LAW NO. 5090 GAZETTE A 30/24.2.2024

Interventions in the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to accelerate and improve the quality of criminal proceedings Modernization of the legislative framework for the prevention and fight against domestic violence

THE PRESIDENT

OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

We enact the following law passed by Parliament:

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CHAPTER A
PURPOSE OBJECT

Article 1
Purpose

The purpose of this is: a) the acceleration and qualitative improvement of criminal proceedings through specific interventions in the Criminal Code (Law 4619/2019, A' 95) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 4620/2019, A' 96),

b) the improvement and rationalization of the legal framework for the prevention and fight against domestic violence, in order to ensure more effective protection of the family, minors and vulnerable social groups,

c) tackling corruption, in line with relevant recommendations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Article 2
Objective

The purpose of this is: a) The amendment of the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, in order for their implementation to contribute to a more substantial, effective and direct conduct of criminal proceedings, to the strengthening of the crime-preventive function of punishment through the principles of general and specific prevention and to the economy of criminal proceedings.

Indicatively, aa) the maximum sentence of imprisonment is increased, sentences for crimes of major criminal indecency such as forest arson are tightened, ab) stricter conditions for suspension of the sentence are set, so that sentences for misdemeanors can also be served through alternative methods of community service and the conversion of the sentence into a monetary penalty, but also with actual service in a prison, when the court deems it necessary, ag) measures are taken to protect criminal justice from individuals who, through abusive and protracted exercise of their rights, unnecessarily occupy its officers and hinder the speed of its award, and ad) the procedures for processing and adjudicating criminal cases are accelerated by taking measures such as encouraging the criminal negotiation process, limiting the intermediate procedure of judicial councils, as well as the transfer of the judicial material of the misdemeanor court and the court of appeal from

multi-member to single-member courts, so that the same number of judges can form more courts and thus hear a multiple number of cases.

b) The reformulation of the provisions of Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232), in order to: ba) adapt the provisions to the current social conditions and to the legal and political need to protect the institution of the family, minors and victims, mainly women, who are increasingly affected by domestic violence, bb) strengthen psychological and financial support, as well as the social rehabilitation of victims by expanding the competent bodies, bg) provide for a special obligation for professionals to report incidents that come to their attention, bd) expand the criminal mediation process and bf) strengthen other procedural means aimed at preventing incidents of domestic violence and preventing the perpetrator from reoffending.

c) The amendment of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 45 of Law 4557/2018 (Gazette A' 139) ca) by increasing the administrative fine for legal entities when the profit cannot be determined and cb) by eliminating the condition of a prior irrevocable conviction for a natural person.

d) The establishment of liability of legal persons for bribery offenses, in order to effectively address, through criminal law mechanisms, corruption phenomena, in complement to the already existing framework for combating corruption in natural persons.

CHAPTER B
INTERVENTIONS IN THE CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENTS TO LAW 4619/2019

Article 3
Jurisdiction over crimes committed on ships or aircraft flying the Greek flag Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 5 of the Criminal Code

Paragraph 2 of article 5 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"2. Greek criminal laws shall apply to acts committed on ships flying the Greek flag or aircraft having Greek nationality, regardless of the law of the place where they are committed."

Article 4
Punishment always according to Greek laws of an act abroad directed against an employee of a public international or supranational organization or body or addressed to them and of the bribery of a person exercising a public function or service on behalf of a foreign country Amendment of article 8 of the Criminal Code

In paragraph d' of article 8 of the Criminal Code, the following changes are made: a) after the words "of the European Union" the words "or of a public international or supranational organization or body" are added, b) the current

provision is renumbered as sub-paragraph da) and sub-paragraph db) is added and article 8 is worded as follows:

"Article 8 Crimes abroad that are always punished according to Greek laws

Greek criminal laws apply to citizens and foreigners, regardless of the laws of the place of commission, for the following acts committed abroad:

a) high treason or insults to the international status of the Country at the expense of the Greek state,

b) crimes relating to military service and conscription in Greece,

c) a criminal act committed as an employee of the Greek state, or of an institution or body of the European Union headquartered in Greece,

d) da) an act directed against or addressed to an employee of the Greek state or a Greek employee of an institution or organization of the European Union or a public international or supranational organization or body, provided that it is committed during the exercise of their service or in relation to the exercise of their duties, db) bribery of a person exercising a public function or service for a foreign country,

e) false testimony in a proceeding pending before the Greek authorities,

f) terrorist acts,

g) piracy,

h) crimes related to currency and non-cash means of payment,

i) illegal drug trafficking,

j) human trafficking,

k) any other crime for which special provisions or international conventions signed and ratified by the Greek state provide for the application of Greek criminal laws.

Article 5
Determination of conditions for direct and simple complicity
Replacement of article 47 of the Criminal Code

Article 47 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"Article 47 Direct and simple accomplice

Whoever, except in the case of paragraph 1 of article 46, intentionally provides direct assistance to the perpetrator during this act and in the execution of the main act shall be punished with the penalty of the perpetrator. If, except in the case of the first paragraph, he intentionally provides any assistance to another before or during the commission of the wrongful act he committed, he shall be punished as an accomplice with a reduced penalty (article 83).”

Article 6
Length of imprisonment Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 52 of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 2 of article 52 of the Criminal Code, the word "fifteen" is replaced by the word "twenty" and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. The duration of temporary imprisonment shall not exceed twenty (20) years nor be less than five (5) years."

Article 7
Restriction to a special youth detention facility Amendment of article 54 of the Criminal Code

In the second paragraph of article 54 of the Criminal Code, the word "eight" is replaced by the word "ten" and article 54 is worded as follows:

"Article 54 Restriction to a special youth detention facility

The duration of confinement in a special youth detention facility shall not exceed five (5) years nor be less than six (6) months, if the act committed is punishable by law by imprisonment of up to ten (10) years. If the threatened imprisonment is life or a temporary sentence higher than that of the previous paragraph, the duration of confinement in a special detention facility shall not exceed ten (10) years nor be less than two (2) years.”

Article 8
Abolition of the calculation of fines in daily units Amendment of article 57 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 57 of the Criminal Code: a) paragraphs 1 and 3 are repealed, b) paragraph 2 is replaced and article 57 is worded as follows:

"Article 57 Fine

1. [Repealed].

2. Unless otherwise specified in special provisions, the fine may not be: a) less than three hundred (300) euros and more than forty thousand (40,000)

euros for misdemeanors, b) less than five thousand (5,000) euros and more than one hundred twenty thousand (120,000) euros for felonies.

3. [Repealed].

4. Upon the death of the convicted person, the fine shall be expunged. In no case shall it be enforced against his heirs."

Article 9
Addition of deportation as a security measure Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 69 of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 1 of article 69 of the Criminal Code, paragraph c is added and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. Security measures, in addition to those provided for in articles 122 and 123, are: a) treatment measures for persons with mental or intellectual disorders, b) confiscation under article 76 and c) deportation of a foreigner."

Article 10
Deportation of a foreigner Addition of article 72 to the Criminal Code

After article 71 of the Criminal Code, a new article 72 is added as follows:

"Article 72 Expulsion of a foreigner

1. Without prejudice to the relevant provisions included in international conventions ratified by the country, the court, regardless of any concurrent administrative procedure in accordance with the applicable provisions of the legislation on foreigners, may order the deportation of any foreigner (third-country national or EU Member State citizen) sentenced to imprisonment, if it considers that his stay in the country is incompatible with the terms of social coexistence, taking into account in particular the type of crime for which he was convicted, the degree of his culpability, the specific circumstances of the commission of the act, its consequences, the length of his stay on Greek territory, the legality or otherwise of his stay, his general conduct, his professional orientation, the existence of a family and, more generally, his degree of integration into Greek society, as well as the degree of danger to public security.

Specifically for citizens of an EU member state who have proven permanent residence in Greek territory for at least five (5) years prior to the commission of the act, deportation may be imposed if they have been sentenced to a prison sentence of at least six (6) years for the criminal acts of the second paragraph of paragraph 6 of article 105B or for the aggravated theft of article 374 and only when serious and compelling reasons of public security exist

and are specifically justified in the decision. Deportation is carried out immediately after serving the sentence or release from prison.

2. The court may also order the expulsion from the country of any foreigner on whom a security measure under articles 69A, 70 and 71 has been imposed. In this case, expulsion may be ordered in lieu of these measures.

3. The court that decides on the deportation of the foreign offender shall impose on him a ban on re-entry into the country for a period of at least ten (10) years if he is a citizen of a third country and at least five (5) years if he is a citizen of an EU member state.

The council of misdemeanor courts of the place of the court that imposed the expulsion, for exceptional reasons that are specifically justified and after an opinion of the competent police authority, may allow, for a specific period or indefinitely, the return of the foreigner to the country and before the expiry of the above periods. A new application by the foreigner for return may be submitted only after the expiry of one (1) year from the rejection of the previous one.

4. a. Deportation is carried out by the competent police authorities, in accordance with the relevant legislation on foreigners, as well as the rules of international and EU law. Five (5) months before the expiry of the period for the conditional release of the detainee, the director of the detention facility is obliged to inform the minor offences prosecutor of the place of detention, so that the latter may immediately order the competent police authority to investigate the feasibility of deportation and prepare for its implementation. At least one (1) month before the expiry of the period for conditional release, the competent police authority shall report, with its reasoned report, to the prosecutor of the place of detention whether deportation is feasible. If deportation is possible, it is carried out immediately after the conditional release or the serving of the sentence of the detainee. By reasoned order of the prosecutor of the minor courts of the place of detention, the detention may be extended for one (1) month only from the time of conditional release or the serving of the sentence, provided that the deportation procedure has begun and is to be carried out within this period. After the expiry of this time and provided that the deportation has not taken place, by order of the prosecutor of the minor courts of the place of detention, the deportation of the foreigner is compulsorily suspended, in particular the conditions provided for in paragraph 2 of article 106 are imposed on him and the detainee is released immediately.

b. If the foreigner obstructs the preparation of his removal by refusing to cooperate with the authorities and to reveal his true identity, the prosecutor of the place of detention may extend his detention for up to three (3) months from the time of conditional release or service of the sentence. In this case, as in paragraph a, the foreigner remains until the execution of his deportation in a special area of the detention facility or the treatment facility or in a special

area of the police authorities created for this purpose, by order of the prosecutor of the place of detention. Against the prosecutorial order extending the detention, the detainee may file an appeal, on which the competent prosecutor of appeals shall decide irrevocably within a period of fifteen (15) days. After the three-month period has elapsed, by order of the prosecutor of the minor offences court of the place of detention, the deportation of the foreigner is mandatorily suspended, the conditions provided for in paragraph 2 of article 106 are imposed on him, and the detainee is immediately released.

c. When deportation becomes possible according to the reasoned opinion of the police authority, the decision of this suspension is revoked by the same procedure that was issued and the detention of the foreigner is ordered for the purpose of carrying out the deportation for a period of no more than fifteen (15) days.

5. If, according to the reasoned report of the police authority pursuant to paragraph a of paragraph 4, deportation is not possible for any reason and in particular because: a) the foreigner is stateless or is seeking international protection or enjoys international protection, or b) the consular authority of his country of origin is not operating or is not cooperating, or c) his country does not constitute a safe destination or any return would constitute a violation of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, or d) his country of origin does not accept him, then, after conditional release or the serving of a sentence, the prosecutor of the minor offences court of the place of detention shall mandatorily suspend deportation by order, impose in particular the conditions provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 106 or some of them and the detainee shall be released immediately. When deportation becomes possible, paragraph c' of par. 4.

6. Anyone who violates the condition or conditions imposed on him by the misdemeanor prosecutor during the suspension of deportation shall be punished with the penalty of paragraph 1 of article 182."

Article 11
Criteria for calculating the amount of a fine Amendment to article 80 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 80 of the Criminal Code: a) par. 1 is replaced, b) par. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are repealed and article 80 is worded as follows:

"Article 80 Assessment and imposition of a fine

1. When calculating the fine, the court shall take into account a) the gravity of the act and the guilt of the offender for it, b) the personal and financial situation of the offender, taking into account in particular ba) the net income he obtains from his work on average each day, bb) any other income and his

property in general, as well as bg) his family obligations. Other obligations may also be taken into account by the court.

2. [Repealed].

3. [Repealed].

4. [Repealed].

5. [Repealed].

6. In the event of non-payment of the fine in accordance with the above, it or the unpaid part shall be certified in accordance with article 553 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

Article 12
Conversion of imprisonment into money Addition of article 80A to the Criminal Code

After article 80 of the Criminal Code, a new article 80 A is added as follows:

"Article 80 A Conversion of imprisonment into money

1. Any sentence of imprisonment of up to two (2) years, if the court finds that it does not fall under the conditions for the application of articles 99 and 104 A, shall be converted into a fine, calculating each day at an amount from ten (10) to one hundred (100) euros, unless the court, by its decision, finds that its actual execution in whole or in part is required in order to prevent the offender from committing new criminal acts. Paragraph 1 of article 80 regarding the amount of the conversion shall apply accordingly.

2. If the convicted person is unable to immediately pay the entire fine or its payment entails the inability to pay compensation to the victim, the court shall, ex officio, set a deadline, not exceeding three (3) years, within which he may pay his fine in installments or in a lump sum.

3. If the inability to pay the fine or its installments is due to a substantial change in the terms of the convicted person's personal and financial situation after the imposition of the penalty, the convicted person may request from the court that issued the decision: a) a deadline for payment of the fine or an extension thereof, which may not exceed a total of five (5) years, or b) replacement of the fine by the offer of community service, to the extent determined by the court in accordance with article 104A. Each specific request may be submitted only once (1).

4. In the event of a lump sum payment of the fine resulting from the conversion of a prison sentence, without application of paragraphs 2 and 3, the provisions providing for its increase shall not apply.”

Article 13
Measurement of the penalty of community service Amendment of paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 81 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 81 of the Criminal Code: a) in the second paragraph of paragraph 4, the words "for one daily unit" are replaced by the words "with one hundred (100) euros", b) in paragraph b) of paragraph 5, the words "one daily unit" are replaced by the words "one hundred (100) euros" and article 81 is worded as follows:

"Article 81 Measurement of the penalty of community service"

1. When determining the penalty of community service, the age, health status of the offender, as well as his professional and family obligations, are also taken into account.

2. The decision sets the maximum duration of community service, which may not exceed twenty-four (24) months.

3. Community service is carried out for the benefit of the public in public services, local government organizations or non-profit private law entities, which are designated by decision of the Minister of Justice and the Ministers with co-responsibility, as the case may be. It may also concern the provision of services to the victim, if there is his consent. The same decision also defines the organization of the provision of community service, the procedure for selecting, assigning and supervising the relevant work and any other relevant details.

4. The decision also determines the fine that the convicted person must pay if he does not consistently provide community service. Four (4) hours of community service correspond to a fine of one hundred (100) euros.

5. If the work is provided by the convicted person incompletely or improperly through his own fault, the prosecutor executing the sentence, after taking into account the frequency and seriousness of the violation of obligations by the convicted person, as well as the degree of his culpability, may, after issuing a written warning to the convicted person:

a) to extend the deadline for the performance of the work for up to one (1) additional year, b) to allow the execution of the fine that had been determined in accordance with the previous paragraph, after deducting the amount corresponding to the community service penalty already served, determining for every four (4) hours of work one hundred (100) euros of fine."

Article 14
Crime with racist characteristics Amendment of article 82A of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 82A: a) the words "or to the detriment of a minor or a weak person" are added to the title, b) a second paragraph is added and article 82A is worded as follows:

"Article 82 A Crime with racist characteristics or against a minor or a weak person

If a crime has been committed against a victim whose selection was made due to the characteristics of race, color, national or ethnic origin, lineage, religion, disability, sexual orientation, identity or gender characteristics, the penalty framework is structured as follows:

a) In the case of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to one (1) year, the minimum sentence is increased by six (6) months. In other cases of misdemeanors, the minimum sentence is increased by one (1) year.

b) In the case of a felony, the minimum sentence is increased by two (2) years.

The above penalty framework also applies when a crime is committed with intent against a minor or a person who cannot defend himself and no more severe penalty framework is provided for by another provision."

Article 15
Reduced sentence Amendment of article 83 of the Criminal Code

In the first paragraph of article 83 of the Criminal Code, the following changes are made: a) in paragraph b' the words "two (2)" and "eight (8)" are replaced by the words "three (3)" and "fourteen (14)" respectively, b) in paragraph c' the words "one (1) year" and "eight (8)" are replaced by the words "two (2) years" and "twelve (12)" respectively, c) in paragraph d' the words "one (1) year" are replaced by the words "two (2) years" and article 83 is worded as follows:

"Article 83 Reduced sentence

Where the law provides for a reduced sentence without further specification, its scope is determined as follows: a) instead of a life sentence, imprisonment shall be imposed, b) instead of a sentence of imprisonment of at least ten (10) years, imprisonment of at least three (3) years or imprisonment of up to fourteen (14) years shall be imposed, c) instead of a sentence of imprisonment, imprisonment of at least two (2) years or imprisonment of up to twelve (12) years shall be imposed, d) instead of a sentence of imprisonment of up to ten (10) years, imprisonment of at least two (2) years or imprisonment of up to six (6) years shall be imposed, e) in any other case, the judge shall freely reduce the sentence to its minimum limit. If the law provides for a cumulative sentence of imprisonment and a fine, only the latter may be imposed.

Article 16
Mitigating circumstances Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 84 of the Criminal Code

Subparagraph a' of paragraph 2 of article 84 of the Criminal Code is replaced and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. Mitigating circumstances are considered in particular: a) that the perpetrator lived an honorable, individual, family, professional and generally social life until the time the crime was committed, b) that he was prompted to his act by non-humble causes or by great poverty or under the influence of a serious threat or under the imposition of a person to whom he owes obedience or with whom he is in a relationship of dependence, c) that he was prompted to his act by inappropriate behavior of the victim or was carried away by anger or violent sadness that an unjust act against him caused him, d) that he showed sincere repentance and sought to remove or reduce the consequences of his act, e) that he behaved well for a relatively long period after his act, even during his detention."

Article 17
Confluence of reasons for reducing the sentence Replacement of article 85 of the Criminal Code

Article 85 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"Article 85 Concurrence of grounds for reduction of sentence

When more than one reason for reducing the sentence under article 83 is present or when one or more such reasons are present together with mitigating circumstances (article 84 of the Criminal Code), the reduction of the sentence is applied only once (1), in accordance with the measure provided for in article 83. In calculating the sentence, all the reasons in the first paragraph and the mitigating circumstances are taken into account.

Article 18
Total sentence in case of custodial sentences Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 94 of the Criminal Code

In the third paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 94 of the Criminal Code, the word "five" is added after the word "twenty", the word "eight" is replaced by the word "ten" and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. Against the perpetrator of two (2) or more crimes committed in more than one act and punishable by temporary deprivation of liberty, a total sentence shall be imposed, after their assessment, which consists of the most severe of the concurrent sentences, increased. If the concurrent sentences are of the same type and of equal duration, the total sentence is formed by increasing

one of them. The increase of the most severe sentence for each (1) of the concurrent sentences may not be greater than one half (1/2) of each concurrent sentence, nor may the total sentence exceed twenty-five (25) years, when the most severe sentence is imprisonment and ten (10) years when it comes to imprisonment."

Article 19
Service and suspension of execution of the sentence and part of the sentence under condition Amendment of article 99 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 99 of the Criminal Code: a) the title is replaced, b) par. 1 is replaced, c) the first two paragraphs of par. 4 are replaced, d) pars. 5, 6 and 7 are added and article 99 is worded as follows:

"Article 99 Execution and suspension of execution of the sentence and part of the sentence under condition

1. After imposing a sentence, the court shall apply articles 80 A or 104 A, converting the sentence into monetary or community service, unless their conditions are not met, in which case it shall order the actual serving of part of the sentence in accordance with paragraph 5 or the entire sentence.

However, if a person who has not previously been irrevocably sentenced by one (1) or more decisions to a term of imprisonment of more than one (1) year is sentenced to a term not exceeding one (1) year, the court may, by its decision, order the suspension of the execution of the sentence for a certain period, which may not be less than one (1) and not more than three (3) years, if it reasonably considers that the execution of the sentence is not necessary to prevent the convicted person from committing new criminal acts. The period of suspension may not be shorter than the duration of the sentence, and shall begin from the date on which the decision granting it becomes enforceable.

2. In the same decision, the court may specify the conditions under which the suspension of the execution of the sentence is granted, which, alternatively or cumulatively, are in particular: a) the reparation of all or part of the damage caused to the victim of the criminal act to the extent of the convicted person's capabilities, b) the withdrawal of the driving license for a period of up to one (1) year, if the act is related to a serious violation of driving rules, c) the payment of an amount of up to ten thousand (10,000) euros for public benefit purposes, d) the fulfillment of the convicted person's obligations for the maintenance or custody of other persons, e) the participation of the convicted person, if he consents, in a detoxification program or other therapeutic program, f) the participation of the convicted person in sessions with a social welfare officer, g) the appearance at the police station, h) the prohibition of leaving the Country.

3. Upon request of the prosecutor responsible for the execution of the sentence or of the convicted person, the competent court may decide to lift or amend the conditions it has imposed. A new request by the convicted person may be submitted after three months from the rejection of the previous one.

4. If the convicted person violates the terms, the prosecutor shall refer the case to the court of execution of the sentence. The latter, based on the above criteria, may: a) order the conversion of the sentence into a fine under article 80A or into community service under article 104A, b) order the serving of part of the prison sentence imposed in accordance with paragraph 5 or the serving of the entire sentence. The convicted person shall be summoned to the hearing at least ten (10) days in advance and may appear in person or with counsel.

5. If someone is sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three (3) years, the court, if the conversion of the sentence into a fine under article 80 A or into community service under article 104 A is not permitted based on the amount of the sentence or if it considers that it is not sufficient to prevent the convicted person from committing other criminal acts and that for this purpose it is necessary to serve part of the custodial sentence, may order the actual execution of this part, the duration of which may not be less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months and the suspension of the execution of the remainder, other than in the cases of paragraph 1. In this case, the application of article 105 B is excluded. The suspension period for the suspended part of the sentence begins after the completion of the serving of the part of the sentence that was not suspended. Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply accordingly in the event of application of this provision.

6. If someone is sentenced to imprisonment for a misdemeanor exceeding three (3) years, the court orders the actual serving of the sentence in a prison.

If the court reasonably considers that serving part of the sentence is sufficient to prevent him from committing new criminal acts, it orders a) the actual serving of part of the sentence which is not less than one fifth (1/5) nor more than three tenths (3/10) and b) the suspension of the remainder of the sentence, other than in the cases of paragraph 1. In the case of the second paragraph, the second, third and fourth paragraphs of paragraph 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

7. In case of non-compliance with the conditions after serving part of the sentence, the court executing the sentence, taking into account the seriousness of the violations, may: a) modify the conditions imposed or impose additional conditions, b) order the actual serving of part of the prison sentence imposed, which may not exceed six (6) months, c) order the serving of the remainder of the suspended sentence. The convicted person is summoned to the hearing at least ten (10) days in advance and may appear in person or with counsel.”

Article 20
Revocation of suspension Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 101 of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 2 of article 101 of the Criminal Code, the following changes are made: a) the word "deliberately" is deleted, b) the words "three (3) years" are replaced by the words "one (1) year" and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. If during the suspension, a conviction becomes final for a crime committed before the publication of the decision on suspension, and the sentence imposed by one (1) or more decisions exceeds a total of one (1) year, the suspension shall be deemed never to have been granted, unless the court, when pronouncing the new conviction, expressly orders in the same decision that the suspension be maintained, because the execution of the sentence to which the suspension relates is not absolutely necessary."

Article 21
Provision for the possibility of non-suspension of ancillary penalties Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 104 of the Criminal Code

Paragraph 2 of article 104 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"2. The ancillary penalties are suspended and eliminated together with the main penalty, unless the court orders non-suspension."

Article 22
Conversion of imprisonment into community service Amendment of article 104A of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 104 A of the Criminal Code: a) in paragraph 1: aa) in the first paragraph of paragraph 1 the word "three" is replaced by the words "two (2)", ab) the third paragraph is amended as to the duration of the community service, b) in paragraph 4; ba) the second and third paragraphs are replaced by one paragraph, bb) the fourth paragraph is repealed and article 104A is worded as follows:

"Article 104A Conversion of imprisonment into community service

1. When imprisonment not exceeding two (2) years is imposed and there is no application of article 99, the sentence shall be converted into community service (article 81), unless the court considers, with specific justification, that this is not sufficient to prevent the offender from committing other crimes. Each day of imprisonment may not correspond to more than two (2) hours of community service. In any case, the duration of community service may not exceed one thousand two hundred (1,200) hours and, in the event that a total sentence has been determined, three thousand six hundred (3,600) hours, nor may it have a duration greater than three (3) years.

2. The conversion is not possible if the convicted person does not consent or is not present. If the convicted person was not present, he may request the conversion of his sentence into community service by his own application.

3. If a substantial change has occurred in the terms of paragraph 1, the convicted person may request a new calculation of the community service provided by means of his own application.

4. Paragraph 3 of Article 81 shall also apply in this case. If the work is provided by the person who was convicted incompletely or improperly through his own fault, the prosecutor executing the sentence, after taking into account the frequency and seriousness of the violation of obligations by the convicted person, the degree of his culpability and the part of the sentence served, may: a) issue a warning to the person convicted, b) extend the deadline for the performance of the work by up to one (1) additional year, c) refer the case to the court executing the sentence with the proportional application of paragraph 4 of Article 99, which may order the performance of the custodial sentence imposed before the conversion after deducting the sentence served and the time of community service, calculating it in accordance with paragraph 1."

Article 23
Provision for the possibility of serving a sentence at home with electronic monitoring. Addition of paragraph 5 to article 105 of the Criminal Code.

In article 105 of the Criminal Code, paragraph 5 is added as follows:

"5. Except in the cases of paragraphs 1 and 2, if one or more decisions have imposed a prison sentence not exceeding two (2) years, the court may, upon request of the convicted person, decide on the home service of the sentence with electronic monitoring if it considers, with justification, that it is appropriate to prevent him from committing other offenses without the need for partial or total service of the sentence in a prison. In the case of the first paragraph, paragraph 1 of article 284 and paragraph 4 of article 285 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis. If the convicted person does not comply with the obligations imposed on him regarding house arrest with electronic monitoring or in the event of his committing the crime of article 173A hereof, the prosecutor for the execution of sentences shall revoke the decision by order and order the actual execution of the sentence in a prison. The sentence served with electronic monitoring shall be deemed to have been served upon completion of the time limits of paragraph 1 of article 105B. The cost of the electronic means of surveillance, which covers the duration of the sentence served in accordance with the fourth paragraph, shall be borne by the convicted person and shall be paid in advance.

Article 24

Dismissal subject to revocation Amendment of article 105B of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to Article 105B of the Criminal Code: a) paragraph a) of paragraph 1 is amended as regards the required time to serve the sentence in the case of imprisonment, b) in paragraph 6: ba) after the words “if he has not remained”, the words “, without the beneficial calculation,” are added, bb) in the second paragraph, after the words “22 and 23 of Law 4139/2013”, the words “of Article 30 of the Immigration Code (Law 4251/2014, A' 80), of the articles”, legal technical improvements are made and after the word “remains”, the words “, without the beneficial calculation,” are added, bg) a new fifth paragraph is added and Article 105B is worded as follows:

"Article 105B Dismissal subject to revocation

1. Those sentenced to a custodial sentence may be dismissed subject to revocation, in accordance with the provisions below, provided that they have served: a) in the case of imprisonment, two-fifths (2/5) of the sentence or three-fifths (3/5) of the sentence, b) in the case of temporary imprisonment for the crimes of the second paragraph of paragraph 6, four-fifths (4/5) of the sentence and c) in the case of life imprisonment, at least twenty (20) years.

2. For the granting of conditional release, it is not required that the conviction has become irrevocable.

3. In the event that multiple sentences are cumulative, the convicted person may be dismissed if he has served the sum of the parts of the sentences, as provided for in par. 1. In any case, the convicted person may be dismissed if he has served twenty-five (25) years and when the above sum exceeds this limit.

4. If the convicted person works, each day of work shall be calculated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the penitentiary legislation. Each day of detention of prisoners who have hemiplegia or paraplegia, multiple sclerosis or have undergone heart, liver, kidney or bone marrow transplantation or are carriers of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome or have malignant neoplasms or renal failure for which regular dialysis is performed or tuberculosis during its treatment, shall be beneficially calculated as two (2) days of the sentence served. The same applies to: a) prisoners with a disability of fifty percent (50%) or more, who cannot work, if it is considered that their stay in the detention facility becomes particularly burdensome due to the inability to self-care, b) prisoners with a disability of sixty-seven percent (67%) or more, c) prisoners who are prohibited, following an opinion from a Disability Certification Center (KEPA), from undertaking work or employment that may reasonably cause serious and permanent harm to their health, d) prisoners who are hospitalized in treatment centers or hospitals if their hospitalization has lasted at least four (4) months, e) mothers in prison for as

long as they have their minor children with them, f) prisoners participating in a therapeutic program for mental drug addiction approved, according to article 51 of the law. 4139/2013 organization and g) detainees for as long as their detention lasts in police stations or police headquarters. The verification of the diseases of the second paragraph, as well as the disability in paragraphs a' and b', is carried out by the procedure of par. 2 of article 105.

5. For the purpose of granting conditional release, the sentence served is considered to be the one that was calculated favorably either according to the previous paragraph or according to the special provisions that provide for a corresponding calculation.

6. In the case of prison sentences, the convicted person may not be granted conditional release if he has not remained, without benefit calculation, in the penitentiary for a period of time equal to two-fifths (2/5) of the sentence imposed on him and, in the case of life imprisonment, sixteen (16) years. In the case of prison sentences imposed for the felonies of articles 22 and 23 of law 4139/2013, of article 30 of the Immigration and Social Integration Code (law 4251/2014, A' 80), of articles 134, 187, 187 A, of paragraphs c' and d' of paragraph 1 of article 265, of paragraph 1 of article 299, articles 323A, 324, 380, 385, as well as those of Chapter 19 of the Special Part of this Code, conditional release cannot be granted to the convicted person if he has not remained, without the beneficial calculation, in the penitentiary for a period of time equal to three-fifths (3/5) of the sentence imposed on him, and in the case of life imprisonment, eighteen (18) years. The above period of time, as the case may be, is increased by one-third (1/3) of the other sentences that may have been imposed, in the event that they are cumulative. In any case, however, the convicted person may be released if he has remained in the establishment for twenty (20) years and, if he is serving more life sentences, if he has remained for twenty-five (25) years. In cases of a total sentence of temporary imprisonment for the crimes of the second paragraph which, as imposed, exceeds by at least ten (10) years the maximum limit of the total sentence of imprisonment, conditional release may be granted, provided that the convicted person has actually served seventeen (17) years.

Article 25
Conditions for granting conditional dismissal Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 106 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to paragraph 1 of article 106 of the Criminal Code: a) the first paragraph is amended as to the reasons for not granting conditional release by adding the substantive judgment regarding the likelihood of the crime being repeated and by deleting the words "with special justification", b) the second paragraph is repealed and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. Conditional release may not be granted if it is considered that the conduct of the convicted person, during the service of his sentence, in combination with the diagnosis of the likelihood of recidivism during the probation period, as resulting from the characteristics of the crime, in relation to the assessment of the individual and social circumstances of the convicted person, makes it necessary to continue his detention in order to prevent him from committing new criminal acts."

Article 26
Lifting of dismissal Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 108 of the Criminal Code

In the first paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 108 of the Criminal Code, the words "with intent" are deleted and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. The dismissal is revoked if, within the period provided for in the following article, the dismissed person commits a crime for which he was irrevocably sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding one (1) year. In this case, he shall serve cumulatively, from the time the new sentence becomes irrevocable, the entire remainder of the previous sentence, which he was required to serve at the time of dismissal. In the event of the dismissal being revoked for a life sentence, he shall serve an additional ten (10) years and, in the event of cumulative life sentences, an additional fifteen (15) years."

Article 27
Failure to file a complaint or declaration of waiver of the right to file a complaint Amendment to article 114 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 114 of the Criminal Code: a) the title is amended by adding the words "-Crimes against the State", b) par. 3 is added and article 114 is worded as follows:

"Article 114 Failure to file a complaint or declaration of waiver of the right to file a complaint Crimes against the State

1. When the law requires a complaint for the criminal prosecution of a criminal act, the criminal act is extinguished if the beneficiary does not submit the complaint within three months from the day he learned of the commission of the act and of its perpetrator or of one of the participants.

2. The same result is also implied by the express declaration of the beneficiary of the appeal before the competent authority that he waives the right to appeal.

3. Crimes against the legal person of the Greek state, legal persons under public law or local government organizations are always prosecuted ex officio."

Article 28
Expansion of reformative measures Amendment of article 122 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 122 of the Criminal Code: a) in par. 1, paragraphs θα' and θβ' are added, b) in the second paragraph of par. 2, legal technical improvements are made, c) in the first paragraph of par. 3, the references to the cases of par. 3 are updated and article 122 is worded as follows:

"Article 122 Reformative measures

1. Reformative measures are: a) reprimanding the minor, b) assigning the responsible custody of the minor to his parents or guardians, c) assigning the responsible custody of the minor to a foster family, d) assigning the custody of the minor to protective societies or institutions for minors or to curators for minors, e) conciliation between the minor perpetrator and the victim for the expression of apology and in general for the out-of-court settlement of the consequences of the act, f) compensating the victim or otherwise removing or reducing the consequences of the act by the minor, g) attending social and psychological programs at state, municipal, community or private institutions, h) attending vocational or other education or training schools, i) attending special traffic programs education, ia) attending special educational, artistic or cultural programs in state, municipal or private institutions, ia) attending sports programs and participating in sports clubs, j) providing community service, k) assigning the custody and supervision of the minor to protective companies or to juvenile curators and l) placement in an appropriate state, municipal, community or private educational institution.

2. In any case, the court may impose as additional reformative measures additional obligations concerning the minor's lifestyle or his education. In exceptional cases, it may impose two or more of the measures provided for in paragraphs a to k of paragraph 1.

3. The choice of the reformative measure to be imposed is governed by the principle of subsidiarity, for the application of which the reformative measures provided for in paragraphs a to b of paragraph 1 shall take precedence over the others. The content and duration of each measure must be proportionate to the gravity of the act committed, the personality of the minor and his living conditions. All issues concerning the imposition and execution of the measures of the first paragraph shall be regulated by decisions of the Minister of Justice.

4. The court decision shall specify the maximum duration of the reformative measure.

Article 29

Rationalization of the criteria for confining minors to a youth detention facility Amendment of paragraph 1 of article 127 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 127 of the Criminal Code: a) in the first paragraph of paragraph 1, after the word "crime", the words "and contains elements of violence or is directed against life or physical integrity" are deleted; b) a third paragraph is added and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. Restriction in a special youth detention facility is imposed only on minors who have reached the age of fifteen (15) years, provided that their act, if committed by an adult, would be a felony. The decision must contain specific and detailed reasoning, from which it can be seen why reformative or therapeutic measures are not considered sufficient in the specific case in view of the particular circumstances of the act and the personality of the minor. Judging by the circumstances, the court may replace, in whole or in part, the execution of the restriction in a special youth detention facility with home service or community service, with the proportional application of articles 104A and 105."

Article 30
Redefinition of the age limit for young adults Amendment of article 133 of the Criminal Code

Article 133 of the Criminal Code is amended; a) by replacing in the first paragraph the words "twenty-fifth" by the words "twenty-first" and b) by adding a third paragraph which sets the maximum age limit for stay in the special youth detention facility at twenty-five years and article 133 is worded as follows:

"Article 133 Young adults

When the perpetrator at the time of committing a criminal act has not reached the age of twenty-one (21), the court may: a) order his confinement in a special youth detention facility (article 54) if it considers that the commission of the act is due to the incomplete development of his personality, due to his young age and that this confinement will be sufficient to prevent the commission of other crimes, or b) impose a reduced sentence (article 83). In this case, the provision of par. 3, sub-paragraph B' of article 130 applies. The prisoner may remain in the special youth detention facility until the age of twenty-five (25).

Article 31
Redetermination of fines in cases of bribery of politicians Amendment of paragraph 1 of article 159 of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 1 of article 159 of the Criminal Code, the following changes are made: a) the words “up to one thousand daily units” are replaced by the words

“from two hundred thousand (200,000) to four million (4,000,000) euros”, b) after the words “benefits of any nature” the words “regardless of value” are added, and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. The Prime Minister, members of the Government, Deputy Ministers, Members of Parliament, Regional Governors, Mayors or members of their councils or committees referred to in Article 157, paragraph 2, who request or receive, directly or through a third party, for themselves or others, benefits of any nature, regardless of value, to which they are not entitled or who demand such benefits in return for an action or omission, future or already completed, relating to their duties or contrary to them, shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine of two hundred thousand (200,000) to four million (4,000,000) euros."

Article 32
Redetermination of fines in cases of bribery of political figures Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 159A of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 1 of article 159A of the Criminal Code, the following changes are made: a) the words “up to one thousand daily units” are replaced by the words “from one hundred thousand (100,000) to five hundred thousand (500,000) euros”, b) after the words “any benefits” the words “regardless of value” are added, and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. Whoever promises or provides the Prime Minister or a member of the Government or a Deputy Minister, a member of parliament, the regional governor or the mayor, directly or through another, any benefits regardless of value, to which he is not entitled for himself or for another, for an action or omission of his, future or already completed, which is related to his duties or is contrary to them, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to ten (10) years and a fine of one hundred thousand (100,000) to five hundred thousand (500,000) euros."

Article 33
Disruption of the operation of nursing institutions and primary or secondary education facilities. Addition of paragraphs 4 and 5 to article 168 of the Criminal Code.

In article 168 of the Criminal Code, paragraphs 4 and 5 are added as follows:

"4. Anyone who enters health service structures, including mobile health service units or approaches mobile units providing immediate assistance health services and in any way, especially by shouting, noise, insults or threats against medical and nursing staff, workers, employees or patients, disrupts their operation, shall be punished with a prison sentence of at least one (1) year and a fine, and if the act is associated with causing violence, with a prison sentence of at least two (2) years and a fine.

5. The penalties of par. 4 shall apply to anyone who enters a primary or secondary education facility and in any way, especially by shouting, making noise, insults or threats against educational staff, employees, officials or students, disrupts its operation."

Article 34
Violation of agreements ratified by a notary and mediation minutes Amendment of article 169A of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 169A of the Criminal Code: a) the title is replaced, b) the second paragraph is replaced, c) paragraph 2 is repealed and article 169A is worded as follows:

"Article 169A Violation of court decisions, agreements ratified by a notary and mediation minutes

1. Anyone who fails to comply with a temporary order or a court order of a civil court or a prosecutor's order, which concerns the regulation of possession or occupation, the exercise of parental responsibility, communication with the child and the regulation of the use of the family home and the division of movable property between spouses or the prohibition of approach and communication between persons, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine. The same penalty shall also be imposed on anyone who fails to comply with an agreement ratified by a notary pursuant to article 1441 of the Civil Code or violates a mediation protocol concerning the communication of minor children.

2. [Repealed].

3. Whoever knowingly frustrates the execution of a sentence or security measure imposed on another shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three (3) years or a fine. The act shall remain unpunished if the perpetrator committed it in favor of a relative of his."

Article 35
Violation of residence restrictions Addition of article 182 to the Criminal Code

After article 181 of the Criminal Code, article 182 is added as follows:

"Article 182 Violation of residence restrictions

1. Anyone who violates the restrictions legally imposed on his freedom of residence and his related obligations shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three (3) years.

2. A foreigner who has been deported in execution of a court decision, in accordance with article 72, if he violates the prohibition on his return to the

country, is punished with imprisonment of at least two (2) years, which shall be executed immediately, shall not be suspended, nor shall it be commuted under any circumstances, and any appeal filed shall not have suspensive force."

Article 36
Provocation and offer to commit a crime Amendment of article 186 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 186 of the Criminal Code: a) par. 1 is amended by providing for the cumulative imposition of a fine, b) in par. 2; ba) the phrase "which is punishable by imprisonment for at least three years" is deleted, bb) the criminal sanction is changed from a fine or community service to imprisonment for up to two (2) years or a fine, c) in par. 3, legal technical improvements are made, d) par. 4 is added and article 186 is worded as follows:

"Article 186 Provocation and offer to commit a crime

1. Whoever gives or promises a reward to another to commit a certain felony, as well as whoever accepts this offer and undertakes to commit it, is punished with imprisonment for up to three (3) years and a fine, if the act is not punished more severely by another provision.

2. Whoever gives or promises a reward to another to commit a certain misdemeanor, as well as whoever accepts this offer and undertakes to commit it, is punished with imprisonment for up to two (2) years or a fine, if the act is not punished more severely by another provision.

3. The acts of paragraphs 1 and 2 may go unpunished if the perpetrator voluntarily revoked the offer or acceptance before the commission of the crime.

4. When the acts of par. 1 and 2 are committed by a minor, they are punishable by a prison sentence of at least one (1) year and a fine in the case of a felony and by a prison sentence and a fine in the case of a misdemeanor, regardless of the provision or promise of remuneration.

Article 37
Suspensive effect of an appeal for the offense of criminal organization Amendment to paragraph 6 of article 187 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to paragraph 6 of article 187 of the Criminal Code: a) the first paragraph is amended by adding an exception to the case of non-suspensive effect of the appeal, b) a second paragraph is added and paragraph 6 is worded as follows:

"6. In cases of conviction for criminal acts of this article, as well as for related offenses that were tried together with the same decision, the sentence is not suspended or commuted in any way, any appeal filed does not have suspensive effect, unless the court, in the case of conviction for the misdemeanor of par. 3 and related misdemeanors or felonies that entail temporary deprivation of liberty, considers with special justification that the suspensive effect of the appeal should be granted. In the latter case, the appropriate restrictive conditions are mandatorily imposed."

Article 38
Release of the act from the value of the benefit, increase in the amount of criminal sanctions and expansion of the regulatory scope of bribery of officials or employees of international organizations Amendment of paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 of article 235 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to Article 235 of the Criminal Code: a) in the first paragraph of par. 1: aa) after the words "unfair gain" the words "regardless of value" are added, ab) after the word "imprisonment" the words "at least one year" are added, ag) after the words "fine" the words "from five thousand (5,000) to fifty thousand (50,000) euros" are added, b) in the second paragraph after the words "fine" the words "from ten thousand (10,000) to one hundred thousand (100,000) euros" are added, c) in the first paragraph of par. 2 after the words "fine" the words "from fifty thousand (50,000) to three hundred thousand (300,000) euros" are added, d) in the second paragraph of par. 2 after the words "fine" the words "up to one thousand daily units" are deleted and the words "from one hundred thousand (100,000) to two million (2,000,000) euros" are added, e) the first paragraph of par. 5 is amended by expanding the scope of application of the provision so that it applies regardless of whether the public international or supranational organization or body is based in Greece or abroad or whether Greece is a member thereof or not, and article 235 is worded as follows:

"Article 235 Bribery of an official

1. An employee who requests or receives, directly or through a third party, for himself or for another, an undue benefit of any nature regardless of value or accepts the promise of such a benefit, for an action or omission in relation to the exercise of his duties, future or already completed, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one (1) year and a fine of five thousand (5,000) to fifty thousand (50,000) euros. If the offender commits the act of the previous paragraph as a profession, he shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three (3) years and a fine of ten thousand (10,000) to one hundred thousand (100,000) euros.

2. If the above action or omission of the guilty party is contrary to his duties, he shall be punished with imprisonment for up to ten (10) years and a fine of fifty thousand (50,000) to three hundred thousand (300,000) euros. If the

guilty party commits the act of the previous paragraph as a profession, he shall be punished with imprisonment for up to ten (10) years and a fine of one hundred thousand (100,000) to two million (2,000,000) euros.

3. An employee who requests or receives, for himself or for another, an unfair benefit of a material nature, benefiting from his capacity, is punished with imprisonment, if the act is not punished more severely by another criminal provision.

4. Heads of departments or inspectors or persons who have the power to make decisions or control in State services, local government organizations and legal entities under public law are punished with imprisonment of up to three (3) years or a fine, provided that the act is not punished more severely by another criminal provision, if, by breach of a specific official duty, they did not negligently prevent a person under their orders or subject to their control from committing an act of the previous paragraphs.

5. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply when the acts are committed by officials or other employees employed under any contractual relationship with: a) an institution or body of the European Union, b) any public international or supranational organization or body, regardless of whether it is headquartered in Greece or Greece is a member thereof, as well as by any person, seconded or not, who performs duties corresponding to those performed by the officials or other employees, even if the acts of paragraphs a' and b' are not punishable under the laws of the country where they were committed. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply when the acts are committed by an employee of a foreign country.

Article 39
Release of the act from the value of the benefit, increase in the amount of criminal sanctions and expansion of the regulatory scope of bribery of officials or employees of international organizations Amendment of article 236 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 236 of the Criminal Code: a) in the first paragraph of par. 1: aa) after the words "unfair gain" the words "regardless of value" are added, ab) after the word "imprisonment" the words "at least one (1) year" are added, ag) after the words "fine" the words "from three thousand (3,000) to fifty thousand (50,000) euros" are added, b) in par. 2, after the words "fine" the words "from twenty thousand (20,000) to two hundred thousand (200,000) euros" are added, c) the paragraph a) of the first paragraph of par. 4 is amended by expanding the scope of application to cases where the public international or supranational organization or body is not headquartered in Greece or Greece is not a member thereof and article 236 is worded as follows:

"Article 236 Bribery of an official

1. Whoever offers, promises or provides an employee, directly or through a third party, an undue benefit of any nature, regardless of value, for himself or for another, for an action or omission of the employee in relation to the exercise of his duties, future or already completed, shall be punished by imprisonment for at least one year and a fine of three thousand (3,000) to fifty thousand (50,000) euros.

2. If the above action or omission is contrary to the duties of the employee, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of up to eight (8) years and a fine of twenty thousand (20,000) to two hundred thousand (200,000) euros.

3. A manager of a business or another person who has the power to make decisions or control an enterprise is punished with imprisonment for up to two (2) years or a fine, if the act is not punished more severely, if, by breach of a specific duty of care, he negligently prevented a person under his orders or subject to his control from committing, for the benefit of the enterprise, an act of the previous paragraphs.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall also apply when the acts are committed towards: a) officials or other employees with any contractual relationship of an institution or body of the European Union and any public international or supranational organization or body regardless of whether it is based in Greece or whether Greece is a member thereof, as well as towards any person, seconded or not, who performs duties corresponding to those performed by the officials or other employees or b) any person who exercises a public function or service for a foreign country.

In these cases, Greek criminal laws apply even when the act is committed abroad by a Greek national, even if it is not punishable under the laws of the country where it was committed, and for the prosecution of the misdemeanor of paragraph 1, the summons or application under article 6 paragraph 3 is not required."

Article 40
Re-determination of fines in cases of bribery and corruption of judicial officers Extension of criminal liability to judges seconded to international organizations Amendment of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of article 237 of the Criminal Code (paragraph 4 of article 4 (points A and B), paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 7 of Directive (EU) 2017/1371)

The following changes are made to article 237 of the Criminal Code: a) in paragraph 1 the words "up to one thousand daily units" are replaced by the words "from one hundred thousand (100,000) to two million (2,000,000) euros", b) in paragraph 2 the words "up to one thousand daily units" are replaced by the words "from thirty thousand (30,000) to two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) euros", c) in paragraph 4, paragraph d is added, and legal technical improvements are made and article 237 is worded as follows:

"Article 237 Bribery and bribery of judicial officers

1. Anyone who is called upon by law to perform judicial duties or the arbitrator, if he requests or receives, directly or through a third party, for himself or for another, an undue benefit of any nature, or accepts the promise of providing such a benefit, for an action or omission, future or already completed, relating to the performance of his duties in the administration of justice or the resolution of a dispute, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of one hundred thousand (100,000) to two million (2,000,000) euros.

2. Anyone who, for the above purpose, promises or provides such benefits, directly or through a third party, to the persons in the previous paragraph, for themselves or for another, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to ten (10) years and a fine of thirty thousand (30,000) to two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) euros.

3. A manager of an enterprise or another person who has the power to make decisions or control an enterprise shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine, provided that the act is not punished more severely by another criminal provision, if, by breach of a specific duty of care, he negligently prevented a person under his orders or subject to his control from committing, for the benefit of the enterprise, the act of the previous paragraph.

4. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall also apply when the acts are committed: a) by or towards members of the Court of Justice or the Court of Auditors of the European Union, b) by or towards those exercising judicial functions or the functions of an arbitrator in international courts whose jurisdiction is accepted by Greece, c) towards judges, jurors or arbitrators of other states in connection with the exercise of their judicial functions or d) by or towards judges seconded to EU or international organizations or bodies, regardless of whether they exercise judicial functions. In these cases, Greek criminal laws shall also apply when the act is committed abroad by or towards a national, even if it is not punishable under the laws of the country where it was committed.

Article 41
Arson Amendment to article 264 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to Article 264 of the Criminal Code: a) in paragraphs a', b' and c' of paragraph 1, the imposition of a fine is added cumulatively, b) paragraph 2 is amended ba) by changing the amount of the prison sentence and bb) by adding cumulatively the fine when the damage caused by negligent arson caused significant damage to public utility facilities or resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of a person, and Article 264 is worded as follows:

"Article 264 Arson

1. Anyone who causes a fire shall be punished: a) by imprisonment and a fine, if the act may result in a common danger to other people's things, b) by imprisonment for up to ten (10) years and a fine, if the act may result in a danger to a person, c) by imprisonment and a fine, if in the case of paragraphs a' or b' the act caused significant damage to public utility facilities or resulted in serious bodily harm to a person, d) by life imprisonment, if in the case of paragraph b' the act resulted in the death of another person.

2. Whoever causes a fire through negligence that may result in a common danger to other people's property or a danger to a person shall be punished with imprisonment for up to three (3) years in cases a' and b' of paragraph 1 and with imprisonment and a fine in cases c' and d' of the same paragraph."

Article 42
Arson in forests Preparatory acts Violation of preventive measures Amendment of article 265 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 265 of the Criminal Code: a) in the title of the article, after the words "Arson in forests", the words "-Preparatory acts Violation of preventive measures" are added b) in par. 1: aa) in para. a' the words "eight (8) years" are replaced by the words "ten (10) years" and para. a' is amended with regard to the criminal assessment of the purpose of obtaining illegal material benefit which is taken into account as an aggravating circumstance, bb) in para. b' after the words "ten (10) years" the words "and a fine" are added, bg) in para. c' after the word "condemnation" the words "at least ten (10) years and a fine" are added, c) par. 2 is replaced, d) par. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and article 265 is worded as follows:

"Article 265 Arson in forests Preparatory acts Violation of preventive measures

1. Whoever causes a fire in a forest or forested area within the meaning of the law or in an area that has been legally declared afforested or reforestable, shall be punished:

a) with imprisonment of up to ten (10) years and a fine, if the perpetrator intended to obtain for himself or another an illegal pecuniary benefit, it constitutes an aggravating circumstance,

b) with imprisonment of up to ten (10) years and a fine if the act may pose a danger to a person,

c) with imprisonment of at least ten (10) years and a fine if, in the case of paragraphs a' or b', the act caused significant damage to public utility facilities or resulted in serious bodily harm to a person or the fire spread to a large area or resulted in serious or widespread pollution or degradation or serious or widespread ecological and environmental disturbance or destruction,

d) with life imprisonment if in paragraph b the act resulted in the death of another.

2. Whoever, in the cases of par. 1, negligently causes a fire in a forest or forest area within the meaning of the law or in an area that has been declared afforestable or reforestable, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three (3) months and a fine, and if the act may result in danger to humans, or the fire spread to a large area or resulted in serious or widespread pollution or degradation or serious or widespread ecological and environmental disturbance or destruction, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three (3) years and a fine.

3. Whoever lights or maintains a fire for any purpose or performs hot work or uses devices that cause sparks or pyrotechnics or sparklers in forests, forest areas, declared forested or reforested areas, private forests, "Natura" areas, peri-urban green areas within cities and residential areas, such as parks and groves, grassland and agricultural areas or in any area within a radius of up to three hundred (300) meters from them, on days when the hazard index, according to the Daily Fire Risk Forecast Map issued by the General Secretariat of Civil Protection, is 4 (very high) or 5 (alarm status), is punished with imprisonment of at least one (1) year and a fine if his act is not punished more severely by another criminal provision. If the above act resulted in the causing of a fire, which caused serious or widespread ecological and environmental disturbance or destruction or resulted in serious bodily harm to a person, it is punishable by imprisonment and a fine, and if death occurred, by imprisonment for at least ten (10) years and a fine.

4. Whoever, in preparation for the commission of the crime of par. 1, manufactures, procures or possesses incendiary materials or other objects, suitable for the causing and spreading of a forest fire, shall be punished with a prison sentence of at least three (3) years and a fine, unless he commits the above act within a forest or forest area and within a radius of up to three hundred (300) meters from them, on days when the risk index, according to the Daily Fire Risk Forecast Map issued by the General Secretariat of Civil Protection, is 4 (very high) or 5 (alarm status) to a prison sentence of up to eight (8) years and a fine.

5. Whoever stores, places or abandons flammable materials in forests or forest areas shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine, unless such act is punishable by a more severe penalty under another criminal provision. If his act contributed to the spread of a forest fire, he shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three (3) years and a fine.

6. In cases of conviction for criminal acts herein, the sentence shall not be suspended or commuted in any way, and the appeal filed shall not have suspensive effect, unless, in the case of paragraph 2, the first subparagraph

of paragraph 3 and paragraph 5, the court, with special justification, exceptionally rules in favor of commuting the sentence.

7. The amount of the fine for the offenses herein cannot be less than ten

thousand (10,000) nor more than two hundred thousand (200,000) euros."

Article 43
Addition of confiscation as an ancillary penalty to forest arson offenses Addition of article 265A to the Criminal Code

After article 265 of the Criminal Code, a new article 265A is added as follows:

"Article 265A Confiscation in case of forest arson

1. In the crime of forest arson, whether committed or attempted (paragraph 1 of article 265), as well as in cases of forest arson by negligence which caused a fire that resulted in death or serious bodily harm or spread to a large area or resulted in serious or widespread pollution or degradation or serious or widespread ecological and environmental disturbance or destruction (paragraph 2 of article 265), part of the property of the perpetrator and the participants in the crime may be confiscated at the discretion of the court with the conviction decision, not including in the confiscation the assets that serve the basic living needs of the convicted person and his family. In order to calculate the amount of damage, an expert opinion is ordered in accordance with articles 183 to 208 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The extent of the confiscation is decided by the court, which determines it based on the damage caused after weighing the elements of article 79 for its calculation.

3. Article 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on the possibility of freezing assets of a value corresponding to the damage caused shall apply accordingly."

Article 44
Removal of the offense of forest arson through negligence from the regulatory scope of practical repentance Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 289 of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 1 of article 289 of the Criminal Code, after the words "of articles 264", the number "265" is deleted and paragraph 1 of article 289 is worded as follows:

"1. In the cases of par. 2 of articles 264, 268, 270, 273, 275, 277 and 286, par. 3 of article 279, and par. 4 of article 285, the perpetrator shall not be punished if he voluntarily averts the danger or, by quickly reporting it to the authorities, gives cause for its avertment."

Article 45
Inclusion of red light violation in cases of dangerous driving Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 290A of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 1 of article 290A of the Criminal Code, paragraph e) is added and paragraph 1 of article 290A is worded as follows:

"1. Whoever, while travelling on roads or in squares: a) drives a vehicle, although he is unable to do so safely due to the consumption of alcohol or the use of drugs or due to physical or mental exhaustion or b) drives a vehicle on national or regional roads in the opposite direction to the current direction or on sidewalks, footpaths or squares, or drives a vehicle that is technically unsafe or is loaded in an unsafe manner or performs dangerous manoeuvres while driving or participates in improvised races, or c) drives a vehicle i) on a motorway or on an expressway at a speed exceeding the permitted speed limit by at least sixty (60) km. per hour and, in the case of a bus or truck, by at least thirty (30) km. per hour, ii) within a residential area or on another road network at a speed exceeding the permitted speed limit by at least forty (40) km. per hour and in the case of a bus or truck, by at least twenty (20) km. per hour, or d) drives a vehicle in the emergency lane (ELA) except in cases of its exclusive purpose, or e) violates a red traffic light, shall be punished, unless more severe penalties are provided for in other provisions:

aa) with imprisonment of up to three (3) years, if the act may result in a common danger to other people's property,

bb) with imprisonment of at least one (1) year, if the act may pose a danger to a person,

cc) with imprisonment of up to ten (10) years, if the act resulted in serious bodily harm or caused significant damage to public facilities,

dd) with imprisonment of at least ten (10) years, if the act resulted in the death of another person.

If the death of a large number of people was caused, the court may impose life imprisonment."

Article 46
Increasing the minimum sentence for the offense of manslaughter and providing for a personal reason for exemption from the sentence for relatives of the victim. Amendment of article 302 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 302 of the Criminal Code: a) in the existing single paragraph, the words "three months" are replaced by the words "two (2) years", b) a paragraph 2 is added and article 302 is worded as follows:

"Article 302 Manslaughter by negligence

1. Whoever negligently kills another shall be punished by imprisonment for at least two (2) years.

2. If the victim of the act of par. 1 is a relative of the perpetrator, the court may exempt the perpetrator from any punishment, if it is convinced that due to the mental suffering he suffered from the consequences of his act, he does not need to be subjected to punishment.

Article 47
Bodily harm to weak persons Replacement of article 312 of the Criminal Code

Article 312 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"Article 312 Bodily harm to weak persons

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of special criminal laws, anyone who causes bodily injury or harm to the health of a minor or a person who cannot defend himself shall be punished: a) for the act of the first paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 308, with imprisonment of at least one (1) year, b) for the act of article 309, with imprisonment of at least two (2) years, c) for the act of the first paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 310, with imprisonment of at least three (3) years and if he sought to cause serious bodily harm, with imprisonment and d) for the act of article 311, with imprisonment.

2. The intentional infliction of intense physical pain or physical exhaustion dangerous to health, or mental pain capable of causing serious mental harm, in particular by prolonged isolation to the detriment of the persons referred to in paragraph 1, is also equated with the infliction of bodily harm under paragraph c of paragraph 1.

Article 48
Unlawful violence Replacement of paragraph 2 of article 330 of the Criminal Code

Paragraph 2 of article 330 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"2. Without prejudice to the provisions of special criminal laws, if the act of par. 1 is committed against a minor or a person who cannot defend himself, imprisonment of at least six (6) months shall be imposed."

Article 49
Threat Replacement of paragraph 2 of article 333 of the Criminal Code

Paragraph 2 of article 333 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"2. Without prejudice to the provisions of special criminal laws, if the act of par. 1 is committed against a minor or a person who cannot defend himself, imprisonment for up to three (3) years or a fine shall be imposed."

Article 50
Extension of criminal liability to a person appearing as a minor Amendment to paragraph 3 of article 348A of the Criminal Code (paragraph 7 of article 5 of Directive 2011/93/EU)

In paragraph 3 of article 348A of the Criminal Code, legal technical improvements are made, after the words "or the body in general of the minor" and "by or with a minor" a reference to the person appearing as a minor is added, and paragraph 3 is worded as follows:

"3. Child pornography, within the meaning of paragraphs 1 and 2, is the representation or the real or virtual recording on an electronic or other material medium of the genitals or the body in general of a minor or a person appearing to be a minor, in a manner that clearly causes sexual arousal, as well as of the real or virtual sexual act performed by or with a minor or a person appearing to be a minor."

Article 51
Pornographic representations of minors Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 348C of the Criminal Code (paragraph 4 of article 4 of Directive 2011/93/EU)

The second paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 348C of the Criminal Code is amended by deleting the payment of a fee as an element of the objective substance of the offense of pornographic performances of minors, legal technical improvements are made and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. Whoever expels or entices a minor in order to participate in pornographic performances or organizes them, shall be punished as follows: a) if the victim has not completed twelve (12) years of age, by imprisonment, b) if the victim has completed twelve (12) but not fourteen (14) years of age, by imprisonment of up to ten (10) years, c) if the victim has completed fourteen (14) years of age, by imprisonment of at least two (2) years. Whoever, with his knowledge, watches a pornographic performance in which minors participate is punished in paragraphs a' and b' of the first paragraph with imprisonment of at least two (2) years and in paragraph c' with imprisonment of at least one (1) year."

Article 52
Reinstatement of ex officio prosecution for the offense of violation of maintenance obligation Amendment of article 358 of the Criminal Code

In article 358 of the Criminal Code, the second paragraph is deleted and article 358 is worded as follows:

"Article 358 Breach of maintenance obligation

"Anyone who maliciously violates the maintenance obligation imposed on him by law and which has been recognized, even temporarily, by an enforceable title, in such a way that the beneficiary suffers deprivations or is forced to accept the help of others, is punished with imprisonment for up to one (1) year or a fine."

Article 53
Insult Amendment to article 361 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 361 of the Criminal Code: a) in par. 1 aa) the first paragraph is replaced, ab) in the second paragraph, a separate case of public insult is added that concerns private or family life relationships, b) in par. 2, legal technical improvements are made and article 361 is worded as follows:

"Article 361 Insult

1. Anyone who, except in cases of slanderous defamation (article 363), insults the honor of another by word or deed or in any other way, having such an intention, is punished with imprisonment for up to six (6) months or a fine.

If he commits the above act publicly in any way or via the internet, imprisonment of up to one (1) year or a fine is imposed, and if the offense relates to private or family life relationships, imprisonment of up to two (2) years or a fine is imposed.

2. Paragraph 4 of article 308 also applies in the case of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1."

Article 54
Slanderous defamation Replacement of article 363 of the Criminal Code

Article 363 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"Article 363 Slanderous defamation

"Anyone who, in any way before a third party, knowingly claims or disseminates a false fact about another that may damage the honor or reputation of the other is punished with imprisonment for at least three (3) months and a fine, and if he commits the act publicly in any way or via the internet, with imprisonment for at least six (6) months and a fine. The concept of third party does not include public officials or employees who become

aware of the allegations about the binary parties, during the exercise of their duties in the context of political, criminal or administrative proceedings."

Article 55
Legal adjustment of the offense of insulting the memory of a deceased person as a result of the abolition of the offense of defamation Amendment of article 365 of the Criminal Code

In article 365 of the Criminal Code, after the number "361" the number "362" is deleted and the article is worded as follows:

"Article 365 Insulting the memory of a deceased person"

"Whoever, by the acts of articles 361 and 363, insults the memory of a deceased person or the honor of a person who has been declared missing, shall be punished with a fine or community service."

Article 56
Legal adaptation of the general provisions on crimes against honor as a result of the abolition of the offense of defamation Amendment of article 366 of the Criminal Code

The following changes are made to article 366 of the Criminal Code: a) the title is replaced, b) paragraphs 1 and 3 are deleted, c) in paragraph 2 the reference to article 362 is deleted and article 366 is worded as follows:

"Article 366 General provision

1. [Repealed].

2. If, in the cases of articles 363 and 365, the fact alleged or disseminated by the perpetrator is a punishable act for which criminal prosecution has been initiated, the trial for defamation shall be suspended until the end of the criminal prosecution. It shall be deemed proven that the fact is true if the decision is a conviction.

3. [Repealed]."

Article 57
Legal adjustment of the charge for crimes against honor as a result of the abolition of the offense of defamation Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 368 of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 1 of article 368 of the Criminal Code, after the number "361" the number "362" is deleted and article 368 is worded as follows:

"Article 368 Appeal

1. For the criminal prosecution of the acts of articles 361, 363 and 365, an indictment is required.

2. In the case of article 365, the surviving spouse and the children of the deceased or missing person have the right to submit a petition, and if they do not exist, his parents and siblings.

Article 58
Theft Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 372 of the Criminal Code

In paragraph 1 of article 372 of the Criminal Code, after the words "punished with imprisonment" the words "and a fine" are added and article 372 is worded as follows:

"Article 372 Theft

1. Whoever removes another person's (in whole or in part) movable property from the possession of another with the intention of illegally appropriating it, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine, and if the object of the theft is of particularly high value, by imprisonment for at least one (1) year and a fine.

2. Electrical and any other form of energy is considered a movable thing according to the Code.

Article 59
Unprovoked damage to another's property Replacement of paragraph 1 of article 378 of the Criminal Code

Paragraph 1 of article 378 is replaced as follows: “1. Whoever destroys or damages another person’s (in whole or in part) thing or otherwise renders its use impossible shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two (2) years or a fine. If the thing is of small value or the damage caused is slight, the perpetrator shall be punished with a fine or community service. If the thing is of particularly great value or is located in a public place or the act was committed without provocation by the victim, he shall be punished with imprisonment for at least one year and a fine.”

Article 60
General provisions for the exercise of criminal prosecution Replacement of paragraph 1 of article 381 and paragraph 1 of article 405 of the Criminal Code

1. Paragraph 1 of article 381 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"1. For the criminal prosecution of the crimes provided for in article 374A, in paragraph 1 of article 375, in article 377, in the first and second paragraphs of paragraph 1 of article 378 and in paragraph 1 of article 379, an indictment is required."

2. Paragraph 1 of article 405 of the Criminal Code is replaced as follows:

"1. For the criminal prosecution of the crimes provided for in articles 387 and 389, in the first paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 390, in article 397 and in paragraph 1 of article 404, an indictment is required."

Article 61
Non-payment of debts to the State Amendment of paragraph c, paragraph 1, article 25, law 1882/1990

In the third paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 25 of law 1882/1990 (A' 43), the words "debts arising from the non-enforcement of fines imposed by a criminal court and the related surcharges, interest and other charges as well as", are deleted, and paragraph 1 of article 25 is worded as follows:

"Article 25 Criminal offense of non-payment of debts to the State and third parties

1. Anyone who fails to pay the debts certified to the Tax Administration to the State, legal entities under public law, enterprises and organizations of the broader public sector for a period of more than four (4) months is punished with a prison sentence:

a) At least one (1) year, if the total debt from any cause, including any type of interest or surcharges and other charges up to the date of preparation of the debt table, exceeds the amount of one hundred thousand (100,000) euros.

b) At least three (3) years, if the total debt, in accordance with the provisions of case a' above, exceeds the amount of two hundred thousand (200,000) euros.

Criminal prosecution is initiated upon a request from the Head of the Tax Office or the Audit Centers or the Customs Office to the Prosecutor of First Instance of their seat, which is necessarily accompanied by a list of debts, including any type of interest or surcharges and other charges.

The application and the table of debts submitted in accordance with the previous paragraph do not include and are not calculated for the purpose of determining the person's liability the debts from the offenses standardized in article 66 of the Tax Procedure Code, together with the related surcharges, interest and other charges.

The act may be deemed unpunished if the amount owed is paid before the case is adjudicated to any extent."

CHAPTER C
INTERVENTIONS TO THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENTS TO LAW 4620/2019

Article 62
Courts competent to try felonies Amendment of article 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in paragraph d' of paragraph 1 aa) the hierarchical ranking of the three-member appeal court is added and sub-paragraphs i) to iii), ab) the second and third subparagraphs are added, b) paragraph e' of paragraph 1 is deleted, c) paragraph 3 is amended by deleting the words "and the five-member court" and adding the word "and" after the word "single-member court" and article 7 is worded as follows:

"Article 7 Courts that try felonies

1. The courts that try felonies are constituted as follows: a) The mixed jury court is constituted by the president of the first instance courts or his deputy, two (2) first instance judges and four (4) jurors, b) The mixed jury court of appeal is constituted by the president of the appeals courts, two (2) appellate judges and four (4) jurors, c) The single-member court of appeal is composed of the president of the appeals courts or an appellant, d) The three-member court of appeal which is hierarchically distinguished i) into a three-member court of appeal that hears appeals against decisions of a three-member court of appeal, ii) into a three-member court of appeal that hears felonies in the first instance and appeals against decisions of a single-member court of appeal on felonies, iii) into a three-member court of appeal that hears appeals against misdemeanors, e) [Repealed]. In sub-para. i) the three-member appeal court is composed in accordance with paragraph 8 of article 111. In sub-paragraphs ii) and iii) the three-member appeal court is composed of the president of the appeals court or his deputy and two (2) appeals judges.

2. The mixed jury court is established at the seat of each court of first instance and the mixed jury court of appeal at the seat of each court of appeal.

3. The single-member and three-member appeal courts operate at the seat of each appeal court.

4. The prosecutor of appeals or another prosecutor or deputy prosecutor of the same court of appeal shall exercise the functions of a prosecutor in the mixed jury court of appeal of his seat and in the mixed jury courts of his seat and district in which he determines the cases. He may also assign a prosecutor of first instance to exercise the functions of a prosecutor in the mixed jury courts of his seat and district. The prosecutor of first instance who has performed the above functions may, after having previously informed the prosecutor of appeals and having received his written consent, appeal against the decision pursuant to Article 489.

5. The duties of the secretary in the mixed jury court are performed by an employee of the registry of the court of first instance, while in the mixed jury court of appeal, by an employee of the registry of the court of appeal."

Article 63
Appointment of associate judges in the Courts that try felonies Amendment of article 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the first paragraph of article 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the words "and up to three, when it consists of five judges" are deleted and article 8 is worded as follows:

"Article 8 Designation of associate judges in the Courts that try felonies

If the president or the president of the council that directs the court of appeal foresees that a trial will last a long time, he shall appoint by act up to two co-chairmen, when the court of appeal consists of three judges, to replace those who may be prevented from attending during the trial. Where the formations are drawn by lot, the appointment shall be made immediately after the drawing of lots of the president from the list of the drawn alternate presidents and the members of the formation from the list of the drawn alternate judges, in the order of their drawing. In the event of the president's impediment, the presidency shall be assumed by the most senior of those remaining, including the co-chairmen.

Article 64
Composition of the Court of Appeal Amendment of article 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In article 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the second paragraph is deleted and article 9 is worded as follows:

"Article 9 Court of Appeal

The council of appeals and the three-member court of appeal are composed of the president of the appeals or his deputy and two appeals judges."

Article 65
Content and submission of the exemption application Addition of paragraph 5 to article 17 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In article 17 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a paragraph 5 is added as follows:

"5. The exemption application is inadmissible if it is not accompanied by a fee of one hundred (100) euros in favor of the Court Buildings Financing Fund (TA.X.DI.K.), which is refunded if it is fully or partially accepted. Beneficiaries

of legal aid, as defined in article 1 of law 3226/2004 (A' 24), are exempt from paying the fee."

Article 66
Addition of foreign public in cases of tax, financial and related crimes Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 35 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the first paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 35 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following changes are made: a) after the words "legal entities under public law", the word "and" is deleted and legal technical improvements are made, b) the words "and foreign public" are added after the words "of the European Union" and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. The economic crime prosecutors, their deputies and the prosecutorial officers who assist them, carry out a preliminary examination either in person or by ordering the general or special investigative officers to do so, in order to verify any commission of a major criminal offense, at the discretion of the Head of the Economic Crime Department, tax, financial and any other related crimes, provided that these are committed against the Greek State, local government organizations, legal entities under public law, the European Union and foreign public or seriously harm the national economy. Also, their competence includes felonies committed by Ministers or Deputy Ministers and are not covered by the regulations of par. 1 of article 86 of the Constitution, as well as felonies committed, in the exercise of their duties or benefiting from their capacity, by members of parliament, members of the European Parliament representing Greece, general and special secretaries of the Government, governors, deputy governors or chairmen of boards of directors or managing directors or authorized advisors of legal entities under public law and elected single-person bodies of local government organizations, any employee within the meaning of par. a' of article 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure and those who serve permanently or temporarily and in any capacity or relationship: a) to private law legal entities established by the State and by public law legal entities, provided that the founding legal entities participate in their administration or these legal entities are charged with the execution of state economic reconstruction or development programs and b) to private law legal entities, to which, according to the applicable provisions, subsidies or financing may be made available by the State and by public law legal entities, even if the perpetrators have ceased to hold this capacity, provided that these are related to the pursuit of financial benefit for themselves or third parties or the causing of damage to the State, public law legal entities or local government organizations or to the above private law legal entities.

Article 67
Criminal prosecution Amendment of article 43 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 43 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in the second paragraph of par. 1, after the words “In felonies or misdemeanors”, the phrase “for which a prison sentence of at least three (3) months is threatened or which fall under the jurisdiction of the Three-Member Misdemeanor Court” is added and the words “within the jurisdiction of a three-member misdemeanor court” are deleted and after the words “as well as in misdemeanors with jurisdiction”, the word “three-member” is replaced by the word “single-member” and the reference in parentheses is updated, b) in the fourth paragraph of par. 1, after the words “control bodies of the National Transparency Authority”, the words “or other control authorities” are added, c) in the first paragraph of par. 2, the words “of article 111 of par. 6" are replaced by the words "of paragraph d' of article 110", d) in the first paragraph of par. 3 after the words "puts on file" the phrase "and, submitting the case file to the appeals prosecutor, states to him the reasons for not pursuing criminal prosecution" is replaced by the words "by a concisely justified act of his", e) the second paragraph of par. 3 is deleted, f) in the first paragraph of par. 5 the phrase "is immediately put on file by the misdemeanor prosecutor and the provisions of par. 3 are applied accordingly" is replaced by the phrase ", or without meeting the conditions of par. 2 and 4 of article 42, is immediately put on file by an act of the competent misdemeanor prosecutor" and article 43 is worded as follows:

"Article 43 Initiation of criminal prosecution Methods of initiation Archiving

1. Upon receipt of the complaint or report, the prosecutor shall initiate criminal prosecution, ordering an investigation or introducing the case by directly summoning the accused to the hearing, where this is provided for, or by forwarding the case file to the appeals prosecutor in the case of the following paragraph, or by submitting an application for the issuance of a criminal order (Article 409). In felonies or misdemeanors for which a prison sentence of at least three (3) months is threatened or which fall within the jurisdiction of the Three-Member Misdemeanor Court, as well as in misdemeanors within the jurisdiction of a single-member appeals court (paragraph d of Article 110), he shall initiate criminal prosecution only if a preliminary examination or an ex officio preliminary investigation has been carried out pursuant to Article 245, paragraph 2, and sufficient evidence arises for its initiation. The same procedure is followed for minors, for acts that if committed by an adult, a preliminary examination would be ordered. If a sworn administrative examination has been conducted or there is a finding or audit report from the control bodies of the National Transparency Authority or other control authorities and sufficient evidence emerges to initiate criminal prosecution, a preliminary examination may not be conducted, provided that the criminal prosecution to be initiated refers to acts identical to those for which the E.D. was conducted or is referred to in the finding or audit report.

2. If a preliminary examination or an ex officio preliminary investigation pursuant to article 245, paragraph 2, or a sworn administrative examination

has been carried out, or there is a finding or report of an authority competent by law to control a misdemeanor of the persons referred to in paragraph d of article 110, the misdemeanor court prosecutor shall initiate criminal prosecution by forwarding the case file to the appeals prosecutor with a draft summons. If the appeals prosecutor considers that there are insufficient indications for the case to be brought to court by direct summons, he shall submit a relevant proposal to the appeals council, reserving the right to order a preliminary investigation beforehand to supplement the evidentiary material.

3. If the complaint or petition is not based on the law or is obviously unfounded in its substance or unacceptably judicial, the misdemeanor prosecutor shall file it with a concisely reasoned act.

4. If a preliminary examination or an ex officio preliminary investigation pursuant to article 245, paragraph 2, or a sworn administrative examination has been carried out or there is a finding or report of an authority competent by law for control and the prosecutor of the misdemeanor courts considers that there are no sufficient indications to initiate criminal prosecution, he shall file the case and, submitting the case file to the prosecutor of appeals, shall state to him the reasons for not initiating criminal prosecution. The latter, if he does not agree, has the right to order either the completion of a preliminary examination or the initiation of criminal prosecution, setting out in his order briefly the reasons justifying it, clearly specifying the legal characteristics of the criminal act.

5. A complaint or report submitted in any way anonymously or under a non-existent name, or without complying with the conditions of paragraphs 2 and 4 of article 42, shall be immediately filed by an act of the competent misdemeanor prosecutor. When exceptional reasons specifically mentioned in the order of the misdemeanor prosecutor exist, a preliminary examination shall be ordered.

6. The competent prosecutor shall withdraw the case file from the archive only when new facts or evidence emerge or are invoked, which, in his opinion, justify the re-examination of the case. In such a case, he shall summon the defendant or the person against whom a preliminary examination was conducted to provide explanations."

Article 68
Replacement of the judicial officer responsible for approving the order of abstention from prosecution for misdemeanors and provision for application upon participation or attempt Amendment of article 48 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 48 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in par. 1 aa) in the first paragraph the words "after the consent of the first instance judge appointed by the court director" are replaced by the

words “after the consent of the Prosecutor of Appeals” and ab) a fourth paragraph is added, b) in par. 2 the reference to law “2803/2000” is deleted, the words “after the consent of the first instance judge appointed by the court director” are replaced by the words “after the consent of the Prosecutor of Appeals” and a third paragraph is added regarding the application of the provisions on attempted murder, c) in par. 5 the phrase “and informs the person referred to in par. 1 of this article" by the phrase "which he notifies to the Prosecutor of Appeals for his consent" and article 48 is formulated as follows:

"Article 48 Conditional abstention from criminal prosecution of misdemeanors

1. In cases of a misdemeanor punishable by law by imprisonment for up to three (3) years with or without a fine or community service, the misdemeanor prosecutor may, upon the consent of the Appeals Prosecutor and provided that there are sufficient indications of guilt, temporarily refrain from criminal prosecution by reasoned order, provided that the person to whom the act is attributed agrees to fulfill conditions deemed appropriate to satisfy the public interest in the prosecution and to reduce the consequences of the act. For this reason, the prosecutor shall summon the person to whom the act is attributed to appear before him alone or with counsel. Such conditions are in particular: a) the substantial effort to reconcile with the victim, b) the payment of a certain amount of money to a charitable organization or a public benefit fund, c) compliance with an existing maintenance obligation, d) participation in a social education program, e) the attendance of a certain number of driving lessons. Subsections one to three also apply in cases of attempt or participation.

2. In the cases of misdemeanors, provided for in articles 216, 242 par. 1 and 2, "375 par. 1, "386 par. 1 subsection a', 386A par. 1, 386B par. 1 sub. a' and 390 par. 1 paragraph a of the Criminal Procedure Code" and in laws 1599/1986, 2960/2001, 4557/2018 and 4174/2013, the prosecutor of misdemeanor courts may, upon the consent of the Prosecutor of Appeals and if there are sufficient indications of guilt, temporarily refrain from criminal prosecution by his reasoned order, provided that the person to whom the act is attributed will fully compensate for the damage caused by paying the principal and default interest, as proven or according to the declaration of the victim. For this reason, the prosecutor calls the person to whom the act is attributed to appear before him alone or with a lawyer and, if he deems it necessary, previously the victim. In the attempt of the acts of the first paragraph, the declaration of the victim or his heirs that they have been satisfied is sufficient.

3. Before the commencement of the procedure for temporary abstention from criminal prosecution, the person suffering from the criminal act is informed, who has the right to express his views in writing or orally to the prosecutor, which are freely assessed.

4. The prosecutor shall set a period of time not exceeding six (6) months for the person liable to comply with the conditions, which may be extended for a further three (3) months. The provision of article 113 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall also apply here. The prosecutor may, with the consent of the defendant to whom the conditions apply, proceed to the modification or removal of more specific conditions.

5. If the person to whom the conditions were imposed complies with them, the prosecutor issues an order definitively abstaining from criminal prosecution, which he notifies to the Prosecutor of Appeals for his approval.

6. In the event of non-fulfillment of the conditions by the person to whom the act is attributed, his initial consent to the implementation of the procedure may not be used against him at later stages of the procedure.

7. If in the above cases criminal prosecution has already been initiated, the competent court to which the case is referred for trial may, upon a proposal from the prosecutor and provided that the conditions of paragraph 1 are met, temporarily discontinue the criminal prosecution, imposing on the accused, at its discretion, the conditions appropriate to the act. [Paragraphs 2 to 5 apply mutatis mutandis].

8. The above procedure of abstention from criminal prosecution cannot be applied again to the same person in the event of the commission of a similar crime."

Article 69
Replacement of the judicial officer responsible for approving the order of abstention from prosecution for felonies Amendment of article 49 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 49 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in paragraph 1, the reference to law "2803/2000" is deleted and the words "after the consent of the first instance judge appointed by the court director" are replaced by the words "after the consent of the Prosecutor of Appeals", b) in paragraph 3, after the words "within three years from the issuance of the above provision" the phrase "which he notifies to the Prosecutor of Appeals for his consent" is added and article 49 is worded as follows:

"Article 49 Conditional abstention from criminal prosecution of felonies

1. In the cases of felonies, provided for in articles 216 par. 3 and 4, 242 par. 3, 4 and 5, 375 par. 2 and 3, "386 par. 1 sub-paragraph b' and par. 2, 386A par. 1 sub-paragraph b' and par. 3, 386B par. 1 sub-paragraph b'" and 390 par. 1 sub-paragraph B' and 2 PC and in laws 1599/1986, 2960/2001, 4557/2018 and 4174/2013 the prosecutor of misdemeanor courts may, upon the consent

of the Prosecutor of Appeals and if there are sufficient indications of guilt, temporarily refrain from criminal prosecution by his reasoned order, provided that the person to whom the act is attributed will fully compensate for the damage caused, by paying the principal and default interest, as proven or according to the declaration of the victim. For this reason, the prosecutor calls the person to whom the act is attributed, as well as the victim to appear before him with or through a lawyer. In the event of an attempt, compensation is understood as financial compensation to the injured party due to moral damage, which for the application of the provisions of abstention cannot be greater than thirty thousand (30,000) euros, without prejudice to the claim of any claims exceeding the aforementioned amount in the civil courts. In cases of participation, the payment of the amount of money for the compensation of the damage caused by one participant also benefits the others. If one of the participants does not wish to abstain on conditions, the case is separated and the regular procedure is followed with regard to him. The procedure of this article does not extend to concurrent crimes that are not included in the aforementioned crimes, with regard to which the case file is separated by an act of the prosecutor.

2. The prosecutor shall set the liable party a period of time for the reparation of the damage not exceeding eight (8) months, which may be extended for a further four (4) months. The provision of article 113 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall also apply here.

3. If the liable party fully compensates for the damage, the prosecutor shall issue an order refraining from criminal prosecution on the condition that the guilty party shall not commit a similar felony or misdemeanor within three years from the issuance of the above order, which he shall notify to the Prosecutor of Appeals for his approval. If no similar criminal act is committed within the above three years, the abstention from criminal prosecution shall become final. The provisions of article 113 of the Criminal Code on the suspension of the statute of limitations of criminal offenses shall also apply here, without the time limitation of paragraph 2 of article 113 of the Criminal Code. In the event of a violation of this condition, the criminal prosecution for which the conditional abstention was decided shall be initiated as soon as the conviction for the crime committed within the three-year period becomes final. In such a case, the provisions of article 301 shall apply accordingly.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 3, 6 and 7 of the previous article shall apply accordingly.

Article 70
The complainant's right to appeal in the event of rejection of the complaint Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the first paragraph of paragraph 2 of article 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following changes are made: a) the word "public" is replaced by the words "Court Buildings Financing Fund (CBF)", b) the words "two hundred and fifty (250)" are replaced by the words "three hundred and fifty (350)" and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. The appellant is obliged to deposit a fee in favor of the Court Buildings Financing Fund (CBF) in the amount of three hundred and fifty (350) euros, which is attached to the report drawn up by the above secretary. In the event that an appeal was submitted by more than one appellant, only one fee is deposited. The amount of the amount is adjusted by a joint decision of the Ministers of National Economy and Finance and Justice. If the fee is not deposited, the appeal is rejected as inadmissible by the appeals prosecutor. Beneficiaries of legal aid, as defined in article 1 of law 3226/2004, are exempt from the obligation to deposit a fee."

Article 71
Prosecution only by indictment Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 53 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In paragraph 1 of article 53 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, paragraphs two to eight are added and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. Exceptionally, in cases expressly defined in the Criminal Code or other laws, criminal prosecution is carried out only upon the victim's request. The complainant, when submitting the request, for crimes prosecuted solely upon request, before each competent authority, deposits a fee of one hundred (100) euros in favor of the Court Buildings Financing Fund (TA.CH.DI.K.). The amount of the amount is adjusted by joint decision of the Ministers of National Economy and Finance and Justice. If a fee is not deposited, the request is rejected as inadmissible. Beneficiaries of legal aid, as defined in article 1 of law 3226/2004 (A' 24), are exempt from the deposit of a fee. No fee is required for crimes against sexual freedom and economic exploitation of sexual life, crimes of domestic violence, crimes of racist discrimination (Article 82A of the Criminal Code) and crimes of violations of equal treatment. For criminal acts committed against public bodies and employees in the exercise of the duties assigned to them, the victim submits the complaint free of charge and without the deposit of a fee. No appeal is allowed under Article 52 against the order of the prosecutor of the minor offences courts, by which the complaint is rejected as inadmissible due to the failure to deposit a fee.

Article 72
Pre-trial issues in criminal proceedings Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to paragraph 2 of article 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) the reference to article 362 of the Code of Criminal

Procedure is deleted, b) the conditions and procedure for postponing any further action related to the criminal trial are amended and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. In the cases of articles 224, 229, and 363 of the Criminal Code, when the Prosecutor of the Courts of Misdemeanors establishes that for the fact for which the party or witness was examined or the report to the authority or the complaint was made or the perpetrator claimed or spread, criminal prosecution has been initiated or a preliminary examination or preliminary investigation of paragraph 2 of article 245 is being conducted, or a lawsuit or application has been filed before a civil court, he shall postpone, by an act containing a brief justification, any further action until the end of the criminal prosecution or civil trial."

Article 73
Civil administrative issues Amendment of article 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in the title, after the words "civil" and "political", the words "or administrative" and "or administrative" are added, respectively, b) in the first paragraph, after the words "political", "political", "political" the words "or administrative", "or administrative", "or administrative" are added, respectively, and article 61 is worded as follows:

"Article 61 Pending issues of a civil or administrative nature in political or administrative proceedings

When a trial is pending in a civil or administrative court on a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the civil or administrative courts, but which is related to the criminal trial, the criminal court may, at its discretion, postpone the criminal trial until the end of the civil or administrative trial. This decision may be revoked.

Article 74
Subject matter jurisdiction of a single-member appeal court Amendment of article 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in the first paragraph the word "jurisdiction" is replaced by the words "subject matter competence", b) paragraph b' is amended by expanding the subject matter competence of the single-member court of appeal and legal technical improvements are made, c) paragraph d' is added and article 110 is worded as follows:

"Article 110 Single-member court of appeal

The material jurisdiction of the single-member court of appeal includes:

a) The trial of the felonies referred to in articles 301 and 303, provided that a conciliation or negotiation report has been drawn up for them.

b) The trial of the restrictively listed felonies of aggravated theft (article 374 of the Criminal Code), robbery (article 380 of the Criminal Code), irregular immigration [Immigration Code, Law 4251/2014 (Government Gazette A' 80)], the Drug Code [Law 4139/2013 (Government Gazette A' 74)], paragraphs b' to e' of paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of article 268 of Law 86/1969 "Forest Code" (Government Gazette A' 7), and paragraph 1 of article 71 of Law 998/1979 "on forest protection" (Government Gazette A' 289), intellectual property, related rights and cultural issues [Law 2121/1993 (A' 25)], of article 52 of law 4002/2011 (A' 180), of the Tax Procedure Code [law 4987/2022 (A' 206)], of the National Customs Code [law 2960/2001, (A' 265)], of law 4830/2021 (A' 169), unless the law threatens them with the penalty of life imprisonment, in which case they fall under the jurisdiction of the three-member court of appeal.

c) The adjudication of cases of merging sentences by determining a total sentence in the cases provided for in article 551.

d) The trial of misdemeanors of judges of civil, criminal and administrative justice and prosecutors, including judges of the peace, special misdemeanor courts, members of the Council of State, its judges, rapporteurs and probationary rapporteurs, members of the Court of Audit, its judges, rapporteurs and probationary rapporteurs, the general commissioner, commissioners and deputy commissioners serving in it, the general commissioner, commissioners and deputy commissioners of the state in the regular administrative courts, lawyers and members of the Legal Council of the State, as well as misdemeanors committed in the exercise of their duties by mayors and regional governors.

Article 75
Subject matter jurisdiction of a three-member appeal court Amendment of article 111 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 111 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in the title the words “and five-member” are deleted, b) in par. 3 after the word “piracy” the words “, the commonly dangerous felonies” are added, c) par. 5 is replaced, d) in par. 6 after the words “of the single-member appeal court” the words “and the misdemeanors” are deleted and at the end of the paragraph the words “, as well as the misdemeanors committed in the exercise of their duties by mayors and regional governors” are deleted, e) par. 8 is added, f) par. B) is deleted and article 111 is worded as follows:

"Article 111 Three-member court of appeal

The three-member court of appeal tries: 1. The felonies provided for by the Criminal Code regarding currency, other means of payment and stamps, memoranda, property, property, the felonies of false certification, falsification by an official and falsification of a judicial document, if they were committed by citizens, regardless of the person of the victim and the amount of the benefit or damage, or if they were committed by military personnel and are directed in any case against the public or legal entity under public law or local government organization, provided that the damage caused to the public or the above legal entities exceeds the amount of one hundred twenty thousand (120,000) euros.

2. The felonies of bribery and bribery referred to in articles 159, 235, 236 and 237 of the Criminal Code, as well as the abuse of power of article 239 of the Criminal Code.

3. The crimes of piracy, commonly dangerous crimes and crimes against transportation, telecommunications and other public utility facilities, provided for in the Criminal Code or in special criminal laws.

4. The felonies which, when committed under the conditions of article 187A of the Criminal Code, are characterized as terrorist acts and the felonies provided for in articles 187 and 187B of the Criminal Code, as well as the related misdemeanors and felonies, regardless of their gravity.

5. The felonies of articles 322 and 324 of the Criminal Code, as well as the felonies of laws 1599/1986 (A' 75), 2168/1993 (A' 147), 2725/1999 (A' 121), 3054/2002 (A' 230), 3784/2009 (A' 137), 4139/2013 (A' 74), 4251/2014 (A' 80), of the Code of Legislation for the Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in General (Law 4858/2021, A' 220), and all others that have come under the jurisdiction of the courts of appeal, by virtue of special provisions of laws.

6. Felonies within the jurisdiction of the single-member court of appeal of judges of civil, criminal and administrative justice and prosecutors, including judges, justices of the peace, special misdemeanor courts, members of the Council of State, its judges, rapporteurs and probationary rapporteurs, members of the Court of Audit, its judges, rapporteurs and probationary rapporteurs, the general commissioner, commissioners and deputy commissioners serving in it, the general commissioner, commissioners and deputy commissioners of the state in the regular administrative courts, lawyers and members of the Legal Council of the State.

7. Appeals against the decisions of the single-member court of appeal and the three-member misdemeanor court.

8. Appeals against the decisions of the three-member court of appeal, which is composed of a president of appeals, more senior than the one who

participated in the composition that issued the appealed decision at the time of the commencement of its trial, and two (2) appeals, more senior if the composition is feasible, than those who participated in the composition that issued the appealed decision at the time of the commencement of its trial, attended by an appeals prosecutor.

Article 76
Subject matter jurisdiction of a single-member misdemeanor court Amendment of article 115 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 115 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) par. 1 is amended as regards the substantive jurisdiction of the single-member misdemeanor court and the offenses that are excluded, b) par. 2 is repealed and article 115 is worded as follows:

"Article 115 Single-member Misdemeanor Court

1. The single-member misdemeanor court tries all misdemeanors of the special criminal laws and the Special Part of the Criminal Code except: a) those that fall under the jurisdiction of the mixed jury courts and courts of appeal, as well as those related to them (articles 109, 110, 111 and 128), b) those that fall under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, c) those of Chapter Twelfth of the Special Part of the Criminal Code and article 302 of the Criminal Code, d) those of Chapter Ten and Twenty-Third of the Special Part of the Criminal Code that carry a prison sentence of at least three (3) months, except for article 372, first paragraph of par. 1 of article 375 and articles 378, 394, 397, 404 of the Criminal Code, e) the offenses of the Criminal Code that carry a prison sentence of at least three (3) years.

2. [Repealed]."

Article 77
Abolition of posting on walls as a means of publicity for the panel of experts Amendment of article 185 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the fifth paragraph of article 185 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the words "posted on the wall in the courtroom" are replaced by the words "remains in the offices of the secretaries of the courts" and article 185 is worded as follows:

"Article 185 List of experts

The Council of Misdemeanor Courts, upon a proposal from the prosecutor of the misdemeanor courts, shall draw up, within the third ten days of September each year, a list of experts by specialization from persons residing in its seat and who are suitable for carrying out expert opinions, giving preference to civil servants. The list shall include child psychiatrists and child psychologists, and

in their absence, psychiatrists and psychologists specialized in the issues of sexual exploitation and child abuse. The list shall be submitted to the prosecutor of appeals, who shall have the right to request its reform from the Council of Appeals in October. The Council of Appeals shall decide on the matter in November. The list, once finalized, remains in the offices of the secretaries of the misdemeanor court seats and is announced in December of each year by the misdemeanor court prosecutor to the investigating officers of the region. Each year, until a new list is drawn up, the list drawn up the previous year is valid.

Article 78
Provision for exemption from the appearance of witnesses in the hearing process Addition of paragraph 5 to article 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In article 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a paragraph 5 is added as follows:

"5. Police officers and other pre-trial investigation officers who have testified in the pre-trial proceedings are not summoned to the hearing, but their testimonies are read out. The prosecutor or the court, with justification, may exceptionally order the summons if their examination by technological means in accordance with article 238A where possible, or with their physical presence in the hearing is necessary for the safe diagnosis of the charge. In any case, the persons of the first paragraph are summoned by the prosecutor, if the act concerns a felony and the accused requests it within a period of ten (10) days from the service of the summons or the summons to the hearing, in accordance with the formalities of paragraph 3 of article 327 and beyond the numerical limitation of paragraph 2."

Article 79
Provision for continuous review of the appropriateness and necessity of witness protection measures and the possibility of their revocation or modification. Addition of paragraph 7 to article 218 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In article 218 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a paragraph 7 is added as follows:

"7. The appropriateness and necessity of the protection measures are constantly examined by the competent prosecutor, who may, at any time, in the event that they have been imposed by his order, modify or revoke them or, in another case, suggest their modification or revocation, when, in his judgment, the reasons for their imposition change or cease to exist."

Article 80

Minor witnesses victims of violation of personal and sexual freedom Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 227 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The first paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 227 is amended with regard to the legislative references by adding references to articles 6, 7 and 9 of Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232) and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. During the examination as a witness of the minor victim of the acts referred to in articles 323A par. 4, 324, 336, 337 par. 3, 338, 339, 342, 343, 345, 348, 348A, 348B, 348C, 349, 351A of the Criminal Code, in articles 6, 7, 9 of law 3500/2006 (A' 232), as well as in articles 29 par. 5 and 6 and 30 of law. 4251/2014, a specially trained child psychologist or child psychiatrist shall be appointed and present as an expert witness and, in their absence, a psychologist or psychiatrist, who serves in the Independent Offices for the Protection of Minor Victims or who is included in the list of experts, where these are not operating. The examination as a witness of the minor victim shall be carried out in the Independent Offices for the Protection of Minor Victims of the Appellate District or, where these are not operating, in premises specially designed and adapted for this purpose, without undue delay and with as limited a number of interviews as possible.

Article 81
Abolition of posting on walls as a means of publicity of the list of interpreters Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 233 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the fourth paragraph of paragraph 2 of article 233 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the words "posted on the courtroom wall" are replaced by the words "remains in the offices of the secretaries of the courts" and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. The appointment of the interpreter is made from a list drawn up by the council of misdemeanor courts, following a proposal by its prosecutor within the third ten days of September each year from persons residing or working in its seat and preferably from public servants. The list is submitted to the prosecutor of appeals, who until the end of October has the right to request its reform from the council of appeals. The council of appeals shall decide on this by the end of November. The list, once finalized, remains in the offices of the secretaries of the seats of the misdemeanor courts and is announced until the end of December each year by the prosecutor of misdemeanor courts to the investigating officers of the region. Each year, until a new list is drawn up, the list drawn up the previous year is valid. In cases of extreme urgency and where it is not possible to appoint an interpreter from among those registered on the relevant list, an interpreter may also be appointed who is not included

in it. In any case, the court may also appoint an interpreter chosen by the accused from outside the list.

Article 82
Examination by technological means Addition of article 238A to the Code of Criminal Procedure

After article 238 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following are added: a) CHAPTER SIX in the SECOND BOOK of the Code of Criminal Procedure entitled "VIDEOCENFERENCE PROCEDURE", b) new article 238A as follows:

"Article 238A Examination by technological means

1. Any testimony of any person, such as a witness, expert, technical advisor, interpreter, person present in support of the charge, in-person explanations of a suspect or defense of an accused, may be conducted using technological means, without the physical presence of that person, when there is a serious impediment to appearance or a risk from the postponement or for the safe conduct of the proceedings.

2. The examination of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out in the above manner either ex officio or at the request of the person under examination.

3. The receipt of the defense from the accused is carried out in the above manner, only if the accused or the defense attorney representing him does not object. Exclusion of the personal appearance of the accused in the audience, only in the case of a felony and in particular in multi-person trials or trials concerning organized crime or having a serious social impact, may be decided by the director of the hearing, upon a proposal from the prosecutor. An appeal may be brought before the entire court against the decision of the second paragraph, which is pronounced in a public hearing, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 335.

4. The examination in the above manner is carried out in the presence of an investigating officer or court clerk in a specially designed office in the place of residence of the person referred to in paragraph 1, which has the appropriate technical specifications for conducting the videoconference, as regulated by a joint decision of the Ministers of Justice and Citizen Protection, which determines all the details of its application in the criminal procedure. In any case, it is ensured that the accused follows the procedure without interruption and has effective and confidential communication with his lawyer.

Article 83
Conducting a preliminary investigation Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 245 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In paragraph 1 of article 245 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following changes are made: a) in the third paragraph

aa) legal technical improvements are made, ab) the legislative references are amended, ag) at the end of the paragraph the words "and in the case in which during the preliminary examination or ex officio preliminary investigation for a misdemeanor, a request for criminal negotiation has been submitted by the suspect independently in order for it to be carried out and without the obligation to plead guilty for its conclusion.", b) a new fourth paragraph is added, c) legal technical improvements are made to the fifth paragraph and par. 1 is worded as follows:

"1. The preliminary investigation is conducted by any investigative officer upon a written order from the prosecutor, is brief and is not concluded before the defendant's plea is received. If the defendant was legally summoned and did not appear, the preliminary investigation is concluded without his plea. An order for preliminary investigation is given only in the cases of the fourth paragraph of paragraph 3 of this article, as well as in the cases of the second paragraph of paragraphs 2 and 4 of article 43, paragraph 2 of article 130, paragraph c of the first paragraph of paragraph 3 of article 322 and paragraph c' of the third paragraph of article 323, and in the case in which during the preliminary examination or ex officio preliminary investigation for a misdemeanor, a request for criminal negotiation has been submitted by the suspect independently, in order for it to be carried out and without the obligation to plead for its conclusion. In the latter case, the preliminary investigation order is equivalent to the exercise of criminal prosecution under article 43. The investigative officer, appointed in accordance with the first paragraph, is obliged to carry out all the preliminary investigation acts concerning the case for which the order was made and to summon before him the witnesses for examination and the accused to plead if they reside in the district of the court of appeal of his seat. If the witnesses and the accused are residents of other appellate regions, the above-mentioned investigating officer requests the examination of the witnesses and the taking of the statements of the accused by the competent investigating officer, who must carry this out within a period of ten (10) days. The initially appointed investigating officer, after completing the above actions, returns the case file with the order fully executed to the ordering prosecutor. Within the meaning of this provision, the Athens and Piraeus Courts of Appeal are considered to belong to one appellate region. The preliminary investigation is concluded: a) by directly summoning the accused to the hearing or b) by a proposal from the prosecutor to the judicial council or c) by an order from the prosecutor to the investigator, if it appears that a felony has been committed. In the latter case, the preliminary investigation may also be interrupted in the same manner. A proposal to the council is made if the prosecutor considers that there is insufficient evidence to refer the accused to the court. If there are more accused and insufficient evidence against some of them arises or the criminal prosecution must be declared inadmissible or definitively discontinued, the

prosecutor may divide the case and introduce it only in respect of them to the judicial council. The previous paragraph applies mutatis mutandis to related crimes, whether it concerns one or more accused."

Article 84
Addition of preparatory acts of counterfeiting to the crimes for which special investigative acts are provided Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 254 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (article 9 of Directive (EU) 2014/62)

In paragraph 1 of article 254 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, after the number "209" the words "of article 211" are added, and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. Specifically for the criminal acts of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 187, article 187A, paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 207, the first paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 208, article 208A, except for particularly minor cases, paragraph 1 of article 209, article 211, articles 323A, 336 against a minor, 338 against a minor, paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 339, paragraph 1 of article 342, articles 348A, 348B, 348C and 351A of the Criminal Code, the investigation may also include the conduct of:

a) undercover investigation, during which the investigating officer or the private individual acting under his instructions offers to facilitate the commission of one of the crimes referred to in paragraph 1, which the perpetrator of the crime in question had previously decided. The undercover investigation is carried out under the supervision of the misdemeanor prosecutor, and a detailed report is drawn up for the actions of the undercover agent or the private individual in accordance with articles 148 to 153. Evidence obtained through actions of the undercover agent or the private individual, which are not mentioned in detail in the report, shall not be taken into account for the conviction of the accused,

b) investigative infiltration, during which an investigative officer with concealed identity information undertakes operational duties in a criminal or terrorist organization with the aim of investigating its structure, revealing its members, as well as verifying the crimes of par. 1, the commission of which the members of the organization had previously decided. The same duties may also be undertaken by a private individual under the conditions of par. 2 to 6 and provided that the misdemeanor prosecutor is otherwise aware of his action. The person carrying out the investigative infiltration may carry concealed identity information and tax or other information and deal with them for the needs of the investigation he is conducting. The details and the procedure for issuing the said concealed information are defined by a joint decision of the Ministers of Justice and Citizen Protection. The conduct

The investigative penetration is carried out under the supervision of the misdemeanor prosecutor, and a detailed report is drawn up for the actions of the undercover investigating officer or private individual in accordance with articles 148 to 153. Evidence obtained through actions of the undercover investigating officer or private individual, which is not mentioned in detail in the report, shall not be taken into account for the conviction of the accused,

c) controlled transports, as these transports are provided for in article 38 of Law 2145/1993 (Government Gazette A' 88),

d) lifting the confidentiality of the content of communications or their location and movement data, in compliance with the guarantees and procedures of articles 4 and 5 of Law 2225/1994 (Gazette A' 121),

e) recording activity or other events outside the home with audio or video devices or other special technical means,

f) association or combination of personal data.

Article 85
Seizure of digital data Amendment of paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 265 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 265 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following changes are made: a) in the first paragraph of paragraph 4, aa) after the words “which are seized” the words “in accordance with paragraph b) of paragraph 2” are added and after the words “criminal proceedings in” the words “one and only” are deleted, ab) a fourth paragraph is added, b) at the end of the second paragraph of paragraph 5 the words “to ensure the integrity of digital data” are added and paragraphs 4 and 5 are worded as follows:

"4. The digital data seized in accordance with paragraph b) of paragraph 2 shall be stored throughout the criminal proceedings on a physical storage medium contained in the case file. A secure copy thereof, in order to ensure the possibility of recovering the data that have been seized, in the event of loss or destruction, shall be made upon their seizure and shall be kept in the evidence office of the court of first instance to which the case file is submitted and which shall provide appropriate guarantees of physical security and access only to those who exercise duties in the case. This shall apply mutatis mutandis to the digital data concerning the communication data included in the case file. In order to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the digital data seized in accordance with paragraph a) of paragraph 2, they shall be sealed during the conduct of the case.

5. Access to and the ability to reproduce the digital data seized is permitted only to those exercising judicial, prosecutorial and investigative duties in the case or the secretaries. For this purpose, appropriate technical means are

used to ensure the integrity of the digital data. Such means are encryption and the use of security codes for access to and reproduction of the seized digital data from the physical storage medium on which they are stored. This also applies mutatis mutandis to the digital data relating to the communication data included in the case file.

Article 86
Lifting of seizure at the stage of interrogation Amendment to paragraph 3 of article 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the second paragraph of paragraph 3 of article 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, after the words "main interrogation by the investigator" the phrase "after hearing the prosecutor" is added and paragraph 3 is worded as follows:

"3. In any case, the judicial council or the court may order the lifting of the seizure, if it is not likely that this will create difficulties in establishing the truth. During the preliminary examination and preliminary investigation and in the cases of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 43 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 51, the lifting of the seizure is ordered after the submission of an application by the owner of the seized property, by the prosecutor of misdemeanor courts and during the main investigation by the investigator after hearing the prosecutor. An appeal to the council is allowed against the prosecutor's or investigator's rejection order within ten (10) days from the date on which the order was notified to the person who requested the lifting of the seizure. The possibility of confiscation of the seized items does not prevent the change of the person of the custodian or the lifting of the seizure by the judicial council."

Article 87
Provision of a restrictive condition for electronic surveillance using location and movement tracking technology. Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 283 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following changes are made to paragraph 1 of article 283 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) new paragraphs three, four and five are added, b) in the new sixth and new seventh paragraphs the references to paragraph 1 of article 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are updated, and article 283 is worded as follows:

"Article 283 The restrictive conditions

1. Restrictive conditions are in particular the provision of bail, the obligation of the accused to appear periodically before the investigating judge or another authority in Greece or at a Greek consular authority abroad, the prohibition to travel to or reside in a certain place or abroad and the prohibition to associate with or meet with certain persons. In the event of the imposition of the restrictive condition of appearance at a Greek consular authority, the latter is obliged to carry out the relevant orders of the judicial authorities. Electronic

surveillance of the accused using location and movement tracking technology may also be imposed as a restrictive condition, either in combination with other restrictive conditions for the purpose of monitoring their compliance or individually. The costs are paid in advance by the accused every six (6) months. Paragraph 5 of article 284 and paragraph 3 of article 285 shall apply accordingly. For minors, one or more of the reformative measures provided for in paragraphs a to k of paragraph 1 of article 122 of the Criminal Procedure Code may be ordered as restrictive conditions. In the event of a violation of these conditions, they may be replaced by the measure of paragraph l of paragraph 1 of article 122 of the Criminal Procedure Code. For defendants who exhibit a mental or intellectual disorder, one of the measures of paragraph 3 of article 69A of the Criminal Procedure Code may be ordered as restrictive conditions.

2. Restrictive conditions may be imposed if serious indications emerge of the defendant's guilt for a felony or misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for at least three months."

Article 88
House arrest with electronic monitoring Amendment to paragraph 3 of article 284 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In paragraph 3 of article 284 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the word "fifteen" is replaced by the word "twenty" and paragraph 3 is worded as follows:

"3. If the act attributed to the accused is punishable by law by life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment with a maximum limit of twenty years or if the crime was committed repeatedly or there is a large number of victims of it, his house arrest with electronic surveillance may be ordered and when, based on the specific characteristics of the act and the general personality of the accused, it is considered justified that this measure provides a reasonable expectation that the latter will not commit other crimes."

Article 89
Procedure after the plea Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 288 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

A new sixth paragraph is added to paragraph 1 of article 288 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. In the cases referred to in article 282, the investigating judge, immediately after the defendant's plea, decides in the order referred to in this article whether to release the defendant or to issue an order imposing restrictive conditions or an order imposing house arrest with electronic monitoring or a special and thoroughly reasoned temporary detention order, after having previously and in any case received the written consent of the prosecutor. The

prosecutor, before expressing his opinion, is obliged to hear the defendant and his defense attorney. Any disagreement is resolved by the judicial council (articles 306 and 307 letter f'). Especially in the event of a disagreement regarding temporary detention, the prosecutor's proposal is submitted within a period of three (3) days and the council decides within a period of five (5) days. In the meantime, the house arrest of the accused is imposed by order of the investigating judge, the seizure of his passport or other equivalent travel document and the prohibition of his leaving the country. In a case where the accused has not submitted an application for the imposition of the measure of house arrest with electronic surveillance in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 284 and the investigating judge and the prosecutor establish that the restrictive conditions are not sufficient, but the conditions of article 284 are met, they inform the accused and his defense attorney, in order for the accused to decide whether he wishes to submit an application for the application of the measure.

Article 90
Lifting or replacement of temporary detention, house arrest with electronic monitoring and restrictive conditions Amendment to paragraph 3 of article 291 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the first paragraph of paragraph 3 of article 291 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the words "with a written opinion of the prosecutor" are replaced by the words "after hearing the prosecutor" and paragraph 3 is worded as follows:

"3. The investigating officer, after hearing the prosecutor, may, by reasoned order, replace the temporary detention or house arrest with electronic monitoring with restrictive conditions or these or the house arrest with electronic monitoring with temporary detention (article 296). In the latter case, the investigating officer shall also issue an arrest warrant. Also, the investigating officer may, by the same formalities, change the conditions that have been imposed with other more unfavorable or lenient ones. Against this order of the investigating officer, both the prosecutor and the accused are allowed to appeal to the Council of Misdemeanors within a period of ten (10) days. The period begins from the issuance of the order if it concerns the prosecutor and from the service of the order if it concerns the accused. The appeal and the period for exercising it do not suspend the execution."

Article 91
Formation of the penalty of temporary imprisonment as a condition for extending temporary detention beyond twelve months and the measure for calculating the penalty in cases of attempt or complicity Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In paragraph 2 of article 292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following changes are made: a) in the second paragraph, the word "fifteen" is replaced

by the word "twenty", b) a new third paragraph is added and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. In any case, until a final decision is issued, temporary detention for the same crime may not exceed one year. In completely exceptional circumstances and if the charge concerns crimes for which a sentence of life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment with a maximum limit of twenty (20) years is provided, temporary detention may be extended for a maximum of six (6) months with a specifically justified decision: a) of the Council of Appeals, if the case is pending before it following an appeal against a decision or has been introduced into the hearing of the Court of Appeal or the Mixed Jury Court or if this Council is competent in first and last instance and b) of the Council of Misdemeanor Courts in any other case. In any case, the calculation measure for the penalties of the first paragraph, in the cases of articles 42 or 47 of the Criminal Code, is the threatened penalty for the completed act or of the perpetrator respectively. If the case is pending with the investigating judge and the temporary detention continues in accordance with paragraph 1, the investigating judge thirty (30) days before the maximum limit is reached in accordance with this paragraph, transmits the case file to the prosecutor, who within fifteen (15) days introduces it with his proposal to the council. In any other case, the competent prosecutor, at least twenty-five (25) days before the maximum limit of the temporary detention is reached in accordance with this paragraph or before the end of the extension that had already been granted, submits to the competent council a proposal for an extension or not of the temporary detention. Otherwise, what is specified in the previous paragraph applies regarding the notification of the accused to submit a memorandum, the receipt of a copy of the prosecutor's proposal, the failure of the accused to appear before the council and the latter's decision."

Article 92
Legal adjustment of criminal mediation until the formal conclusion of the investigation as a result of the reinstatement of the conversion into a fine Amendment to paragraph 8 of article 301 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the fourth paragraph of paragraph 8 of article 301 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the conversion of the penalty into a monetary penalty is added, the legislative references to the Criminal Code are updated with the deletion of article 100 and paragraph 8 is worded as follows:

"8. The court, having assessed the plea bargain and the other elements of the case file, declares the accused guilty and imposes on him, in accordance with article 79 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a sentence not exceeding one year or, in aggravating circumstances, two years. In the event of a confluence of crimes, the provisions of articles 94 et seq. of the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply. The court shall examine ex officio, without being bound by the plea bargain, the reasons referred to in article 368, paragraphs b' and c' of the

Criminal Procedure Code and shall be entitled to change the legal characterization of the act to the benefit of the accused. The execution of the sentence imposed in accordance with the above shall be suspended and converted into monetary or community service under the conditions of articles 80A, 99, and 104A of the Criminal Procedure Code. Court costs shall not be imposed. The nature of the acts of par. 1, for which the criminal mediation took place, still remains a criminal."

Article 93
Legal adjustment of criminal mediation after the formal conclusion of the investigation as a result of the reinstatement of the conversion into a fine Amendment to paragraph 7 of article 302 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the second paragraph of paragraph 7 of article 302 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the conversion of the penalty into a monetary penalty is added, the legislative references to the Criminal Code are updated with the deletion of articles 100 and 105A and paragraph 7 is worded as follows:

"7. The first instance court, taking into account the settlement report and the other elements of the case file, declares the accused guilty and imposes on him, in accordance with article 79 of the Criminal Code, a sentence not exceeding two (2) years for felonies, or three (3) years for aggravating circumstances, and six (6) and twelve (12) months for misdemeanors, respectively. The execution of the sentence imposed in accordance with the above is converted into a monetary penalty or community service and is suspended under the conditions of articles 80A, 99, and 104A of the Criminal Code. Court costs are not imposed. The nature of the acts of par. 1 of article 301, for which the criminal settlement took place, continues to remain felony."

Article 94
Criminal Negotiation Amendment of Article 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in par. 1 aa) in par. b' of the first paragraph, after the words "or of the preliminary investigation", the words "or in any case by his independent request, which may be submitted up to the expiration of ten (10) days from the service of the summons or the summons to the hearing of the competent court", ab) second and third paragraphs are added, b) in the first paragraph of par. 2, after the word "transmitted", the phrase ", at any procedural stage, even if pending," is added, and a legal technical improvement is made, c) in par. 3 ca) in the first paragraph after the word "normally" the phrase "from the procedural stage that had been interrupted due to the submission of a request for negotiation" is added; cb) the second paragraph of par. 3 is amended by adding the invitation of the prosecutor, d) in par. 4 da) the third paragraph is amended as to the limits of the imposed penalties, db) the fourth paragraph is

amended as to the referred provisions of the Criminal Code and dc) a new fifth paragraph is added, e) the fourth paragraph of par. 5 is deleted and article 303 is worded as follows:

"Article 303 Criminal Negotiation

1. In cases of crimes prosecuted ex officio, with the exception of felonies: a) which are also threatened with a life sentence and b) which are provided for in article 187A of the Criminal Code and in the nineteenth chapter of the Criminal Code, the accused is entitled, until the formal conclusion of the main investigation or the preliminary investigation or in any case by his own request, which may be submitted up to the lapse of ten (10) days from the service of the summons or the summons to the hearing of the competent court, to request in writing, himself or through his lawyer, the commencement of the criminal negotiation procedure, the subject of which may only be the main or ancillary sentence to be imposed. The accused's request provided for in the first paragraph is submitted only once (1) at each procedural stage. In any case, the competent prosecutor may, if he deems that the case is suitable for negotiation based on the elements of the first paragraph of paragraph 2, simultaneously with the service of the summons or the summons to appear in the court of competent jurisdiction, summon the accused before him in accordance with the second paragraph of paragraph 2, in order to attempt to subject the case to the negotiation procedure.

2. After the defendant has submitted a request in accordance with the first paragraph of paragraph 1, the case file is forwarded, at any procedural stage, regardless of whether it is pending, to the misdemeanor prosecutor for misdemeanors and to the appellate prosecutor for felonies, who must decide whether the specific criminal case is, taking into account the circumstances of the act and the personality of the defendant, suitable for negotiation. To this end, the prosecutor must summon the defendant to appear before him with or through a lawyer and, if he deems it necessary, the victim with or through a lawyer. If the defendant does not have a lawyer, the prosecutor must appoint one from the relevant list of the relevant bar association. In the crimes of paragraph 1 of article 301, the prosecutor is entitled, at his discretion, to make the commencement of negotiations conditional on the full reparation of the damage or on the serious effort of the guilty party to redress the damage.

3. If no agreement is reached between the prosecutor and the accused, the criminal proceedings shall continue normally from the procedural stage that was interrupted due to the submission of a request for negotiation. The written request of the accused or the invitation of the prosecutor, in accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, shall be considered as never having been submitted, shall be destroyed with the relevant material and any copies thereof shall not be taken into account at any stage of the trial or in any other procedure.

4. If the accused, after having been informed of the information in the case file, agrees with the prosecutor on the sentence to be imposed, a plea bargain shall be drawn up, signed by the prosecutor, the accused and his/her counsel present. The plea bargain shall contain the accused's confession of the act for which he/she is accused, the agreed sentence, and the manner in which it will be served. The proposed sentence is determined based on the criminality, the circumstances of the act, the degree of culpability, as well as the personality and financial conditions of the accused and may not exceed five (5) years of imprisonment for felonies punishable by imprisonment of up to ten (10) years, nine (9) years for felonies punishable by temporary imprisonment, ten (10) years for felonies punishable by temporary imprisonment of at least ten (10) years and two (2) years for misdemeanors, nor may it be less than three (3) years for felonies punishable by temporary imprisonment. The provisions of articles 80A, 99 and 104A of the Criminal Code apply to the suspension or conversion of the proposed sentence. In cases where the defendant's request is submitted immediately after the criminal prosecution, during the pre-trial procedural stage, the manner of serving the agreed sentence may include the possibility of conditional release of the defendant after completing two-fifths (2/5) of the notional term and one-third (1/3) of the actual stay in the penitentiary, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 6 of article 105B of the Criminal Code respectively, excluding the felonies of the second paragraph of paragraph 6 of the same article. The negotiation minutes shall mandatorily designate an attorney-at-law and a representative of the defendant who is given the mandate to represent him in court.

5. If the plea bargain report is drawn up before the accused pleads, the investigation is considered closed with regard to him, unless the prosecutor considers that there is a case for imposing restrictive conditions, in which case the investigator shall receive a plea bargain from the accused, after which the investigator may release the accused or issue an order for the imposition of restrictive conditions in accordance with the procedure provided for in article 283. If the plea bargain report is drawn up after the accused pleads, the prosecutor may, by order, lift or replace any measures of procedural coercion that may have been imposed on the accused. The procedure of this article shall not apply and the case file shall be separated by an act of the investigator with regard to the accused for whom no plea bargain report has been drawn up and with regard to the concurrent crimes not included in those of par. 1. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 302 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

6. Within five (5) days from the drafting of the plea bargain, the case is brought by direct summons to the Single-Member Court of Appeal for felonies and the Single-Member Court of Misdemeanors for misdemeanors. The absent defendant is mandatorily assigned the counsel referred to in the plea bargain and, if he is unable to appear, another counsel from the roster of the relevant bar association. The court, in a public hearing, declares the defendant guilty on the basis of the plea bargain and the evidence in the case file and imposes on him, applying the criteria of article 79 of the Criminal

Code, a sentence that may not exceed that agreed upon between the prosecutor and the defendant. The court examines ex officio, without being bound by the plea bargain, the reasons referred to in article 368 of the Criminal Code. b' and c' and is entitled to change the legal characterization of the act only to the benefit of the accused.

7. Negotiation may also take place in the courtroom of the first instance until the start of the evidentiary proceedings, at the request of the accused or his lawyer, who has a special authorization for this purpose, which is recorded in the special minutes as provided for in article 141, paragraph 4. In this case, the negotiation is conducted between the accused and the prosecutor of the seat. If the accused does not have a lawyer, the court shall mandatorily appoint one from the relevant list of the relevant bar association. The submission of the negotiation request does not constitute a mandatory reason for postponing the trial, but the court may interrupt the discussion and set a deadline of up to fifteen (15) days for the drafting of the negotiation minutes, in accordance with paragraph 4. If no agreement is reached between the prosecutor and the accused, paragraph 4 shall apply accordingly. 4 of article 302.

8. In the event of a confluence of crimes, the negotiation may concern one (1) or more of them.

9. The court's decision can only be appealed."

Article 95
Exceptional termination of the main investigation Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In paragraph 1 of article 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following changes are made: In the first paragraph, aa) the words "Exceptionally" are deleted, ab) the words ": of Legislative Decree 86/1969, of laws 998/1979, 2168/1993, 2960/2001, 4002/2011 (article 52), 4139/2013, 4174/2013 and 4251/2014" are replaced by the words "of the felonies of the special criminal laws other than those of law. 4557/2018 (A' 139), of the 13th and 14th Chapters of the Special Part of the Criminal Code", b) a new second paragraph is added, c) legal technical improvements are made to the third paragraph and par. 1 is worded as follows:

"1. In the cases of felonies of special criminal laws other than those of Law 4577/2018 (A' 139), of Chapters 13 and 14 of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, as well as of Articles 374 and 380 of the Criminal Code, provided that the case falls within the substantive jurisdiction of the single-member or three-member court of appeal, after the conclusion of the investigation, the case file is submitted by the prosecutor of the misdemeanor courts to the prosecutor of the appeals courts, who, if he considers that sufficient indications arise for the referral of the case to the hearing and that there is no need to complete the

investigation, proposes to the president of the appeals courts that the case, together with any related crimes of minor gravity, be introduced directly to the hearing. The same procedure for concluding the investigation for the above crimes applies analogously in the case of its conduct in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 28. Articles 128 and 129 apply accordingly to the present cases."

Article 96
Appeal against direct summons Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 322 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the fifth paragraph of paragraph 2 of article 322 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following changes are made: a) the word "public" is replaced by the words "Court Buildings Financing Fund (CBF)", b) the words "one hundred and fifty (150)" are replaced by the words "three hundred and fifty (350)" and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. The appeal shall be filed in the manner provided for in article 474. If the report is made or the petition is filed with another secretary or with the head of the consular authority or with the director of the prisons, the secretary of the prosecutor's office of first instance who issued the summons shall be notified without delay and the report or petition shall be sent to him immediately. If the appeal is filed through a representative, the power of attorney or a certified copy thereof shall be attached to the report or petition. The report or petition must also state the reasons for which the appeal is filed. The appellant is required to deposit a fee in favor of the Court Buildings Financing Fund (T.A.X.D.I.K.) in the amount of three hundred and fifty (350) euros. The amount of the fee is adjusted by a joint decision of the Ministers of National Economy and Finance and Justice. If the fee is not deposited, the appeal is rejected as inadmissible by the appeal prosecutor. When the appeal is brought by more than one defendant, only one (1) fee is deposited. In the event that the appeal prosecutor accepts the appeal, he also orders the return of the fee to the depositor. Beneficiaries of legal aid, as defined in article 1 of law 3226/2004, are exempt from the obligation to deposit a fee.

Article 97
Persons of special jurisdiction Amendment of article 323 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 323 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in the first paragraph, legal technical improvements are made, the legislative reference is updated with the reference to paragraph d of article 110 and the word "three-member" is replaced by the word "single-member", b) in the second paragraph, legal technical improvements are made and article 323 is worded as follows:

"Article 323 Appeal by persons with special jurisdiction

The defendant who was summoned by a summons issued directly to the court of the single-member appeal court in accordance with the provision of paragraph d of article 110 has the right to appeal to the competent appeals board within the time limit specified in paragraph 1 of article 322.

The appeal is submitted to the secretary of the appeals prosecutor's office or to the bodies referred to in paragraph 2 of article 322 and as regards the formalities for its exercise, paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 322 apply. The appeals council is obliged to decide within ten days from the date on which the appeal report was submitted together with the relevant proposal of the appeals prosecutor, and may: a) reject the appeal, b) accept the appeal, issuing a ruling by which it decides that no charges should be filed or definitively discontinues the criminal prosecution or declares it inadmissible, c) proceed to one of the above actions, after having previously ordered a preliminary investigation to supplement the evidentiary material, by carrying out specific investigative acts. The council decides in first and final instance. The decision of the Board of Appeals rejecting the appeal shall be served in accordance with Articles 155 et seq. on the accused. If at least half of the time limit set for summons has elapsed between the service of the decision and the hearing originally scheduled, the accused shall be obliged to appear at that hearing to be tried without further summons.

Article 98
Noise and disobedience to measures decided or orders given Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 336 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to paragraph 2 of article 336 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) legal technical improvements are made to the first paragraph, b) a new second paragraph is added, c) legal technical improvements are made to the new third paragraph and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. The court may impose on the advocate who creates noise or shows disobedience to measures decided only the disciplinary penalties provided for in paragraphs a and b of paragraph 1 of article 142 of the Code of Lawyers [Law 4194/2013, (A' 208)]. In the event of serious disruption of the session or serious and repeated offensive behavior against the court or its member, the court, in addition to the obligation to announce a criminal act under article 38, is obliged to submit a disciplinary report before the President of the relevant Bar Association, transmitting copies of the minutes of the trial for the initiation of the procedure of articles 152 to 159 on disciplinary procedure of the Code of Lawyers. If a disciplinary charge is brought against the lawyer, in accordance with the first paragraph, the session shall be immediately adjourned briefly, in order for him to prepare his defense."

Article 99

Mandatory appointment of a defense attorney in misdemeanors that fall within the substantive jurisdiction of the three-member misdemeanor court Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In the second paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, after the words "at least three (3) years", the words "or which fall within the substantive jurisdiction of the three-member misdemeanor court" are added and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. The accused must appear in person in court during the hearing, and may also appoint a lawyer as a defense attorney for his defense. In felonies and misdemeanors for which the law threatens a prison sentence of at least three (3) years or which fall within the substantive jurisdiction of the three-member misdemeanor court, the president of the court must appoint a defense attorney to those accused who do not have one from a list drawn up in January of each year by the board of directors of the relevant bar association. The juvenile judge has the same obligation when the minor is accused of an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony. For this purpose, at the beginning of the hearing, the president of the court determines for all cases whether the accused lack a defense attorney. Cases in which a defense attorney is appointed as above are mandatorily tried in a session after a break, in order to properly prepare the appointed defense attorney. The trial after this break cannot be more than thirty (30) days away. The defense attorney may be appointed before the session, if the defendant so requests, even by a simple letter to the prosecutor. If he is detained in prison, his request is forwarded by the director of the detention facility. The prosecutor appoints a defense attorney from the list and makes the case file available to him. If the defendant refuses to be defended by the appointed defense attorney, the president of the court appoints another defense attorney from the same list. In the event of a new refusal by the defendant, the court proceeds to try the case without appointing a defense attorney.

Article 100
Commentary on evidence and preparation of the accused Amendment of article 343 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 343 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) par. 1 is amended by introducing the rule in the hearing procedure of the comprehensive commentary on the evidence and the possibility for the president to call on the accused to formulate his observations in the interim with the analogous application of the third paragraph of article 358, b) par. 2 is replaced and article 343 is formulated as follows:

"Article 343 Position on the charge Information of the accused

1. The presiding judge shall invite the accused to briefly state his position on the charge, and shall at the same time inform him that he has the right to oppose the charge with a full statement of his allegations, as well as to formulate his observations in full after the examination of the witnesses or the examination of other evidence, unless the president considers that due to the large number of witnesses or other evidence, the formulation of the observations may take place in the interim with the proportionate application of the third paragraph of article 358.

2. If, during the evidentiary process and before the decision on guilt, new circumstances arise that could be linked to a permissible change of charge, the court, upon request by the accused, shall grant him the necessary preparation time in its discretion. The possible change of charge shall never constitute a reason for postponing the trial."

Article 101
Postponement of the trial Amendment of article 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) a fourth paragraph is added to paragraph 2, b) in paragraph 2A ba) the second and third paragraphs are replaced, bb) the last paragraph is deleted and paragraphs 2 and 2A are worded as follows:

"2. Before ordering the postponement, the court is obliged to investigate the possibility of interrupting the trial. The court shall postpone the trial to the shortest possible time, which may not exceed eight (8) months. The decision accepting the reasons for postponement must have specific and detailed justification, which must state that the reason for the postponement cannot be addressed by interrupting the trial. A second postponement in the same case is permitted exclusively for reasons of force majeure.

2A. For the submission of a request for postponement consisting of an impediment of the defense counsel or support of the charge due to his participation in another trial or procedure, it is required that the person raising the impediment must submit to the court any legal, procedural or other document, which fully proves the reason for the postponement. For the admissible submission of a request for postponement, the party shall pay a fee in favor of the Court Buildings Financing Fund (TA.CH.DI.K.) as follows: a) forty (40) euros for requests before the Single-Member Misdemeanor Court, b) sixty (60) euros for requests before the Three-Member Misdemeanor Court, c) one hundred (100) euros for requests before the Mixed Jury Court and the Courts of Appeal. The request shall be submitted only once (1).

Article 102

Legal adjustment of the preparation and publication of decisions due to the abolition of five-member appeal courts Amendment to paragraph 4 of article 369 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The fourth paragraph of paragraph 4 of article 369 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is amended by providing for the three-member court of appeal as competent for the removal of temporary detention also in cases where the court that imposed the sentence is the Mixed Jury Court of Appeal and paragraph 4 is worded as follows:

“4. The court shall deduct from the sentence imposed the time of the convicted person’s temporary detention in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code. If the court failed to deduct it in the sentencing decision, it may do so in a subsequent decision, at the request of the convicted person or the prosecutor. It may also correct the errors made in the calculation. When the court that imposed the sentence is the mixed jury court or the mixed jury court of appeal and the session has ended, the three-member court of appeal is competent to deduct the temporary detention. An appeal is allowed against the decision to calculate the time of temporary detention.”

Article 103
Jurisdiction of a mixed jury court Amendment of article 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) paragraph 1 is replaced, b) paragraph 2 is repealed and article 404 is worded as follows:

"Article 404 Jurisdiction of the mixed jury court

1. The mixed jury shall decide only on the charge, the main sentence and the circumstances on which its type and measure depend, as well as on the reasons for its increase or decrease. Any other issue shall be the responsibility of the regular judges who shall decide without the participation of the jury.

2. [Repealed].

3. In any case where the hearing of a case is postponed to another hearing of the same or another session of the mixed jury court, it shall be reconstituted."

Article 104
Possibility of maintaining detention in case of postponement for critical evidence Amendment to article 424 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

At the end of the second paragraph of article 424 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the phrase "unless the postponement period does not exceed the three-day period specified in article 423, in which case the court may maintain the detention" is added and article 424 is worded as follows:

"Article 424 Postponement for stronger evidence"

The court may postpone the hearing only once to an explicit hearing, which must not be more than fifteen (15) days away for stronger evidence or to summon the accomplices of the arrested person, if they were referred to the hearing with him in accordance with article 420, but were not summoned. In this case, the court shall order the lifting of the detention and, if it deems it absolutely necessary, shall impose restrictive conditions on the accused, provided that the conditions of article 283 are met, unless the postponement period does not exceed the three-day period specified in article 423, in which case the court may maintain the detention."

Article 105
Legal adjustment of the suspensive power of appeals due to the abolition of the five-member court of appeal Amendment to paragraph 2 of article 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The third paragraph of paragraph 2 of article 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is amended by providing for the three-member court of appeal as competent for the suspension of the execution of a decision on an appeal filed and in cases where the court that imposed the sentence is the Mixed Jury Court of Appeal and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. Exceptionally, the time limit for the exercise of the appeal and the application for the appeal do not suspend the execution of the decision challenged therein. The court that issued the decision may, once an appeal has been filed and if the prosecutor or the accused so requests, suspend its execution or, if the appeal is filed against a decision that rejected the appeal as inadmissible or unfounded, suspend the execution of the first-instance decision. If the issuing court is the Mixed Assize Court or the Mixed Assize Court of Appeal, and if it is not sitting in accordance with Article 377 of the CCP, the suspension shall be granted by the three-member appeal court. The suspension shall be ordered if it is foreseen that the execution of the sentence until the decision on the appeal is issued will result in excessive and irreparable harm to the accused or his family. A new application for suspension of execution by the defendant is inadmissible if two (2) months have not passed since the rejection of the previous one.

Article 106
Grounds for appeal against a decision Amendment of paragraph b, paragraph 1, article 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In paragraph b' of paragraph 1 of article 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the word "straight" is added after the disjunctive "or" and paragraph 1 of article 478 is worded as follows:

"1. The remedy of appeal is allowed to the accused only against the decision of the Council of Misdemeanor Courts which refers him to court for a felony and only for the reasons of: a) absolute invalidity and b) incorrect interpretation or direct incorrect application of a substantive criminal provision."

Article 107
Legal adjustment of the referral to the jurisdiction of the court of appeal of persons with special jurisdiction over misdemeanors Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 486 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In paragraph 1 of article 486 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in two places the words in brackets "article 111 paragraph 6" are replaced by the words "paragraph d of article 110" and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. An appeal against the acquittal decision of the single-member and three-member misdemeanor courts and the court of appeal for a misdemeanor (paragraph d of article 110) may be filed by: a) the accused, only if he was acquitted for actual repentance or on grounds that, without being necessary, harm his reputation, b) the prosecutor of misdemeanor courts against the decisions of the misdemeanor courts (three-member and single-member) and the juvenile court where he exercises his duties, and the prosecutor of appeals against the decisions of the court of appeal where he exercises his duties (paragraph d of article 110), as well as against the decisions of the mixed jury courts and misdemeanor courts that generally fall under his district."

Article 108
Setting a deadline for additional reasons for a prosecutor's appeal Amendment of article 487 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

New paragraphs, second and third, are added to article 487 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and article 487 is worded as follows:

"Article 487 Reasons for the appeal filed by the prosecutor

The appeal filed by the prosecutor, according to the previous article, must be specifically and thoroughly justified in the relevant report, otherwise it is rejected as inadmissible. The justification of the appeal filed legally and within the deadline may be completed within a period of ten (10) days, which begins from the date of the final decision. In the case of the second paragraph, a relevant report is drawn up.

Article 109
Redefinition of the limits of the appealable conviction Amendment of article 489 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In article 489 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following changes are made: a) in paragraph a) the following are replaced: aa) the word "two (2)" by the word "five (5)", ab) the words "two thousand (2,000)" by the words "five thousand (5,000)", ag) the words "two (2) months" by the words "four (4) months", b) in paragraph b) the following are replaced: ba) the words "more than four (4)" by the words "more than eight (8)", bb) the words "three thousand (3,000)" by the words "eight thousand (8,000)", bg) the words "greater than four (4)" by the words "greater than six (6)", bd) the words in brackets "article 111 par. 6" are replaced by the words "par. d' of article 110", c) in par. e), ca) the words "two (2)" are replaced by the words "three (3)" and cb) the words "one (1) year" by the words "two (2) years" and article 489 is worded as follows:

"Article 489 Appeal against a conviction by the accused and the prosecutor

The convicted person and the prosecutor have the right to appeal:

a) against the decision of the single-member misdemeanor court, if by it the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for more than five (5) months or to a fine of more than five thousand (5,000) euros or to community service for more than two hundred and forty (240) hours or if he was sentenced to any sentence that entails the serving of another suspended prison sentence of more than four (4) months,

b) against the decision of the three-member misdemeanor court and the decision of the court of appeal for misdemeanors (paragraph d of article 110), if by it the accused, a person of special jurisdiction or an accomplice or perpetrator of a related misdemeanor, was sentenced to a prison sentence of more than eight (8) months or to a fine of more than eight thousand (8,000) euros or to community service of more than four hundred and eighty (480) hours or to any sentence that entails the serving of another suspended prison sentence of more than six (6) months,

c) against the decision of the single-member and three-member juvenile court by which the minor was sentenced to confinement in a special youth detention facility or reformatory or therapeutic measures were imposed on him,

d) [Repealed],

e) against the decision of the mixed jury court, the single-member appeal court and the three-member appeal court by which the accused was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of at least three (3) years for a felony or at least two (2) years for a misdemeanor.”

Article 110
Suspensive power of appeal Amendment of article 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) a third paragraph is added to paragraph 5, b) in the second paragraph of paragraph 7, the word "five-member" is replaced by the word "three-member", c) in paragraph 8, ca) the third paragraph is amended by adding the phrase "or if during the suspension, criminal prosecution is brought against the convicted person for a felony or misdemeanor that carries a prison sentence of at least three (3) months for an act committed by the accused during the suspension" after the phrase "If the conditions set are violated", cb) a fourth paragraph is added and article 497 is worded as follows:

"Article 497 Suspensive effect of the appeal

1. Only an appeal that is admissibly filed has a suspensive effect, not the deadline for its filing.

2. If the conviction imposed a prison sentence or confinement in a special youth detention facility, the appeal has a suspensive effect unless the court, specifically justifying its decision, decides otherwise.

3. [Repealed].

4. If the sentence imposed was a temporary imprisonment, the decision as to whether the appeal has a suspensive effect belongs to the court that tried the case. This court, with specific justification and applying the criteria of paragraph 8, decides immediately after the pronouncement of the decision, either ex officio or following a declaration by the accused that he will appeal.

5. In any case, the court may make the suspensive effect of the appeal dependent on the imposition of restrictive conditions. If the restrictive condition of bail is imposed, the provision of paragraph 2 of article 295 shall apply accordingly. If the conviction resulted in a sentence of temporary imprisonment and the court considers that the appeal has a suspensive effect in accordance with paragraph 4, the restrictive condition of electronic surveillance of the accused using location and movement tracking technology may be imposed as a sole or combined condition with others, with the proportional application of the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of paragraph 1 of article 283.

6. The provisions of the previous paragraphs also apply when an appeal has been filed by the prosecutor in favor of the person who was convicted.

7. In the event that the accused was sentenced by a decision of the first instance court to a penalty of deprivation of liberty and filed an admissible

appeal, which, however, does not have suspensive force, the suspension of the execution of the first instance decision may be requested by application of the same or the prosecutor until the decision of the second instance court is issued. The application, submitted with an attached copy of the first instance decision or an excerpt thereof accompanied by the introductory document of the charge, is addressed to the second instance court and, if it is a mixed jury court of appeal and it is not in session, to the three-member court of appeal. The above possibility also exists in the event of adjournment of the trial in the second instance court, in which case the relevant application is recorded in the minutes. If the application is rejected, a new application may not be submitted before two (2) months have elapsed from the publication of the decision by which the previous one was rejected. If the accused is placed under house arrest with electronic monitoring, the provisions of articles 284 and 285 shall apply accordingly, with the exception of paragraph 1 of the latter article.

8. Only then is a suspensive effect not granted in accordance with par. 4 in the appeal or is the application for suspension of execution of the first-instance decision rejected, when it is considered justified that the restrictive conditions are not sufficient and that the accused does not have a known and permanent residence in the country or has taken preparatory actions to facilitate his escape or has in the past been a fugitive or a fugitive or has been found guilty of escaping a prisoner or violating residence restrictions, provided that the above elements indicate an intention to flee or it is considered justified that if he is released, it is very likely, as is evident from his previous convictions for criminal acts or from the specific characteristics of the act, that he will commit other crimes. The court shall in any case grant a suspensive effect or stay of execution, if it reasonably considers that the immediate execution or continuation of the execution of the sentence will result in excessive and irreparable harm to the person or his family. If the conditions set are violated or if, during the suspension, criminal proceedings are brought against the convicted person for a felony or misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for at least three (3) months, for an act committed by the accused during the suspension, the competent court shall decide, upon application by the prosecutor, whether or not to lift the granted stay of execution. As long as the suspension lasts, no suspensive effect shall be granted again in the event of a new conviction to a prison sentence of more than one (1) year for an act committed by the accused during the suspension.

9. The accused shall be summoned, in accordance with articles 155 to 162 and 166, to the court that is competent according to paragraph 7 of this article. If he is detained away from the seat of the court, he shall not be brought to it.

10. For all subsequent deprivations of rights, deductions and incapacities, the suspensive effect always occurs automatically.”

Article 111

Competent court for hearing the appeal Amendment of article 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

In article 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, legal technical improvements are made and the words "item A" and "and item B" are deleted respectively and article 499 is worded as follows:

"Article 499 Competent court for hearing the appeal

In paragraph 7 of article 111 and in paragraph 2 of article 112, as well as in article 114, the court competent to hear the appeal is defined.

Article 112
Possibility of limiting the number of witnesses to be examined in the second instance trial Amendment to article 500 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 500 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in the third paragraph, after the word "informant", the words "and at least two witnesses, the most important of those examined in the first-instance trial", are deleted, b) new paragraphs four and five are added, c) in the new seventh paragraph, the references to article 327 are specified, d) a new ninth paragraph is added and article 500 is worded as follows:

"Article 500 Preparatory procedure

The secretary (article 474) must send the report on the appeal to the competent prosecutor within three (3) days at the latest, together with the remaining documents, in accordance with article 499, otherwise he/she shall be subject to disciplinary punishment. If the accused is detained elsewhere, the prosecutor shall order his/her transfer to the prison of the seat of the second instance court. He/she shall then summon within a specified period (article 166) the person filing the appeal and all other parties who were present at the first instance trial, the injured party and the plaintiff. He may also summon the most important witnesses from those examined in the first instance trial, unless he considers that the case can be tried by reading only their testimonies in accordance with the third paragraph of article 502. In any case, he shall summon at least two (2) witnesses, if the accused so requests, within a period of five (5) days from the service of the summons in the courtroom. He may also summon new witnesses who were not examined in the first instance court. The second paragraph of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 327 shall also apply in this case. The provisions of articles 321, 325, 326 and 328 also apply. In any case, the court may order the summons of witnesses who were examined in the first-instance trial and were not summoned at the discretion of the prosecutor, if their examination in court is necessary for the safe diagnosis of the charge. The summons shall expressly state that, if the accused does not appear or is not legally

represented by counsel at the trial or at the subsequent adjourned hearing, his appeal will be dismissed as unfounded. In the event of an appeal by the prosecutor, paragraph 4 of article 340 shall apply accordingly. When the accused is detained on the basis of the appealed decision, the appointment of a court for the hearing of the appeal shall be made with absolute priority. In the event of an appeal against an acquittal decision imposing a remedial measure, in accordance with article 69 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as against a decision of the Three-Member Misdemeanor Court ordering the extension of the measure, in accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 1 of article 70 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the competent prosecutor shall mandatorily set a trial date on a day not more than three (3) months from the transmission of the documents to him."

Article 113
Limitation of summons of parties to the appeal hearing Amendment to paragraph 1 of article 512

In the third paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 512 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the words "other parties" are replaced by the phrase "parties who have the right to be heard in relation to the parts of the decision covered by the grounds of appeal" and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. If there is a case of inadmissibility, the appeal shall be rejected in accordance with the procedure of article 476 and, if it was filed abusively, the court shall impose on the person who filed it the costs fivefold. Otherwise, the procedure shall commence in the Supreme Court in accordance with the provisions of the following articles. The prosecutor of the Supreme Court shall summon the appellant and the parties who have the right to be heard in relation to the chapters of the decision challenged by the grounds of appeal, by summons served in accordance with articles 155-162 and within the time limit of article 166, to the hearing of the Supreme Court or its plenary session. The summons shall expressly state that, if the appellant does not attend the hearing or the adjourned hearing with counsel, his appeal shall be rejected as unfounded. In the event of an appeal by the prosecutor, paragraph 4 of article 340 shall apply accordingly. The convocation to the Plenary Session requires the consent of the President of the Supreme Court, taking into account the seriousness of the grounds for appeal. In the cases specified in article 10, paragraph 2, the appeal shall be submitted to the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court.

Article 114
Costs against convicted defendants Amendment of article 577 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 577 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) paragraph 2 is replaced, b) paragraph 3 is added and article 577 is worded as follows:

"Article 577 Costs of convicted defendants

1. Every defendant who is sentenced to a penalty shall be sentenced simultaneously by the same decision to pay the costs of the criminal proceedings.

2. The amount of the costs is determined by the judgment and their amount is determined as follows:

a) for decisions of a Single-Member Misdemeanor Court, from two hundred (200) to four hundred (400) euros,

b) upon decisions of a Three-Member Misdemeanor Court, from six hundred (600) to one thousand five hundred (1,500) euros,

c) on decisions of a Mixed Jury Court, from one thousand six hundred (1,600) to three thousand (3,000) euros,

d) for decisions of a Single-Member Court of Appeal, from eight hundred (800) to two thousand (2,000) euros,

e) on decisions of a Three-Member Court of Appeal, from one thousand two hundred (1,200) to three thousand (3,000) euros,

f) on decisions of the Joint Court of Appeal, from two thousand (2,000) to four thousand (4,000) euros, and may be adjusted by joint decision of the Ministers of Justice and National Economy and Finance.

3. In calculating the amount of costs, it shall be taken into account whether the procedure, including the preliminary proceedings, was costly for the public, in particular due to the long duration of the trial or the main investigation, the conduct of expert opinions and the calling of a significant number of witnesses.

Article 115
Costs in case of rejection of appeals, objections and requests Amendment of article 578 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 578 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) in paragraph 1 the words "costs" are replaced by the words "or suspension of execution (articles 472 and 497), or objections to a criminal order (article 412), the costs, which are equal to the maximum amount of the decision of the Single-Member Misdemeanor Court in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 577 and in the event of rejection of an appeal, to double the above amount", b) in paragraph 2 the words "or for any other application before a court," are added after the words "criminal cases" and article 578 is worded as follows:

"Article 578 Costs in the event of rejection of appeals, objections and applications

1. When the decision rejects in its entirety the appeal or the application for annulment or reopening of proceedings or annulment of the decision (article 430) or annulment of the proceedings (articles 341 and 435), or suspension of execution (articles 472 and 497), or objections to a criminal order (article 412), the costs, equal to the maximum amount of the decision of the Single-Member Misdemeanor Court in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 577 and in the event of rejection of an application for annulment, double the above amount, shall be imposed on each of those who filed the appeal or application.

2. When the decision rejects objections or other requests submitted by any party during the hearing of criminal cases, or for any other request before a court, no costs shall be imposed."

Article 116
Costs against those who made a false accusation or lawsuit Amendment of article 580 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The following changes are made to article 580 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: a) the first paragraph of par. 1 is amended by expanding the cases of imposing costs against those who made a false complaint or lawsuit by adding the case of dikomania and replacing the word "persuaded" by the word "judged", b) par. 2 is amended as to the amount of costs imposed in the event that the conditions of par. 1 are met, c) in par. 4 ca) in the first paragraph the word "convinced" is replaced by the word "judges", the words "was completely false and was made by fraud" are replaced by the words "obviously unfounded in its essence or inadmissible in judicial assessment or completely false and was made by fraud or gross negligence or by a tendency to double standards, as this results from the submission of an unusual number of unfounded previous lawsuits or arrests of the same person", cb) in the second paragraph the word "that" is replaced by the words "the maximum amount" and the word "single-member" by the word "three-member", d) legal technical improvements are made and article 580 is worded as follows:

"Article 580 Costs against those who made a false accusation or lawsuit

1. Judicial councils and criminal courts, when deciding on cases where the prosecution was carried out by summons or by indictment, shall impose the legal costs on each of those who filed the summons or indictment, if they consider that the summons or indictment was completely false and was made with intent or gross negligence or from a tendency to double standards, as it results from the submission of an unusual number of unfounded previous summonses or indictments by the same person or that the facts were fraudulently distorted thereby, in order to give the act a more serious characterisation or to include in the prosecution persons who were completely

uninvolved in the criminal act. The exemption or imposition must be specifically justified.

2. The amount of costs imposed by the court under paragraph 1 against each of those who made a false complaint or lawsuit under paragraph 1 is equal to twice the maximum amount imposed on the convicted defendant. The amount of costs imposed by the judicial council is equal to the maximum amount imposed by the corresponding three-member court.

3. The provision of article 577, paragraph 2, applies accordingly in this case.

4. The prosecutor, when filing the complaint (article 43) or rejecting the appeal (article 51), imposes the legal costs on the plaintiff or the appellant, if he considers that the complaint or appeal was obviously unfounded in its essence or unacceptably judicial or completely false and was made out of malice or gross negligence or out of a tendency to double jeopardy, as this results from the submission of an unusual number of unfounded previous complaints or appeals by the same person. The amount of the costs is equal to the maximum amount imposed on the accused who is convicted by the three-member misdemeanor court.

CHAPTER D
MODERNIZATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMENDMENTS TO LAW 3500/2006

Article 117
Definitions Amendment to article 1 of Law 3500/2006

In article 1 of law 3500/2006 (A' 232) the following changes are made: a) in par. 1 aa) after the words "family member" the words "or against a person who receives the services of a social welfare provider in which the perpetrator works," are added, ab) the reference to article "8" is deleted and ag) after article 311 a reference to articles 336 and 338 is added, b) in par. 2 ba) in paragraph a' after the word "family" the disjunctive "or" is deleted and the words ", the" are added, bb) in paragraph b' the word "supporter" is replaced by the word "supporter", bg) in paragraph c' the word "former" is replaced by the word "former" in two places, c) in par. 3 ca) in the first paragraph, article "8" is deleted and cb) in the second paragraph, a reference to articles 336 and 338 is added after article 311 and article 1 is worded as follows:

"Article 1 Definitions

For the purposes of this law, it is considered:

1. Domestic violence, the commission of a criminal act against a family member or against a person who receives the services of a social welfare

provider in which the perpetrator works, in accordance with articles 6, 7 and 9 of this Code and articles 299, 311, 336 and 338 of the Criminal Code.

2.a. Family, the community consisting of spouses or persons connected by a cohabitation agreement or parents and relatives of the first and second degree by blood or by marriage and their adopted children.

b. The family includes, if they live together, relatives by blood or marriage up to the fourth degree and persons whose guardian, legal guardian or foster parent has been appointed as a member of the family, as well as any minor who lives in the family.

c. The provisions of this law apply to permanent partners and children, common or of one of them, to former spouses, to parties to a cohabitation agreement that has been dissolved, as well as to former permanent partners.

3. Victim of domestic violence, any person of the previous paragraph against whom a criminal act is committed according to articles 6, 7, and 9 of this article. A victim is also the member in whose family a criminal act was committed, according to articles 299, 311, 336 and 338 of the Criminal Code, as well as the minor according to par. 2, before whom one of the criminal acts of this article is committed.

Article 118
Physical and psychological violence against minors Amendment of article 4 of Law 3500/2006

In article 4 of law 3500/2006 (A' 232), the following changes are made: a) in the title of the article, after the word "physical", the words "and psychological" are added and b) in the first paragraph, ba) after the words "on physical exercise" the words "or psychological" are added and bb) the words "as a means of correction" are deleted and article 4 is worded as follows:

"Article 4 Physical and psychological violence against minors

In the event of physical or psychological violence against a minor, in the context of his upbringing, Article 1532 of the Civil Code applies.

April 30th of each year is designated as the day against corporal punishment of minors.

Article 119
Increase in the minimum amount of the monetary compensation Amendment of article 5 of Law 3500/2006

In article 5 of Law 3500/2006 (A' 232) the words "one thousand (1,000)" are replaced by the words "two thousand (2,000)" and article 5 is worded as follows:

"Article 5 Financial satisfaction

The financial compensation, according to article 932 of the Civil Code, due to moral damage suffered by the victim for one of the acts of this law, cannot be less than two thousand (2,000) euros, unless the victim himself has requested a smaller amount.

Article 120
Distinct case of domestic bodily harm committed against a minor
Amendment to article 6 of Law 3500/2006

The following changes are made to article 6 of Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232): a) in par. 3, the following is added to the distinguished cases of domestic bodily harm that attract a prison sentence of at least two years, the case of the act being committed in front of a minor family member and if it bears the characteristics of the first paragraph of par. 2 with a prison sentence of at least three years, b) par. 5 is deleted and article 6 is formulated as follows:

"Article 6 Domestic physical harm

1. A family member who causes another family member bodily injury or damage to his health, within the meaning of paragraph a' of paragraph 1 of article 308 of the Criminal Code, or by continuous behavior causes completely minor injury or damage to his health, within the meaning of paragraph b' of the above provision, is punished with imprisonment of at least one (1) year.

2. If the act of the first paragraph is likely to cause the victim a risk to his life or serious bodily harm, imprisonment of at least two (2) years is imposed. If a serious physical or mental illness of the victim follows, imprisonment of up to ten (10) years is imposed. If the perpetrator sought or knew and accepted the result of his act, he is punished with imprisonment.

3. If the act of par. 1 was committed against a pregnant woman or against a family member who, for any reason, is unable to resist or if the act was committed in front of a minor family member, it is punishable by imprisonment of at least two (2) years and if it also bears the characteristics of the first paragraph of par. 2, by imprisonment of at least three (3) years.

4. If the act of the first paragraph constitutes a deliberate infliction of severe physical pain or physical exhaustion, dangerous to health, or mental pain capable of causing serious mental harm, in particular by the prolonged isolation of the victim, imprisonment shall be imposed. If the victim is a minor, imprisonment of at least ten (10) years shall be imposed.

5. [Repealed]."

Article 121
Domestic illegal violence and threat also in front of a minor Amendment to article 7 of Law 3500/2006

In paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 7 of law 3500/2006 (A' 232) the following changes are made: a) in the first paragraph the word "violence" is replaced by the words "any form of violence" and "with any form of violence" respectively, b) is added

second paragraph regarding the penalty for illegal domestic violence and threats committed in front of a minor and article 7 is worded as follows:

"Article 7 Domestic unlawful violence and threat

1. A family member who coerces another family member by using any form of violence or threat of serious and immediate danger to an act, omission or tolerance without the victim being obliged to do so shall be punished with imprisonment of at least six (6) months, regardless of whether the threatened harm is directed against the victim himself or one of his relatives within the meaning of case b' of article 13 of the Criminal Code. Whoever commits the criminal act of the first paragraph in the presence of a minor shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one (1) year.

2. A family member who causes terror or anxiety to another family member by threatening him with any form of violence or other unlawful act or omission shall be punished with imprisonment. Whoever commits the criminal act of the first paragraph in the presence of a minor shall be punished with imprisonment for at least six (6) months."

Article 122
Increase in the penalty limit in the case of committing an intra-family offense of sexual dignity and in front of a minor Amendment to article 9 of Law 3500/2006

In article 9 of law 3500/2006 (A' 232), the following changes are made: a) in paragraph 2 aa) the words "up to three years" are deleted, ab) legal technical improvements are made and ag) after the words "if the victim is a minor", the words "or the act is committed in his presence" are added, b) paragraph 3 is deleted and article 9 is worded as follows:

"Article 9 Intra-family violation of sexual dignity"

1. A family member who insults the dignity of another family member, with particularly humiliating speech or action relating to their sexual life, is punished with imprisonment for up to two (2) years.

2. The act of par. 1 is punishable by imprisonment of at least six (6) months, if the victim is a minor or the act is committed in his presence.

3. [Repealed].”

Article 123
Conditions for criminal mediation Amendment of article 11 of Law 3500/2006

In article 11 of law 3500/2006 (A' 232), the following changes are made: a) in par. 1, the competence of investigative officers when acting within the framework of par. 2 of article 245 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to examine the possibility of mediation is optionally added, b) in par. 2 ba) in the first paragraph of par. b', participation in a detoxification program is added as a condition of criminal mediation and is added to the bodies that provide counseling/treatment programs, as well as detoxification programs and any private body supervised by the Ministries of the Interior, Health and Social Cohesion and Family, bb) in par. c', the second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs are added, bg) par. d' is added, c) in par. 5 article "45A" is replaced by article "46" and article 11 is amended as follows:

"Article 11 Conditions

1. In domestic violence offenses, the prosecutor responsible for the criminal prosecution or the competent investigative officer, acting within the framework of paragraph 2 of article 245 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, investigate the possibility of mediation during the Procedure of the following articles.

2. A prerequisite for the initiation of the Criminal Mediation Procedure is the submission of an unconditional declaration by the person to whom the crime is attributed, that he is willing to cumulatively:

a) To promise that he will not commit any act of domestic violence in the future (honor) and that, in the event of cohabitation, he agrees to stay out of the family home for a reasonable period of time, if the victim so suggests. A report is drawn up for this promise in accordance with articles 148 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

b) To attend a special counseling therapeutic program or a detoxification program to address domestic violence in a public institution or in a private institution supervised by the Ministries of the Interior, Health or Social Cohesion and Family, in any place and for as long as the competent therapists deem necessary. The person in charge of the program certifies the completion of his/her attendance. The relevant certificate is attached to the case file. It shall state in detail the subject of the counseling therapeutic program or the detoxification program and the number of sessions attended by the interested party.

In case of non-completion of the program monitoring, paragraph 3 of article 13 applies.

c) To immediately remove or restore, if possible, the consequences caused by the act and to pay reasonable financial compensation to the victim. If it is proven that both the person to whom the crime is attributed and the victim are in obvious financial difficulty, as a result of which it is impossible to compensate the victim in accordance with the previous paragraph and there is a need to relocate the victim and his minor children to a safe environment and cover their basic living needs, a lump sum of compensation shall be paid to the victim, which shall be paid without delay by the Greek Compensation Authority of article 1 of law 3811/2009 (Government Gazette A' 231) upon request of the victim with proportional application of the above law. The paragraph d' of article 9 of law 3811/2009, on abuse of rights, shall apply accordingly. The Greek State shall be subrogated to the rights of the compensated victim against the person to whom the commission of the crime is attributed, up to the amount paid, the collection of which it seeks in accordance with the provisions of the Public Revenue Collection Code (Law 4978/2022, A' 190). The compensation of the victim by the Greek Compensation Authority, in accordance with the second paragraph, shall not affect his right to compensation from the person to whom the commission of the crime is attributed, in accordance with Articles 914 and 932 of the Civil Code.

d) To take any other remedial or contrite action proposed by the victim.

3. If the victim of domestic violence is a minor, criminal mediation is carried out in his favor and jointly by the local juvenile prosecutor and the person exercising custody, provided that he is not the same person as the alleged perpetrator of the crime. If there is no unanimity, mediation is not possible. A minor who has reached the age of fourteen may, if he so wishes, be present at the hearing and be heard. The persons of the first paragraph represent the minor in the criminal mediation procedure and for civil claims.

4. The provisions of this law relating to criminal mediation do not apply if the alleged perpetrator of the act of domestic violence is the guardian, legal guardian or foster parent of the minor.

5. If the act of domestic violence amounting to a misdemeanor is alleged to have been committed by a minor, article 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply."

Article 124
Expansion of the court's ability to impose restrictive conditions and criminal mediation Amendment of article 12 of Law 3500/2006

In article 12 of law 3500/2006 (A' 232), the following changes are made: a) in par. 1 aa) in the first paragraph, the reference to article "423" is replaced by article "424", ab) in the third paragraph, the words "under the first paragraph" are replaced by the words "for any reason", b) par. 6 is replaced, c) par. 7 is amended by providing for the possibility of mediation and during the interim procedure, within a time limit from the service of the summons, with the submission of a report by the parties' attorneys and by adding a second paragraph and article 12 is worded as follows:

"Article 12 Procedure

1. If the Procedure of articles 417 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure is initiated against the perpetrator, criminal

Mediation is permitted only if the court postpones the hearing of the case in accordance with the provisions of article 424 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In this case, the relevant Procedure shall be in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 6 of this article. The court that postpones the trial of the case, for any reason, shall examine ex officio whether there is a case for imposing restrictive conditions on the guilty party in accordance with article 18 of this law.

2. If a preliminary examination is conducted against the alleged perpetrator, the prosecutor, before any other action:

a) may order the conduct of a medical examination of the alleged victim, in order to investigate the validity of the complaint regarding the commission of the act against him,

b) personally examines each proposed witness, as well as family members, or orders their examination by the competent investigative officers, and

c) calls on the person to whom the act is attributed to provide explanations to him or to the competent investigating officer under the terms of article 31, paragraph 2, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. If the person providing explanations does not submit, in person or through his lawyer, the statement on criminal mediation pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 11, he shall be summoned to do so by the competent prosecutor. In such a case, he may be given a period of three (3) days to respond.

4. If the answer of the person providing the explanations is negative or he does not answer, the criminal procedure is initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the answer of the person providing the explanations is positive, the prosecutor informs the victim or his

lawyer of the above statement of the interested party and, if a relevant request is submitted, the victim is given a deadline, a maximum of three (3) days, to declare whether he accepts the mediation.

5. If the victim's response is negative or he does not respond or no agreement is reached regarding the terms of case a' of paragraph 2 of article 11, the criminal proceedings shall be initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the victim's response is positive, the prosecutor shall, by order, place the case file in a special archive of the prosecutor's office. There shall be no appeal against this order.

6. If there are more than one person to whom the act is attributed or the act allegedly committed concerns more than one victim, the case file is divided for the parties who consent and receives an independent procedural course in accordance with the individual distinctions of par. 5.

7. The agreement of the parties to the commencement of the criminal mediation procedure pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 11 hereof may be submitted, together with a relevant report by their attorneys, to the competent prosecutor no later than fifteen (15) days from the service of the summons. In the latter case, the competent prosecutor shall withdraw the case file from the register in order for the actions referred to in the second paragraph of paragraph 5 hereof to take place.

Article 125
Civil consequences Replacement of article 14 of Law 3500/2006

Article 14 of Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232) is replaced as follows:

"Article 14 Civil consequences

1. The agreement of the parties to initiate the criminal mediation procedure does not prevent the filing of a divorce action or the submission of an application for consensual dissolution of marriage, the progress of the trial and the dissolution of the marriage or the termination of the cohabitation agreement.

2. The alleged perpetrator's failure to comply with the terms of the criminal mediation and the failure to complete the procedure results in the reversal of the agreement, with regard to the victim's financial claims, which are revived retroactively and can be recovered under the provisions on tort. The payments made under the agreement can be recovered under the provisions on unjust enrichment.

3. After the completion of criminal mediation and the compliance of the alleged perpetrator with the terms of the agreement, with regard to the victim's

financial claims, its reversal, for any reason, and the recovery of the amounts paid in compliance with it, are excluded."

Article 126
Harmonization of the statute of limitations with the provisions of the Criminal Code Amendment of article 16 of Law 3500/2006

Article 16 of Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232) is amended as regards the commencement of the limitation period in order to align it with paragraph 4 of Article 113 of the Criminal Code and Article 16 is worded as follows:

"Article 16 Limitation period

If the acts of articles 6, 7 and 9 herein are directed against a minor, the commencement of the limitation period is suspended as provided for in paragraph 4 of article 113 of the Criminal Code."

Article 127
Expansion of the restrictive conditions imposed by judicial bodies and bodies that provide opinions Amendment of article 18 of Law 3500/2006

The following changes are made to article 18 of Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232): a) in paragraph 1 aa) the first paragraph is added the restrictive condition of the perpetrator's participation in therapeutic or counseling programs or addiction recovery programs, ab) new paragraphs, second and third, are added, b) in paragraph 3 ba) legal technical improvements are made, bb) the bodies of origin of the scientists who provide opinions and all public bodies, as well as the private sector bodies supervised by the Ministries of the Interior, Health and Social Cohesion and Family, are added, and article 18 is worded as follows:

"Article 18 Restrictive conditions

1. In the event of a crime of domestic violence, it is possible, if under the specific circumstances it is deemed necessary for the protection of the physical and mental health of the victim, to impose on the accused by the competent criminal court to which he is referred for trial or by the competent investigator or by the judicial council or by the prosecutor who has taken charge of the case with a reasoned order, against which an appeal may be lodged before the council of misdemeanor courts, and for as long as necessary, restrictive conditions, such as in particular his removal from the family home, his relocation, the prohibition to approach the victim's places of residence or work, the homes of his close relatives, the children's schools and hostels, his participation in therapeutic or counseling programs or addiction recovery programs. For the imposition of restrictive conditions, the gravity and frequency of the act, the dangerousness of the perpetrator and the recidivism

are taken into account in particular. An excerpt from the above decisions, resolutions and provisions imposing restrictive conditions is transmitted on the same day to the Prosecutor responsible for their execution and is notified without delay to the prosecuting authorities. Anyone who violates the restrictive condition imposed on him is punished with imprisonment.

2. The restrictive condition imposed in accordance with the provisions of the previous paragraph may be revoked, replaced or amended by the competent judicial body that imposed it, upon request of the person on whom it was imposed or of the victim, stating the reasons for which its revocation, replacement or amendment is required, or ex officio if the reasons for imposition cease to exist or a reason for replacing the condition arises. The judicial body shall decide after hearing the victim and the person on whom the restrictive condition was imposed.

3. The judicial body competent under paragraph 1 for the imposition, revocation, replacement or amendment of restrictive conditions may request, in an advisory capacity, the opinion of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and other scientists with special knowledge in matters of domestic violence, provided that these persons work in a public body or in a private body supervised by the Ministries of Interior, Health or Social Cohesion and Family.

Article 128
Obligation to maintain confidentiality Amendment to article 20 of Law 3500/2006

In paragraph 1 of article 20 of law 3500/2006 (Gazette A' 232), the reference to article "243" is replaced by article "245" and article 20 is worded as follows:

"Article 20 Obligation to maintain confidentiality

1. In the event of a crime of domestic violence, the competent police authorities conducting a preliminary investigation, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 245 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are prohibited from announcing in any way the name and surname of the victim and the accused, their residential address, as well as any other information that may reveal their identity.

2. Violators of this provision shall be punished with imprisonment for up to two (2) years."

Article 129
Expansion of public sector bodies that provide assistance and immediate information to the victim and the bodies by the competent police authorities Amendment of article 21 of Law 3500/2006

The following changes are made to article 21 of Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232): a) in paragraph 1, the circle of bodies providing the necessary assistance is expanded to include bodies supervised by the Ministries of Interior and Social Cohesion and Family, b) in paragraph 2 ba) the words "if the victim so requests," are deleted, and bb) after the word "inform" the word "promptly" is added, and article 21 is worded as follows:

"Article 21 Social support

1. Victims of domestic violence are entitled to moral support and the necessary material assistance from legal entities of public or private law that operate specifically for these purposes under the supervision of the Ministries of Interior, Health or Social Cohesion and Family, and from social services of local government organizations.

2. The police authorities that handle, within the framework of their responsibilities, cases of domestic violence are obliged to inform this and the above bodies without delay, so that the necessary assistance, as the case may be, can be provided immediately."

Article 130
Obligations of professionals Replacement of article 23 of Law 3500/2006

The following changes are made to article 23 of Law 3500/2006 (Government Gazette A' 232): a) in the title the words "of teachers" are replaced by the words "of professionals", b) paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced, c) paragraph 2A is added and article 23 is worded as follows:

"Article 23 Obligations of professionals

1. A teacher, educator, member of the special education staff or of the special auxiliary staff of primary or secondary education, social worker, psychologist, curator, coach or doctor who provides his services to a minor, who during the performance of his duties is informed or ascertains in any way that a crime of domestic violence has been committed against a minor, is obliged to report it without delay to the competent prosecution authorities. The same obligation applies to a doctor who, based on serious objective findings of the medical examination, ascertains that a crime of domestic violence has been committed against an adult.

2. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 who report a crime of domestic violence shall not be summoned, sued, disciplined, dismissed, or subjected to any other type of sanctions or adverse treatment for the incident they reported in the exercise of their duties, unless they knowingly made an untrue report.

2.A. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 are called to be examined as witnesses during the proceedings in court, only if the crime of domestic violence is not proven by any other means of evidence.

3. The provisions of this article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the staff members and the Heads of the Educational and Counseling Support Centers (K.E.S.Y.) of article 6 and par. 3 of article 18 of law 4547/2018 (A' 102)."

Article 131
Care for victims of domestic violence Addition of article 23A to law 3500/2006

After article 23 of law 3500/2006 (Gazette A' 232), article 23A is added as follows:

"Article 23A Individual assessment of victims and management of the risk of recurrence of violence and secondary victimization

1. Services for receiving victims of domestic violence, such as police authorities, social services, health services and specialized structures for supporting victims of domestic violence, and in particular women, within their competence and after prior information and consent of the victim, proceed to:

a) individual assessment of the victim, with a view to assessing the risk of suffering a recurrence of violence or secondary victimization, and

b) risk management, by identifying appropriate immediate protection measures for the victim, in order to prevent the recurrence of violence and secondary victimization.

2. Individual risk assessment and management is carried out with the participation of the victim, taking into account in particular:

a) the personal characteristics of the victim, such as age, race, religion, nationality or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or characteristics or disability, residence or domicile status, family relationship and degree of financial or other dependence on the perpetrator, as well as the history of previous victimization,

b) the degree of harm to the victim, the type, severity and frequency of the violence.

c) risk factors or recurrence of violence, which are present in the perpetrator, such as in particular threats to the life or physical integrity of the victim, possession of a firearm, previous convictions for domestic violence, ongoing surveillance, addiction to alcohol or other substances, manifestation of violence or threats in front of a minor,

d) other special circumstances that exist either in the person of the victim or in the person of the perpetrator.

3. The prosecution, prosecutorial and judicial authorities, before whom a case of domestic violence is pending, shall, whenever deemed necessary, inform and refer the victim, upon his/her request, to social services or health services or to specialized support structures for victims of domestic violence, and in particular women, for the purpose of conducting an individual assessment, with a view to determining the appropriate measures for his/her immediate protection.

The individual assessment is updated throughout the pending criminal proceedings, if the circumstances that formed the basis for it change significantly.

4. In the context of risk management, to determine the appropriate measures for the protection of the victim, the reception service cooperates with other competent services and authorities, as the case may be, and may transmit to them or receive from them the necessary information, following the victim's consent.

5. The final determination and adoption of appropriate measures to protect the victim are made with his or her consent.

6. By joint decision of the Ministers of Justice, Interior, Citizen Protection, Social Cohesion and Family, Health and Immigration and Asylum, all necessary details and procedures regarding the methodology and manner of cooperation of the services and authorities of the previous paragraphs, as well as any other issue for the implementation of this.

Article 132
Recruitment of relatives of victims of domestic violence Amendment to sub-paragraph bb) paragraph c, paragraph 1, article 18, law 3870/2010

In sub-paragraph bb) of paragraph c' of paragraph 1 of article 18 of law 3870/2010 (A' 138), on special regulations for covering the needs of municipalities for personnel for cleaning school units, Public Vocational Training Institutes (DIEK) and Second Chance Schools (SDE), the following amendments are made: a) in the third paragraph, the referenced legislation is updated, b) in the seventh paragraph, the words "and the criteria" are added, c) paragraphs nine to sixteen are added, and sub-paragraph bb) is worded as follows:

"bb) From the beginning of the 2020-2021 academic year, if the needs of municipalities for the cleaning of: a) school units and b) Public Vocational Training Institutes (D.I.E.K.) and Second Chance Schools (S.D.E.) are not covered by their regular staff, they may be covered by Private Law Fixed-

Term Contracts of a duration equal to the academic year, which are drawn up by the relevant municipalities, in accordance with par. 10 of article 51 of law 4622/2019, issued at the request of the Minister of the Interior for the staff of per. a) and of the Minister of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports for the staff of per. b).

The expenditure is covered for each academic year for the staff of section a) by a special appropriation entered in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior and distributed proportionally to the relevant municipalities by decision of the competent body of the Ministry of the Interior and for the staff of section b) by the appropriations of the General Secretariat for Vocational Education, Training and Lifelong Learning of the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports, which are transferred through the budget of the Ministry of the Interior to the beneficiary municipalities.

The above contracts are not included in the maximum permitted number of personnel recruitments of par. 10 of article 51 of law 4622/2019 (A' 133) and are not subject to the provisions of law 4765/2021 (A' 6), and their conversion into open-ended contracts is excluded.

The period of time provided for in paragraph 1 of article 5 of Presidential Decree 164/2004 (Government Gazette A' 134) is limited to two (2) months.

The above contracts are not subject to the restrictions of article 6 of Presidential Decree 164/2004.

A decision of the Minister of the Interior regulates the recruitment procedure and criteria, the terms of the employment contract and the conditions for their granting, as well as any other specific issue for the implementation of this.

Cleaning staff in DIEK and SDE are recruited based on the final ranking lists of successful recruits, which will result from the corresponding announcements of the relevant municipalities, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above decision of the Minister of Interior.

In the event of death due to domestic violence and provided that criminal prosecution has been initiated, it is possible to hire cleaning staff in the municipal school units with a fixed-term employment contract of a first-degree blood relative of the deceased from the above cause.

If there are more than one first-degree relative, the possibility of recruitment concerns only one (1) of them.

For recruitment, an application is submitted by the candidate to the relevant municipality, within the deadline provided for in the announcement issued for the start of the recruitment process.

The application is accompanied by the legally required supporting documents for proof of general recruitment qualifications and for certification of death due to domestic violence, including the certificate of criminal prosecution. Any other issue regarding the submitted supporting documents is determined by the decision of the Minister of Interior of the seventh paragraph.

If there are more first-degree relatives, the application is also accompanied by responsible statements from the other first-degree relatives regarding their renunciation of the possibility of recruitment.

The beneficiary is hired as a supernumerary employee for each academic year in the municipality of which he is a resident, without applying the criteria and the points awarding procedure of the decision of the seventh paragraph.

The payroll costs of this personnel are borne by the budget of the relevant municipality."

CHAPTER E
INTERVENTIONS TO PREVENT AND Suppress Money Laundering and the Financing of TERRORISM AMENDMENT OF LAW 4557/2018

Article 133
Increase in the administrative fine imposed on legal persons or entities when the profit from an offense related to money laundering cannot be determined and elimination of the condition of a prior irrevocable conviction of a natural person for the imposition of the fine Amendment to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 45 of Law 4557/2018

1. In paragraph 1 of article 45 of law 4557/2018 (A' 139), the following changes are made: a) in the second paragraph of paragraph a), the words "one million (1,000,000)" are replaced by the words "four million (4,000,000)", b) in paragraph d' of paragraph 1 after the words "and tenders of" the words "Greek State or legal entities under public law including Local Government Organizations (LTAs) and their legal entities" are replaced by the words "public sector within the meaning of paragraph a' of paragraph 1 of article 14 of law 4270/2014 (A' 143), c) the fourth paragraph is repealed and paragraph 1 is worded as follows:

"1. If a criminal act of money laundering or any of the basic

offenses are committed for the benefit or on behalf of a legal person or entity by a natural person acting either individually or as a member of a body of the legal person or entity and holding a managerial position within them or having the power to represent them or authorization to take decisions on their behalf or to exercise control within them, the following sanctions shall be imposed on the legal person or entity, cumulatively or alternatively, on a justified basis:

a) Administrative fine from fifty thousand (50,000) euros to ten million (10,000,000) euros. The exact amount of the fine is set at a minimum of twice the amount of the profit derived from the violation, if the profit can be determined, or if it cannot be determined at four million (4,000,000) euros.

b) Final or temporary, for a period of time from one (1) month to two (2) years, revocation or suspension of the operating license or prohibition of the exercise of business activity, or dissolution of the legal person or entity and placing it under liquidation.

c) Prohibition on the exercise of certain business activities or the establishment of branches or the increase of share capital, for the same period of time.

d) Permanent or temporary exclusion for the same period of time from public benefits, subsidies, works and service assignments, supplies, subsidies, advertisements and public sector tenders within the meaning of paragraph a' of paragraph 1 of article 14 of law 4270/2014 (A' 143), without prejudice to articles 73 and 74 of law 4412/2016 (A' 147) and 39 and 42 of law 4413/2016 (A' 148).

The administrative fine of paragraph a is always imposed regardless of the imposition of other sanctions. The same sanctions are also imposed when a natural person who has any of the qualities referred to in the first paragraph is a moral instigator or accomplice in the same acts."

2. In the second paragraph of paragraph a) of paragraph 2 of article 45 of law 4557/2018, the words "one million (1,000,000)" are replaced by the words "two and a half million (2,500,000)" and paragraph 2 is worded as follows:

"2. When the lack of supervision or control by a natural person referred to in paragraph 1 has made it possible for a hierarchically lower executive or an agent of the legal person or entity to commit the act of money laundering or the predicate offence for the benefit or on behalf of the legal person or entity, the following sanctions shall be imposed on the legal person or entity, cumulatively or alternatively, on a justified basis:

a) Administrative fine from ten thousand (10,000) euros to five million (5,000,000) euros.

The exact amount of the fine is set at a minimum of twice the amount of the profit derived from the violation, if the profit can be determined, or if it cannot be determined at two and a half million (2,500,000) euros.

b) The sanctions provided for in paragraphs b', c' and d' of paragraph 1, for a period of up to one (1) year."

CHAPTER FIVE
LIABILITY OF LEGAL PERSONS IN CASES OF BRIBERY OFFENCES

Article 134
Liability of legal persons and entities for bribery offences

1. If a criminal act of articles 159A, 236, of paragraphs 2 to 4 of article 237, of paragraph 2 of article 237A of the Criminal Code (Law 4619/2019, A' 95) or participation in such an act is committed for the benefit or on behalf of a legal person or entity by a natural person acting either individually or as a member of a body of the legal person or entity and holding a managerial position within them or having the power to represent them or authorization to make decisions on their behalf or to exercise control within them, a fine of fifty thousand (50,000) euros to ten million (10,000,000) euros shall be imposed on the legal person or entity. The fine may reach up to twice the pre-tax annual net profits of the legal person, if this amount exceeds ten million euros. The reference year is that of the commission of the offense or of the last individual act thereof.

In addition to the fine, the legal person or entity may be subject to, cumulatively or alternatively, a permanent or temporary revocation or suspension of the operating license or a prohibition on carrying out business activity for a period of one (1) month to two (2) years.

2. Where the lack of supervision or control by a natural person referred to in paragraph 1 has made it possible for a hierarchically lower executive or an agent of the legal person or entity to commit any of the acts of the same paragraph for the benefit or on behalf of the legal person or entity, a fine of ten thousand (10,000) euros to five million (5,000,000) euros shall be imposed on the legal person or entity. The fine may reach up to the amount of the pre-tax annual net profits of the legal person, if this amount exceeds five million (5,000,000) euros. The reference year shall be that of the commission of the offence or of the last individual act thereof.

In addition to the fine, the sanctions of the fourth paragraph of paragraph 1 may be imposed on the legal person or entity, cumulatively or alternatively, for a period of up to one (1) year.

3. For the cumulative or alternative imposition of the sanctions provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 and for the measurement of these sanctions, all relevant circumstances are taken into account, in particular:

a) the gravity and duration of the infringement, b) the degree of responsibility of the legal person or entity,

c) the financial standing of the legal person or entity,

d) the amount of the resulting or sought illegal benefit,

e) the damages to third parties resulting from the offence, f) the actions of the legal person or entity after the offence was committed, in particular the conduct of an internal investigation, which contributed to the clarification of the offence,

g) the recidivism of the legal person or entity.

4. The application of paragraphs 1 to 3 is independent of the civil, disciplinary or criminal liability of the natural persons referred to therein.

5. A sanction imposed on a legal person or entity shall also be enforced against the legal person or entity that assumes the rights and obligations of the convicted person as his universal or special successor, up to the value of the assets transferred to each. The sanctions of paragraphs a and b of paragraph 1 shall be enforced against the successors to the extent that the convicted person's certifications or professional rights are transferred to them. Most special successors shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of fines.

6. The jurisdiction of the Greek criminal courts for the offenses of the articles of par. 1 is also established in cases where they are committed abroad by persons of the same paragraph for the benefit or on behalf of a domestic legal person or entity, regardless of the nationality of the perpetrator, even if the act is not punishable, with its specific characteristics, according to the laws of the country in which it was committed or the conditions of par. 3 of article 6 of the Criminal Code are not met.

7. For the limitation of liability of the legal person as specified herein, articles 111, 112, 113, 118, 119, 120 of the Criminal Code shall apply, mutatis mutandis, in relation to the criminal act of the natural person.

8. The liability of legal persons and entities for the offenses of par. 1 is determined exclusively by this, without prejudice to the imposition by administrative authorities of other types of sanctions, in addition to monetary ones.

Article 135
Proceedings against legal persons and entities

1. In the event that criminal prosecution has been initiated for the criminal acts referred to in paragraph 1 of article 134, the above sanctions shall be imposed by the competent court, regardless of the conviction of a natural person for these acts. The same applies in cases where no prosecution has been initiated due to the death of the perpetrator or the prosecution that had been initiated against the natural person was definitively discontinued or declared inadmissible at the pre-trial stage.

2. The legal person or entity is a party to the relevant proceedings and has all the rights of the accused, in particular those of articles 89, 92, 94,95, 99, 100, 102, 103 and 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 4620/2019, A' 96), at all levels of jurisdiction, except for those that are exclusively applicable to a natural person.

3. The prosecutor shall summon the liable legal person or entity ex officio to the criminal trial with the same formalities and within the same time limits as he summons the accused. The summons shall state the article of the law and the facts on which the liability of the legal person is based, and shall also be served on the accused. The summons of the legal person or entity to the main investigation shall be made by the investigator. The trial for the imposition of sanctions against legal persons and entities may also take place independently, in the cases of the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, as well as when the exact or true information of the perpetrator remains unknown. The competent court in this case is the court of the act from which the alleged liability of the legal person arises.

4. The liable legal person or entity is entitled, until the formal conclusion of the main investigation, to request, by a written statement of the person authorized to represent the legal person or entity, the initiation of a criminal negotiation procedure, the subject of which may only be the penalty to be imposed. After the submission of the above request, the case file is divided as to the legal person and copies of the case file are transmitted, in the case of misdemeanors, to the misdemeanor prosecutor, and in the case of felonies to the appeals prosecutor, who shall judge whether the case is suitable for negotiation. If no agreement is reached, paragraph 3 of article 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply accordingly. If the person with the authority to represent the legal person or entity agrees with the prosecutor on the sanction to be imposed, after having previously taken note of the information in the case file, a negotiation report is drawn up, which is signed by the prosecutor, by the person with the authority to represent the legal person or entity, as well as by the legal person or entity's attorney present. The negotiation report contains an acknowledgment of the legal person or entity's liability and the agreed sanction. The proposed sanction is determined based on the criteria of paragraph 3 of article 134. In case of violation of paragraph 1 of article 134, the fine may not exceed five million (5,000,000) euros and in case of violation of paragraph 2 of article 134, the fine may not exceed two million (2,000,000) euros. The cumulative or separate imposition of the sanctions provided for in the fourth paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 134 is excluded. Within five (5) days from the drafting of the negotiation report, the case is introduced by direct summons to the Single-Member Court of Appeal for felonies and to the Single-Member Court of Misdemeanors for misdemeanors. The court, in a public session, imposes on the legal person or entity a sanction based on the negotiation report, applying the criteria of paragraph 3 of article 134, which may not be heavier than the one agreed upon. Negotiation is also possible in the audience of the first-instance court

until the start of the evidentiary procedure, applying by analogy paragraph 7 of article 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The court's decision can only be appealed. The minutes of the negotiation are binding only on the legal entity and are prohibited from being part of the case file that has been filed against natural persons. Its presence in the case file constitutes a violation of the right of natural persons to a fair trial.

5. A legal person, if not summoned, may always intervene voluntarily in the criminal trial, until the start of the evidentiary procedure at any level of jurisdiction. It may also intervene during the pre-trial proceedings, but only when a main investigation is being conducted. The intervention is made by means of a written or oral statement by the person who has the authority to represent the legal person, in accordance with the provisions governing it, to the competent prosecutor or to the investigator conducting the investigation, and a report is drawn up. The intervention is served by the intervener on the other parties and the prosecutor, if it was not filed before him, otherwise it is inadmissible. If the statement is made in the hearing, it is recorded in the minutes by the secretary. For the statement to be admissible, it must contain the articles of the law and the statutes of the legal entity that provide for its liability in the case in which it intervenes, as well as the facts from which it allegedly stems.

6. Article 495 and paragraph 3 of article 504 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the present cases for all sanctions that may be imposed on a legal person or entity.

7. A copy of the irrevocable decision imposing a sanction against a legal person or entity is transmitted, under the supervision of the prosecutor of article 549 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the Independent Public Revenue Authority and the Unified Public Procurement Authority.

CHAPTER G'
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS REPEATED

Article 136
Repealed provisions

From the entry into force of this law, the following are repealed:

a) articles 100, on suspension of execution of part of the sentence, 105A, on provision of community service, 128, on replacement of confinement in a special youth detention facility, 362, on the offense of simple defamation, 367, 463 and 469 of the Criminal Code (Law 4619/2019, A' 95),

b) articles 50, on abstention after full satisfaction, and 405, on the competence of the regular judges of the mixed assize court of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 4620/2019, A' 96), and

c) article 98 of Law 4623/2019 (A' 134), on the suspension of the provision of community service.

As amended by Article 43 Law 5108/2024 in force on 2/5/2024
See the progress of the article

Article 137
Transitional provisions

1. Cases for which, until the entry into force of this Act, a summons or summons has been served on the accused and have been determined to be heard by 31.7.2024, or their hearing has been suspended after the above date, shall be heard by the court in which they have been filed. The remaining cases, as well as those that have been postponed for any reason, to a hearing after the above date, shall be withdrawn and, by an act of the competent prosecutor, which shall be served on the accused, shall be determined to be heard in the competent court.

As amended by Article 58 Law 5108/2024 in force on 2/5/2024
See the development of the paragraph

2. Fines imposed in daily units are equal to the product of the number of daily units times the unit price. Where the special part of the Criminal Code refers to a fine of up to one thousand daily units, the fine referred to in paragraph b) of paragraph 2 of article 57 of the Criminal Code shall be taken into account.

Where special laws provide for: a) a fine of up to one thousand (1,000) daily units, the amount of the fine is determined in accordance with the minimum and maximum amount of the fine in paragraph 2 of article 57 of the Criminal Code, regardless of the type of crime, b) a fine of more than one thousand (1,000) daily units, the fine imposed cannot be less than twenty thousand (20,000) euros and more than one million euros (1,000,000) euros.

3. Where in specific criminal laws reference is made to a sentence of imprisonment of at least one (1) year or imprisonment of up to six (6) years, this is considered to be imprisonment of five (5) to ten (10) years.

4. For the calculation of the costs of cases of the Five-Member Court of Appeal, paragraph f of paragraph 1 of article 577 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies mutatis mutandis.

5. Where in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure or in provisions of special laws or in Regulations of the Internal Service of Courts, reference is made to the Five-Member Court of Appeal, the Three-Member Court of Appeal of sub-paragraph i) of paragraph d) of the first paragraph of paragraph 1 of article 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 4620/2019, A' 96).

As amended by Article 58 Law 5108/2024 in force on 2/5/2024

See the development of the paragraph

6. Where provisions of special laws refer to a prohibition on converting a sentence into community service, this also means a prohibition on converting it into a fine.

CHAPTER EIGHT
ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 138
Entry into force

1. Subject to paragraphs 2 and 3, this Agreement shall enter into force on 1 May 2024.

2. The validity of articles 9, 10, 23, 28, 60, 82, 87, 88 and 89 begins on 1.7.2024.

3. The validity of articles 4, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 71, 95, 133, 134, 135 and paragraph c) of article 136 begins upon publication of this in the Government Gazette.

We order the publication of this in the Government Gazette and its execution as a law of the State.

Athens, February 23, 2024

The President of the Republic **KATERINA SAKELLAROPOULOU**

The Ministers

National Economy and Finance **KONSTANTINOS CHATZIDAKIS**

Foreign Affairs **GEORGIOS GERAPETRITIS**

National Defense **NIKOLAOS GEORGIOS DENDIAS**

Interior **NIKI KERAMEOS**

Deputy Minister of Interior **THEODOROS LIVANIOS**

Education, Religious Affairs and Sports **KYRIAKOS PIERRAKAKIS**

Deputy Minister of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports **IOANNIS VROUTSIS**

Health **SPYRIDON ADONIS GEORGIADIS**

Citizen Protection **MICHAEL CHRYSOCHOIDIS**

Infrastructure and Transport **CHRISTOS STAIKOURAS**

Environment and Energy **THEODOROS SKYLAKAKIS**

Development **KONSTANTINOS SKREKAS**

Labor and Social Security **DOMNA MARIA MICHAILIDOU**

Justice **GEORGE FLORIDES**

Immigration and Asylum **DIMITRIOS KAIRIDIS**

Social Cohesion and Family **SOFIA ZACHARAKI**

Rural Development and Food **ELEFTHERIOS AVGENAKIS**

Maritime and Island Policy **CHRISTOS STYLIANIDIS**

Climate Crisis and Civil Protection **VASILEIOS KIKILIAS**

State **STAVROS N. PAPASTAVROU**

The Great Seal of the State was considered and affixed.

Athens, February 23, 2024

The Minister of Justice

GEORGE FLORIDES