

# Facing all the Facts: Self-assessment grid on hate crime recording and data collection, framed by international norms and standards – GREECE

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This document sets out the evidence that can be used to understand and describe current strengths and weaknesses across the relationships that form national hate crime recording and data collection systems.<sup>1</sup> It aims to build on and complement existing approaches such as OSCE-ODIHR's Key Observations framework and its INFAHCT Programme.<sup>2</sup> Guidance that relates to what evidence can be captured, used and published by public authorities is based on a list of standards which is provided as a separate document. This framework seeks to support an inclusive and victim-focused assessment of the national situation, based on a concept of *relationships*. It integrates a consideration of evidence of CSO-public authority cooperation on hate crime recording and data collection as well as evidence relating to the quality of CSO efforts to directly record and monitor hate crimes against the communities they support and represent.<sup>3</sup>

Table one sets out the general approach to self-assessment and the main relationships in the 'system'. Table two provides the country-based description. It is important to note that there can be many different agencies playing some kind of role in recording and data collection within one country, especially in federalised systems. Where possible, it is important to capture this complexity. For the purposes of this project, the focus is at the national level. Where there is information about significant regional differences within a country, this is highlighted. There can also be significant variations in the legal procedure that governs how cases progress from the investigation to prosecution stages across different jurisdictions. For example, cases can be directly reported to prosecutors as opposed to law enforcement; some cases are prosecuted by law enforcement, not prosecutors. Again, this methodology aims to reflect this complexity, however it remains a 'work in progress', amendable at the national level post-publication. For a full consideration of the limitations of this framework, see the Methodology Report.

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<sup>1</sup> See methodology report for more on the concept of 'systems'.

<sup>2</sup> ODIHR Key Observations, <http://hatecrime.osce.org/sites/default/files/documents/Website/Key%20Observations/KeyObservations-20140417.pdf>; this methodology

<sup>2</sup> ODIHR Key Observations, <http://hatecrime.osce.org/sites/default/files/documents/Website/Key%20Observations/KeyObservations-20140417.pdf>; this methodology could also be incorporated in the framework of INFAHCT self-assessment, as described on pp. 22-23 here: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/INFAHCT?download=true>

<sup>3</sup> For a full description of the main stakeholders included in national assessments, and how the self-assessment framework relates to the 'systems map', see the Methodology Report, Part II.

Table one: Self-assessments: general approach

Relationship	Evidence used to describe relationships Two main categories of evidence are applied based on referenced international norms and standards.		Score
	Framework	Action	
<p>The main relationships are identified across the system:</p> <p><b>Law-enforcement</b> – prosecution; judiciary; Ministry of Interior</p> <p><b>Prosecution</b> – Judiciary, Ministry of Justice</p> <p><b>Ministries</b> - Ministries (e.g. MoI-MoJ, etc.)</p> <p><b>Victim</b> - law enforcement; prosecution, ministries; CSOs</p> <p><b>General public</b> – law enforcement; Ministry(ies), prosecution; CSOs</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> – law enforcement; prosecution; ministries, other CSOs.</p> <p><b>IGO</b> – ministry(ies); CSOs</p> <p>Further background information about existing IGO frameworks and actions is provided in the accompanying standards document.</p> <p>Other bodies and ministries are also relevant, including equality bodies and non-criminal justice agencies and ministries. These are included where relevant in national reports.</p>	<p>Technical frameworks allow for recording and data collection</p> <p>Policy frameworks allow information to be shared across the system.</p> <p>The most active and responsible ministries produce a policy framework that gives the police and other agencies the technical capacity to identify, record and act on hate crime data. If a government ministry hasn't developed an inter-departmental framework to allow for police to record all bias motivations or led the process to develop joint guidelines on recording and data collection, the police are limited in how they can relate to victims in this area.</p>	<p>Evidence that the frameworks are used – data is recorded, shared, collected, published and information is acted upon to develop policy and improve responses.</p> <p>The 'frontline', whether investigators, prosecutors or CSOs are the ones that 'give life' to, or are limited by, existing policy frameworks.</p>	<p>Each relationship is given a score of 0-3 for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'framework'</li> <li>2. 'action'</li> </ol> <p>An overall score of 5-6= green; 3-4 = amber; 0-2 = red.</p> <p>Green = Good relationship. Effective framework and action, with room for improvement.</p> <p>Amber = Adequate relationship. Relatively limited framework and action.</p> <p>Red= Poor relationship. Very limited framework and action.</p>

## Specific relationships and criteria

### Commentary

The quality of connections and relationships across Greece’s hate crime reporting and recording system is mixed. As set out in the main report, the Racist Violence Recording Network has been the central ‘engine’ for efforts to make hate crime visible. It has the strongest connections across groups affected by hate crime as well as to those government ministries and agencies with strategic and operational responsibilities in this area. However, in the absence of an implemented strategic framework, the connections across the system between the police and victims, the prosecution service and relevant government ministries are relatively weak. Recent developments on the establishment of a strategic inter-agency working group, and planned trainings for the prosecution and judicial authorities are encouraging and show significant promise for a step-change in national frameworks and action. The recommendations section suggest how to support these potentially significant achievements.

The map illustrates the tendency for public authorities to share data and information about hate crime with third parties at the international level (e.g. The European Commission, the European Agency for Fundamental Rights and The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe’s Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights) as opposed to proactively and independently publishing and disseminating data and information to the Greek public.

As in other countries, people experiencing anti- Roma and anti- disability hate crime are particularly underserved by all those involved in hate crime monitoring and data collection.

Relationship	Evidence: this column sets out the evidence that is considered when describing a relationship as ‘red’, ‘amber’ or ‘green’ (See table one) (Refer to end note for relevant international norm/standard)	Score  Framework: Action: Total:
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			Color:
	Framework	Action	
<p><b>Law enforcement, Hellenic Police – Public Prosecutor’s Office</b></p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i>            Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators and specifically flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1,2,3,4)</p> <p>Law enforcement are able to record information about victim support and safety. (Standard 5)</p> <p>The prosecution service is able to record information sent to them by the police about bias motivations and crime type (Standard 4) and relevant information about victim support and safety (Standard 5)</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs (Standard 8; Standard 9)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i>            Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate an unrealistic measure of hate crime prevalence) (Standards 6 and 7).</p> <p>Data is shared systematically between the police and prosecution service to progress individual cases, including meeting victim’s safety needs, and to review issues in performance.</p> <p>Law enforcement and prosecution service meet regularly, to review progress and share information and/or take part in joint training.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 3</b></p> <p><b>Action: 1</b></p> <p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i>            The Hellenic Police has established two departments for countering racist violence in the Sub-divisions of State Security of Athens and Thessaloniki and 68 Offices against Racist Violence in the country whose main competence is to investigate racist (hate) crimes. Both in these offices and in all the police</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i>            It is difficult to assess whether realistic data is produced by the system, because much of it is not in the public domain at the national level.</p> <p>According to ODIHR’s hate crime reporting for 2017,</p>	

	<p>departments of the country, the police officers use the same, unified, electronic system (Police online internal network) for recording crimes. Especially for the recording of hate crimes, a Circular Order issued by the Chief of the Hellenic Police in 2014 supplements the general recording instructions. All necessary data for each case (crime, offence, etc.) are inserted, including the place, time, legal characterization of the offense, the characteristics of the perpetrator, the victim's identity, the description of the incident and the administrative and procedural actions that have taken place.</p> <p>The system provides an option for racist crimes that has to be answered (Racially motivated crime? Yes/No). If the answer is "Yes", a second file is opened for choosing the racist motivation (race, colour, religion, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability). At the same time, all crimes that have been characterized as racist crimes are recorded in a separate electronic database. The State Security Directorate analyses the data, extracted from the above mentioned database, and informs the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights.</p> <p>The recently signed 'Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], includes the commitment to: ensure the protection of, and support for,</p>	<p>police-recorded hate crime increased three-fold in 2017 (from 40 in 2016 to 128 in 2017). Prosecution-recorded hate crime also significantly increased (from 6 to 46).</p> <p>This is a welcome development, however, it is still likely that these numbers do not reflect the actual prevalence of hate crime in Greece.</p> <p>With the joint protocol only recently established, it is too early to assess whether data is systematically and productively shared.</p> <p>The two bodies meet regularly as agreed in the interagency agreement described above. One of the aims of the agreement is to share information and review progress. The recent significant increase in recorded crime by police and prosecution is very promising. It is too early to assess the degree of success in implementation of the framework.</p>	
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	<p>victims of racist crimes in cooperation with civil society organizations; ensure the respectful and sensitive treatment of racist crime victims throughout the criminal justice process; and, ensure the full enjoyment of all rights guaranteed in administrative and judicial procedures for the victims of racist crimes.</p> <p>It is not clear what information can be gathered and used about risk and support needs.</p> <p>The police and the Public Prosecution Offices, share a template for collecting hate crime data. This template indicates the number of cases that constitute a hate crime, the bias motivation, and feedback from the Public Prosecution Offices and courts about the prosecution and court decisions. Detailed information about the specific circumstances of the case is not always passed between the two agencies.</p> <p>The Public Prosecutors' Offices record hate crimes on an individual case by case basis. When prosecutors receive a case from the police, after a citizen's complaint, or when they act ex officio, prosecutors use a specific code to indicate that the case is a hate crime investigation. This code follows the case until it is sent to the relevant court for adjudication. In a positive move, and as part of the ODIHR-led <i>Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice project</i>, the Attorney General of the</p>		
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	<p>Supreme Court adopted a protocol instructing prosecutors to flag hate crimes on a national level. The protocol also issues an order to establish hate crime prosecutors in all major prosecutorial offices in Greece.</p> <p>The Hellenic police and the Office of the Supreme Court Prosecutor of Greece, along with other government departments are members of the National Council against Racism and Intolerance, which was established in 2015 partly in response to recommendations in ECRI's 2014 country report, which called for 'the creation of a Task Force to develop a comprehensive national strategy to combat racism and intolerance [including CSO representatives]' (see main report).</p> <p>The Office of the Supreme Court Prosecutor of Greece is also members of a cross government working group that has recently adopted an 'Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>]. The agreement sets out recording and data collection obligations in detail. The police are represented by the Ministry of Citizen Protection.</p> <p>Where cases are reported directly to the Prosecution Service, data is not always passed back to the police.</p>		
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	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Law enforcement, Hellenic Police – Judiciary, The Supreme Court of Greece</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators and specifically flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1,2,3,4)</p> <p>The courts have the facility to record sentencing information, including whether the hate element was considered and the outcome (Standard 7)</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework that allows cases to be traced from investigation to sentencing stages and to record and share data about victim safety and support needs (Standards 5, 8 and 9).</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate hate crime laws are not being used). (Standards 6 and 7)</p> <p>Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.</p>	<p><b>Framework:2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 0</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p> <p>Both bodies share a template for collecting hate crime data. This template indicates the number of cases that constitute a hate crime, the bias motivation, and feedback from the Public Prosecution Offices and courts about the prosecution and court decisions. However, courts' data is added manually.</p> <p>Both bodies are also members of a working group that has recently adopted an 'Agreement on Inter-</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p> <p>While 128 hate crimes were recorded by the police, only 6 sentenced crimes were recorded in 2017. This suggests that more action could be taken to raise awareness about the relevance and use of Greece's hate crime provisions.</p> <p>The two bodies meet regularly as agreed in the interagency agreement described above. One of the aims of the agreement is to share information and review progress. Again, it is still early in the process</p>	



	agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a> ], which sets out roles and responsibilities on hate crime recording and data collection.	to assess its success.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Law enforcement, Hellenic Police – Ministry of Citizen Protection</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators, and specifically flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1, 2, 3, 4)</p> <p>Law enforcement are able to record information about victim support and safety (Standard 5)</p> <p>This information can shared with the MoI or relevant ministry for data collection and analysis.</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs (Standards 8 and 9).</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.</p> <p>Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate hate crime laws are not being used). (Standards 6 and 7)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 3</b></p> <p><b>Action: 2</b></p> <p><b>Colour: green</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p> <p>See law enforcement-prosecution relationships for police recording procedure. The police record hate crimes in a separate electronic database, which is analysed by the Ministry of Citizen Protection.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p> <p>Police figures have increased in recent months, which is a welcome development. There is no available evidence that the information has been used to review and revise police recording and responses.</p>	

	<p>The recently signed 'Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], includes the commitment to: ensure the protection of, and support for, victims of racist crimes in cooperation with civil society organizations; ensure the respectful and sensitive treatment of racist crime victims throughout the criminal justice process; and, ensure the full enjoyment of all rights guaranteed in administrative and judicial procedures for the victims of racist crimes.</p> <p>It is not clear what information is gathered and used about risk and support needs. and victim support/safety needs.</p> <p>The police headquarters are based in the Ministry of Citizen Protection and cooperate closely.</p> <p>Information has been comprehensively shared between the two bodies for several years. The practice has been confirmed and enhanced by an 'Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], which sets out roles and responsibilities on hate crime recording and data collection.</p>		
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	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Public Prosecutor's Office – Judiciary, Supreme Court of Greece</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The prosecution service is able to record relevant information about evidence of bias and, where appropriate, systematically present this to the court (Standards 4 and 7).</p> <p>There is the facility to record sentencing information, including whether the hate element was considered and the outcome (Standard 7)</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs. (Standards 8 and 9)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.</p> <p>Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate hate crime laws are not being used) (Standard 6) There is no evidence that the prosecution and judiciary regularly reflect on problems and gaps with the data and information that is captured.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 1</b></p> <p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> For details on how the Prosecution Service marks case files, see relationship between law enforcement-prosecution relationship. The 'hate crime' flag travels with the prosecution documents as they are lodged with the courts. Detailed information about the specific circumstances of the case is not always passed from the police. The Supreme Court of Greece has committed to provide guidance on 'the special marking of case files with potential racist motivation'</p> <p>Both bodies have made a general commitment within the Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> Both bodies have committed to meet regularly, within the framework of the 'Agreement on inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece'. It has only recently been agreed.</p> <p>Data published by ODIHR in its 2017 report indicates that while there were 46 hate crime prosecutions, there were only 6 cases where hate crime laws were applied at the sentencing stage.</p>	

	<p>on addressing racist crimes in Greece’ [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], to ‘ensure protection of and support for victims of racist crimes....ensure the sensitive and respectful treatment of racist crime victims’, however there is no obligation on the courts or prosecution service to record or respond to victim’s safety needs (only law enforcement has this obligation).</p> <p>Both bodies are members of a working group that has recently adopted an ‘Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece’ [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], which sets out roles and responsibilities on hate crime recording and data collection.</p>		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Public Prosecutors Office – Ministry of Justice</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The prosecution service is able to record relevant information - including about evidence of bias - and to share this with the MoJ for data collection purposes (Standard 4)</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs Standard 8 and 9)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 3</b></p> <p><b>Action: 2</b></p> <p><b>Colour code: green</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> See law enforcement-prosecution relationship for prosecution approach to recording.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> The Ministry of Justice has been instrumental in ensuring the widespread training of prosecutors on hate crime within the ODIHR PAHCT framework.</p>	

	<p>The Prosecution has committed to ‘provide guidance to all Prosecutors’ Offices for reporting all relevant data, in time, to the MoJ regarding racist crime...’</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice has committed to ‘request, process and monitor data on racist crimes from the Police, the Prosecutors Office and the Judiciary’.</p> <p>Both bodies are members of a working group that has recently adopted an ‘Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece’ [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], which sets out roles and responsibilities on hate crime recording and data collection.</p>	<p>Both bodies have committed to regular meetings to review data and action.</p> <p>The Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation was signed recently, in October 2018. Data from ODIHR’s 2017 Hate Crime Reporting indicates a very positive trend in recorded hate crime prosecutions from 2016 (6 cases) 2017 (46 cases).</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Ministry of Citizen Protection – Ministry of Justice</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The two bodies receive data and information from law enforcement and the prosecution service, respectively (Standards 1,2,3,4).</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs across the criminal justice system (standards 8 and 9)</p> <p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.</p> <p>Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate hate crime laws are not being used) (Standards 6 and 7)</p> <p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p>	<p><b>Framework: 3</b></p> <p><b>Action: 2</b></p> <p><b>Colour : green</b></p>

	<p>The Hellenic Police are able to record comprehensive information on hate crime, which is processed by the Ministry of Public Protection and shared with the Ministry of Justice (See relevant relationships).</p> <p>Both bodies have made a general commitment within the Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], to 'ensure protection of and support for victims of racist crimes....ensure the sensitive and respectful treatment of racist crime victims', however there is no obligation on the courts or prosecution service to record or respond to victim's safety needs (only law enforcement has this obligation).</p> <p>Both bodies have committed to 'request, process and monitor' data from their respective agencies (i.e. the police and prosecution service). Both bodies are members of a working group that has recently adopted an 'Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], which sets out roles and responsibilities on hate crime recording and data collection.</p>	<p>Both bodies have committed to regular meetings to review data and action. The Ministry of Citizen Protection has an established practice of sharing data with the Ministry of Justice</p> <p>The Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation was signed recently, in October 2018. Data from ODIHR's 2017 Hate Crime Reporting indicates strong progress in hate crime recording with significant increases in police and prosecution-recorded hate crimes.</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	

<p><b>Victim(s)- Law enforcement Hellenic Police</b></p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators – including victim perception - and flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1, 2, 3, 4)</p> <p>Law enforcement are able to record information about victim support and safety (standard 5)</p> <p>There is a process to keep victims informed about the progress of the investigation (Standard 10, 11, 12, 13,14)</p> <p>Law enforcement can accept anonymous reports of hate crime.</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The system is used to record bias motivations and crime types and to ensure specific support to victims (Standards 15 and 16)</p> <p>The system is used to keep victims informed about the progress of the investigation (Standard 11)</p> <p>Action is taken to increase reporting (Standard 17)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 2</b></p> <p><b>Colour - amber</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p> <p>The Hellenic Police has established two departments for countering racist violence in the Sub-divisions of State Security of Athens and Thessaloniki and 68 Offices against Racist Violence in the country whose main competence is to investigate racist (hate) crimes. Both in these offices and in all the police departments of the country, the police officers use the same, unified, electronic system (Police online internal network) for recording crimes. Especially for the recording of hate crimes, a Circular Order issued by the Chief of the Hellenic Police in 2014 supplements the general recording instructions. All necessary data for each case (crime, offence, etc.) are inserted including whether the victim perceives</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p> <p>There is evidence that the system is used to record potential hate crimes. The establishment of a hotline and the ability to report anonymously is likely to have played a role in increasing reporting. While the police have committed to ensure protection and support for victims, it isn't clear exactly how this is ensured. In addition, evidence suggests that while responses in the larger cities such as Athens and Thessaloniki are relatively good, it is more difficult to secure outside large cities and on the islands. This has particular implications in light of the ongoing refugees and migrant crisis.</p>	

	<p>the offence to be a hate crime, which is used as a basis to open a hate crime investigation according to specific guidance.</p> <p>According to a recently adopted inter-agency agreement, the police have made a general commitment [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], to ‘ensure protection of and support for victims of racist crimes....ensure the sensitive and respectful treatment of racist crime victims’.</p> <p>Victims can report anonymously and use a hotline.</p>		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Victim(s) – Public Prosecutors Office</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> There is a process to keep victims informed about the progress of the criminal justice process (Standards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18,19).</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The system is used to keep victims informed</p>	<p><b>Framework: 1</b> <b>Action: 1</b> <b>Colour: red</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> The prosecution service has made a general commitment to ‘ensure respectful and sensitive treatment of victims’ within the framework of the recently published ‘Agreement on inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece’, there is no clear process for keeping victims</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> Insufficient evidence to ascertain if prosecutors keep victims informed about the progress of their case. There is no clear protocol on how prosecutors must discharge their obligations under the Victims’ Directive.</p>	



	informed of the progress of their case.		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Victim(s) – Ministry of Citizen Protection -</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> There is an established and resourced framework to gather data about unreported hate crime – for example through victimisation surveys that include questions about hate crime (standard 20, Standard 21, Standard 22)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Relevant policy commitments on improving reporting and support have been made and acted upon (Standard 17)  Victimisation surveys are carried out and the results are published in an accessible format (Standard 23)	<b>Framework: 0</b>  <b>Action: 1</b>  <b>Colour: red</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> There is no established framework to estimate the level of unreported hate crime through victimization surveys.  There is a strong framework (see above) to record comprehensive information about reported hate crimes, however obligation to keep victims informed, supported and safe are not so clear.	<i>Description of national situation</i> There is no clear protocol on agencies’ roles and responsibilities in discharging Victims’ Directive obligations.  Greece does not conduct victimization surveys to establish levels of unreported crime, including hate crime.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Victim(s) - CSO monitoring Racist hate</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)	<b>Framework: 2</b>  <b>Action: 2</b>

<b>crime</b>	community(ies) (Standard 31)		<b>Colour: Amber</b>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> Over 20 members of RVRN framework (more than half) record racist hate crimes.</p> <p>RVRN has a clear and transparent recording methodology based on direct victim testimony, and clearly categorised by bias and crime type.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> court.</p> <p>Racist violence comprises the highest number of reported crimes, however, they are still severely under reported.</p> <p>Many NGOs are exhausted and struggling to meet basic needs including food, shelter and medical needs. Monitoring hate crime is no longer at the top of the priority list.</p> <p>Victims are in transit, and desperate to move on. There is no incentive for them to report and engage with services or the authorities. One interviewee gave the example where a man suffered burns when his stall was set on fire. He didn't report it until he was effectively stuck in Greece, having been in contact with several NGOs in the meantime.</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Victim(s)- CSO monitoring CSO Anti-LGBTQ+ hate crime</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standard 31)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)</p>	<b>Framework: 3 Action: 2 Colour: Green</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i>	<i>Description of national situation</i>	

	<p>Colour Youth has a clear and transparent recording methodology based on the racist violence recording network methodology, involving direct victim testimony, and categorised by bias and crime type.</p> <p>The organisation hosts an online reporting and support service for victims of anti-LGBT+ hate crime in Athens only, although with a national profile.</p>	<p>In 2014-2015 Colour Youth ran a specific outreach support and monitoring service, significantly increasing the number of recorded incidents reported in RVRN's annual report. As a result, many hard to reach victims of transphobic violence reported their experiences. However, the funding has not been renewed.</p> <p>It has published information about its service <a href="https://www.colouryouth.gr/en/pes-to-se-emas/">https://www.colouryouth.gr/en/pes-to-se-emas/</a></p> <p>Other organisations recording and monitoring anti-LGBT+ hate crime through the RVRN include, <a href="http://www.transgender-association.gr/">http://www.transgender-association.gr/</a> <a href="https://www.olke.org/">https://www.olke.org/</a> <a href="http://www.rainbowfamiliesgreece.com/">http://www.rainbowfamiliesgreece.com/</a></p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Victim- CSO anti-Muslim hate crime</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standard 31)</p> <p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>Several organisations working directly with Muslims are members of the RVRN and use its common methodology to record incidents and share data with the network.</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)</p> <p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>Many cases recorded by the RVRN involve Muslim victims, however crimes are not necessarily reported or recorded as anti-Muslim.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 3</b></p> <p><b>Action: 1</b></p> <p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>

	RVRN has a clear and transparent recording methodology based on direct victim testimony, and clearly categorised by bias and crime type.		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Victim- CSO antisemitic hate crime</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standard 31)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)	<b>Framework: 0</b> <b>Action: 2</b> <b>Colour: red</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> There is no organisation that has a victim-focused, easily accessible hate crime reporting and recording system for antisemitic incidents.	<i>Description of national situation</i> Members of the Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece collect media reports of incidents, which are forwarded to the RVRN.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>General public- Law enforcement Hellenic Police</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard</i> Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators and specifically flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1,2,3)  See law enforcement-prosecutor relationship for details on police-recorded data.	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Hate crime data is produced, published and made accessible (Standard 6)  Action is taken to increase reporting (Standard 17)	<b>Framework: 3</b> <b>Action:1</b> <b>Colour: Amber</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> The Hellenic police have the technical and policy framework to comprehensively record hate crimes (see information at law enforcement- prosecution	<i>Description of national situation</i> While police data is made available on ODIHR's hate crime reporting website [insert link -	

	relationship)	<a href="http://hatecrime.osce.org/greece">http://hatecrime.osce.org/greece</a> ], and in the Racist Violence Network’s annual reports, data is not systematically published by the police in Greece.  The Hellenic police has taken action to increase reporting by the general public through allowing anonymous reporting and establishing a multi-lingual hotline.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>General public – Ministry of Citizen Protection</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Mol has access to law enforcement and other official hate crime data (see relevant relationships).	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Data and information (for example on hate crime strategy and actions plans) are produced, published and made accessible (Standard 6).	<b>Framework: 2</b>  <b>Action: 1</b>  <b>Colour: Amber</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> The Ministry has access to detailed information on police-recorded hate crime.  There are welcome commitments within the framework of the recent ‘Agreement on inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece’ to, ‘analyse and regularly publish the racist crime data in the form of an analytical report; inform the public of its establishment and work; publicise new initiatives and policy documents; posting and sharing of activities against racist crimes on social media and using of telephone hotlines; improve communication about racist crimes by the	<i>Description of national situation</i> While police data has been published within reports by the Racist Violence Recording Network and ODIHR’s hate crime reporting website, they have not been published by public authorities.  It has yet to be seen how the commitments set out in the inter-agency agreement will be implemented.	

	institutions themselves and the media’.		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>General public- Public Prosecutors Office</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Prosecution service records and captures data on the number and outcomes of hate crime prosecutions (Standards 4 and 7).</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Data on prosecuting hate crime are produced, published and made accessible (Standard 6).</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 0</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>The prosecution service has the ability to record hate crimes (see information at law enforcement-prosecution relationship)</p> <p>There are welcome commitments within the framework of the recent ‘Agreement on inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece’ to ‘analyse and regularly publish the racist crime data in the form of an analytical report; inform the public of its establishment and work; publicise new initiatives and policy documents; posting and sharing of activities against racist crimes on social media and using of telephone hotlines; improve communication about racist crimes by the institutions themselves and the media’.</p> <p>However, there is no available detail on</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>While prosecution data is made available on ODIHR’s hate crime reporting website [insert link - <a href="http://hatecrime.osce.org/greece">http://hatecrime.osce.org/greece</a>], data on hate crime prosecutions are not systematically published by the prosecution service in Greece. Data is not included in the Network’s annual reports.</p> <p>It has yet to be seen how the commitments set out in the inter-agency agreement will be implemented.</p>	

	responsibilities in this area.		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>General public - CSO Network Racist Violence Recording Network</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standard 31)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO regularly publishes data and information describing victims' experiences of hate crime based on their own recording systems (Standard 39).  The CSO uses its data to raise awareness about the problem and to advocate for improvements (Standard 40).	<b>Framework: 3</b> <b>Action: 3</b> <b>Colour: green</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> Many CSOs record hate crime in Greece. This relationship is based on the work of the RVRN, which is a coalition of more than 40 CSOs.  RVRN has a clear and transparent recording methodology based on direct victim testimony, and clearly categorised by bias and crime type.	<i>Description of national situation</i> The Network produces a well-publicised annual report based on their data, and regular press releases [insert link - <a href="http://rvrn.org">http://rvrn.org</a> ]. The Network uses its data and findings to directly advocate with law enforcement, criminal justice agencies and policy makers for improvements in responses.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>CSO Network RVRN-Law enforcement Hellenic Police</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The two bodies are members of an agreement to refer cases for support services (Standard 16 and 29)  There is a structure for connection, that could include specialist police networks, a training agreement, information-sharing protocol, etc. (Standard 24, 25, 26)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Structures and frameworks are used in a meaningful way/ the two bodies connect in meaningful ways. For example, The CSO uses its data to raise awareness about the problem and to advocate for improvements (Standard 40).	<b>Framework: 2</b> <b>Action: 2</b> <b>Colour: amber</b>

	<p>Both bodies are members of a cross government group that regularly considers evidence of hate crime prevalence and responses to the problem and considers actions for improvement. (Standard 8 and 9)</p>		
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>The police (Ministry for Citizen Protection) have committed to ‘ensure that each victim is ...referred to a corresponding service’, however it isn’t clear which service and whether funding is involved.</p> <p>The Racist Violence Recording Network is comprised of over 40 members that share a common recording methodology, based on direct victim testimony. It was created in 2011 with support from UNHCR and the Hellenic Commission for Human Rights (see national report for more detail).</p> <p>The RVRN has recently committed to ‘within its existing competencies....share data with national authorities’. However, the same obligation is not placed on the police.</p> <p>The RVRN has committed to ‘share expertise with national institutions and contribute to policy formation’ However there isn’t the corresponding obligation on law enforcement to consult directly with the RVRN when formulating policy.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>There is strong cooperation between members of the Network and individual officers and specialist hate crime departments (see main report). There is an increased sense from both the NGO and police perspective that positive and constructive relationships are a ‘win-win’. However, again efforts have yet to move from the individual to the institutional in terms of cooperation. The recent inter-agency agreement might change this.</p> <p>RVRN will share data with police with victim permission when it serves the purpose of supporting victims of hate crime, including to keep victims informed and to support complaints to the police. In general, the network aims to share findings from their monitoring and their expertise with the police and other national authorities.</p>	



	Both bodies are members of a working group that has recently adopted an 'Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a> ], which sets out roles and responsibilities on hate crime recording and data collection.		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>CSO Network RVRN- Public Prosecutors Office</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> No expectation that there is an information-sharing agreement in place.</p> <p>Both bodies are members of a cross government group that regularly considers evidence of hate crime prevalence and responses to the problem and considers actions for improvement (Standards 8 and 9)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Evidence of CSO input into prosecutor training; and/or joint case reviews, and/or specialist prosecutors offices that make connections with CSOs, then include the relationship (Standard 25)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 1</b></p> <p><b>Action: 1</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> Both bodies are members of a working group that has recently adopted an 'Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece' [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odihr/402260</a>], which sets out roles and responsibilities on hate crime recording and data collection.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> Members of the RVRN have participated in trainings on hate crime for the National School of Judges and Prosecutors, in the area of recognising bias motivation. However, the training is not systematic. The main report recommends that systematic and regular training is implemented in Greece. This could be achieved through the OSCE-ODIHR training programme, PAHCT.</p>	

	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>CSO network RVRN – Ministry of Justice</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> NB – not all ministries will have relationships with CSOs. Generally, the lead ministry on hate crime should have some link(s).</p> <p><b>Framework:</b> CSO is a member of cross-government framework with a focus on hate crime recording and data collection (Standards 8 and 9)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> CSOs play an active role in these frameworks, CSO data is actively considered in government policy-making.</p> <p>The CSO uses its data to raise awareness about the problem and to advocate for improvements (Standard 40).</p>	<p>Framework: 1</p> <p>Action: 2</p> <p>Colour: amber.</p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> The Ministry of Justice and the RVRN are members of a working group that has recently adopted an ‘Agreement on Inter-agency cooperation on addressing racist crimes in Greece’ [insert link - <a href="https://www.osce.org/odhr/402260">https://www.osce.org/odhr/402260</a>], which sets out roles and responsibilities on hate crime recording and data collection.</p> <p>The RVRN has recently committed to ‘within its existing competencies....share data with national authorities’. However the same obligation is not put on the police.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice has committed to ‘compare recorded data with the data of civil society on the number of racist crime cases’. This is an imbalanced agreement and it is unclear what action will be taken following this comparison.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> There is evidence that the Greek Authorities have taken RVRN data into account since 2011 and that RVRN data had an impact on police and ministries’ efforts to improve data collection. However the impact of CSO data isn’t transparent. Considering the high quality nature of RVRN data, based on a clear methodology and direct victim testimony, it should be more explicitly central to public policy making.</p>	

	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>CSO Network RVRN – CSO anti-LGBTQ+ hate crime</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Both bodies are members of a framework that shares data and works in coalition to advocate for improvements in responses to hate crime (Standard 31)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The framework is used.  There is evidence of coalition building and advocacy based on shared positions.	<b>Framework: 3 Action:3  Colour: green</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> Colour Youth and other organisations recording and monitoring hate crimes based on bias against LGBTQ+ people are members of the RVRN and use its established recording methodology that is based on direct victim testimony.	<i>Description of national situation</i> LGBT+ organisation regularly report hate crimes to the RVRN, which collates information for publication in its annual report. RVRN members meet regularly to share developments, or training and advocacy planning.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>CSO Network RVRN – CSO anti-racist hate crime</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Both bodies are members of a framework that shares data and works in coalition to advocate for improvements in responses to hate crime (Standard 31)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The framework is used.  There is evidence of coalition building and advocacy based on shared positions.	<b>Framework: 3 Action:3  Colour: green</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> About 20 members of the RVRN record and monitor racist crime using the RVRN methodology that is based on direct victim testimony.	<i>Description of national situation</i> These organisations regularly report hate crimes and incidents to the RVRN, which collates information for publication in its annual report. RVRN members meet regularly to share developments, or training and advocacy planning.	

	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Network RVRN – CSO anti-Muslim hate crime</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Both bodies are members of a framework that shares data and works in coalition to advocate for improvements in responses to hate crime (Standard 31)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The framework is used.  There is evidence of coalition building and advocacy based on shared positions.	<b>Framework: 3 Action: 1  Colour: amber</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> Several members of the RVRN record and monitor anti-Muslim hate crime using the RVRN methodology that is based on direct victim testimony.	<i>Description of national situation</i> These organisations regularly report hate crimes and incidents to the RVRN, which collates information for publication in its annual report. However anti-Muslim incidents might be classified as racist incidents only. Most monitoring CSOs primarily focus on recording and monitoring racist crime. RVRN members meet regularly to share developments, or training and advocacy planning.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Network RVRN – CSO Antisemitic Hate Crime</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Both bodies are members of a framework that shares data and works in coalition to advocate for improvements in responses to hate crime (Standard 31)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The framework is used.  There is evidence of coalition building and advocacy based on shared positions.	<b>Framework: 1 Action: 1  Colour: red</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> Members of the Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece report incidents through the RVRN, however their method mainly relies on media reports, not direct reports from victims and witness.	<i>Description of national situation</i> The Central Board of Jewish Deputies do not use the established RVRN methodology. RVRN members meet regularly to share developments, or training and advocacy planning.	

	Framework	Action	
IGOs – MoJ	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> There is an agreement and framework for data and information on hate crime to be shared with an IGO and vice versa. (Standards 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37)</p> <p>Parties are able to influence international norms and standards on hate crime reporting, recording and data collection and related activities and guidelines.</p> <p>See standards document for information current platforms of exchange and cooperation.</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> See standards document for ongoing action by IGOs to connect with national authorities on hate crime reporting, recording and data collection</p> <p>National assessment will look at these factors: Data is shared with IGO in line with agreed obligations/as part of regular requests.</p> <p>National representatives attend IGO networking events</p> <p>National representatives ask for and implement capacity-building activities in the area of hate crime recording and data collection.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 3</b></p> <p><b>Action:3</b></p> <p><b>Colour: green</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>N/A – this is a set international framework.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>MoJ representatives regularly attend and report progress on hate crime data to the High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance hosted by the European Commission Department of Justice and Home Affairs.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice is a partner on the ODIHR project which has established a data sharing and analysis protocol. Insert link - <a href="http://www.osce.org/projects/criminal-justice-response-hate-crime">http://www.osce.org/projects/criminal-justice-response-hate-crime</a></p>	

		<p>Subgroup on methodologies for recording and collecting data on hate crime, coordinated by the European Union for Fundamental Rights on behalf of the High Level Group on Combatting Racism and Other Forms of Intolerance: MoJ representatives regularly attend meetings of the group and report current practices on data hate crime reporting and recording.</p> <p>The MoJ regularly submits data and information to ODIHR for its annual hate crime reporting.</p> <p>The National Council against Racism and Intolerance was set up by the MoJ partly in response to an ECRI report on Greece which called for ‘the creation of a Task Force to develop a comprehensive national strategy to combat racism and intolerance [including CSO representatives]’.  [inset link - <a href="https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Greece/GRC-CbC-V-2015-001-ENG.pdf">https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Greece/GRC-CbC-V-2015-001-ENG.pdf</a>].  (source: Matrix)</p> <p>The Judicial college has taken part in a number of trainings relating to OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights PAHCT training. It is recommended that the training is fully adopted.</p> <p>Subgroup on methodologies for recording and collecting data on hate crime, coordinated by the</p>	
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		European Union for Fundamental Rights on behalf of the High Level Group on Combatting Racism and Other Forms of Intolerance: police representatives regularly attend meetings of the group and report current practices on data hate crime reporting and recording.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>IGOs- CSO Network RVRN</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>There is an agreement and framework for data and information on hate crime to be shared with an IGO and vice versa (Standard 37)</p> <p>Parties are able to influence international norms and standards on hate crime reporting, recording and data collection and related activities and guidelines</p> <p>See standards document for information current platforms of exchange and cooperation.</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Data is shared between the two parties as part of regular requests.</p> <p>CSOs attend IGO networking events and ask for and implement capacity-building activities in the area of hate crime recording and data collection</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 3</b></p> <p><b>Colour: green</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>N/A – this is a set international framework.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>RVRN has strong connections with all IGO agencies that are active on hate crime and is regularly called on to present its work as good practice. RVRN regularly submits data and information on hate crime incidents to ODIHR's annual hate crime reporting and responds to requests from ECRI, CERD and other organisations.</p>	

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