



# HANDBOOK

## ON VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

### GREECE

The EU Centre of Expertise for Victims of Terrorism (EUCVT) is set up and run by the European Commission. The tasks of the EU Centre are executed by a consortium led by Victim Support Europe and include ARQ National Psychotrauma Centre, Association française des Victimes du Terrorisme and Fondation Lenal.

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# INTRODUCTION

**Recently, the threat of terrorism has hung over the European Union and the rest of the world. The occurrence, on an almost regular basis, of terrorist attacks – whether by suicide bomber or other means – has shaken society to the core, especially as EU citizens are often caught up in such events outside their home borders as well as within EU borders. The impact of terrorism on individuals can be terrible whilst the recovery of victims of terrorist attacks can be affected by the way in which governments, organisations, and individuals respond to the immediate attack and by how victims are supported afterwards.**

The Victims' Rights Directive, together with provisions in the Counter-Terrorism Directive (Title V) and the Directive on Compensation, provide a general framework of rights for victims of terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Directive goes beyond the Victims' Rights Directive to establish services supporting the specific needs of victims of terrorism. EU Member States are bound by these instruments, have the obligation to transpose them into national legislation and

to ensure that they are correctly applied in practice. In doing so, each Member State must evaluate how to implement these provisions to ensure measures are appropriate to the specific situation and to national circumstances.

Greece's experience with terrorism is mostly related to left-wing and anarchist terrorism (see Annex 1). The most infamous terrorist organisation in Greece was the '17 November Organisation'; in 2003, 15 of its members were found guilty of multiple murders and convicted of more than 2500 crimes. Greek legislation has been harmonised with the EU Directives as mentioned above. In concrete terms, Law 4478/2017 adopts the 2012/29/EU Directive on Victims' Rights, Law 4689/2020 adopts the Counter-Terrorism Directive, and Law 3811/2009 adopts the EU Directive on Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes. An independent authority has been established in the Greek Ministry of Justice, which provides information and templates, supporting victims of violent crimes in accessing compensation.

## Further reading:



- **On rights:**
  - Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA, OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 57–73, hereafter referred to as Victims' Rights Directive
  - Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, OJ L 88, 31.3.2017, p. 6–21, hereafter referred to as Counter-terrorism directive
  - Council Directive 2004/80/EC of 29 April 2004 relating to compensation to crime victims, OJ L 261, 6.8.2004, p. 15–18, hereafter referred to as Directive on compensation to crime victims
- **On needs:**
  - Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- **On psychosocial support:**
  - Vicente Colomina, Aída de (2019) Victims of Terrorism Quality Assistance Guide
- **On legal support:**
  - Victim Support Europe, APAV (2019) VOCIARE Synthesis Report
- **On organisations of victims of terrorism:**
  - RAN (2017) The power of victims of terrorism: how to give support
- **On the recognition of victims and useful figures:**
  - MEP Maité Pagazaurtundúa (2019) le livre blanc et noir du terrorisme en Europe
- **On Greek legislation:**
  - Victims' rights in the Greek penal system
  - Compensation procedures in Greece

# CRISIS RESPONSE STRUCTURE IN GREECE

Greece has a long history of combatting terrorism, dating from the mid-1970s. Tackling terrorism and terrorist financing, at both domestic and international levels, are governmental priorities and were central elements of Greece's Presidency of the EU Council, in 2014. Greece has mature structures in place for the development of intelligence, investigation and prosecution of terrorism and terrorist financing offences, and for ensuring that the authorities' understanding of terrorism and terrorist financing risks remains up-to-date.

The Hellenic Police are responsible for investigating cases of criminal law, and serious and organised crime. The Greek Police are the national authority that confront extreme violence and the Special Violent Crime Squad operates within that framework.

The Anti-Terrorist Unit, whose institutional prerogative is to investigate crimes of extreme violence throughout the Greek state, reports directly to the Chief of the Hellenic Police (as established by Presidential Decree 14/2001). It includes the following sections:

1. Department for Combating Domestic Terrorism
2. Department for Combating International Terrorism
3. Department of State and Polity Protection
4. Operations and Controls Department
5. Department of Administrative Support
6. Department of Technical and Network Intelligence Management

Furthermore, the Vice-Minister for Civil Protection and the General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP), in the Greek Ministry of the Interior, have the authority to respond to any kind of crisis event, including terrorism.

The GSCP's mission is to design, plan, organise and coordinate actions regarding risk assessment, prevention, preparedness, information and response to natural, technological or other disasters or emergencies, to coordinate rehabilitation operations, to monitor these actions and to inform the public on these issues. Moreover, it organises and supervises the Civil Protection Volunteerism System. At the national level, the Civil Protection Operations Centre (CPOC) coordinates and manages the provision of resources needed in responding to emergencies, to strengthen the bodies operating in the field of short-term consequence management. The CPOC operates throughout the year, on a 24-hour basis; it is staffed by officers and non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces, the Hellenic Police, the Hellenic Coast Guard and the Hellenic Fire Service and, if necessary, in an emergency it is supported by specialised scientific staff.

According to Article 28 of the Ministerial Decision 29310 F.109.1/27-06-2014, the Emergency Planning & Response Directorate of the GSCP is the permanent scientific support mechanism of the UOCC and, especially, of FFCC and CPOP, in the management of civil protection incidents and the provision of essential expertise and scientific information during a transition period, as defined in paragraph 1, Article 119 of the Law 4249/2014.

The GSCP is connected to the European Response Coordination Centre (ERCC, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) of the European Commission (EC)) and operates in the framework of the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism (EUCPM), through the electronic application CECIS. The international emergency hotline number 112 operates on a 24-hour basis.

## Further reading:



- FATF – Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures – Greece
- Special Violent Crime Squad
- General Secretariat for Civil Protection
- Organisation chart of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection

# TERRORIST ATTACKS

**Terrorism evolves constantly as perpetrators, methods and targets are changing. The characteristics of an attack will influence the scale of the response and the impact of the attack on its victims and associated local, regional, national or international communities.**

## Key characteristics

**Influential key characteristics include:**

- scale (a single victim or large numbers of victims)
- location (open or closed environment; one or more points of attack)
- timing (within hours or on consecutive days, during the day/night/rush hour)
- weapons used
- target groups
- degree to which the terrorists are organised

Regardless of the attack characteristics, thorough preparation is required to ensure the crisis is managed in line with the EU rules on victims' rights.

## Scale

The scale of the attack (the number of those killed or wounded) varies from event to event. In the Halle attack in 2019, 2 people were killed, and 2 people were seriously injured. These figures only confirm the numbers of dead and injured. Those affected will be much larger. The greater the number of victims, the more resources are required during both the emergency response phase (e.g. hospital beds) and in the longer term (e.g. in criminal proceedings, professional mental health services, information and support providers). The larger an attack, the greater the media attention will be on the victims, their families and society.

## Location

In the recent past, attacks have tended to concentrate on a single localised area. However, during the Paris attacks in November 2015, six separate events took place in different locations within a short period of time. The multiple sites, in both enclosed and open venues, and numbers of victims created a chaotic environment: identification of victims and securing individual locations required complex management of the various services involved.

## Timing

In the case of multiple, related, terrorist attacks, the timing of any consecutive attack(s) has usually been within a few hours of the first. In 2016, the two attacks in Brussels occurred within an hour of each other; the attacks in Barcelona, on 17 August 2017, were followed by an attack in Cambrils, about 100 kilometres to the south, the next day. In Asia and the Middle East, follow-up attacks have been timed to hit first responders and helpers.

## Weapons

Bombs are not the only weapon used by terrorists: trucks are driven through crowds; airplanes are taken down by missiles; suicide vests, knives, firearms, chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) agents etc. are used. Each weapon impacts its victims differently and will require a different response: for example, the truck attack in Nice initiated a new approach in defining victims eligible for compensation and the French government delineated zones around the attack location to help establish victim lists.



## Target groups and organisations

Various ideologies motivate terrorists to carry out attacks: e.g. antisemitism (Halle, Germany in 2019), jihadism (London, UK in 2019), right-wing extremism (Hanau, Germany in 2020), etc. Europol's annual Terrorism Situation and Trend (TE-SAT) Report lists jihadist, ethno-nationalist and separatist, left-wing and anarchist, right-wing and single-issue terrorist groups, in addition to a new grouping of attacks committed by informal organisations or lone wolves.

## Cyberterrorism

The internet can also be used for terrorist purposes: by threatening individuals, organisations or governments with violence that may result in bodily harm or loss of life, or by large-scale disruption of computer networks. These forms of terrorism are not explicitly addressed in this handbook. However, preparation for such attacks, and support of their victims, are similar to 'offline' terrorist attacks.

### CASE STUDY:

In 2017, 2018 and 2019, Greece continued to be the epicentre of attacks carried out by left-wing and anarchist terrorists. Private businesses, along with critical infrastructure and public/governmental institutions, were among the most frequent targets of left-wing and anarchist extremists. In November 2020, Greece arrested a Syrian national accused of IS membership, and other crimes. The suspect was identified as having appeared in an IS propaganda video of an extrajudicial execution: he admitted his involvement in both the organisation and in the video.

In June 2019, Greece arrested a 26-year-old Syrian national for being a member of IS. In order to track him, the Greek authorities used material from a Europol platform called "Check the web", in which there was a 12-minute video where he appears to be ordering the mutilation of a man accused of theft.

In March 2020, the Greek anti-terrorist service arrested eleven people for forming, and joining, the terrorist organization DHKP-C. A search of the defendants' homes uncovered an improvised tunnel, in which heavy weapons were found, and subsequently confiscated.

## Greek National Cyber Security Strategy

As stated above, cyberterrorism is considered a serious threat in Greece and the National Cyber Security Strategy has been updated for 2020-2025. The New National Strategy comes from legal framework revisions (Law 4577/2018 and Presidential Decree 40/2020 (A'85)) and addresses the need to assess the current situation, acknowledge new threats and challenges, and implement an effective policy. The main strategic goals of the New National Cyber Security Strategy are:

1. an effective system of governance;
2. strengthening the critical infrastructures, security, and new technologies;
3. improvement of case management, tackling cybercrime and the protection of privacy;
4. development of an updated environment on investments, focused on the development of research and growth;
5. capacity building, training, and awareness activities.

The National Cyber Security Organisations/ Authorities can be found in Annex 2.

### Further reading:

- Europol (2020) TE-SAT Report
- Institute for Economics and Peace (2019) Global terrorism index
- Greek National Cyber Security Strategy



# VICTIMS' NEEDS

As specified in Recital 27<sup>1</sup> of the Counter-terrorism Directive, Member States should adopt measures of protection, support and assistance in responding to the specific needs of victims of terrorism, in accordance with the Victims' Rights Directive and as specified by the Counter-terrorism Directive. The measures on protection, support, and assistance to victims of terrorism are further developed in Title V of the Counter-terrorism Directive.

Recital 16 of the Victims' Rights Directive specifically addresses the needs of victims of terrorism, who have suffered injuries – whether physical or psychological – from attacks that were intended to harm society. They may need special consideration, support and protection due to the nature of the crime committed against them. Member States should pay attention to the needs of victims of terrorism, and should seek to protect their dignity and security.



## Layers of needs

To understand the needs of victims of terrorism, it is important to comprehend that there are different layers of needs. The first layer consists of the needs of all victims of crime. The second layer consists of specific needs due to the nature of the terrorist attack. The third layer of needs depend on personal and environmental factors of the individual victim.

Emergency support to meet victims' needs immediately following a terrorist attack is critically important: survivors need to be safe and secure, receive emergency medical – and psychological – aid, food and drink. Member States shall ensure that support services addressing the specific needs of victims are in place and easily accessible immediately after a terrorist attack, and for as long as necessary.

<sup>1</sup> Under EU law, Recitals provide background information and reasoning for the inclusion of particular Articles in legislative acts.

In addition to the emergency support, needs of all victims of crime, including victims of terrorism, are divided into five major categories:



## Needs of victims of terrorism

Once emergency care has been given to victims of terrorism, their specific needs, as related to the above five categories, can be evaluated. These needs may differ from, or be more intense compared to, victims of other intentional crimes:

1. Recognition and respect: as victim of terrorism.
2. Support: medical care, specialised psychological-trauma care, information, practical assistance, legal assistance, communication (media) support, peer support, etc.
3. Protection: physical protection, protection from secondary victimisation.
4. Access to justice: safe participation in the criminal justice process.

5. Compensation and restoration: financial compensation and help with the financial impact of a terrorist attack. Restoration includes overall recovery and restorative justice processes.

## Individual needs

Individual victims' needs will depend on personal characteristics (previous victimisation or stressful life events); (mental) health; social network; socio-economic situation; cross border situation; and daily stressors. These needs will evolve over time, therefore, responding to the needs of victims of terrorism requires an individualised victim-centred approach.

## Further reading:



- Dolci, L. (2018) A Victimless Crime? A Narrative on Victims of Terrorism to build a case for support
- INVICTM (2018) Symposium Report: Supporting Victims of Terrorism
- RAN (2018) Enhancing the resilience of victims after terrorist attacks

# 1. THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

## 1.1 VICTIM OF TERRORISM – DEFINITION UNDER NATIONAL LAW AND IMPACT

### DEFINITION UNDER EU LAW Victim of Terrorism

**Under the Counter-terrorism Directive, a victim of terrorism is defined as follows, in line with the definition offered by the Victims' Rights Directive:**

- a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss, insofar as that was *directly* caused by a terrorist offence, or
- a family member of a person whose death was *directly* caused by a terrorist offence **and** who has *suffered harm as a result* of that person's death.

**Note:** the use of the word 'victim' is not always appreciated by those who survived or were otherwise affected by terror attacks, they may not identify themselves as victims despite severe trauma, but may see themselves as 'survivors', which indeed they are. However, for practical reasons, this handbook will identify those involved by the word 'victim'.

### Terrorist offence

The Counter-terrorism Directive lists the intentional acts that shall be criminalised as terrorist offences by Member States. These acts are discussed in detail in Subchapter 1.1 of the EU Handbook on Victims of Terrorism.

### DEFINITION UNDER GREEK LAW

According to Greek Law 4689/2020 (article 30 paragraph 1) a "victim of terrorism" is: (a) a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or financial loss directly caused by a terrorist crime, or (b) a family member of a person whose death has

been directly caused by a terrorist crime, who has been harmed as a result of the death of that person. Thus, a definition in common with the EU Directive has been adopted in Greece.

In 2019, Articles 187A, 187B and 187Γ of the Greek Penal Code, covering terrorism offences, were amended by Article 1 of the Greek Law 4619/2019 and Article 3 of the Greek Law 4637/2019, in accordance with Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the EU. The enumeration of the criminal acts that qualified as terrorist acts in the previous provisions was replaced by a consolidated description of crimes causing danger and undermining public security. The amendment explicitly criminalises certain behaviours related to terrorism, such as instigation, training, intimidation of officials and others.

In Greece, article 40 of Law 4689/2020 properly addresses the needs of victims of terrorism. In paragraph 1 of the article, medical services are provided immediately after an attack, and for the recovery period. Paragraph 2 of the same article recognises the victim's need for psychosocial support without any time restrictions. Paragraph 3 provides both an individualised victim-centred approach and support services according to the victim's needs. Thus, the state is obliged to provide support and help to victims of terrorism through counselling and post-event support, to provide information on any legal, practical and/or economical issue needed by the victims as a result of the terrorist attack, and to provide legal assistance. The last paragraph of this article makes a special reference to the availability of victim support services, as provided by Law 4478/2017 (EU Directive on Victims' Rights), for victims of terrorism as well. Last, but not least, this paragraph mentions that all victim support services are confidential and accessible to all victims of terrorism.

## IMPACT OF TERRORIST ATTACKS ON VICTIMS

All victims of all violent crimes face physical, mental health, and financial consequences; however, the impact on those present at a terrorist attack means the violence of their experience is different from that of their peers.

### Physical consequences

Terrorists intend for their attacks to cause many casualties, as indicated by the weapons they use (firearms, explosives, etc.). Hence, the fatality rate in a terrorist attack is relatively high and injuries tend to be severe.

### Mental health consequences

Victims experience fear and anxiety after a terrorist attack at levels that may not incur psychological problems, but that may have behavioural, relational and financial consequences. Post-traumatic stress is often diagnosed in victims following a terrorist attack. Victims may re-experience the event, have repeated and unwanted intrusive thoughts, hyper arousal, emotional numbing and/or avoidance of stimuli reminding them of the traumatic experience.

### Financial consequences

Victims of terrorism may incur severe injuries, that are linked with a (higher) probability of developing a psychological disorder. This implies that the costs related to victimisation

will be higher (for the victims, their property, their insurers and/or the government).

### Future events

While the risk of involvement in another terrorist attack is relatively small, the perception of this risk may be high. Consequently, victims may experience feelings of insecurity, especially if they suffer from a Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Perceived risk and the presence of PTSD contribute to psychological damage caused by terrorism.

### Risk groups

Previous physical or psychological trauma, existing mental disorders, lack of social support and low socio-economic status may lead to a greater psychological impact on victims. Children and minority groups have a higher risk of developing psychological problems. Children are at risk when they are too young to be able to express their symptoms verbally or when the ability of parents to support them is diminished. Minority groups have a higher risk when their health literacy is low or if they have experienced similar trauma in the past.

### Loss and grief

The sudden loss and violent death of a loved one in a terrorist attack may lead to complicated psychological reactions in family members, which may be further aggravated by the specifics of a terrorist attack: e.g. having to identify a severely damaged body.

### Further reading:



- Letschert, R.M., Staiger, I., Pemberton, A. (2010) Assisting victims of terrorism: towards a European standard of justice
- Damiani, C., Victime et traumatisme, in Tigrane Tovmassian, L., & Bentata, H. (2013) Le traumatisme dans tous ses éclats, p. 61-70
- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- German Presidency Report (2020) State of play regarding support to victims of terrorism, particularly in cross-border situations

## 1.2 VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO RESPECT AND RECOGNITION

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

Recognition and respect underpin the healing process of victims as individuals and community members. Under EU law, Member States must ensure that victims are treated in a respectful manner by all those they come into contact with. Recital 16 of the Victims' Rights Directive mentions that victims of terrorism often need social recognition and respectful treatment by society.

Recognition and respect are established by ensuring that actors appreciate the victims' situation, their individual and group circumstances, the nature of the attack and how that can influence victims' behaviour.

Commemorative events and memorials form an integral part of the healing process for victims of terrorism, their families and all those affected.

### Identification of victims and information about victims

The Counter-terrorism Directive requires Member States to have mechanisms and protocols in place that will activate support services for victims of terrorism immediately after an attack and that will facilitate the identification of victims and their families. In the aftermath of a terrorist attack, especially those involving a large number of victims, it is key to establish mechanisms of gathering information from the scene that serves multiple purposes. Identification is necessary to complete several key actions, including to:

- Establish the identity of the deceased and injured;
- Cross-refer these identities to the information received from the concerned public, friends and family members, who fear that their loved ones were at the scene;
- Enable the authorities to make sure that the loved ones are informed about the loss

of life or injury of those who were identified at the scene;

- Inform external countries about the fate of their nationals.

### Recognition

Society (local, regional or national government; politicians; media; support providers, and justice/law enforcement actors) can recognise victims of terrorism in many ways: formal written acknowledgement of status as (indirect) victim, remembrance ceremonies, memorials, financial compensation, and/or granting of specific rights. In its EU Strategy on victims' rights, the Commission urges Member States to ensure proper recognition for all victims of terrorism, especially since terrorist attacks are directed at the state and society as a whole.

Commemorative events and memorials form an integral part of the healing process for victims, their families and all those affected. While states may face competing community ideas in the preparation and delivery of such events, it is the wishes and input of the victims that are decisive in the development and realisation of any commemoration: this may be one of the few times victims come together.

Commemoration events provide victims as well as the general public with the opportunity to express feelings and opinions; to experience and receive social support; to show societal acknowledgment and to give meaning to the attack. If done properly, the commemoration can contribute to the victims' recovery process, however, as acts of remembrance may 'dilute' over time, changes in frequency and form should be discussed with the victims. The aim should be to invite all victims and all responders, even those who will not be able to attend due to injuries or geographical distance. Financial reasons should not weigh in on the victims' decision to attend anniversaries.

## Respect

**Treating victims with respect can significantly influence victim satisfaction with government and criminal justice systems. Fundamental to respectful treatment are:**

- the way professionals interact with victims and
- the procedures and infrastructures in place.

The cultural and religious backgrounds of the individual victim of terrorism determine, to a large extent, what the victim considers respectful treatment.

Respect begins with empathy. Understanding the victims' situation empowers professionals to act in an empathetic manner. However, compassion should be moderated by sufficient professional distance to provide the best possible support.

Respect is not only important for individual victims, but also for the entire group victimised. It is particularly important for vulnerable victims or minority groups, the elderly, children and people with disabilities.

### **Victim registration – a necessary pre-condition for recognition and respect**

To ensure respect and recognition for all victims, especially in attacks affecting large numbers of people, it is fundamental for the authorities to plan and execute a rigorous victim registration

procedure. This procedure should be designed in such a way as to centralise victim information – including the information and contact details of concerned family members, witnesses and bystanders, first responders and other persons, who might have been impacted by the attack in different ways.

## **AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS IN GREECE**

Victims of terrorism are treated with respect and dignity in Greece and are recognised as being a special category of victims of crime. Additional rights, which focus mostly on state pensions and other public sector benefits, have been implemented for these victims and their relatives.

The needs of victims of terrorism are addressed by article 40 of Law 4689/2020. The establishment of the 'Centre for the Support of Victims of Terrorism' reflects the Greek Government's special interest in implementing the law in practice. The "Wall of Memory", a monument where relatives of victims of terrorism can post messages, has been created in the Centre for the Support of Victims of Terrorism of the Ministry of Citizens' Protection in Athens. A yearly Memorial Day has been introduced and established for the victims of terrorism on the initiative of the same Ministry. The policy on the recognition of, and respect to, victims of terrorism is complemented by the establishment of a Permanent High-Level Committee on Victims of Terrorism, consisting of well-known academic and civil society figures.

## **THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS**





## EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

According to the Greek law 1897/1990 “On granting a pension and assistance to victims of terrorism, amending provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and other provisions”, there are distinct provisions for certain categories of persons who may fall victim to terrorist acts due to their capacity. Such persons may be, in accordance with article 1 paragraph 1 of said law, employed or unpaid civil servants and officials (political or military), ministers, deputies, mayors, presidents of communities, as well as members of boards and employees of public sector legal entities and banks. In addition, this applies if the terrorist act was committed against a person, due to his previous status as a salaried or unpaid civil servant or civil or military official or in carrying out their work-related duties.

This law has special requirements if individuals, with the qualities mentioned above, fall victim to terrorism. Specifically, according to Article 1, individuals, who are completely incapable of carrying out their duties due to a terrorist act committed against them due to their capacity, are entitled, regardless of their rank and years of service, to a pension from the relevant pension institution corresponding to the final step or the final grade of the branch to which they belonged and up to which they would progress in active capacity under the provisions in force at the time of the illness, with full pensionable service and full time allowance. It also provides for:

- the retirement of the families of the deceased victims belonging to the aforementioned categories of persons (Article 2);
- the granting of a lump sum allowance due to the death or complete incapacity of the employee (Article 3);
- the granting of incapacity allowance to persons partially incapable due to a terrorist act and remaining in their service as competent (Article 4);

- to cover material damage due to a terrorist act, which involved them due to their status (Article 6) and medical expenses care and hospitalisation (Article 7); and
- providing benefits for the children of victims of terrorism (Article 10).

Greek Law 1977/97, on the protection of victims of violent incidents and victims of terrorism, describes the monthly pension to which victims are entitled. In addition, this law expands the list of persons eligible for a pension due to a terrorist act and refers to the law 1897/1990, stating that Greek citizens, who become completely incapable of work due to a terrorist act, are entitled to claim an annuity, which corresponds to 35 years of service or insurance, from their pension institution. Similarly, citizens who are uninsured are entitled to a monthly allowance from the public fund. Finally, the same law determines why and when a percentage of the abovementioned pension or allowance is paid to the victim’s family members; the incapacity allowance for people who are partially incapable of work; and the monthly allowance for a victim who is disabled due to a terrorist act.

Since its inauguration in 2006, the Memorial Day for Victims of Terrorism has been widely recognised and it is reflected in the initiative of the Ministry of Civil Protection. The event takes place annually on the third Sunday of January when a memorial service is held in the Cathedral of Athens, dedicated to the memory of all victims of terrorism, in the presence of victims and their relatives, and representatives of the public authorities and the Greek Government. On 20 January 2021, it was celebrated in the presence of the Greek Prime Minister Mr Kyriakos Mitsotakis. Press releases and media coverage on the recognition and respect for victims of terrorism were widely disseminated. Additionally, some streets close to the sites of terrorist attacks have been renamed after the victims, such as Νεκτάριος Σάββας in Patissia Athens and Αθανασίος Αξαρχιάν in Syntagma Athens. There are also monuments for the victims of terrorism near the site of the attack.



## Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- European Commission (2020) EU Strategy on victims' rights (2020-2025)
- VSE (2019) Remembering Victims of Terrorism: A guidance document

## 1.3 VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO ACCESS INFORMATION

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

**The Victims' Rights Directive and the Counter-terrorism Directive set out the following minimum scope of a victims' rights to access information:**

- the information should be easy to understand and available in multiple formats. In choosing the distribution medium particular attention should be paid to reaching vulnerable groups.
- the victims' right to receive advice and information on relevant legal, practical or financial matters as an integral part of the support offered to victims after a terrorist attack;
- the victims' right to receive information from the first contact with a competent authority;
- the victims' right to receive information on the investigation and justice procedures with regard to their case;
- the victims' right to understand and be understood.

### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS IN GREECE

From their first contact with the police or other competent authority, victims of crime, including terrorism, are offered information on: victim support, crime reporting procedures, complaint procedures when their rights are not respected,

protection measures, who to contact for information about their case, the submission of a legal action as litigants, legal aid and compensation procedures, interpretation and translation procedures during the investigation and court proceedings, the procedures to follow if they reside in another Member State, available restorative justice services, and reimbursement procedures.

In Greece, all competent authorities are obliged to inform the victims of their right to interpretation and provide interpretation when a victim does not speak, nor understand, Greek (Art. 233 par. 1 GCPP). If the victim neither understands nor speaks the Greek language, they can submit their formal report of the crime in a language that they can understand or get the necessary linguistic assistance. Interpretation and linguistic assistance, including for people with hearing or vision impairments, are to be offered at any stage of the criminal proceedings, as well as to be made available for the communication between the victim and their attorney, as required. If necessary, communication technology (e.g. teleconference, telephone, or internet) can be used. Victims, who do not understand nor speak Greek, shall be provided with information on their rights translated in a language that they can understand; as well as translations of any document, or other information, related to their case as requested by the victim, and of any necessary documents which the victim may need as a civil plaintiff. If a written translation is not available at that time, oral interpretation may be provided.

## THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



### EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

In practice, it is essential that information is made available to victims of terrorism at all times. Information reassures victims, helps them understand and make decisions, and aids their recovery. The provision of adequate, timely information about the terrorist attack and its consequences is important to victims and their family members.

State authorities play a crucial role in providing accurate information after an attack. Government information is more effective when it is co-ordinated with civil society actors, media companies, social media, etc.

#### Information can be divided into:

1. rights and services, actions and expectations – as required by EU rules;
2. factual and topical information regarding the attack, the current situation, and the condition of loved ones;

3. dealing with the attack (involving reassurance and psycho-education on normal reactions and practical suggestions to encourage healthy behaviour).

### Information centres

It is recommended that victims of terrorism are provided with a centralised, single contact point that coordinates the work of all those involved in the support and protection of victims. Additionally, a dedicated website, providing all relevant information, can act as – or be supported by – a one-stop-shop, a centre where a range of services (e.g., psychosocial, legal, medical and financial) is provided in the immediate aftermath of an attack.

The Greek Office for the Support of Victims of Terrorism is the centralised point for the support and protection of victims of terrorism.

## PROVIDING INFORMATION IN CRISIS – GOOD PRACTICES:

In France, immediately following a terrorist attack affecting many people, the inter-ministerial cell for public information and victim support (*Cellule Interministérielle d'Information du Public et d'Aide aux victimes - C2IPAV Infopublic*) is activated. Infopublic cooperates closely with local authorities and local victim support organisations to set up a family reception centre, which will function as a single physical location where victims and family members receive information on their rights and procedural matters.

In the Netherlands, the ARQ (National Psycho-trauma Centre) has the ability to

set up a special website within minutes of a crisis event. In the case of a terrorist attack, or other large-scale disaster, Victim Support Netherlands (*Slachtofferhulp Nederland*) can set up an online Information and Advice Centre (IAC) within a few hours, providing victims, witnesses and family members with current, complete and reliable information, such as important phone numbers and the latest news from organisations involved, such as the police, the Public Prosecutor and the government. An IAC was established after the MH17 plane crash on 17 July 2014.

### Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- German Presidency Report (2020) State of play regarding support to victims of terrorism, particularly in cross-border situations

## 1.4 VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO ACCESS SUPPORT SERVICES

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

**The Victims' Rights Directive and the Counter-terrorism Directive set out the following minimum scope of a victims' rights to access support services:**

- Ensure victims' access to generic and specialist support services that are confidential, free of charge and easily accessible;
- Provide at least the following support to victims of terrorism: emotional and psychological support, assistance regarding compensation claims and provision of adequate medical treatment;
- Facilitate referral of victims to support services by the competent authority.

This subchapter focuses on the rights to access support services, as established mainly by the Victims' Rights Directive. Chapter Three describes the organisation of support in the specific context of terrorist attacks and other crisis situations in light of provisions in the Counter-terrorism Directive.

### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS IN GREECE

According to Article 61 of Law 4478/2017, victims, and their families, in accordance with their needs, have access to confidential victim support services, free of charge, before, during,

and after the end of the criminal proceedings. The police or any other competent authority shall inform and refer victims, upon their request, to victim support services. Access to victim support services is offered regardless of whether the victims have submitted a report of the criminal offence. General and special victim support services may be provided by the police, and any other competent authority or public agency, such as local authorities, mental health services, community centres, counselling centres operated by the General Secretariat for Gender Equality, services offered by the National Centre of Social Solidarity, the Independent Child Victims' Protection Offices of the Juvenile Probation and Probation Services of the Ministry of Justice, and other (voluntary) organisations.

However, there is no generic victim support organisation, service, or mechanism in Greece. The existing support services, mentioned above, are limited in number and usually only offer services to specific groups of (vulnerable) victims. Victims may be referred to other organisations (usually NGOs) who provide emotional and psychological support, shelter, and information services. For example, the Smile of the Child is an NGO offering services to child victims, including those of terrorism; the Doctors of the World and Doctors Without Frontiers offer free medical care; the Hellenic Red Cross offers social and humanitarian support to members of marginalised and vulnerable groups; the Vavel Day Center provides mental health services to immigrants, et cetera.

## THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



### EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

As each victim will undergo a different recovery process, victims' needs change over time and the assistance and support provided has to be adapted to meet these changes.

Victims, especially if they have to deal with serious (mental) health problems after a terrorist attack, will face difficulties in absorbing information. Information on (organisations that provide) assistance and support will be more effective when it is provided on different occasions. Ideally, those offering help will be proactive: reaching out to victims on a regular basis, finding ways and opportunities to connect with them. Victims need information on available services, but should not be coerced into using them.

In Greece, a Permanent Committee for the Support of Victims of Violence and Terrorism was established by a formal Ministerial decision from the Minister of Civil Protection, Michalis Chrysochoidison, on 3 April 2021, to support and pay tribute to the memory of victims of violence and terrorism. The tasks of the Permanent Committee focus on the best practices in support of victims of terrorism by adopting a victim-centred and holistic approach.

#### Victim assistance centres

It is beneficial to set up a victim assistance centre after large-scale terrorist attacks: a one-stop-shop, where victims can go to get

information and support. In Greece, a special support structure for victims of terrorism has been established, the Office for the Support of Victims of Terrorism. It is an initiative of the Hellenic Ministry of Citizen Protection and operates in the premises of the Centre for Security Studies (KEMEA) in Athens, providing the victims with all kinds of support. With the logo 'Never Again', the Office has a memory wall on which the victims of terrorism can write their messages. The Special Violent Crime Squad of Hellenic Police has ad hoc telephone lines for victims of terrorism and can provide them with information and support, as required (telephone lines 1014 and 10414, email: ctu@hellenicpolice).

The Greek legislative framework establishes the provision of assistance and support for victims of terrorism. This includes the cooperation of many specialised domestic authorities and services which help victims immediately after a terrorist attack. The police, hospitals and social-psychological support collaborate in their efforts to protect victims. Article 40 of Law 4689/2020 (articles 24, 25, and 26 of the EU Directive (EE) 2017/541) provides a holistic framework for the support of victims of terrorism, such as:

- a. counselling and psychological support services, including trauma healing;
- b. legal and practical information, including financial and other issues, to implement the victim's right to be informed;
- c. assistance on any legal or compensation issues.

All support services are provided free of charge to victims of terrorism, and they are confidential and accessible to all victims.

## SETTING UP A VICTIM ASSISTANCE CENTRE AFTER A TERRORIST ATTACK – GOOD PRACTICE

In France, the “Centre d’Accueil des Familles” (CAF) was set up to provide immediate treatment and support to victims of the Strasbourg terrorist attack of 11 December 2018, under the authority of the CIAV (Cellule Interministerielle d’Aide aux Victimes) and the administration of the City of Strasbourg,

in cooperation with local associations. Nearly 700 victims were helped in the aftermath of the attack and, after the crisis phase, the centre became a victim support point, where various support services offered rehabilitation assistance to the survivors.

### Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- German Presidency Report (2020) State of play regarding support to victims of terrorism, particularly in cross-border situations
- Michael, I. & European Public Law Organisation (2019). VOIARE National Report Greece

## 1.5 VICTIMS' RIGHT TO ACCESS JUSTICE – PROCEDURAL RIGHTS

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

**The Victims' Rights Directive and the Counter-terrorism Directive set out the following minimum scope of a victims' rights to access justice:**

- The right to be heard;
- The right to access legal aid, where victims have the status of parties to criminal proceedings;
- The right to reimbursement of expenses resulting from their active participation in the proceedings.

### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHT TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN GREECE

The Greek national legal framework allows victims to have a legal status as a litigant party (Art. 82 GCPP) in the criminal proceedings, if they declare that they are present to support the prosecution. This legal action allows victims to participate in legal proceedings, present evidence, appoint an attorney, access their case records, appoint an expert, and claim compensation. According to Law 3226/2004, legal aid is granted to any legal Greek resident

of low income, who is a victim of a serious crime, irrespective of their nationality. Free legal advice and representation is available for all victims of torture, sexual or economic exploitation, discrimination, domestic violence, crimes that are punished by at least 6 months imprisonment (which also includes victims of terrorism). In practice, legal aid may be offered by both the state and victim support services, such as Bar Associations, Women's Counselling Centres of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality, and other NGOs.

Article 230 of the GCPP states that witnesses (therefore also victims) are entitled to reimbursement of their travel and accommodation expenses resulting from their participation in criminal proceedings. Victims, who do not understand or speak Greek, are entitled to an interpreter, free of charge (art. 233 and 237 GCPP). Low income victims (as specified in Law 3226/2004), victims of trafficking and racist violence are exempt from paying court fees. Moreover, if the accused is found guilty, they are ordered to pay the costs of proceedings; therefore, compensating the victim for the costs of their participation in the criminal proceedings. In addition, the victim can claim civil damages (compensation) in a Civil Court (art. 582 GCPP). It is not known how long it may take until a reimbursement is made.



## THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



### EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

#### Large scale attacks

Criminal proceedings and trials for large scale attacks are complex. Large numbers of victims and witnesses are involved and all share the right to participate in the trial. States may need

to establish special measures to facilitate this participation, which may include holding trials in larger secure locations to accommodate all those involved.

Where criminal proceedings about terrorist attacks and other disasters account for large numbers of victims, there may be a need for more support compared to other criminal proceedings.

### ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VICTIMS DURING CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FOR LARGE SCALE ATTACKS – GOOD PRACTICE:

In the context of the trial for the Madrid attacks of 11 March 2004, one of the largest ever held in Spain, a special pavilion was set up for social workers, psychologists,

and other support staff/members of associations to provide emotional and practical assistance to victims attending the trial in person.

### Public inquiries

Victims of terrorist attacks, as other victims, express a need for truth. They want to know what happened, how it happened, who was involved and why. The instigation of formal criminal procedures takes time and victims are often left without answers. A public inquiry can serve as an alternative means of answering the questions of victims and society as a whole.

## Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- German Presidency Report (2020) State of play regarding support to victims of terrorism, particularly in cross-border situations
- Michael, I. & European Public Law Organisation (2019). VOIARE National Report Greece

## 1.6 VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO PROTECTION: PHYSICAL AND PRIVACY

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

**The Victims' Rights Directive and the Counter-terrorism Directive set out the following minimum victims' rights to protection, in particular physical protection and privacy:**

- Availability of measures for the protection of privacy, personal integrity and personal data of victims and their family members, particularly in the context of criminal proceedings. In balancing these measures against the pluralism and freedom of the media, self-regulatory measures should be encouraged;
- Availability of measures to protect victims and their family members from intimidation and retaliation as well as from the risk of emotional and psychological harm;
- Requirement for an individual assessment of victims' protection needs to determine whether and to what extent the victim would benefit from special measures in the course of criminal proceedings.

### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHT TO PROTECTION IN GREECE

Measures are put in place for the protection of victims, depending on the type of crime and the victim's role in the criminal proceeding. However, special attention is given to vulnerable victims: for example, victims of organised crime or terrorism may be provided with protection measures, such as video recorded interviews, police protection, maintaining their anonymity, identity alterations or relocation to other countries (art. 9 of Law 2928/2001).

According to article 68 of Law 2928/2001, the law enforcement, prosecution and judicial authorities must inform victims of their right to an individual assessment and refer them, upon request, to the Services of Juvenile Probation and Social Assistance Guardians of the Ministry of Justice, which undertake to conduct a timely individual assessment of the victim to identify any specific protection needs. Following the assessment, if deemed necessary, victim protection measures may be put into force as specified in article 69 of Law 4478/2017. During the individual assessment, factors such as the personal characteristics of the victim (e.g. religion, nationality, sexual orientation, state of residence in Greece, communication needs, and previous victimisation), the level of harm suffered, the type of crime and its impact are taken under consideration. Victims of terrorism will receive particular attention. Child victims are, by definition, deemed to require special protection.

## THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



### EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

Victims of organised crime or terrorism, who have been summoned to testify as a key witness in a pre trial judicial investigation, may seek special protection against any potential retaliation or intimidation. Depending on the case, the type of protection available may include police protection, protection of their anonymity (their name, place of birth, home and work address, occupation, age etc. will be eliminated from all written records), or even a change of identity and relocation to another country. Victims of such crimes may ask to testify by means of audio-visual technology. If they work for a public agency, they may also request a provisional or permanent transfer to another post. Protection measures will be subject to victims' consent and should limit their freedom only to the extent necessary for their own safety; the measures may be suspended if the victims so request, in writing, or if they fail to cooperate to ensure the success of the protective measures (Article 218 of GCPP, Article 9 of Law 2928/2001, on witness protection).

### Government and the media

While governments may agree that the (social) media, with its various roles, can be a strategic resource at times of crisis, finding the right tone in communicating with the media is a challenge. To be able to practice reliable, respectful messaging, to prevent the spread of rumours and to contribute to the recognition of those affected by terrorist attacks, government officials must work hard to communicate with the media.

To make communication more manageable, state authorities can proactively approach the media in the aftermath of a terrorist attack. However, to make the best of the relationship, communication frameworks should be defined, key messages prepared, and the timing of press releases coordinated.

There must be a balance between respecting the privacy and needs of victims and their relatives, and informing the public through media channels. Information from government sources must respect the dignity and security of victims, particularly children. Secondary victimisation must be avoided. In the medium- to long-term, personalised information should be made available to victims and relatives prior to a formal report being made publicly available through media channels.

A legal-regulatory framework on media ethics and deontology is implemented to protect the victims of terrorism and the media coverage of the events in Greece. The Independent Regulatory Authority on Media ensure the implementation of the rules and, in the case of a violation, imposes fines and other sanctions. The Journalists' Association also supports the implementation of the Code of Ethics in media coverage. However, regulations on social media are hard to find internationally and the exposure of a victim's personal data, or other sensitive information, may lead to secondary victimisation. Article 191 of the Greek Penal Code, July 2019, acknowledges the recent widespread phenomenon of fake news. The article ensures the punishment of anyone who disseminates fake news (including through the internet) resulting in fear, or negatively impacting the economy, tourism, the defence sector, and the country's international relations.

## Victims and the media

It is difficult to balance the freedom of the media, the general populations' need for information and the privacy protection of victims. While speaking out in the media can be empowering for victims and helpful to the general public, intrusive media attention may violate their privacy and negatively affect the lives of those portrayed, even in the future. Information may be (come) distorted or manipulated, by journalists or others using news footage.

For example, in the aftermath of an attack or disaster, broadcast and print media show images of the scene of the attack and, potentially, of victims and witnesses. These images will likely be shown again in light of commemorations and remembrance activities of this attack or disaster, which is retraumatising to victims and victims' families. It is advised that victim support organisations are sensitised about the recurrence

of distressing images in order that this can be dealt with in a victim-sensitive manner.

It is difficult to restrict harmful information flows on social media channels. However, these can be useful tools for victims and law enforcement agents in the aftermath of an attack. For example, Twitter users started posting pictures of cats after a request from the Belgian authorities not to share information on ongoing police activity during the Brussels lockdown following the Paris attacks in November 2015.

In Greece, all victims of crime have the right to protect their private life, according to Article 67 of Law 4478/2017 (article 21 of the Directive 2012/29/EU). Media coverage during criminal proceedings is forbidden. Other articles of the same law (articles 65 and 66) provide certain protection measures for victims during criminal proceedings.

### TERRORIST ATTACKS, MEDIA AND VICTIMS' PROTECTION – GOOD PRACTICE:

In France, the French Audiovisual High Council (*Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel*, CSA) held hearings, namely with victim support associations and other authorities,

to draft a charter of good practices, including a reminder of ethical rules, for use by the media during terrorist attacks.

### Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- 🌐 UNESCO (2017) Terrorism and the Media: A handbook for journalists
- BBC: Belgians tweet cat pictures during #BrusselsLockdown
- Michael, I. & European Public Law Organisation (2019). VOCIARE National Report Greece

## 1.7 VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO PROTECTION: SECONDARY VICTIMISATION

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

According to the Victims' Rights Directive and the Counter-terrorism Directive, Member States should ensure that measures are available to protect victims and their family members from secondary victimisation.

Terrorist attacks result in deaths, physical and psychological injuries or material damages that affect those involved. This is called primary victimisation: the direct consequences of the violent act. If, in the aftermath of an attack, victims receive poor or inadequate assistance from the staff and institutions in charge of their care (public authorities, first-responders, state security forces, social workers, lawyers), their suffering can be aggravated. This is known as secondary victimisation, re-victimisation or double victimisation.

### Causes

**The effect of an attack on victims can be magnified in many ways:**

- repetition of statements in police interviews;
- lack of information;
- government, police or hospital staff engrossed solely in the immediate events without attending to the shock suffered by the victims;
- experts questioning the credibility or mental health of victims;
- delay in judicial procedures, confrontation with terrorists in the court room, having to recount publicly and in detail their traumatic experience;
- media exposure;

- lack of support from colleagues/peers in the workplace, school, university.

### Solutions

It should be kept in mind that many solutions reflect the understanding that victims of terrorism are in an abnormal situation and require greater care. Such solutions can include the training of professionals on how to engage with victims of terrorism, specific procedures, nomination of staff solely for these cases, forward planning and ensuring victims' participation.

### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHT TO PROTECTION FROM SECONDARY VICTIMISATION IN GREECE

The right to protection from secondary victimisation is foreseen for special crimes in Greece. There is a legal provision in the Law 3500/2006 on Domestic Violence (article 18) or victims of domestic and gender-based violence. For other vulnerable victims, the prevention of secondary victimisation is provided by Law 4478/2017 (on the harmonisation of Greek legislation with the EU Directive on Victims' Rights). Articles 68 and 69 of Law 4478/2017 aim at preventing secondary and repeated victimisation of victims with special needs. The law describes in detail the procedures to be followed, by legal and other professionals, to prevent secondary victimisation and ad hoc structures have been created to protect the victims. Additionally, training programs for professionals have been implemented by the Greek National Authority for the Ongoing Training of Civil Servants (EKDDA), aimed at sharing good practices in the prevention of secondary and repeated victimisation.

## THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



### EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

#### CASE STUDY: MEASURES AGAINST SECONDARY VICTIMISATION IN FRANCE

In France, the Ministry of Home Affairs adopted a charter laying out rules for the police on how to provide support to victims and to ensure that victims are recognised and treated in a respectful, sensitive, professional and non-discriminatory manner tailored to their needs.

Additionally, at the initiative of the Ministry of Justice, each Department of the French Republic has chosen, and trained, individuals to support victims of terrorism, to provide such victims with a quicker and more considered response to their specific care needs.

#### Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?

## 1.8 VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN RELATION TO ACCESS TO COMPENSATION

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

**The Victims' Rights Directive, the Counter-terrorism Directive and the Compensation Directive set out the following minimum scope of a victims' rights in relation to compensation:**

- Member States' obligation to set up a compensation scheme for victims of violent intentional crimes committed in their respective territories, which guarantees fair and appropriate compensation to victims and applies to cross-border situations;
- Provision of advice, support and assistance to victims, including cross-border victims, regarding compensation claims.

### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS IN GREECE

As mentioned before, Greece has transposed into its domestic legislation: Directive 2004/80/EC relating to compensation to crime victims (with Law 3811/2009), Directive EU/29/2012 establishing the minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (with Law 4478/2017), and Directive 2017/541/EU on combating terrorism (with Law 4689/2020). This legislation provides a framework for the support, protection and compensation of all victims of violent intentional crimes, including

terrorism, or victims of specific crimes (as described in the Penal Code). This protection also applies to victims of terrorism. Pursuant to this legislation, the Greek Compensation Authority, at the Hellenic Ministry of Justice, has been established as the contact point for compensating victims of crime.

Other special rights for victims of terrorism include pensions and compensation for damages to their property. The detailed procedures of the victims compensation can be found here: [https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\\_if\\_my\\_claim\\_is\\_to\\_be\\_considered\\_in\\_this\\_country-491-el-en.do?member=1](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_if_my_claim_is_to_be_considered_in_this_country-491-el-en.do?member=1).

Law 4531/2018 increased public expenses for the support and the compensation of all victims, and simplified the procedures for such compensation.

According to Greek Law 2093/92 natural or legal persons, who are owners of movable or immovable property, are entitled to compensation from the Greek State for damages, which exist or have suffered due to or on the occasion of terrorist acts. If the object that was destroyed or damaged was insured, a claim for compensation against the State exists only for the additional amount of the eligible insurance compensation. Substitution, of the amount of insurance paid for the rights of the insured, by the private insurance company is excluded.



## THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



### EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

Compensation for victims of terrorism and their families is provided in the form of a monthly pension. There are additional regulations

regarding the education and employment of the families of victims of terrorism. Apart from the above, victims of terrorism may also make use of the provisions of Law 3811/2009, entitled “Compensation of victims of intentional crimes of violence” which harmonises Greek legislation with Directive 2004/80/EC.

### EMERGENCY PAYMENTS AND COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF TERRORISM – GOOD PRACTICE:

In France, between 24 and 48 hours after a terrorist attack, the Guarantee Fund for Victims of Terrorist Acts and Other Offences (FGTI) makes a provisional compensation payment to cover immediate costs. Thereafter, and at the latest within one month of receiving

a valid claim from the victim, the FGTI will make an initial payment; additional amounts can be paid, based on costs incurred and foreseeable final damages. Additional types of harm, such as anxiety, have been recognized for compensation payment eligibility.

### Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- VSE (2019) A Journey from Crime to Compensation
- German Presidency Report (2020) State of play regarding support to victims of terrorism, particularly in cross-border situations
- Report to the Greek parliament on benefits for victims of terrorism as provided by law

## 2. CONSIDERING PARTICULAR GROUPS OF VICTIMS

### 2.1 CROSS-BORDER VICTIMS

#### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

The Victims' Rights Directive, the Counter-terrorism Directive and the Compensation Directive set out the following minimum scope:

- Appropriate measures should be taken to minimise the difficulties faced where the victim is a resident of a Member State other than that where the criminal offence was committed;
- Expenses, incurred as a result of their active participation in criminal proceedings and according to their role in the relevant criminal justice system, should be reimbursed;
- Member States should ensure that victims of terrorism, who are residents of a Member State other than that where the terrorist offence was committed, have effective access to information as well as access to support services;
- Appropriate action should be taken to facilitate cooperation between Member States to improve victims' access to the rights.

#### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS IN GREECE

An Assisting Authority has been established at the Hellenic Ministry of Justice. Through this Authority, the Hellenic Ministry of Justice was designated as the contact point for facilitating communication and cooperation between EU Member States' designated Assisting Authorities.

The Greek legislative framework provides for the assistance and support of victims of terrorism. This includes cooperation by specialised

domestic authorities and services, which offer assistance to victims immediately after a terrorist attack: police, hospitals, specialised psychologists or psychiatrists and other experts. Information on support and assistance in cross-border situations can be provided by the Assisting Authority. Additionally, the E-Justice Portal hosts information on the domestic system of assistance and compensation, and a helpline (number 112) is available for emergency cases.

#### Compensation schemes

The Greek Compensation Authority (Archí Apozimíosis) makes payments to victims of crimes of intentional violence, if the act is committed in Greece and the victim's place of residence or habitual residence is in Greece, in the territory of another EU Member State, or in a third country as per Article 323A of the Criminal Code. No distinction is made between EU and non-EU nationals. If the crime was committed in another EU country, victims whose place of residence or habitual residence is in Greece can only submit an application to the Greek Assisting Authority for reasonable and appropriate compensation to be provided by the compensation authority of the EU Member State concerned, in accordance with the specific conditions laid down by the laws of that State.

#### Participation in criminal proceedings

If the victim resides in an EU Member State other than the state where the crime was committed, they will be called to make a statement immediately after reporting the offence. The Code of Criminal Procedure (article 233 (1)) foresees the use of communication technology

(videoconferencing, telephone, internet etc.). If the victim resides in Greece and the offence was committed in another EU Member State, they may submit a criminal complaint with the public prosecutor at the magistrates' court of the victim's place of residence, who will forward the complaint to the competent law enforcement authority of the relevant Member State without undue delay, through the public prosecutor at the court of appeal, unless the Greek courts have jurisdiction in the matter. If Greek law is applicable and criminal proceedings are brought in Greece, the prosecutor is under no obligation to forward a complaint to the Member State where the criminal offence was committed. In that case, according to article 64 of Law 4478/2017, in order to ensure that the victim receives adequate information and to promote mutual legal assistance, the prosecutor at the magistrates' court that handles the case will notify the competent law enforcement authority in the Member State where the criminal offence was committed, without undue delay, through the prosecutor at the court of appeal.

## Translation of official documents

According to Article 58 of Law 4478/2017, victims receive, upon request, a written acknowledgment of their formal complaint in Greek, or a translation, free of charge, of the written acknowledgement in a language that they can understand, if they do not understand Greek. Victims, who do not understand Greek, may file their complaint in a language that they can understand and will be provided with linguistic assistance based on the provisions specified in the GCPP. For this purpose, the competent officer, who receives the complaint, is obliged to inform the victim of their right to receive a written acknowledgement of their complaint. If the victim is a minor, the crime may be reported by their legal representative (parent or guardian); if the victim is older than 12, he/she may be accompanied by a legal representative to report the crime.

## THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



## EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

### CASE STUDY: EMERGENCY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO ITALIAN VICTIMS OF A TERRORIST ATTACK ABROAD

On 18 March 2015, a terrorist attack took place at the Bardo Archaeological Museum in Tunisia. Among the victims, from a MSC cruise tour group, four Italian citizens were killed and eleven were injured.

Immediately after the attack, the Italian EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitisation and Reprocessing) Association identified six English and French speaking psychotherapists, who were dispatched directly to Tunisia to support the victims and their families, as well as other passengers from the cruise. Two more EMDR specialists, in cooperation with the ships' HQ Health Department, boarded the vessels to be able to reach the tourists, who returned to the ships and continued

their cruise as well as the other passengers who remained in Tunisia.

Two of those killed and several of the wounded were from Turin. A few days after the terrorist attack, the Municipality of Turin entrusted the association of volunteers Psychologists for the People ('Psicologi per i Popoli' Torino) with the task of providing psychological support to the survivors and their families. The group was composed of five professionals, selected on the basis of their skills, who worked for about a year before the Mental Health Service took charge. The team relied on the municipal Civil Protection which already had a group of emergency psychologists.

### Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- German Presidency Report (2020) State of play regarding support to victims of terrorism, particularly in cross-border situations
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## 2.2 CHILDREN

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

**The Victims' Rights Directive and the Counter-terrorism Directive set out the following minimum scope:**

- Member States should ensure that the child's best interests are the primary consideration and that the specific protection needs of child victims are assessed;
- Special protection measures for child victims should be available in light of judicial proceedings.
- The public dissemination of information that could lead to the identification of a child victim should be prevented.

### IMPACT OF TERRORIST ATTACKS ON CHILDREN

Most children respond sensibly and appropriately to disaster, especially if they experience protection, support, and stability from their parents and other trusted adults. Like adults, they may exhibit a wide range of reactions in the aftermath of a terrorist attack: headaches and stomach pain. It must be noted that children's fears may also stem from their imagination as, unlike adults, they are less able to judge which fears are real and which are not; however, their fears should be taken seriously. Information for children and adolescents should be provided in an age-appropriate manner. For child survivors of terrorism: remember to also ask about the health and wellbeing of their brothers and/or sisters.

### THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



## EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

In Greece, the protection of the rights of children has been a widespread preoccupation of the Ombudsman, in the context of its mission to defend and promote the rights of children under Law 3094/2003. Greece provides a holistic framework of protecting children as victims of crime. In general, children under the age of 18 and their legal representative (parent or guardian) can report an offence on behalf of the child. If the child is over 12 years old, they can report the offence along with a legal representative (article 118(2) of the Criminal Code).

### Moreover, victims in any case, including terrorism, are entitled to:

- an individual assessment, to establish whether special protection measures should be applied, where there is a risk of repeat victimisation;
- request the prosecution or judicial authorities to appoint a legal guardian for minors (juvenile probation officer) to represent the victim at any stage of the criminal proceedings, if the parents are unable to represent the victim or if the

victim is unaccompanied or separated from his/her family;

- ask to join the proceedings as a civil party seeking damages, assisted by the victim's legal representative.

## Children as direct victims

The 'House of the Child' is a new institution for child victims of crime, established under Law 4478/2017. It is a support service structure, with departments across the country, for child victims. It adopts a tailor-made, victim-centred, interdisciplinary and individual-assessment approach for children as victims and witnesses of crime. The operational details of these structures are arranged by a Ministerial Decision (a legally binding document), explaining the role of the professionals and the procedures to be followed for the prevention of secondary victimisation. The Annex of the Ministerial Decision gives a thorough example of how children, victims and witnesses of crime, must be interviewed by professionals. Other good practices have also been implemented, focusing on training professionals in individual victims' needs assessments and the rights of vulnerable victims. There are special measures and benefits provided for families and children of victims of terrorism.

## Further reading:



- Ivanković, A., Altan, L., Verelst, A. (2017) How can the EU and Member States better help victims of terrorism?
- Police Training Manual on Victims of Crime with Special Needs

# 3. ORGANISING SUPPORT

## 3.1 PREPARATION AND ORGANISATION OF SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

**The Victims' Rights Directive and the Counter-terrorism Directive set out the following minimum requirements for the preparation and organisation of support for victims of terrorist attacks:**

- Organise training on how to interact with victims and on victims' needs for practitioners that come into contact with victims;
- Ensure that mechanisms or protocols are in place allowing for the establishment of support services for victims of terrorism within the framework of the national emergency-response infrastructures;
- Ensure a comprehensive response network tailored to the specific needs of victims of terrorism.

It should be noted that the availability of an extensive response network depends on Member States' past experience in terrorist attacks and some Member States have not yet developed

protocols for the establishment of a specific response network. Where such a response network is not available, it is our understanding that existing crisis response structures can be adapted to terrorist attacks.

### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS IN GREECE

#### Preparation and training – national perspectives or international good practices

#### Planning and co-operation

The General Secretariat for Civil Protection has the authority to intervene in crisis settings. It provides citizens with detailed guidelines for different types of crises through its website, and other information sources (TV spots, media pages etc.). The Ministry of Citizen Protection has the authority of to investigate, provide citizen protection measures and provide victim support after terrorist attacks.

#### Training

### CASE STUDY: TRAINING ON INTERACTING WITH VICTIMS IN GERMANY

In Germany, members of the Secretariat of the Federal Government Commissioner regularly receive training on subjects such as interaction with traumatised victims, cultural sensitivity, and updates on support

offers. Furthermore, there is a regular 'best-practice' exchange with the representatives of the country's central contact points and victim commissioners.

## Emergency response phase – national perspectives or international good practices

In terms of immediate social intervention and social care in a crisis context, the National Centre on Social Solidarity (EKKA) provides immediate help and assistance to victims at the site of the event, and afterwards. The EKKA countrywide network of services (mobile units are also available) implement social intervention plans and are coordinated by the Special Department of Crisis Management.

## Medium- and long-term – national perspectives or international good practices

### CASE STUDY: EMERGENCY AND LONG-TERM SUPPORT IN FRANCE

In France, the Cellule Interministérielle d'Information du Public et d'Aide aux victimes (C2IPAV or infopublic) is activated in the immediate response phase, if an attack has affected a large number of people. Infopublic offers support to victims and their family members immediately after a terrorist attack, it cooperates closely with local authorities and local victim support

organisations to set up a family reception centre where victims and family members are registered and receive information and help from social workers, lawyers and trauma psychologists as needed. In the longer term, an office located within the French Ministry of Justice, Bureau d'aide aux victimes (BAVPA or Victim Support Office), will take over the coordination of support to victims.

### Further reading:

- Guidelines General Secretariat for Civil Protection
- National Centre on Social Solidarity (EKKA)





## 3.2 ORGANISATION OF SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

### THE RIGHTS UNDER EU LAW

**The Victims' Rights Directive and the Counter-terrorism Directive set out the following minimum requirements for the organisation of support for victims of terrorist attacks:**

- The availability of support services immediately following a terrorist attack and for as long as necessary. These support services should be confidential, free of charge and easily accessible to all victims of terrorism;
- The establishment of free confidential specialist support services in addition to, or as an integrated part of, general victim support services; victim support organisations should be able to call on existing specialised entities providing such care, as necessary;
- Ensure that mechanisms or protocols are in place that allow for the activation of support services for victims of terrorism within the framework of the national emergency-response infrastructure.

### AN OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS IN GREECE

In Greece, a special support structure for the victims of terrorism has been established – the Office for Support of Victims of Terrorism. It is an initiative of the Hellenic Ministry of Citizen Protection and operates in the premises of the Centre for Security Studies (KEMEA) in Athens, providing the victims with all kinds of support. With the logo 'Never Again', the Office has a memory wall on which the victims of terrorism can write their messages. The Special Violent Crime Squad of Hellenic Police has ad hoc telephone lines for victims of terrorism and can provide them with information and support, as required (telephone lines 1014 and 10414, email: ctu@hellenicpolice). The National Centre of Social Solidarity (EKKA) also provides support to victims of terrorism in terms of social care and social and psychological support.

### THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELATED TO THESE RIGHTS



## EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OR INTERNATIONAL GOOD PRACTICES

Whilst it is evident that victims have a right to support, it is not always clear how that support should be organised in any given country: who should provide it, how should it be made available, and what services should be offered? There is no one-size-fits-all answer to these questions. Each Member State will find solutions that take into account their specific national circumstances. Victim support can be provided by the state, by victim support organisations, or by a combination of both.

### Victims' associations

Peer groups are valued because of their understanding and shared experience of those involved. Peer groups can therefore provide support that is particularly beneficial to those affected. These groups are largely formed spontaneously thanks to individual contacts between those affected, experiences they exchange and mutual support.

In Greece, the Association of the Relatives of Victims of Terrorism, 'Thanos Axarlian', was

established by the mother of a victim of the 17 November organisation, Thanos Axarlian. The Association is active in empowering anti-terrorist attitudes in Greek society and organises and participates in many public events. It has organised an annual 'Thanos Axarlian' Memorial Day since 1992, when the 20-year-old Thanos Axarlian was killed at Syntagma Square in the centre of Athens by a convicted member of the '17 November Organisation'.

A further group, Ως εδώ, has been set up by relatives and victims of terrorism in Greece. Its website invites visitors to exchange opinions or discuss topics of interest. The group has created badges carrying its logo, which are worn by members of the public and by well-known figures, to send the message that terrorist activities are harming Greece.

### Certified psycho-trauma experts

The EUCVT has compiled a list of Psycho-trauma experts, based in Europe, who have all been invited to join the online expertise Hub with a view to exchanging best practices and increasing expertise at the national level.

### Further reading:



- Press release on the Memorial Day for Victims of Terrorism

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## 4. EUCVT

In January 2020, the European Commission set up the EU Centre of Expertise for Victims of Terrorism (the EUCVT) as a two-year pilot project to offer expertise, guidance and support to national authorities and victim support organisations.

Expertise is available on all matters related to victims of terrorism: e.g. on their needs, their rights according to EU legislation, the psychological consequences of terrorist attacks and therapies available for victims, and judicial processes.

During the term of the pilot project, national authorities (departments of justice, of health, of the interior; national organisations of the police, public prosecution or law courts; national first responders; NGOs that support victims of terrorism) may contact the EUCVT for expertise, guidance and/or support.

The EUCVT is unable to provide direct help and assistance to individual victims of terrorism. However, victims that contact the EUCVT will be referred to the authority or service provider in the appropriate Member State (or in other countries as required) that can support them.

### Website

- Basic information on the rights of victims, on the needs of victims and on available support for victims of terrorism is available on EUCVT's website.
- The website also contains key documents on victims of terrorism, links to online resources, video statements of victims of terrorism and the professionals involved in their support.

### Experts

- The EUCVT has an extensive network of experts, including victims of terrorism, practitioners and researchers from Member States and around the world. The EUCVT will connect you with the relevant experts as required.
- EUCVT experts are available, at short notice, to deliver advice in person in EU Member States. The costs involved shall be borne by the Member State making the request for assistance.

### Contact details

[eucvt@victimsupporteurope.eu](mailto:eucvt@victimsupporteurope.eu)

### Further reading:

 [EU Centre of Expertise for Victims of Terrorism](#)

# ANNEX 1

Timeline of terrorist attacks in Greece ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism\\_in\\_Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_Greece))

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Type	Perpetrator	Description
2-9-1970	Athens	2	-	Car bomb	Anarchists	At 16:00, a car bomb explodes in the parking area of the US Embassy on Queen Sophia Avenue in Athens, killing a man and a woman. Neither of the casualties were Embassy personnel, but were allegedly those responsible for making and transporting the bomb.
5-8-1973	Athens	5	55	Grenade & small arms	Black September (Palestinian nationalists)	Two Arab gunmen stage an armed assault on passengers near the Trans World Airlines lounge, at Athens International Airport, killing five and wounding up to 60 others. Two Americans and an Austrian are among the deceased. The initial target was intended to be passengers on a flight to Tel Aviv.
24-2-1974	Lavrion	2	-	Improvised explosive device	People's Resistance Organised Army	An explosive device at an American-owned <i>Dow chemical</i> plant, south of Athens, kills two army bomb disposal experts.
23-12-1975	Athens	1	-	Small arms	17 November	Five men in a stolen Simca follow Richard Welch, the US CIA's station chief in Athens, as he returned home from a Christmas party. While two men cover his wife and driver, a third shoots him dead with a .45 Colt M1911 pistol at close range.
17-1-1980	Athens	2	-	Small arms	17 November	In an Athens suburb, Pantelis Petrou, the deputy director of the Monades Apokatastasis Taksis (Riot Police), is shot dead by three assailants using two 45mm pistols. A few days later, Sotiris Stamoulis, his driver, also dies from wounds inflicted during the attack.
31-7-1980	Athens	2	2	Small arms	ASALA (Armenian nationalists)	Armenian gunmen attack the car of Turkish Embassy Administrative Attaché, Galip Ozmen, and his family as they are stopped at a traffic light. Mr. Ozmen and his fourteen-year-old daughter, Neslihan Ozmen, are killed. His wife, Sevil Ozmen, and his sixteen-year-old son, Kaan Ozmen, are seriously wounded but survive.
21-7-1981	Athens	2	-	Small arms	Neo-fascists	Two gunmen open fire on the offices of the Angeli Koussis Shipping and Tourism Co., killing two employees of the firm.
7-11-1983	Athens	1	1	Small arms	Abu Nidal Organisation	A gunman shoots two security guards in front of the Jordanian Embassy, in a tourist backstreet near the Acropolis. One of the victims dies of his injuries.

15-11-1983	Athens	2	-	Small arms	17 November	George Tsantes, deputy chief of the US military assistance mission (JUSMAGG), along with his driver Nick Veloutsos, were shot dead by two young people riding a motorcycle, using a .45 caliber pistol.
28-3-1984	Athens	2	-	Small arms	Abu Nidal Organisation	British Cultural Attaché and British Council representative, Kenneth Whitty, is killed in his car on an Athens street by a single gunman. His passenger, fellow British council employee, Artemis Economidou, is seriously wounded and later succumbs to her injuries.
2-2-1985	Athens	-	78	Time bomb	Greek Cypriot Ultranationalists	Ultrnationalists, linked to Cyprus, bomb a bar popular with American airmen stationed nearby.
21-2-1985	Athens	2	-	Small arms	17 November	Major Greek center-right press publisher and banker, Nikolaos Momferatos, is shot and killed by a gunman. His driver, Panagiotis Rousetis, also dies in the attack in the Athens suburb of Kolonaki.
15-5-1985	Athens	3 +1	-	Shootout	Anti-State Struggle	On 15 May 1985, in Gyzi near central Athens, three police officers investigating recent political murders noticed a stolen motorcycle near Tsoutsouvis' apartment building. As they were investigating, Tsoutsouvis and an accomplice opened fire. Three police officers were killed in the exchange. Tsoutsouvis was also killed and his accomplice escaped.
1987	Athens	-	30	Car bomb	17 November	On two separate days, bomb attacks against buses carrying American soldiers injured a total 30 people.
26-11-1985	Athens	1	14	Car bomb	17 November	A car-bomb explosion next to a Greek riot police bus in Kaisariani, Athens, kills police officer, Ioannis Georgakopoulos, and injures 14 more. The 17N proclamation states that the attack was made to avenge the death of 15-year-old Michalis Kaltezas, killed during clashes at a rally commemorating the public uprising that led to the fall of the Greek military junta.
28-6-1988	Athens	1	-	Car bomb	17 November	A car bomb, detonated by remote control, kills the US naval attaché in Athens. Capt. William Nordeen was killed instantly by the blast that originated in a vehicle parked by his house.
11-7-1988	Athens	11 (one perp.)	98	Car bomb – Grenade & small arms	Abu Nidal Organisation	Three gunmen board the ship, <i>City of Poros</i> , as part of its normal intake of passengers at Aegina and wait until the ship is three miles into its journey before they attack, at approximately 20:30 (UTC+02:00). Using concealed automatic weapons and hand grenades, they opened fire on their fellow passengers, who scatter in panic, many jumping overboard, inadvertently causing many casualties among those who are caught by the ship's propellers. Nine tourists are killed and up to 100 others are wounded. On the day of the attack, there were 471 people on board the ship. Earlier that day, the pier where the <i>City of Poros</i> is usually berthed in Piraeus was rocked when a large car bomb was detonated. The only fatalities were the two occupants of the vehicle.

27-9-1989	Athens	1	-	Small arms	17 November	Pavlos Bakoyannis, the spokesman of the leading political party at the time, “New Democracy“, is shot and killed in the hallway of his office in downtown Athens.
12-3-1991	Athens	1	-	Improvised explosive device	17 November	United States Air Force member, Sgt. Ronald O. Stewart, is killed outside his apartment in the seaside Athens suburb of Glyfada by a remotely detonated bomb. Sgt. Stewart had been working at the United States Air Base at Hellenikon.
19-4-1991	Patras	7	7	Improvised explosive device	Palestinian Nationalists	A parcel bomb explodes in the offices of a courier service, killing seven people and wounding seven others in the western port city of Patras. Six of the dead were employees and the other a customer. The bombed building also houses offices of an American organisation, United Parcel International, and is near the British Consulate.
14-7-1992	Athens	1	5	Rocket propelled grenade fire	17 November	The Greek Minister of Finance, Ioannis Paleokrassas, narrowly escapes assassination when terrorists launch a 3.5 inch RPG round at his armoured limousine in broad daylight. The attack, near the centre of Athens, kills a bystander and injures 5 other people, including Minister Paleokrassas. The Minister had been driving out of his office accompanied by his wife and daughter.
24-1-1994	Athens	1	-	Small arms	17 November	The former chairman of Greece’s largest state-owned bank, Michalis Vranopoulos, is shot to death on an Athens street. He had been testifying in a judicial investigation into the bank’s potentially fraudulent sale of a majority stake in a cement company.
4-7-1994	Athens	1	-	Small arms	17 November	Deputy Chief of Mission at the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Ömer Haluk Sipahioğlu, is shot and killed on an Athens street. Authorities believe three men in a car pulled alongside the vehicle of the second-ranking Turkish diplomat in Greece and opened fire, killing him.
28-5-1997	Athens	1	-	Small arms	17 November	Greek shipping tycoon, Constantine Peratikos, is shot dead in broad daylight on an Athens street. The group issues a manifesto claiming that Peratikos was targeted because he allegedly misused a large government bailout and threatened to close down his shipyard, which would have forced the layoff of 2,000 employees.
17-11-1999	Athens	1	-	Improvised explosive device	Revolutionary Nuclei	A Greek bystander is killed when a bomb explodes near the Intercontinental Hotel, where then United States President Bill Clinton was due to stay on a state visit to Greece.
8-6-2000	Athens	1	-	Small arms	17 November	At approximately 7:48, on a busy suburban street, two gunmen on a motorcycle shoot Brig. Stephen Saunders, the military attaché at the British Embassy in Athens, while he is driving, alone, to work at the British Embassy. The gunmen escape in traffic. Brigadier Saunders died at hospital.

17-6-2009	Athens	1	-	Small arms	Sect of Revolutionaries	Several gunmen shoot a 41-year-old anti-terrorism officer several times at close range. The officer dies in his car as the assailants flee on motorcycles in the densely populated Patissia area of Athens.
28-3-2010	Athens	1	2	Improvised explosive device	Unknown	A bomb explodes outside a training institute for public officials in the Patissia area of the Greek capital Athens, killing a 15-year-old boy. The boy's 10-year-old sister was seriously injured and their mother, 45, was slightly hurt. Police said the family, all Afghans, were apparently just walking past the building when the bomb, contained in a bag, exploded.
24-6-2010	Athens	1	-	Improvised explosive device	Revolutionary Struggle	A powerful bomb sent in a package to the minister of public order explodes near his office, killing his 50-year-old assistant, who opened the package. The minister, Michalis Chrysochoidis, who is in charge of the police and counter-terrorism, was not in his office at the time.
19-7-2010	Athens	1	-	Small arms	Sect of Revolutionaries	At 5:25, in the Ilioupoli area of Athens, unidentified gunmen armed with nine millimetre pistols shoot and kill an investigative journalist, Sokratis Giolias, outside his residence. He was shot 15 times by three gunmen, dressed as security personnel reporting someone had stolen his car, firing nine-millimetre handguns - the same weapons which the Revolutionary Sect group had used to kill an anti-terrorist officer in 2009.
1-11-2013	Athens	2	1	Small arms	The Fighting People's Revolutionary Powers	On 1 November 2013, two Golden Dawn members, Giorgos Fountoulis (27 years old) and Manos Kapelonis (22 years old), are shot dead outside the party's offices in Neo Irakleio, a northern suburb of Athens. A third, Alexandros Gerontas, is severely injured. According to a Golden Dawn member, a man got off a motorcycle wearing a helmet and then fired. Two weeks later, the previously unknown «anti-establishment» group "The Fighting People's Revolutionary Powers" claimed responsibility for what it described as "political executions of the fascist members of the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party".
17-12-2018	Athens	-	-	Bombing	Popular Fighters Group	On 17 December a bomb explodes at the headquarters of the media station Skai TV. There are no casualties but the building is extensively damaged; according to the police the left-wing terrorist group Popular Fighters Group was behind the attack. The militant group was behind similar bomb attacks at the downtown Athens headquarters of the Federation of Greek Industries in November 2015.



## ANNEX 2

The National Cyber Security Organisations/ Authorities in Greece:

1. Ministry of Digital Policy, Telecommunications and Media - Directorate of Cyber Security | NIS
2. Ministry of National Defence (MOD) - Hellenic National Defence General Staff | CSIRT for NIS
3. Telecommunications & Post Commission (EETT) | National regulator for electronic communications
4. 'ADAE' Hellenic Authority for Communication Security and Privacy | Authority for Communication Security and Privacy
5. The National Cybersecurity Authority - Responsible for the overall management of the national cybersecurity strategy
6. 'EYP' National Intelligence Service - National CERT, tel: +30 210 697 3121, email: [cert@nis.gr](mailto:cert@nis.gr)
7. The National Authority Against Electronic Attacks – National CERT, is responsible for cyber security, particular in critical infrastructure, according to Greek Legislation Bill 3649/2008, Article 4, Paragraph 8, Presidential Decree 126/2009, Article 2, Paragraph 1.Z. The National CERT, being operational since 2008.
8. Hellenic Police Cyber Crime Division, E-mail: [ccu@cybercrimeunit.gov.gr](mailto:ccu@cybercrimeunit.gov.gr)
9. Hellenic Data Protection Authority (DPA) - Monitors and enforces the implementation of the GDPR

