## GREECE

**Policy Target No. 1**

Enhancing efforts to identify victims and ensuring that they receive the necessary assistance, support and protection.

**Operational Goal:** Increase the number of identified victims in the International Child Sexual Exploitation images database (ICSE database) managed by INTERPOL by at least 10% yearly.

A) **Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country’s 2013 report**
   - Hellenic Police contributes to Europol’s victim identification efforts, by participating to AWF (TWINS) and EC3.

B) **Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance**

C) **Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up**
   - Establish a connection with the International Child Sexual Exploitation images database (ICSE database) managed by INTERPOL.
Policy Target No. 2
Enhancing efforts to investigate cases of child sexual abuse online and to identify and prosecute offenders.

Operational Goal: Establish the necessary framework for the criminalization of child sexual abuse online and the effective prosecution of offenders, with the objective of enhancing efforts to investigate and prosecute offenders.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country’s 2013 report

I. EU Legislation incorporated into national law


- As concerns Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 13.12.2011 on sexual abuse, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and the replacement of Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA of the Council: incorporated into national legislation with Law 4267/2014. With this transposition several provisions of articles of the Criminal Code have been amended. In this context, it should be noted that par. 2, 3 and 4 of article 348A of CC (“child pornography”) have been amended and in particular, under par. 4, the punishment of acts in question is set to an imprisonment of up to ten years and a fine of 100,000 up to 500,000 euros, if committed by profession or by habit, or if the production of child pornography material is linked, among others, to the exploitation of need, mental illness, mental or physical disability of a minor, use or threat to use violence on a minor or by using a minor who has not reached the age of 15 or if the production of child pornography material exposed the life of the minor at serious risk. Further, if one of the acts in question results in serious physical harm to the victim, an imprisonment of at least 10 years and a fine of 300,000 euros is imposed; if this has resulted in the death of the victim life imprisonment is imposed. In addition, a new par. 5 to this Article is provided (access to material of child pornography through means of information technology either by paying or acting by habit). Further, article 348B has been amended (attracting minors for sexual reasons through means of IT) and a new article 348C has been added (pornographic depictions of minors also through means of IT).

Further, with this transposition article 4 (acts committed for the benefit or on behalf of a legal person) of Law 3625/2007 (“Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on child trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography and other provisions”) has been amended. Provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure have also been amended.
as well as provisions of other internal laws.

### II. International Conventions ratified under Greek Law (further mentioned as to the 2013 report)

- Council of Europe Convention on Action against trafficking on human beings: our country has ratified the Convention by **Law 4216/2013**. The Convention provides, among others, that state parties shall take specific measures to reduce children’s vulnerability to trafficking.

#### B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

- As concerns the **Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest, 2001)** and the **Directive 2013/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA**: a special legislative committee has been re-established with the task to update the draft law for the transposition of the Convention of Cybercrime into national law, under the light of the provisions of the new Directive 2013/40 on attacks against information systems that replaced Council Framework Decision 2005/222. The legislative committee is expected to submit the relevant draft law in due course in the next period.

#### C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

- As concerns the **Council of Europe Cybercrime Convention**: As mentioned above, in view of the new Directive 2013/40/EU on attacks against information systems published on 12.08.2013 replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA, a new special legislative committee has been re-established for the incorporation of the Directive under Greek Law as well as for the updating of the draft law for the transposition of the Convention of Cybercrime into national law, under the light of the provisions of the new Directive on attacks against information systems. The Ministry, following the new draft law that is expected to be submitted by the legislative committee very soon, will enhance its efforts towards the conclusion of the procedure for the incorporation of Cybercrime Convention into national legislation and finally its ratification by the National Parliament.

### Operational Goal: Improve the joint efforts of law enforcement authorities across Global Alliance countries to investigate and prosecute child sexual abuse online.

#### A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country’s 2013 report
Policy Target No. 3

Enhancing efforts to increase public awareness of the risks posed by children's activities online, including grooming and self-production of images that results in the production of new child pornography that may be distributed online.

Operational Goal: Develop, improve, or support appropriate public awareness campaigns or other measures which educate parents, children, and others responsible for children regarding the risks that children's online conduct poses and the steps they can take to minimize those risks.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country’s 2013 report

- Hellenic Police and specifically the Division of Cyber Crime, organized at February of 2014 the 3o Conference with the title “Safe Internet”. At the conference there were sections in which the attendees were educated about the risks posed by children’s activities online such as grooming, cyber bulling and self-production of naked images.

- Furthermore the Hellenic Police and specifically the Division of Cyber Crime organized during 2014, 26 conferences and 28 video-conferences mainly at schools in almost every city of Greece. During these events students, parents, teachers and people from the local community had the opportunity to learn about the dangers of misusing the internet, especial to children.

- Also in 2013 the Hellenic Police and specifically the Division of Cyber Crime developed a site for children and parents to be able to learn about the internet and how to use it safely. The site is at the url “http://www.cyberkid.gov.gr/” and has the title “CyberKid”. At the above site children and parents can see guidelines how to safely use internet and what to do if something goes wrong.

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up
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- Organise the 40 Conference of “Safe Internet”.
- Continue to organize conferences and video-conferences in schools in order to educate as much children as possible.
- To maintain and make more public known the site “CyberKid”.
- Produce an android application that will have as a goal to inform and educate children about the hazards of internet.

**Operational Goal:** Share best practices among Global Alliance countries for effective strategies to inform the public about the risks posed by online, self-exploitative conduct in order to reduce the production of new child pornography.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country’s 2013 report

B) Please assess progress made in your country to pursue this shared policy target and to reach this operational goal of the Global Alliance

C) Please indicate specific actions that your country will undertake as a follow-up

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**Policy Target No. 4**

Reducing as much as possible the availability of child pornography online and reducing as much as possible the re-victimization of children whose sexual abuse is depicted.

**Operational Goal:** Encourage participation by the private sector in identifying and removing known child pornography material located in the relevant State, including increasing as much as possible the volume of system data examined for child pornography images.

A) Please report on implementation of any measures announced in your country’s 2013 report

- There is no provision in the legislation to force private sectors / ISP providers to
identify and eliminate known child pornographic images.

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**Operational Goal:** Increase the speed of notice and takedown procedures as much as possible without jeopardizing criminal investigation.

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- According to the national Law 4267 / 2014 article 18, Prosecutor of First Instance Court or by the Prosecutor of Appeals with the appropriate Indictment, can deactivated a site that hosts child pornography material if the case of the owner of the site is at the Appeal Court and is hosted in Greece. In case the site isn’t hosted in Greece and the domain name is provided by a Greek Domain Company then the Prosecutor of First Instance Court or the Prosecutor of Appeals can order the deactivation of the name for a time period of two months and after that period can decide if the deactivation will be permanent or not.

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