of the act by an official who, in the exercise of the service thereof or by taking advantage of such capacity, commits or participates in any way in the act, constitutes an aggravating circumstance.

Article 350a Special favorable measures. In the cases referred to in Articles 348A, 348B, 348C, 349, the provision of Paragraph 8 of Article 323A shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 351A Sexual act with a minor against remuneration

1. The sexual act with a minor committed by an adult against remuneration or other material considerations or the sexual act between minors caused by an adult in the same way and committed before same or another adult shall be punished: a) if the victim has not reached the age of twelve (12) years, with imprisonment of at least ten (10) years and a fine, b) if the victim has completed twelve (12), but not fifteen (15) years, with imprisonment and a fine and c) if s/he has completed fifteen (15) years, with imprisonment of at least three (3) years and a fine.

2. If the act referred to in the first paragraph resulted in the death of the victim, a life sentence shall be imposed.

Article 352A Psychodiagnostic examination and treatment of the perpetrator and the victim of crimes against sexual freedom and the economic exploitation of sexual life

1. In the cases where the victim is a minor, the person suspected or accused of crimes against sexual freedom and crimes of economic exploitation of sexual life shall be subjected to a diagnostic examination of his/her psychogenic condition. Such examination shall be ordered only if the respondent consents to it in the pre-trial procedure by the competent public prosecutor or, if regular questioning is carried out, by the competent investigating judge and in the main proceedings by the court.

2. If a person is convicted of a crime referred to in the preceding paragraph, the court may, subject to paragraph 1, also order the monitoring of a psychogenetic treatment program, which shall be carried out at the time the sentence is served or independently of same. Such programs shall also include the persons prosecuted or indicted, if they consent, without their such participation affecting the right of defense and the presumption of innocence.

3. The mental and physical condition of the minor victim of the acts referred to in paragraph 1, shall also be subject to a specific examination to determine whether he or she is in need of treatment. The treatment of the minor victim is ordered during the pre #trial procedure by the competent prosecutor or, if a regular investigation is carried out, by the competent investigating judge and in the main proceedings by the court.

4. If necessary for the protection of the minor victim, the prosecutor, the investigating judge or the court shall order the removal of the person liable from the victim's environment or the removal of the victim and the temporary stay thereof in a protected environment, as well as the prohibition of communication between the perpetrator and the victim.

Article 352B Protection of the privacy of the minor victim

Whoever, from the report of an act that falls under the crimes against sexual freedom and economic exploitation of sexual life until the issuance of an irrevocable decision, discloses in any way facts that could lead to the disclosure of the identity of the minor victim, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years.

Article 353 Violation of sexual decency

1. Whoever knowingly brutally offends the sexual decency of another by an act of a sexual nature performed before same shall be punished with a fine or community service. If the act referred to in the previous paragraph is performed before a person younger than fifteen (15) years of age, s/he shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine.
2. The prosecution of the act referred to in the first paragraph of para. 1 requires a complaint.

PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL CODE

1439 para. 2 Marriage breakdown: Each of the spouses can request a divorce, when the relationship between them has been shaken so strongly, for a reason that concerns the person of the defendant or both spouses, so that the continuation of the marital relationship is reasonably unbearable for the plaintiff.

"If the defendant does not prove otherwise, the breakdown shall be presumed in a case of bigamy or adultery thereof, abandonment of the plaintiff or threat to the life of same by the defendant, as well as in the case of domestic violence by the defendant against the plaintiff."

Article 1511 Exercise - assignment of parental custody in the interest of the child

1. Every decision of the parents regarding the exercise of parental custody must be in the best interest of the child.
2. The court decision, when deciding on the assignment of custody or the way of exercising it, must be in the best interest of the child, which is served in particular by the substantial participation of both parents in his/hers upbringing and care, as well as by preventing the severance of his /hers relations with each of them. The court decision takes into account parameters such as the ability and intention of each parent to respect the other's rights, the behavior of each parent in the past and his/ hers compliance with legal obligations, court decisions, prosecutorial provisions and previous agreements with the other parent and relate to the child.
3. The decision of the court must also respect equality between parents and not discriminate on the grounds of sex, sexual orientation, race, language, religion, politics or any other beliefs, nationality, nationality. or social origin or property.
4. Depending on the maturity of the child, his opinion should be sought and taken into account before any decision regarding parental care and his interests.

Article 1518 Custody of the child

The custody of the child includes in particular his / her upbringing, supervision, education and training, as well as the determination of his / her place of residence.

During the upbringing of the child, the parents support him/her, without gender discrimination, to develop his/her personality with responsibility and social conscience. Correctional measures are allowed only if they are pedagogically necessary and do not affect the dignity of the child.

The parents take into account the child's abilities and personal tendencies, during his/her education and vocational training. For this purpose, they must cooperate with the school and, if necessary, seek the assistance of competent government agencies or public organizations. Every parent is obliged to safeguard and strengthen the child's relationship with the other parent, his/hers siblings, as well as with the other parent's family, especially when the parents do not live together or the other parent has passed away.

Article 1520 Communication and visiting rights

The parent with whom the child does not reside has the right and obligation to communicate with him / her as widely as possible, which includes both his / her physical presence and contact with the child, as well as the child's residence in his / her home.

The parent with whom the child resides must facilitate and promote the communication of the child with the other parent on a regular basis. The child's physical contact time with the parent with whom he does not reside is presumed to be one third (1/3) of the total time, unless that parent requests a shorter contact time, or a shorter or longer contact time must be specified. for reasons concerning the living conditions or the interest of the child, provided that, in any case, the daily life of the child is not disturbed.

Exclusion or restriction of communication is possible only for extremely serious reasons, especially when the parent with whom the child does not live is deemed unfit to exercise the right of communication. The court may order any appropriate means to determine the inadequacy of the parent, in particular the preparation of a thorough report by social workers or psychiatrists or psychologists.

The parents do not have the right to prevent the child from communicating with his senior relatives and siblings, unless there is good reason.

The parents do not have the right to obstruct the communication of the child with third parties who have developed a social-emotional relationship of a family nature with him, as long as the communication serves the best interests of the child.

Communication issues are specified in particular either with the written consent of the parents or by the court. In this case, par. 4 of article 1511 also applies.

When there is a case of bad or abusive exercise of the right of communication, the other parent or each of the parents, if it is a communication with a third party, can ask the court to reform the communication.

Article 1532 Consequences of bad exercise of custody

If the father or mother violates their duties related to the custody of the child or the administration of the child's property or if they perform this function abusive or the father or the mother is unable to respond to this, the court may, at the request of the other parent or close relatives of the child or prosecutor, to order any appropriate measure. Poor exercise of parental responsibility includes in particular: 8., the imposition of a final sentence on the parent for domestic violence or for crimes against sexual freedom or for financial crimes for the exploitation of sexual life. The court, in the cases of the former paragraph, may remove the exercise of parental responsibility or custody from the guilty parent, entirely or partially, and entrust it solely to the other parent, as well as to order any appropriate measures to safeguard the best interests of the child.

LAW 3500/2006 ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

CHAPTER A GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Definitions For this Law the following definitions apply:

1. domestic violence means the commission of a criminal offence against a family member, in accordance with Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 here of and Articles 299 and 311 of the Penal Code.

2. (a) a family or community consisting of spouses 'or persons linked by a civil partnership' or parents and relatives of the first and second degrees by blood or affinity and their adopted children.

b. the family includes, if they live together, relatives by blood or affinity up to the fourth degree and persons whose guardian, judicial counselor or foster parent has been appointed as a member of the family, as well as any minor person living in the family.

'(c) the provisions of this Law shall apply to permanent partners and to children, common or one of them, to former spouses, to parties in a civil partnership which has been dissolved, and former permanent partners.'

3. a victim of domestic violence shall be any person referred to in the preceding paragraph against whom a criminal offence is committed in the manner referred to in Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 hereof. Victim is also the member in whose family a criminal offence has been committed,

in the manner of Articles 299 and 311 of the Penal Code, as well as the minor referred to in paragraph 2, before whom one of the offences hereof is committed.

Article 2 Prohibition of the use of force Violence of any kind among family members is prohibited.

CHAPTER B CIVIL PROVISIONS

Article 3 Domestic violence as a presumption of marriage breakdown (SEE Above Civil Code art 1439 para 2)

Article 4 Physical violence against minors

Article 1532 of the Civil Code applies to the use of physical violence against a minor, as a means of correction thereof in the context of his/her upbringing. "April 30th each year is set forth as a day against the corporal punishment of minors.

Article 5 Financial compensation

The compensation under Article 932 of the Civil Code, due to non-material damage suffered by the injured person for one of the acts of this Law, cannot be less than one thousand (1,000) euros, unless the victim him/herself requested a smaller amount.

CHAPTER C CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Article 6 Domestic bodily injury

1. The member of the family who causes another member of the family bodily injury or damage to his/her health, within the meaning of subparagraph (a) of para. 1 of Article 308 of the Penal Code, or who by continuous behavior causes a completely slight injury or damage to his/her health, within the meaning of subsection b of the above provision, is punished with imprisonment of at least one year.
2. If the act referred to in the first paragraph can cause danger to the life of, or serious bodily harm to the victim, imprisonment of at least two years shall be imposed. If a serious physical or mental illness of the victim follows, a sentence of up to ten years is imposed. If the perpetrator sought or knew and accepted the outcome of his/her act, s/he is punished with imprisonment.
3. If the act referred to in the first paragraph was committed against a pregnant woman or against a family member who, for whatever reason, is unable to resist, s/he shall be punished with imprisonment of at least two years and if the act was committed before a minor family member, same will be punished with imprisonment of at least one year.
4. If the act referred to in the first paragraph constitutes an orderly infliction of severe physical or physical exhaustion, dangerous to health, or mental pain, capable of causing serious mental harm, in particular by prolonged isolation of the victim, a sentence shall be imposed. If the victim is a minor, a maximum sentence of ten years shall be imposed.
5. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall apply respectively also in the cases where the perpetrator works for a social care provider and the action thereof is directed against a person who accepts the services of that institution.

Article 7 Domestic illegal violence and threats

1. A family member who coerces another member by using force or a threat with great and imminent danger to an act, omission or tolerance without the victim being obliged to do so shall be punished with imprisonment of at least six months, regardless of whether the threatened evil is directed against the victim or one of the relatives thereof within the meaning of case b of Article 13 of the Penal Code.
2. The family member who causes terror or concern to another member of the family, threatening same with violence or other illegal act or omission, is punished with imprisonment.

Article 8 Rape and Abuse of a person ... (SEE ABOVE Penal Code art. 336 and 338)

Article 9 Domestic violation of sexual dignity

1. A family member who offends the dignity of another member of the family, with a particularly humiliating discourse or work that is reduced to the sexual life thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years.
2. The act of the previous paragraph is punished with imprisonment of at least six months up to three years if the victim is a minor.
3. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall apply respectively in the cases where the perpetrator works for a social care provider and his/her act is directed against a person who accepts the services of that institution.

Article 10 Obstruction of the administration of justice

Whoever, in a case of domestic violence, threatens a witness or a member of his/her family, or engages in violence against him or herself, with the aim of obstructing the administration of justice, is punished with imprisonment of at least three months up to three years.

CHAPTER D CRIMINAL MEDIATION

Article 11 Conditions

1. In the case of domestic violence misdemeanors, the prosecutor who is competent for the prosecution investigates the possibility of mediation in the Procedure of the following articles.
2. A prerequisite for the initiation of criminal mediation Procedure is the submission of an unconditional declaration by the person to whom the commission of the crime is attributed, that same is willing to cumulatively:
 - (a) promise that s/he will not commit any act of domestic violence in the future (reason of honor) and that, in the case of cohabitation, s/he agrees to stay out of the family home for a reasonable period of time, if the victim so proposes. A report shall be drawn up on this promise in the manner set out in Article 148 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
 - b) attend a special counseling - therapeutic program for the treatment of domestic violence in a public institution, in any place and for as long as this is deemed necessary by the competent therapists. The program manager certifies the completion of his/her monitoring. The relevant certificate shall be attached to the dossier in the case file. Therein, the subject of the counseling - therapeutic program is mentioned in detail and also the number of sessions attended by the interested party. 'In the event of non-completion of program monitoring, Article 13(3) shall apply.'
 - (c) immediately lift or restore, if possible, the consequences caused by the act and to pay reasonable financial compensation to the injured person.
3. If the victim of domestic violence is a minor, criminal mediation shall be carried out in favor thereof and jointly with the juvenile prosecutor who has local jurisdiction and the guardian if s/he is not the same person as the alleged perpetrator of the crime. If there is no consensus, mediation is not possible. A minor who has reached the age of fourteen may, if he/she so wishes, may attend same and be heard therein. The persons referred to in the first subparagraph represent the minor in the Criminal Mediation Procedure for the civil claims as well.
4. The provisions pertaining to criminal mediation of this Law shall apply if the alleged perpetrator of the act of domestic violence is a guardian, judicial assistant, or foster parent of the minor.
5. If the act of domestic violence to the degree of a misdemeanor has allegedly been committed by a minor, Article 45A of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply.

Article 12 Procedure

1. If the Procedure under Articles 417 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure is initiated against the one liable, criminal mediation shall be permitted only if the court postpones the hearing of the case under the provisions of article 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In this case, the relevant Procedure shall be carried out under paragraphs 3 to 6 of this Article. The court which adjourns the adjudication of the case, in the first paragraph, examines ex

officio whether there is a case for restrictive conditions to be imposed on the perpetrator in the manner set forth in Article 18 of this Law

2. If a preliminary investigation is being carried out against the alleged perpetrator, the prosecutor, before any other action: (a) may order a medical expert's report to be carried out on the alleged victim in order to investigate the merits of the complaint for the act committed against same.

(b) examines him/herself any proposed witness and the persons of the family or orders them to be heard by the competent investigating officers, and (c) invites the person to whom the commission of the act is attributed to provide to same or to the competent investigating officer the explanations under the conditions set forth in Article 31(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. If the one giving explanations does not submit him/herself, or through his/her Lawyer, the statement on criminal mediation according to para. 2 of Article 11, same is called for that purpose, by the competent prosecutor. In this case, s/he may be given a period of three days to reply.

4. If the answer of the one giving explanations is negative or s/he fails to reply, the criminal Procedure shall be initiated in the manner laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the answer of the one giving explanations is positive, the prosecutor informs the injured person or his/her counsel of the said declaration of the person concerned and, if a relevant request is filed, the injured party is given a maximum period of three days to indicate whether he or she accepts mediation.

5. If the victim's answer is negative or same fails to reply or no agreement is reached on the terms of article 11(a)(2), the criminal Procedure shall be initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the victim's response is positive, the prosecutor orders the case file to be put in a special file at the prosecutor's office. This provision is not open to appeal.

6. If there are several persons to whom the commission of the act is attributed, an agreement between them is required to initiate the criminal mediation procedure. The same applies if the alleged act committed concerns several victims. If no agreement is reached in accordance with the preceding subparagraphs, mediation is not possible.

7. The agreement of the parties to the initiation of the criminal mediation procedure of para. 2 of Article 11 hereof may be submitted to the competent prosecutor with the relevant minutes on behalf of the Lawyers thereof.

Article 13 Criminal consequences

1. The order of the prosecutor issued upon criminal mediation shall be entered in a special part of the criminal record and kept for a period equal to the statutory limitation period of the crime to which it relates.

2. If the person concerned complies with the terms of criminal mediation for a period of three years, then the relevant Procedure is completed and the criminal claim of the state for the crime concerned is eliminated.

3. The culpable failure to complete the criminal mediation ascertained by the prosecutor shall interrupt the Procedure and causes the retroactive lifting of the upcoming outcomes. In this case, the prosecutor retrieves the case file from the file and the criminal proceedings continue in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the exclusion of any new request for criminal mediation being further allowed to be submitted.

4. For the duration of the criminal mediation procedure, any act to which it relates shall be subject to *lis pendens*. Criminal proceedings for an act for which the state's criminal claim has been eliminated on the grounds of the completion of the criminal mediation procedure is inadmissible. The Limitation period for the act shall be suspended until the conclusion of the criminal mediation procedure.

5. The refusal of one of the parties in the procedure to accept the mediation or the failure to conclude same, for any reason whatsoever, shall not result in any negative substantive or procedural consequences in the criminal proceedings that follow.

6. In para. 3 of Article 574 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (c) is added, which reads as follows:

"(c) the order of the prosecutor issued following criminal mediation in crimes of domestic violence."

Article 14 Civil consequences

1. The agreement of the parties to the commencement of the criminal mediation Procedure shall apply as a compromise on pecuniary claims arising from the crime of domestic violence. The agreement only of the injured spouse to the opening of the Procedure does not prevent the filing of an application for divorce or the submission of an application for the consensual dissolution of the marriage, the progress of the trial and the dissolution of the marriage.

2. The non-compliance of the alleged perpetrator with the terms of criminal mediation within three years of the case put on file shall give the victim of the crime of domestic violence the right to request, by means of an action, the reversal of the agreement regarding pecuniary claims. By bringing the action for reversal, the pecuniary claims of the injured person are revived, and the sums paid for by the agreement are sought in accordance with the provisions on unjust enrichment.

3. After the completion of the criminal mediation, the reversal of the agreement is excluded, for any reason, and the recovery of the payments in compliance with it. The same results are achieved by the dissolution of the marriage between the spouses within three years.

CHAPTER E' PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS

Article 15 Provisional regulation of the situation

A paragraph is added at the end of Article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which reads as follows: "In cases of domestic violence, it may be ordered in particular that the defendant be removed from the family home, that he/she be moved, that he/she be moved, that he/she be banned from approaching the applicant's places of residence and/or work, the residences of his/her close relatives, the children's schools and hostels."

Article 16 Limitation period

'If the acts referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 9 hereof are directed against a minor, the beginning of the limitation period shall be suspended until the victim reaches the age of majority and for one year thereafter in the case of a misdemeanor, and for three years thereafter in the case of a felony.';

Article 17 Criminal prosecution

1. Criminal proceedings for the offences cited in Articles 6, 7, 9 and 10 shall be initiated ex officio.

2. The procedure laid out in Articles 417 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply against the culprit.

Article 18 Restrictive conditions

'1. In the event of a domestic violence crime it is possible, if under the circumstances of the case it is deemed necessary for the protection of the physical and mental health of the victim, to have restrictive conditions imposed on the accused person by the competent criminal court to which s/he is referred to be tried or by the competent investigating judge or by the judicial council or by the prosecutor dealing with the case with a reasoned order thereof, against which an appeal may be brought before the Council of Magistrates, and for as long as it is necessary, restrictive conditions, such as, in particular, the removal thereof from the family home, change of home, prohibition on approaching the victim's places of residence and/or work, the residences of close

relatives of his/her relatives, the children's schools and hostels. Whoever violates the restrictive condition imposed on same is punished with imprisonment."

'2. The restrictive condition imposed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be revoked, replaced or amended by the competent judicial body which

imposed same, at the request of the person on whom it was imposed or of the victim, stating the reasons for which it is necessary to revoke, replace or amend it or, ex officio, if the grounds for imposition cease to exist or a ground for replacing the condition arises. The judicial body shall make a decision after hearing the victim and the person on whom the restrictive condition was imposed.'

3. The judicial body competent under paragraph 1 to impose, revoke, replace or amend the restrictive conditions may seek, in an advisory manner, the opinion of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and other scientists with special knowledge on domestic violence issues, provided that such persons work in a public health institution.

Article 19 Hearing of witnesses

1. In cases of domestic violence, family members shall be heard as witnesses without oath.
2. Minors shall not be summoned as witnesses to the hearing of the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, but shall their testimony, if any, shall be read out, unless their examination is deemed necessary by the court.

Article 20 Obligation of confidentiality

1. In the event of a domestic violence crime, the competent police authorities conducting a preliminary investigation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 243(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be prohibited from communicating in any way the name of the victim and the accused person, their home address, as well as any other information that may reveal their identity.
2. Perpetrators of this provision shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years.

CHAPTER VI VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Article 21 Social support

1. Victims of domestic violence are entitled to moral support and the necessary material assistance from legal entities in public or private Law, operating specifically for these purposes under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity, and from social services of local government bodies.
2. The police authorities which deal, within the framework of their competences, with cases of domestic violence, are obliged, if the victim so requests, to inform him/her and the said bodies, so that the necessary assistance, according to the case, can be provided immediately.

Article 22 Legal aid

Victims of domestic violence, who seek interim measures for a Temporary settlement of the situation, due to the specific incident, are granted legal aid with the sole proof of the incident of violence, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 194 et seq. of the Code of Civil Procedure, if they are unable to pay, even temporarily, the required court costs.

Article 23 Obligations of teachers

"1. A teacher or a member of the Special Educational Staff (S.E.S.) or the Special Auxiliary Staff (S.A.S.) of primary or secondary education who, in the performance of his/her duties, in any way is informed or finds that a crime of domestic violence has been committed against a student, informs, without delay, the school director."

The school director shall immediately notify the offence to the competent prosecutor, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or to the nearest police authority. Teachers and principals of private schools, as well as those in charge of all kinds of Pre-school Education Units, have the same obligation.

2. During the pre-trial and the Procedure at the hearing, the school director, who notified the crime to the said competent authorities, and the teacher, who was informed on or discovered, shall be called to be examined as witnesses only if the information is not proven by any other means of evidence.

"3. The provisions hereof shall apply mutatis mutandis to the staff members and the Heads of the Educational and Counselling Support Centres (K.E.S.Y.) of article 6 and para. 3 of article 18 of Law 4547/2018 (A' 102).".

Law 4531/2018 I) Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and adaptation of Greek legislation

Article 1

The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 7 April 2011 and signed on 11 May 2011 at the 121st Council meeting in Istanbul, is ratified and has the force specified in Article 28 para. 1 of the Constitution, the original text of which in English, in French and in translation into Greek reads as follows:

Article 2. Amendments to the provisions of the Penal Code (SEE ABOVE Penal Code art 315, 323A, 333)

Article 3. Amendments to Law 3500/2006 On domestic violence (SEE ABOVE)

Article 4. Other provisions to be amended

1. Para. 2 of article 8 of Law 3811/2009 relating to compensation to crime victims is replaced by the following:

'2. The compensation shall cover medical expenses and hospitalization costs, the specialized mental and psychological support of the victim when there is no public mental- psychological support structure at the victim's place of residence or stay, the loss of income for a reasonable period, the costs of changing environment and residence, in particular the costs of moving and purchasing necessary consumer goods for relocation to a safe environment and funeral expenses. The amount of compensation for the mental and psychological support of the victim is determined by a joint decision of the Ministers of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, Finance and Health, while the type of environmental change costs covered and the amount thereof is determined by a joint decision of the Ministers of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights and Finance. The compensation does not cover the payment on behalf of the victim, a relative thereof or a third party or ransom to the perpetrators of the crimes of abduction (Article 322 of the Penal Code) and the abduction of minors (Article 324 of the Penal Code).'

2. At the beginning of article 11 of Law 3811/2009 , a paragraph is added as follows:

"The Hellenic Compensation Authority determines the examination of the case within three (3) months from the date of filing of the relevant application and shall make a final decision within three (3) months from the date of determination of the application under examination."

3. In Article 12 of Law 3811/2009 (A'231) a last paragraph is added as follows:

"In this case, the deadline is set at four (4) months."

4. Para. 2 of article 18 of Law 2168/1993 on weapon licenses is replaced by the following:

'2. The authorizations provided for in this Law shall not be granted to:

a) Those who have been prosecuted for:

aa. acts prescribed and punished to the degree of a felony,

bb. infringements of the Laws on drugs and the protection of society against organized crime, terrorist acts, infringements of provisions relating to fishing with explosives or toxic substances and infringements of Article 15 of this Law, and

cc. acts provided for in **Law 3500/2006 (on domestic violence)**. This prohibition shall apply until the issuance of an irrevocable acquittal order or a final acquittal decision or the dismissal of the case in accordance with Article 43(2) and (3) of the CCP or, in case a penalty is imposed, for a period of five (5) years from its serving or its remission with grace or, in case of the imposition of the suspended sentence, for as long as the suspension lasts.

b) To those who have been irrevocably convicted of:

aa. any misdemeanor prosecuted ex officio and committed with intent, for which they have been given a prison sentence of at least two (2) years,

- bb. any misdemeanor provided for by the provisions of this Law, irrespective of the amount of the penalty imposed, and
- cc. any misdemeanor provided for in **Law 3500/2006(on domestic violence)** regardless of the amount of the penalty imposed.

This prohibition shall apply for a period of five (5) years, from the serving or remission with grace and in case of imposition of the suspended sentence, for as long as the suspension lasts."

5. In para. 1 of article 41 of Law 3907/2011 (on Asylum Service) (A' 7) case h' is added as follows:

The return of a foreigner is prohibited if: "h) is a victim of domestic violence in the provisions of **Law 3500/2006 (on domestic violence)** and comes to submit a complaint or to report the incident to the competent police authorities."

6. At the end of para. 6 of article 21 of Law 4251/2014 (Immigration Code) the following sentence is added: (The validity of the residence permit is not affected by temporary absences not exceeding six months per year) ..."or if they were transferred outside the territory as victims of the acts of Articles 323a (on human trafficking), provided that there is a relevant act of classification by the competent Prosecutor of the Court of First Instance".

7. In para. 1 of article 24 of P.D. 141/2017 the last paragraph is added as follows:

"The Directorate for Gender Equality Policy Planning, Modeling and Monitoring is also responsible for coordinating the collection of data on all forms of violence covered by the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, as well as for analyzing, processing and publicizing the results."

8. In case c of para. 3 of article 24 of P.D. 141/2017 sub-case ch' and ci' are added as follows:

"(ch). the collection of relevant analytical statistics at regular intervals in cases of all forms of violence covered by the scope of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (ci) the support for research into all forms of violence covered by the scope of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with a view to studying its root causes and effect, the frequency of occurrence and indicators of condemnation, as well as the effectiveness of the

measures taken to implement the said Convention of the Council of Europe.'

9. At the end of para. 1 of article 25 of P.D. 141/2017 is added paragraph as follows:

"The Directorate for Social Protection and Advisory Services is responsible for coordinating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence."

10. In case a' of para. 3 of article 25 of P.D. 141/2017 (A' 180) a sub-case aig' is added as follows:

"aig. The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.';

Article 5. Reservation

The Greek State reserves the right, in accordance with Article 78(2) of the Convention, not to apply subparagraph (e) of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 44 of the Convention.

Law 3896/2010 on the Implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation -Harmonization of the legislation in force with Directive 2006/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 and other relevant provisions.

Article 1 Objective

The objective of this Law is to ensure the application of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation, as regards:

(a) access to employment, including professional development, to professional training, including vocational training aiming at employment (b) working circumstances and conditions, including remuneration, and (c) occupational social security schemes, as provided for by the provisions of Directive 2006/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Article 2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions shall apply:

c. "harassment" means when unwanted conduct related to the gender of a person occurs, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of that person and creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment,

d. "sexual harassment" means any form of unwanted verbal, psychological or physical conduct of a sexual nature, which has the effect of insulting a person's personality, in particular by creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or aggressive environment around him or her. Provisions providing for penalties for the demonstration of such conduct shall apply as in force.

Article 3 Principle of equal treatment - Prohibition of discrimination

1. Any form of direct or indirect discrimination based on gender, in particular in relation to marital status, shall be prohibited in all areas included in the scope of this Law, as specified in the provisions set out below.

2. (a) **Harassment, sexual harassment**, as well as any less favorable treatment resulting from tolerance or rejection of such conduct, constitute discrimination based on gender and shall be prohibited.

(b) Discrimination on grounds of gender is also any less favorable treatment of a person linked to a gender reassignment.

Article: 14 Termination of the employment relationship and the employee relationship - Protection against retaliation

It is prohibited to terminate or dissolve the employment relationship and the employee relationship in any manner whatsoever, as well as any other unfavorable treatment: a) on grounds of gender or marital status, b) where it constitutes vindictive conduct on the part of the employer, because of the employee's lack of submissiveness to sexual or other harassment against same, in accordance with the definitions in Article 2, (c) when it occurs as a response by the employer, or the one responsible for vocational training, to a protest, a complaint, a testimony or any other action by a person who is an employee, a vocational trainee, or a representative of the person concerned, at the premises of the undertaking or of vocational training, before a court or other authority which is relevant to the application of this Law.

Article 22 Legal protection

1. Any person who considers that s/he has been harmed by the non-compliance with the provisions of this Law, even if the relationship in which the discrimination allegedly occurred has ended, shall have the right to judicial protection, as well as the right to appeal before the competent administrative authorities, including mediation procedures by the body referred to in Article 25 of this Law. The exercise of these rights shall not affect the time limits laid down for judicial and administrative appeal.

2. Legal entities and associations of persons justifying a legitimate interest in doing so may, with the consent of the person affected by infringements of this Law, bring an action in his or her own name before the competent administrative or judicial authorities. They may also intervene in his/her defense before the administrative or judicial authorities.

Article 23 Civil, administrative and criminal penalties

1. Violation of the prohibition of discrimination based on gender under this Law shall give rise, inter alia, to a claim for full victim compensation, covering material damage, as well as non-material damage. In Article 663 of the Code of Civil Procedure, case 6 is added as follows:

"(6) all disputes between individuals arising from the violation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation, as established in the legislation in force, which incorporated Directive 2006/54/EC into the Greek legal order."

2. The violation of the prohibition of discrimination based on gender under this Law by a person acting as an employer or by the person exercising the managerial right or a representative or associate, during the conclusion or refusal to enter into an employment relationship or during the duration, operation, development or termination thereof, constitutes a violation of labor Law and within the meaning of article 16 of Law 2639/1998 (Government Gazette 205 A'), for which the administrative penalties provided for in that Article are imposed in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 3 thereof, as amended and in force.

4. Paragraph... is added to Article 337 of the Penal Code as follows: SEE ABOVE art 337 para.. 4

Article 24 Burden of proof

1. Where a person falling within the scope of this Law claims to be treated with gender discrimination, in the manner set out above, and relies, before a court or other competent authority, on facts or evidence from which direct or indirect discrimination is speculated against same on grounds of gender, or that there has been sexual or other harassment within the meaning of this Law, the defendant must prove to the court or other competent authority that there has been no breach of the principle of equal treatment between men and women. The said provision does not apply in criminal proceedings.

Article 25 Body for monitoring and promoting the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women

1. The Ombudsman shall be the body for monitoring and promoting the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women within the scope of the provisions of this Law.

Law 3769/2009 Application of the principle of equal treatment between men and women regarding access to goods and services and the supply thereof and other provisions.

Article 1. Objective

The objective of this Law is to establish a framework to combat discrimination based on gender regarding access to and supply of goods and services, as provided for in the provisions of Council Directive 2004/113/EC of 13 December 2004 (OJ L 373/37).

Article 2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions shall apply:

c. '**harassment**': when unwanted conduct related to the gender of a person occurs, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of that person and creating an intimidating, hostile, humiliating, degrading or aggressive environment;

d. '**sexual harassment**': any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular by creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment.

Article 4. Principle of equal treatment

1. (a) Any direct or indirect discrimination on grounds of gender, including less favorable treatment of women on grounds of pregnancy and maternity, shall be prohibited.

(b) **Harassment and sexual harassment** within the meaning of this Law shall be prohibited, as being considered discrimination on grounds of gender. The fact that a person rejects or tolerates such behavior cannot be used as a basis for making a decision that affects that person

Article 5. Positive action

By decree issued on the proposal of the competent Minister, specific measures may be adopted or maintained to prevent or compensate for gender-related disadvantages, in order to ensure in practice full equality between men and women.

Article 7. Legal protection

1. Whoever considers that s/he has been harmed by the failure to respect the principle of equal treatment, even if the relationship in which the discrimination allegedly occurred has ended, shall have the right to judicial protection, as well as a right to appeal before the competent administrative authorities, including mediation procedures by the competent body referred to in Article 11 of this Law, for the realization of the obligations arising from same.

2. Legal persons and associations of persons who have, by virtue of their objective, a legitimate interest in ensuring that the provisions of this Law are complied with, may, with the consent of the person affected, bring an action in his or her name before the competent administrative or judicial authorities and may intervene in his / her defense.

3. The exercise of these rights shall not affect the time limits laid down for administrative and judicial review.

Article 8. Protection against retaliation

It shall be prohibited to discriminate against or cause adverse effects against a person who makes a complaint or is involved in a procedure aimed at enforcing compliance with the principle of equal treatment within the meaning of this Law.

Article 9. Burden of proof

1. Where a person falling within the scope of this Law claims that same has faced discrimination on grounds of gender, in the light of the said provisions, and invokes, before a court or other competent authority, facts or elements suspected of being directly or indirectly discriminatory on grounds of gender or that same has faced sexual or other harassment within the meaning of this Law, it is for the defendant to prove to the court or other competent authority that there has been no breach of the principle of equal treatment between men and women.

2. The above provision shall not apply in criminal proceedings.

Article 10. Indemnification - Penalties

1. Violation of the provisions of this Law shall give rise, inter alia, to a claim for full compensation of the person affected and for compensation for non-material damage thereof...

3. Violation of the prohibition of discrimination based on gender, according to the present Law, constitutes a disciplinary offense of an employee within the meaning of case c' of paragraph 1 of article 107 of the Staff Code, which was ratified by article 1 of Law 3528/2007 (Government Gazette 26 A'), as in force.

4. Whoever commits the act of sexual harassment, in accordance with case d of Article 2 and under this Law, shall be prosecuted on the basis of article 337(1) of the Penal Code and shall be punished in accordance with that article

Article 11. Bodies for monitoring and promoting the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women

1. a) Bodies appointed for monitoring the implementation of the principle of equal treatment of men and women, according to the definitions of this Law are: the Ombudsman for the public services and the wider public sector ..., and the Consumer Ombudsman for the private sector.

Law 4097/2012: Implementation of the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the exercise of a self-employment activity - Harmonization of legislation with Directive 2010/41/EU of the European Parliament.

Article 1. Objective 1. The objective of this Law is to harmonize legislation with Directive 2010/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 (L.180/15.7.2010) in order to ensure the application of the principle of equal treatment between men and women engaged in a self-employment activity or contribute to the exercise of such activity.

Article 3. Definitions For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions shall apply:

(c) '**harassment**' means, where unwanted conduct linked to the sex of a person occurs, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of that person and of creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment; and
(d) '**sexual harassment**' means any form of unwanted oral, non-verbal or physical conduct with acts of a sexual nature with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, and in particular the creation of an intimidating, hostile, humiliating, degrading or offensive environment.

Article 4. Principle of equal treatment 1. Any direct or indirect discrimination based on sex in the public or private sector, either directly or indirectly, especially in relation to family situation, in particular, in reference to the incorporation, establishment or extension of an undertaking or the commencement or extension of any other form of self-employed activity, shall be prohibited.

2. In the areas covered by paragraph 1, **harassment and sexual harassment** shall be considered as discrimination on grounds of sex and shall be prohibited. The fact that a person rejects or tolerates such behavior cannot be used as a basis for making a decision that affects that person.

3. The mandate and encouragement of direct or indirect discrimination based on sex shall be considered as discrimination.

Article 7. Protection of rights and compensation or redress

1. Any person who considers that s/he has been injured or has suffered a loss as a matter of infringement of the provisions of this Law on the principle of equal treatment, even if the relationship in which it is speculated that same has faced discriminatory treatment has ended shall have the right to judicial protection and the right to appeal before the competent administrative authorities, including the institution referred to in Article 8.

2. Legal entities and associations of persons justifying a legitimate interest in doing so may, subject to the approval of the person affected by infringements of this Law, bring an action in his/her name or for his/her defense before the competent administrative or judicial authorities, and intervene in the defense thereof as well.

3. Where a person falling within the scope of this Law claims to have faced discrimination on grounds of gender in accordance with Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 hereof, and relies, before a court or other competent authority, on facts or evidence suspected of being directly or indirectly discriminatory on grounds of gender or has faced sexual or other harassment within the meaning of this Law, it is for the defendant to prove to the court or other competent authority that there has been no breach of the principle of equal treatment between men and women. This rule does not apply in criminal proceedings.

4. Paragraph 3 shall also apply to any proceedings initiated under paragraphs 1 and 2. This provision does not apply to criminal proceedings.

5. Violation of the provisions of this Law shall give rise, among other things, to a claim for full compensation of the person affected and compensation for his non-material damage.

6. Whoever commits the act of sexual harassment in accordance with case d of Article 3 and under this Law shall be prosecuted under paragraph 1 of Article 337 of the Penal Code and shall be punished in accordance with that article.

Article 8. Bodies for the implementation of this (Article 11 of the Directive)

1.a. The Ombudsman will be the body responsible for monitoring the observance of the principle of equal treatment of men and women in the application of this Law.

b. The Ombudsman is responsible for the promotion, analysis, monitoring and support of equal treatment of persons without discrimination based on sex. Any person who considers that s/he is harmed by the non-observance of the principle of equal treatment, as defined in this Law, may apply to the Ombudsman.

Table 33: Annual number of women victims, reported offenses and perpetrators of domestic violence (2019,2020)

Data available from the specialized unit for the Combating of domestic violence, Hellenic Police (Ministry of Citizen Protection)	2019	2020
Annual number of women victims of domestic violence	4.171	4.264
Annual number of reported offences related to domestic violence (women victims)	5.220 (no information on the sex of the victim)	4.026
Annual number of men perpetrators of domestic violence with a woman victim	4.618 (no information on the sex of the victim)	3.645
Annual number of women victims of physical intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) violence committed by men (aged 18 and over)	-	2.350
Annual number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) violence committed by men (aged 18 and over)	-	2.494
Annual number of women victims of sexual intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) violence committed by men (aged 18 and over)	-	47
Annual number of women victims of economic intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) violence committed by men (aged 18 and over)	-	1.698
Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape	217	202

Table 34: Annual number of perpetrators of domestic violence by victim's sex and by victim-perpetrator's relationship (2020)

Perpetrator's sex	Men perpetrators		Women perpetrators	
	Women victims	Men victims	Women victims	Men victims
Spouses	1859 (39,1%)			280 (26,7%)
Former spouses	481 (10,1%)			116 (11,1%)
Partners	459 (9,7%)			53 (5,1%)
Former partners	238 (5%)			26 (2,5%)
Registered partnership	9 (0,2%)			1 (0,1%)
Parent	249 (5,2%)	191 (4%)	55 (5,2%)	33 (3,2%)
Child	277 (5,8%)	259 (5,4%)	106 (10,1%)	146 (13,9%)
Relatives - other	391 (8,2%)	345 (7,3%)	140 (13,4%)	91 (8,7%)
Total per victim's sex	3963 (83,3%)	795 (16,7%)	301 (28,7%)	746 (71,3%)
Total per perpetrator's sex	4758 (100%)		1047 (100%)	

Table 35: Annual number of prosecutions by offense of the L.3500/2006 (2019, 2020)

Data available from the 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices	2019		2020	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Offenses Law of Domestic Violence 3500/2006, as applicable				
Domestic violence bodily harm article 6.1	1.765	351	1.274	257
Domestic violence and threats article 7	2.150	369	1.502	281
Domestic Violence Rape and abuse article 8.1	53	5	33	0
Domestic Violence Rape and abuse article 8.2	12	0	2	0
Domestic violence insult of sexual dignity article 9.1	117	11	146	13
Total	4.097	736	3.132	551

Table 36: Annual number of convictions by offense of the L.3500/2006 (2019, 2020)

	2019		2020	
	Data available from 54/63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices (85,7%)		Data available from 50/63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices (79,3%)	
Offenses Law of Domestic Violence 3500/2006, as applicable	Men	Women	Men	Women
Domestic violence bodily harm article 6.1	666	66	343	32
Domestic violence and threats article 7	572	46	282	26
Domestic Violence Rape and abuse article 8.1	18	1	4	0
Domestic Violence Rape and abuse article 8.2	7	0	0	0
Domestic violence insult of sexual dignity article 9.1	56	2	26	1
Total	1.320	115	656	59

Table 37: Annual number of new convicts who received a conviction in the corresponding year and a sentence of deprivation of liberty by offense of the L.3500/2006 (2019, 2020)

Offenses	2019			2020		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Law of Domestic Violence 3500/2006, as applicable and Law 4619/2019 Penal Code						

Domestic violence bodily harm article 6.1 and article 312 penal code	45	45	0	42	42	0
Domestic violence and threats article 7.1	23	23	0	1	1	0
Domestic violence and threats article 7.2 and article 330 par.2 par.a and b penal code.	15	15	0	13	13	0
Domestic Violence Rape and abuse article 8.1 & Rape article 336 penal code	13	10	3	27	27	0
Domestic Violence Rape and abuse article 8.2 & Sexual abuse of a disabled or incapacitated person unable to resist article 338 penal code.	9	8	1	5	5	0
Domestic violence Insult of sexual dignity article 9.1	3	3	0	2	2	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Citizen Protection/General Secretariat of Anti-crime Policy/ General Directorate of Anti-Crime and Penitentiary Policy/Directorate of Anti-crime policy/ Department of Strategic Planning and Anti-Crime Policy Evaluation

Table 38: Annual number of new convicts who received a conviction in the corresponding year and a sentence of deprivation of liberty by offense of the L.3500/2006, age and sex of the victim and victim-perpetrator relationship (2019, 2020)

Offenses	2020											
	Age and sex of the victim					Victim-perpetrator relationship						
	Women over 18	Women under 18	Men over 18	Men under 18	Un known sex/ age	Spouses	Ex spouses	Partners / Ex partners	Perp: Parent	Perp : Child	Relative	Other/ Un known
Law of Domestic Violence and Penal Code												
Bodily harm	22	2	0	2	17	13	2	5	3	4	2	14
Domestic violence	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Threats	8	1	0	0	4	6	2	1	1	1	0	2
Rape	6	7	0	4	10	0	0	1	7	0	0	19
Sexual abuse of a disabled or incapacitated person unable to resist	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Insult of sexual dignity	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total number of victims	38	16	0	6	31	21	4	7	12	5	2	40

SOURCE: Ministry of Citizen Protection/General Secretariat of Anti-crime Policy/ General Directorate of Anti-Crime and Penitentiary Policy/Directorate of Anti-crime policy/ Department of Strategic Planning and Anti-Crime Policy Evaluation

Chapter VII. Migration and Asylum

Autonomous residence permits a.

Law 4251/2014 Immigration, Social Integration Code and other provisions: According to article 19a paragraph 1c residence permits based on humanitarian grounds are granted to third-country nationals who reside in Greece and have been victims of domestic violence, in accordance with Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232). The initial residence permit is valid for one year and can be renewed for up to two years each time provided the same preconditions are met. A residence permit of the same duration is granted also to the minor children of the victims of domestic violence or to the adult having custody of the minor victims of domestic violence provided it is not the same person as the potential offender. No fee is required for the examination of residence permit applications pursuant to this Article. Adults holding a residence permit in this case, have the right to paid employment – procurement of services or work.

According to article 76 paragraph 2bii, persons accepted for the purposes of family reunification are entitled to acquire an independent residence permit in Greece provided that circumstances are particularly difficult, for instance, the family member was a victim of domestic violence during the marriage. Each family member submits an application, accompanied by the required supporting documents and a payment of 150 euros for fees, according to the provisions of Article 8 on the granting of an independent residence permit. The independent residence permit cannot be valid for more than a year. It may be further renewed for purposes other than family reunification, according to the provisions of this Code. The right of residence of minor children is dependent upon the right of residence of the parent who has the custody. In the above cases, the right of residence of minor children is dependent upon the right of residence of the parent who has custody for the examination of the application for a residence permit of minor children, according to Law 4251/2014, article 132, paragraph 5. The independent residence permit grants its holder the right of immediate access to paid employment, the provision of independent services or work and studies at any educational level.

According to article 81, paragraph 2ii, the spouses of expatriates (of Greek origin), who are third-country nationals, are entitled to an independent residence permit because of particularly difficult circumstances, for instance, the family member was a victim of family violence during the marriage. The independent residence permit is valid for one year. The permit may be renewed further according to the provisions of this Code and no fee is required. In the above cases, the right of residence of the minor children is dependent upon the right of residence of the parent who has custody.

According to article 84 paragraph 1c, the family members of a Greek national maintain an ad personam right of residence when circumstances are particularly difficult, for instance, the family member was a victim of family violence during the marriage or cohabitation agreement. The right of residence of the persons above is maintained provided that the persons produce evidence of their status as paid employees or of the fact that they pursue a professional activity, or evidence that they have sufficient resources for themselves and their family members so as not to be a burden, during their residence in Greece, on the country's social security system, that they have full health insurance in Greece, or, finally, that they are members of the family already created in Greece by a person who fulfills the above conditions. The family member of a Greek national, who fulfills the conditions set out in this Article and wishes to be granted an ad personam right of residence, must file the application for the granting of a residence permit to the competent service, along with the required supporting documents, within two months after the fact (the event), as a result of which the ad personam right is maintained. The ad personam residence permit is valid for five (5) years and is renewed for another five (5) years each time. No fee shall be required.

Autonomous residence permits b.

According to article 84, any third-country national who resided in Greece lawfully for one of the reasons laid down in this Code and altered his/her residence status following his/her marriage to another third-country or Greek national and was granted either a residence permit for the purpose of family reunification or a residence card as family member of a Greek national, is entitled to return to his/her previous residence status, in the case of a final divorce or marriage annulment decision or solution of cohabitation agreement, therefore he/she is not entitled to an independent or ad personam right of residence. This possibility is also provided to the family members who resided in the country Lawfully and altered their residence status accordingly

Autonomous residence permits c.

Residence permits based on humanitarian grounds are granted to third-country nationals who reside in Greece and have been victims and important witnesses of criminal actions, that are against life, health, physical integrity, property, ownership, personal and sexual freedom provided a preliminary examination has been ordered or criminal proceedings have been initiated and until the case is closed or a final decision is issued by court. The competent District Court Public Prosecutor certifies the existence of the aforementioned preconditions with an act which is notified to the Migration Policy Directorate of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum. In case the aforementioned persons are under a treatment, the residence permit is still granted for the duration of their treatment. The initial residence permit is valid for one year, it gives the right to paid employment procurement of services or work and can be renewed each time for up to two years provided the same preconditions are met; otherwise, it can be renewed for one of the reasons included herein

According to article 19a paragraph 1c residence permit is granted to victims of domestic violence, it is valid for one year and can be renewed for up to two years each time provided the same preconditions are met. A residence permit of the same duration is granted also to the minor children of the victims of domestic violence or to the adult having custody of the minor victims of domestic violence provided it is not the same person as the potential offender. Adults holding a residence permit in this case, have the right to paid employment – procurement of services or work.

Finally, according to Law 4251/2014, **article 19a**, paragraph 1e, persons under a legally approved addiction treatment programme as this is proven by a written certification by the programme's Director are granted residence permits. The initial residence permit is valid for one year, it grants the right to paid employment – procurement of services or work and can be renewed for up to two years each time provided the same preconditions are met. Upon the successful completion of the programme, the permit can be renewed on one of the grounds provided for in Law 4251/2014. No fee is required for the examination of the residence permit applications pursuant to this Article (19a, paragraph 4). Furthermore, according to **article 19a**, residence permits based on humanitarian grounds are granted to third-country nationals, provided that they are not dangerous for public policy and security and fall under the following categories:

- a) Victims of trafficking of human beings who do not fall under the provisions of article 1, paragraph 2a since there is a relevant characterization act by the competent Public Prosecutor of District Court.
- b) Victims of criminal actions, provided for either in Articles 1 and 2 of Law 927/1979 (GGA 139), or in Article 1, paragraph 16 of Law 3304/2005 (GGA 16 A'), as in force and a final decision is issued by court. In case the aforementioned persons are under a treatment, the residence permit is still granted for the duration of their treatment.
- c) Adults who are not able to take care of their affairs due to severe mental or physical health issues or minors who are in need of protection measures and are accommodated in public benefit purpose entities provided that their return into a safe environment is impossible.

d) Minors, whose custody has been assigned by a Greek Court or a foreign one recognized by the Greek authorities, to Greek families or families of third-country nationals who reside legally in the country or the adoption of whom is still pending before the Greek authorities.

e) Victims of labour accidents and other accidents covered by Greek Law, for as long as they undergo treatment or receive pension for the same reason. In order to lodge an application of this article it is necessary to hold a valid residence permit, except if they have been employed under particularly abusive working conditions and their accommodation is needed for employer's obligation liquidity.

f) Persons suffering from severe mental or physical health issues: Serious health problems and the length of treatment shall be verified by a recent medical certificate. In the event that the health problem is related to an infectious disease, the Minister of Health shall consent that there is no threat to public health. A prior valid residence permit is mandatory in order to issue a residence permit severe health issues.

g) Minors accommodated in boarding houses that operate under the competent Ministries.

h) Adult third-country nationals who were born in Greece or have successfully attended Greek school for six years in Greece provided they still reside in the country.

i) Spouses, parents of minor Greek nationals and family members of Greek sponsors. The possession of a passport irrespectively of its expiry date constitutes a prerequisite for the issuance of a residence permit to persons under the provisions of this Article. A residence permit is issued in cases where it is dully established that it is impossible for the interested party to acquire a passport, following a reasoned application by the interested party and the opinion of the competent Committee. The initial residence permit is of one year duration and can be renewed for two years each time only under the precondition that the relevant criminal proceedings continue. If criminal proceedings are not pending, the residence permit is renewed for one year only in accordance with the opinion of the competent Committee of Article 89, paragraph 1, under the precondition that special exceptional reasons are applied. The initial residence permit of categories b), c), d) and g) is valid for one year and can be renewed each time for up to two years provided the same preconditions are met. The residence permit of categories e) and f) is valid for two years and can be renewed for up to two years each time, provided the same preconditions are met. The residence permit of categories h) and i) is valid for one year and may be renewed under the conditions of this Code. No fee is required for the examination of residence permit applications pursuant to this paragraph, except for cases h) & i), where there is a fee of one hundred and fifty euro (150€). Holders of a residence permit of categories a), b) & h) as well as those who obtain a permit as spouses of Greek nationals based on category i) are granted the right to paid employment - procurement of services or work. Regarding the protection against return of third country nationals, according to Law 3907/2021, article 41, paragraph 1, a return is prohibited if: a) He or she is a minor and his or her parents or persons having custody are legal residents in Greece, b) He or she is parent of a Greek minor and has custody or support obligation, which he/she complies, c) He or she is over 80 years old, d) He or she was granted international protection or he or she has applied for such status and the request has not been conclusively determined, without prejudice to articles 32 and 33 of the Geneva Convention of 1951, e) He or she is a minor to whom rehabilitation measures have been imposed by decision of the Juvenile Court, f) He/she has been ascertained as having the status of an ethnic Greek. The prohibition of return includes pregnant women during pregnancy and six months after childbirth, g) He or she is victim or important witness of criminal acts, provided for in article 10 of Law 4285/2014 and articles 1 & 2 of Law 927/1979 (A'139) and is coming for submitting an official complaint to the complement police authorities and h) is a victim of domestic violence according to the provisions of Law 3500/2006 and is coming for submitting an official complaint to the complement police authorities.

Autonomous residence permits d.

The competent District Court Public Prosecutor certifies the existence of the aforementioned preconditions. In case the aforementioned persons are under a treatment, the residence permit is still granted for the duration of their treatment. The initial residence permit is valid for one year, it gives the right to paid employment – procurement of services or work and can be

renewed each time for up to two years provided if the same preconditions apply. No fee is required for the examination of the residence permit applications (article 19A, paragraph 4).

Autonomous residence permits e.

According to article 84, paragraph 6b any third-country nationals who resided in Greece Lawfully for one of the reasons laid down in this Code and altered their residence status following their cohabitation agreement or marriage to another third-country or Greek national and were granted either a residence permit for the purposes of family reunification or a residence card as family members of a Greek national, are entitled to return to their previous residence status in case of divorce, marriage annulment or proven interruption of marital cohabitation and therefore they are not entitled, respectively, to an independent or ad personam right of residence. This possibility is also provided to the family members who resided in the country Lawfully and altered their residence status accordingly.

Gender-based violence in asylum requests 1

According to the instructions given by the Department of Procedures and Training and which are in line with the EASO Guidance (Guidance on Membership of a particular social group) on the definition of participation to a particular social group, it is examined in each case the application of the following two elements: the so-called innate characteristic that in this case is their gender and the distinct identity that they should have in the society. The last element means that these women who are subjected to gender-based violence must be treated differently by the surrounding society in the country of origin or permanent residence in order to meet the element of distinct identity, ie there must be the so-called (social) stigma. In this case it is also examined whether the state in the country of origin or permanent residence provides effective and permanent protection to women who are victims of gender-based violence. This protection is analysed in ensuring that women have access to the police authorities and that their complaints are examined. It also consists of the provision by the state or NGOs of adequate shelters for the victims of gender-based violence and possibly their children in the case of domestic violence, as well as related psychological and financial support programs.

Gender-based violence in asylum requests 2

According to the internal SOPs of the Asylum Service (par. 11.1.1), which provide guidelines followed by RAO/AU, due consideration is taken to have specialised caseworkers for certain groups of asylum population like women, victims of violence, victims of torture, victims of trafficking etc and to provide them with specialised training interview techniques and interpretation guidelines.

According to the Instructions given by the Department of Procedures and Training to the caseworkers, sexual assault and rape amount to persecution. For other forms of sexual violence (physical, verbal and generally psychological violence) the evaluation in order for the responsible authority to decide whether it reaches the level of persecution is done by taking into account the seriousness and repetition of the act. The assessment must take into account factors that increase the risk of the applicant of being prosecuted in the country of origin or habitual residence such as: the perception of the family of traditional gender roles, poor financial situation, exact place of origin (province or urban centre), influence of race.

Table 39: Annual number of granted refugee status to third-country nationals due to vulnerability related to torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation and trafficking by sex

	2018		2019	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Victims of torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation	106	46	82	36
Trafficking	0	0	0	2
Total	106	46	82	38

Table 40: Annual number of received complementary/subsidiary protection to third-country nationals due to vulnerability related torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation and trafficking by sex

	2018		2019	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Victims of torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation	17	8	3	1
Trafficking	0	1	0	0
Total	17	9	3	1

Gender-sensitive reception procedures and support services

Psychological support and other provisions

Throughout the duration of their stay within the RICs, Asylum Seekers at risk have access to Medical and Psychosocial Support, access to the competent Authorities for concerns of Gender-based Violence as well as the support of the staff and other organizations in regard to their multilayered and specific needs. Vulnerability Units within the RICs are in place and designated staff facilitates the daily functions and liaises with vulnerable groups, authorities and actors. Hygiene Kits are provided to residents within the RICs, while Dignity Kits are provided to women and adolescent girls, maintaining and respecting access to basic goods while mitigating associated health and protection risks.

SGBV

The prevention of and response to SGBV requires the establishment of a multi-sectorial working group to enable a collaborative, multi-functional, inter-agency and, where appropriate, community based approach. A multi-sectorial working group at regional level discusses and elaborates on these procedures, and establish context specific referral pathways, roles, and responsibilities across relevant actors in each of the sites covered.

SGBV prevention and response work is guided by the human rights-based approach, the survivor-centred approach, community-based protection, and the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach. The four approaches are founded on common principles of empowerment, participation, ownership, and accountability. They all put individuals and communities at the centre of SGBV programmes and aim to ensure that all persons of concern are able to fulfil their rights on an equal basis. The approaches are the following:

- **Human Rights-Based Approach:** by viewing PoCs in Greece as ‘rights holders’. This approach seeks to attend to rights as well as needs; how those needs are determined and addressed is informed by legal and moral obligations and accountability.
- **Survivor-Centred Approach:** the survivor’s rights, needs and wishes are prioritized when designing and developing SGBV-related programming, with the purpose of creating a supportive environment in which the SGBV survivor’s rights are respected, safety is ensured, and the survivor is treated with dignity and respect.
- **Community-Based Approach:** PoCs should be leaders and key partners in developing strategies related to their assistance and protection. From the earliest stage of the emergency, all those affected should “participate in making decisions that affect their lives” and have “a right to information and transparency” from those providing assistance.
- **The Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach:** By adopting an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach, actors seek to ensure that all persons of concern enjoy their rights on an equal footing and can participate fully in decisions that affect their lives regardless of their age, sex, or other characteristics. The AGD approach supports the inclusion, on an equal basis, of those persons of concern who are sometimes overlooked in SGBV programs, for example, male survivors, LGBTI, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons that belong to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities and/or indigenous peoples.

SGBV REFERRAL PATHWAY for PoCs residing in Mainland Facilities.

a. Disclosure of the SGBV Incident

1. Survivor tells family, friend, community member, general service provider, that person accompanies survivor to the GBV specialized service provider
2. Survivor self-reports to a GBV specialized service provider:

b. Immediate Response

- Provision of a safe, caring environment respecting the confidentiality and wishes of the survivor.
- Provision of reliable and comprehensive information on the available services and support to survivors of SGBV.

- If agreed and requested by survivor, an informed consent can be obtained and referrals can be made.
- For SGBV cases involving children, is obtained the informed consent of the parent/legal representative and the child's assent, and always is referred the Public Prosecutor, ensuring to the extent possible informed consent or assent.
- The survivor is accompanied in order to assist him/her in accessing services
- For survivors of sexual violence immediate (within 72 hrs) access to medical care is ensured.

If the adult survivor wants to pursue Police/Legal action to if there are immediate safety and security risks to others, referring and when possible accompanying the survivor to police/security - or - to legal assistance/protection officers for information and assistance with referral to police. Alternative accommodation could be provided.

Other initiatives

Actions in collaboration with Universities and Vocational Training Centres have been developed in the mainland Structures of the Ministry with special emphasis on the female population (e.x. the Structures of Volos, Koutsocheros, Pyrgos etc). Additionally, continuous efforts in collaboration with the actors target to the empowerment of women, including activities such as focus group discussions, group sessions, the establishment of female friendly spaces. Moreover, the Ministry of Migration and Asylum has joined the National Reporting Mechanism for the Protection of Human Trafficking Victims (EMA) and in this framework reports of the services provided in sites are being submitted to EMA every four months. Annually and monthly reports are also submitted by National Reporting Mechanism. Finally, with the aim of preventing violence in RIS's regional services and offering enhanced supporting services regarding protection and security, RIS proceeded in signing a contract agreement with private security companies in order to guard and protect its structures throughout the day (24/7) at border and mainland locations.

Gender-sensitive asylum procedures

During interviewing victims of gender-based violence, other officers and/or *observateurs* that could affect negatively the creation of rapport and trust environment are not present, unless the victim itself requests it (eg. Psychologist, social worker) (par. 10.2.4 SOPs). Furthermore, during interviews, specialised caseworkers are being charged with gender-sensitive cases, trained in specialised interview technics (frequent intervals, room arrangements, questioning technics), credibility assessment and qualification procedures (par. 10.2.8). In case of family members cases, a personalised interview and assessment is being made and if there are gender-sensitive issues, a different decision is issued so as to ensure confidentiality and personalised approach. The same applies to cases of domestic violence. (par. 10.2.9, 11.3)

National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025 of the GSDFPGE

In the National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025 (NAPGE) are embedded policies and actions relevant to the protection of the rights of women subjected to multiple discriminations.

Objective 1.4: Combating other forms of violence against women

Action 1.4.2: Prevention and protection from stalking, FGM, early and forced marriages

- Annual specialized informational and awareness campaign on each one of the above mentioned forms of violence against women.
- Meetings with target groups that potentially practice FGM and perform early/forced marriages with the frame of eliminating these forms of violence against women.
- Informational campaign on the sexual and reproductive rights of refugee women, migrants, asylum seekers and their children

Action 1.4.3: Prevention and combat of trafficking and survival sex

- Campaign to prevent, combat and eliminate trafficking in human beings for sexual and labor exploitation in population in movement (migrants- refugee women).
- Informational campaign on the risks of survival sex and for organizations/agencies that a person can turn to.
- Conduct a pilot study on the phenomenon of “survival-sex” among migrant and refugee population in Athens, Greece.
- Meetings with civil society organizations that work with population that lead to “survival-sex”.

Objective 4.3: Improvement of women position subjected to multiple discrimination with the frame of abrogation of social exclusion

Action 4.3.1: Protection of the rights of immigrant women, refugee women and asylum seekers and girls

- Mapping of women's migration organizations for systematic and continuous provision of information on their rights and the services to which they can turn.
- Empowerment of migrant women, enhancement and certification of their vocational skills.
- Informational activity on gender equality, elimination of gender stereotypes and discrimination in migration associations and unions.
- Development of a guide for professionals working with refugees women regarding the educational needs, the labour market and the participation to public life of women refugees. Special attention will be given to the provision of information regarding the protection from GBV and the access to justice.
- Training seminars for frontlines and civil servants working with migrant women in order to combat discrimination against migrant women.
- Development of a tool for the adoption of joint referral procedures by all involved state bodies for refugee women and asylum seekers victims of GBV and domestic violence
- Implementation of raising awareness workshops to civil servants on GBV, the intercultural approach, referrals protocols and the provided protection procedures for refugee and asylum seeking women, within the frame of collaboration between GSDFPGE and the National Centre of Public Administration and Local Government (EKDDA).
- Draft of social inclusion and preparation programs in the autonomous living of refugee and migrant women living in the GSDFPGE Shelters.
- Strengthening housing services by creating in collaboration with EKKA in Athens a hostel with a capacity of 40 beds for women
- Staffing GSDFPGE's Consultation Centres in Athens and Thessaloniki with one more employee (social worker) specialized in refugee and asylum seeking women.
- Drafting informational brochure relevant to the rights of refugee and migrant women in incidents of GBV and racism, and the agencies they can address to on local, European and global level.
- Drafting of manual for the asylum officers regarding the needs of disable refugee, migrant and asylum seeking women and girls.

In the National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2016-2020 (NAPGE) were embedded policies and actions relevant to the protection of the rights of women subjected to multiple discriminations¹¹. More particularly, in the 1st Priority Axis entitled “*Social Inclusion and Equal Treatment of Women who suffer multiple discrimination*” 3 key objectives were provided for women facing multiple discriminations;

Objective 1: Gender mainstreaming in legislation and public policies on vulnerable groups

Objective 2: Strengthening the GSGE in the formulation of targeted policies for women who suffer multiple discrimination and the creation and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data

Objective 3: Ensuring equality and eliminating discrimination for women who face multiple discrimination

The result of these policy objectives was the institutionalization of the newly established Department for Social Protection and Combating of Multiple Discriminations, under the Directorate of Social Protection and Counselling Services was established in the last organizational chart of the Ministry of Interior with article 25 of the Presidential Decree 141/2017 (Government Gazette 180 A). The Department is responsible for the elaboration and promotion of measures to tackle gender discrimination faced by persons belonging to vulnerable social groups (migrant women, refugee women, single-parent families, Roma women, etc.) with a view to their social inclusion and social cohesion.

Cooperation with UNHCR

Regarding the other co-joined actions between GSDFPGE and the UNHCR further to the Protocol of Cooperation for refugee and asylum seeker women and their children, those actions embedded the adoption of the revised Guidelines on the protection of women and girls at reception facilities, asylum procedures, and refugee status in Greece, the drafting and publication of an informational leaflet on women refugees providing guidance and describing the services of the GSDFPGE per region in an event of domestic or gender-based violence (in Greek, English, Farsi, Arabic, French). Additionally, the UNHCR translated shelters' leaflets in the languages of refugees (Arabic, Farsi, French, Urdu, Sorani).

For the current period of cooperation, UNHCR in cooperation with the GSDFPGE aims to strengthen the support to the GSDFPGE through the occupation one of its Special Advisor on gender equality in the Department for Social Protection and Combating Multiple Discrimination. Within the employees duties are the collection, management and analysis of the data on gender-based violence in the refugee population, as provided by international organizations and NGOs, as agreed by the National Working Group on Addressing Gender-based Violence. Moreover the designing and implementation of training aimed at state and civil society bodies providing support to the refugee population.

ANNEX II: Data from the Hellenic Police

Table 1: Data from the Hellenic Police: Annual number of rapes (2019-2020)

Year	Committed rapes	Attempted rapes	Solved cases	Victims (men)	Victims (women)	Victims (minors)	Victims (adults)
2019	167	62	161	49	217	50	216
2020	149	62	156	34	202	71	165

Source: Police report 57 POL (victims) and New Police Reports on "Police on line" (Committed, Attempts, Solved cases)

Table 2: Data from the Hellenic Police: Annual number of rapes by Police Directorate (2019-2020)

Police Directorates	2019					2020				
	Committed rapes	Attempted rapes	Solved cases	Perpetrators (Nationals)	Perpetrators (Non-nationals)	Committed rapes	Attempted rapes	Solved cases	Perpetrators (Nationals)	Perpetrators (Non-nationals)
Aitolia	2		2	2		2		2	1	1
Akarnania	2	1	3	2	1	1		1	1	
Alexandroupoli	1	1	2	4			1	1	1	
Argolida										
Arkadia	1		1	3	1					
Arta	2	1	3	2	1	1		1	1	
Ahaia	5		4	4		3	1	3	1	2
Viotia						1	2	3	1	3
Grevena						1		1		1
Directorate of Thessaloniki Airport										
Directorate of Thessaloniki						1		1		2
Athens Police Directorate										
Directorate of Athens Airport										
Thessaloniki Police Directorate										
Athens security directorate	15	3	14	13	16	18	3	21	12	18
Thessaloniki security directorate	14	6	18	6	16	10	5	13	9	8
Drama	2		2	1	1	1		1	1	
Dodecanese A'	7	1	6	4	4	6	1	7	4	4
Dodecanese B'	3	4	5	1	4	2		2	1	1
Evia	2		1	1		3		3	3	2
Evritania										

Zakinthos	3		3		3	1		1		1
Ilia	2		2	3		4	1	4	4	2
Imathia										
Iraklio	10		10	3	9	5	3	8	3	8
Thesprotia										
Ioannina	4	2	6	4	2	2	1	3	1	4
Kavala		1	1	1		1		1		2
Karditsa	1		1	2		1	1	2	2	
Kastoria										
Kerkira	5	1	5	4	3	2		1	1	
Kefalinia							3	3	2	1
Kilkis										
Kozani	1	1	2	2						
Korinthias										
Kyklades	10	3	10	5	7	2	2	4	2	3
Lakonia										
Larissa	2	1	3	1	4	1		1		1
Lasithi						1	2	3	2	1
Lesvos	1	3	4		9	2	1	3		4
Lefkada	1		1		4					
Magnesia										
Messinia	1	1	2		2	1		1	1	
Xanthi	1		1	1						
Orestiada						1		1	1	
Pella	2		2	2		3		3	3	
Pieria	1		1	1						
Preveza	3	1	4	2	2	1		1		1
Rethimno						2		2	1	1
Rodopi	1	1	2	2		1	1	2	2	
Samos	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	4
Serres						2		2	1	1
Trikala		1	1	1						
Athens security sub-directorate	34	9	13	6	7	26	9	15	7	12
North-east Athens security sub-directorate	4	6	3	1	3	6	5	4	3	2
West Athens security sub-directorate	11	4	8	7	2	8	4	7	5	3
South-east security sub-directorate	2	5	3	3	1	4	2	3	3	
Piraeus security sub-directorate	6	2	5	3	1	12	9	9	6	5
Fthiotida						3		3	1	2
Florina		1	1	1		1		1	1	
Fokida										
Xalkidiki						2	2	2		2
Xania	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2

Xios	2		2		2					
Total	167	62	161	100	107	149	62	156	91	104

Source: New important references police on line

Table 3: Data from the Hellenic Police: Annual number of violations of sexual dignity (2019-2020)

Year	Committed	Attempts	Solved cases	Victims (men)	Victims (women)	Victims (minors)	Victims (adults)
2019	373	8	105	101	377	157	321
2020	374	10	98	72	365	128	309

Source: Police report 57 POL (victims) and New Police Reports on "Police on line" (Committed, Attempts, Solved cases)

Table 4: Data from the Hellenic Police: Annual number of violations of sexual dignity by Police Directorate (2019-2020)

Police Directorates	2019					2020				
	Committed rapes	Attempted rapes	Solved cases	Perpetrators (Nationals)	Perpetrators (Non-nationals)	Committed rapes	Attempted rapes	Solved cases	Perpetrators (Nationals)	Perpetrators (Non-nationals)
Aitolia	2		1	1	1	1			1	
Akarnania	4		2	4		3		1	2	1
Alexandroupoli	1		1			2		2	2	
Argolida	1		1		1					
Arkadia	1					1			1	
Arta	1		1		1	1		1	1	
Ahaia	13		4	8	1	11		5	11	
Viotia	6		5	4	1	2		2	1	1
Grevena						2		1		2
Directorate of Thessaloniki Airport	1				1	1			1	
Directorate of Thessaloniki										
Athens Police Directorate	5			3		6			2	1

Directorate of Athens Airport	3			2	1					
Thessaloniki Police Directorate	3					36		4	17	6
Athens security directorate	7		2		3	5			2	3
Thessaloniki security directorate	50		8	23	7	36		4	17	12
Drama	2		1	2		2		1	2	
Dodecanese A'	6		2	5	1	12		11	8	6
Dodecanese B'	8	1	2	9	5	4		1		2
Evia	7			6	1	6			3	1
Evritania										
Zakinthos						2		1	1	1
Ilia	7		3	5	2	4			3	1
Imathia						2		2	2	
Iraklio	10		6	7	2	11	1	9	6	4
Thesprotia		2	2							
Ioannina	12		1	4	10	9		1	6	1
Kavala	4		4	3	1	1		1		1
Karditsa										
Kastoria	1		1	1		1		1	1	
Kerkira	2				2	2			2	
Kefalinia	1		1	1		1		1	1	
Kilkis	2	1	1	2		1		1	1	
Kozani	3		2	3		2		2	2	
Korinthias	3			1		4		1	4	
Kyklades	4	1	1	3		3		1	1	3
Lakonia	3		3	3	2	1				1
Larissa	6		6	5	1	1		1	1	
Lasithi	7		3	4	3	3		2	1	2
Lesvos	5	1	2	3	2	5		3	4	1
Lefkada						4		1	2	
Magnesia	5		4	5	1	1		1	1	
Messinia	5		4	4	2	7	1	3	4	3
Xanthi	1			1		3		2	3	
Orestiada										
Pella	6		5	4	2	4		2	4	
Pieria	2		1	2		2		1	2	
Preveza						2		2	2	
Rethimno	2		1	1	1	2		1	1	1
Rodopi	1			1						
Samos	10		3	1	4	2		2		2
Serres						2		2	2	
Trikala						2		2	2	

Athens security sub-directorate	58	1	3	20	12	53	3	2	16	10
North-east Athens security sub-directorate	21		5	9	14	31		4	10	9
West Athens security sub-directorate	26		2	12	4	14			8	3
South-east security sub-directorate	9	1	1	9	2	15	2	4	5	5
Pireaus security sub-directorate	19		3	8	2	24	1	1	12	5
Fthiotida	3			3		4	1		3	1
Florina										
Fokida	2		1	2						
Xalkidiki	5			4		8		1	5	1
Xania	3		3	2		7		4	4	3
Xios	4		3	2	2	3	1	3	2	1
ΣΥΝΟΛΑ	373	8	105	202	95	374	10	98	195	94

Source: New important references police on line

Table 5: Data from the Hellenic Police: Cases of trafficking in human beings (2019)

Cases by form of exploitation for 2019	
Sexual exploitation	21
Forced marriage	1
Trafficking in human organs	1

Geographical distribution of the above cases:

Attica 5, Thessaloniki 7, Xanthi 1, Patra 1, Iraklio Kritis 2, Lefkada 1, Lamia 1, Katerini 1, Agrinio 1, Korinthos 1, Kalamata 1, Amfilohia 1.

Table 6: Data from the Hellenic Police: Victims of human trafficking by form of exploitation and nationality for 2019

Victims by form of exploitation and nationality for 2019			
Victims	Sexual exploitation	Forced marriage	Trafficking in human organs
Greece	7		
Albania			
Bulgaria	5		4
Iraq	2	1	
Moldavia	8		
Ukraine	1		
Rumania	1		

Table 7: Data from the Hellenic Police: Minor victims of human trafficking by form of exploitation and nationality for 2019

Minor victims by sex, form of exploitation and nationality for 2019		
Form of exploitation / Nationality	Sexual exploitation	
	Men	Women
Greece		4
Albania		
Iraq	1	2
Moldavia		2

Table 8: Data from the Hellenic Police: Perpetrators of human trafficking by form of exploitation and nationality for 2019

Perpetrators of human trafficking by form of exploitation and nationality for 2019			
Form of exploitation / Nationality	Sexual exploitation	Forced marriage	Trafficking in human organs
Unknown	10		
Azerbaijan	1		
Albania	15		
Armenia			1
Bulgaria	24		16
Georgia			2
Greece	52		5
Kenya	1		
Moldavia	3		
Uzbekistan	1		
Ukraine	1		
Pakistan	1		
Rumania	4		
Russia	1		

Turkey	1	1	
--------	---	---	--

Table 9: Data from the Hellenic Police: Cases of trafficking in human beings (2020)

Cases by form of exploitation for 2020	
Sexual exploitation	8
Forced marriage	1
Trafficking in human organs	9

Geographical distribution of the above cases:

Attica 4, Thessaloniki 3, Patra 1, Iliia 1.

Table 10: Data from the Hellenic Police: Victims of human trafficking by sex and form of exploitation for 2020

Victims by sex and form of exploitation for 2020		
	Men	Women
Albania		2
Afghanistan		1
Germany		1
Greece		2
Congo		2
Nigeria		1
Total number of victims by sex	0	9
Total number of victims	9	

Table 11: Data from the Hellenic Police: Victims of human trafficking by form of exploitation and nationality for 2020

Victims form of exploitation and nationality for 2020		
Victims	Sexual exploitation	Forced marriage
Albania	2	
Afghanistan		1
Germany	1	
Greece	2	
Congo	2	
Nigeria	1	
Total number of victims by form of exploitation	8	1
Total number of victims	9	

Table 12: Data from the Hellenic Police: Perpetrators of human trafficking by sex and nationality for 2020

Perpetrators of human trafficking by sex and nationality for 2020		
	Men	Women
Albania	2	
Greece	5	2
Iraq	1	
Cameroon	1	
Nigeria	3	1
Congo	1	
Total number of perpetrators by sex	13	3
Total number of perpetrators	16	

Table 13: Data from the Hellenic Police: Perpetrators of human trafficking by form of exploitation and nationality for 2020

Perpetrators of human trafficking by form of exploitation and nationality for 2020		
Form of exploitation / Nationality	Sexual exploitation	Forced marriage
Albania	2	
Greece	7	
Iraq		1
Cameroon	1	
Congo	1	
Nigeria	4	
Total number of perpetrators by form of exploitation	15	1
Total number of perpetrators	16	

Table 14: Data from the Hellenic Police: Minor victims by sex, form of exploitation and nationality for 2020

Minor victims by sex, form of exploitation and nationality for 2020		
Form of exploitation / Nationality	Sexual exploitation	
	Men	Women
Greece		1
Albania		1
Iraq		
Moldavia		
Total number of victims by form of exploitation	2	
Total number of victims	2	

Table 15: Data from the Hellenic Police: Number of women victims of offences of L.3500/2006 (2019)

Women victims of offences of L. 3500/2006		
2019	Women	Total
Number	4171	5527
Source: Police report 57. I.T. Division.		

It should be noted that in 2019 data were not recorded according to the requested variables.

Table 16: Data from the Hellenic Police: Number of women victims of offences of L.3500/2006 by General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates(2020)

General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates	Number of women victims
General Police Directorate of Athens	1641
General Police Directorate of Thessaloniki	395
Eastern Macedonia-Thrace	161
Northern Aegean	127
Western Macedonia	66
Western Greece	308
Epirus	147
Thessalia	148
Ionian Islands	143
Central Macedonia	263
Crete	295
Southern Aegean	154
Peloponnese	169
Central Greece	156
Total	4173
Source: "Domestic Violence" Application	

Please note that the above table refers to the number of incidents with women victims, regardless of the sex of the perpetrator.

Table 17: Data from the Hellenic Police: Number of women victims of offences of L.3500/2006 by General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates and form of violence(2020)

Number of women victims of offences of L.3500/2006 by General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates and by form of violence(2020)						
General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates	Form of violence					Number of women victims
	Insult of sexual dignity	Physical damage	Threat	Illegal violence	Κατάχρηση σε ασέλγεια	
General Police Directorate of Athens	8	1068	919	129	4	2128
General Police Directorate of Thessaloniki	14	257	243	14	0	528
Eastern Macedonia-Thrace	7	99	91	7	0	204
Northern Aegean	8	90	81	21	0	200
Western Macedonia	10	38	32	3	0	83
Western Greece	4	193	200	23	0	420
Epirus	1	91	79	7	1	179
Thessalia	1	98	88	6	0	193
Ionian Islands	2	70	102	11	0	185
Central Macedonia	2	156	154	18	0	330
Crete	3	179	134	36	1	353
Southern Aegean	1	91	99	12	0	203
Peloponnese	4	109	76	18	0	207
Central Greece	1	76	89	27	1	194
Total	66	2615	2387	332	7	5407

Source: "Domestic Violence" Application

Please note that the above table refers to the **number of forms of violence** with women victims, regardless of the sex of the perpetrator. Also, please note that each incident may refer to multiple forms of violence.

Table 18: Data from the Hellenic Police: Number of women victims of domestic violence, by General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates and age group (2020)

	Sex of the victim	Women											Total		Total
		Age of victim	Unknown age	07-13 years old	13-18 years old	18-21 years old	21-25 years old	25-30 years old	30-35 years old	35-45 years old	45-60 years old	60-75 years old	75 years old and over	Total number of women victims	
General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates	Age of victim	Unknown age	07-13 years old	13-18 years old	18-21 years old	21-25 years old	25-30 years old	30-35 years old	35-45 years old	45-60 years old	60-75 years old	75 years old and over	Total number of women victims	Total number of unique cases of women victims	Total
General Police Directorate of Athens		0	35	66	34	73	139	196	556	385	114	59	1657	1583	2276
General Police Directorate of Thessaloniki		0	9	19	10	16	38	60	113	100	27	12	404	376	534
Eastern Macedonia-Thrace		0	5	6	3	9	21	22	42	32	17	7	164	163	227
Northern Aegean		0	2	7	8	15	21	13	36	18	3	2	125	116	150
Western Macedonia		0	0	3	3	6	9	6	13	22	4	3	69	65	107
Western Greece		0	10	14	5	13	22	33	120	57	21	11	306	279	424
Epirus		0	3	4	2	7	19	18	38	35	14	6	146	136	187
Thessalia		0	3	3	8	9	12	15	48	36	11	13	158	150	210
Ionian Islands		0	2	4	1	4	9	8	57	36	7	3	131	121	177
Central Macedonia		0	4	5	4	18	19	36	65	68	30	13	262	244	367
Crete		0	5	10	6	13	25	42	102	67	18	6	294	279	383
Southern Aegean		0	5	6	3	7	17	20	46	35	8	3	150	152	200
Peloponnese		0	3	9	11	2	8	28	54	40	12	2	169	162	226
Central Greece		0	3	5	2	8	9	21	47	41	13	7	156	149	214
Total		0	89	161	100	200	368	518	1337	972	299	147	4191	3975	5679

Source: "Domestic Violence" Application

Please note that the above table refers to the **number of women victims**, regardless of the sex of the perpetrator. The total number of unique cases of women victims matches to the sum of the year, regardless of the times the incident was repeated against the woman victim during the year. The total number of women victims matches to the sum of the months.

Table 19: Data from the Hellenic Police: Number of women victims of domestic violence according to the offences of L. 3500/2006 and Art. 336 of the Penal Code by General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates, age group and victim-perpetrator relationship (2020)

	Victim's sex	Women							Total
	Age group	13-18 years old		18-21 years old	21-25 years old	35-45 years old			
General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Other	Child	Former partners	Spouses	Other	Spouses	Former Spouses	
General Police Directorate of Attica		0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
General Regional Police Directorate of Thessaly		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
General Regional Police Directorate of Ionian Islands		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
General Regional Police Directorate of Crete		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
General Regional Police Directorate of Southern Aegean		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8

Source: "Domestic Violence" Application

Please note that the above table refers to the number of attempted rapes against women, regardless of the sex and the nationality of the perpetrator. For the offence according to the Art. 336 of the Penal Code and the L. 3500/2006.

Table 20: Data from the Hellenic Police: Number of women victims of domestic violence according to the offences of L. 3500/2006 and Art. 336 of the Penal Code by General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates, age group and victim-perpetrator relationship (2020)

	Victim's sex	Women																								Total	
	Age group	7-13 years old			13-18 years old				18-21 years old	21-25 years old				25-30 years old			30-35 years old		35-45 years old			45-60 years old			60-75 years old		
General Regional Police Directorates and General Police Directorates	Victim - perpetrator relationship	Siblings	Nephew/Niece	Person working in a social welfare body	Nephew/Niece	Cousin	Partners	Child	Former partners	Former partners	Partners	Spouses	Child	Former partners	Spouses	Former spouses	Former partners	Spouses	Former partners	Partners	Spouses	Former partners	Partners	Spouses	Former partners	Former partners	
General Police Directorate of Attica		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	13
General Police Directorate of Thessaloniki		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
General Regional Police Directorate of Northern Aegean		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
General Regional Police Directorate of Western Macedonia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
General Regional Police Directorate of Western Greece		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
General Regional Police Directorate of Epirus		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
General Regional Police Directorate of Thessaly		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
General Regional Police Directorate of Ionian Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
General Regional Police Directorate of Central Macedonia		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
General Regional Police Directorate of Crete		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
General Regional Police Directorate of Southern Aegean		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
General Regional Police Directorate of Central Greece		1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Total		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	38	

Source: "Domestic Violence" Application

Please note that the above table refers to the number of committed rapes against women, regardless of the sex and the nationality of the perpetrator. For the offence according to the Art. 336 of the Penal Code and the L. 3500/2006.