Greece

White Paper for the Armed Forces

CHAPTER 1: GREECE IN THE NEW ERA

1. THE GEOSTRATEGIC POSITION OF GREECE

Geography and history have placed Greece at a critical geopolitical area, amid Europe, Asia and Africa. Greece, situated at a crossroads between East and West, North and South, in the Eastern Mediterranean, a sea area of enormous strategic and economic importance, occupies a critical geographic position, as it is surrounded by hot spots of tension and conflicts.

The distinctive geographic formation of the Hellenic territory, which comprises the mainland - mainly mountainous, with an extended coastline and countless natural harbours and bays, as well as a great number of islands and islets dispersed all over the Hellenic seas (3,012 islands and rocky islets and over 15,000 kms of coastline), lends Greece an exceptional geostrategic character, rendering it as the Europe's gate to Asia and Africa. The double grounding of the Hellenic State reflects the continuous historic Hellenic presence in this particular geographic area, which also consists the cradle of the Hellenic nation and civilization. Furthermore, the unity of the mainland and the insular complex reflects the distinct geostrategic importance of the Hellenic territory, but as well as the special security requirements of Greece.

From a geostrategic point of view, the Aegean Sea with its Hellenic insular complex, exercises control over the sea lines of communication from and to the Black Sea. From the point of view of national security, the Hellenic mainland and the insular complex form an integrated defence area, as it provides, according to the direction of the threat, the required strategic depth which serves the security needs of Greece. The existence of international waters within the Aegean Sea creates specific security requirements for national defence which render the ensuring of unhindered air and sea communications between the mainland and insular Greece of vital importance.

The island of Crete, with its naval and air facilities as well as its central position in the eastern Mediterranean basin, offers itself as an exceptional base for air and naval operations to all directions (perimetrically), as well as for the control of the sea and air lines of communication to and from the Eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Middle East.

2. THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

The wide-ranging changes of the past few years, especially the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, led to the transformation of the international political system. mankind got rid of, at least temporarily, the horror of a nuclear holocaust. however, new risks appeared replacing the old ones. The international security system is in a state of flux. The old interrelations were not replaced by a new world order, but by a general confusion.

Fluctuation, instability and insecurity, both in the European system and the international political setting, were caused by the changes in the status quo, in 1989. Nationalist aspirations appearing all over Europe, especially in the Balkans, further intensify the regional and international security problems. The general picture of insecurity and instability is

complemented by the appearance of a series of new risks and challenges in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

(see map 1)

(see map 2)

The time has come for a world of stability and cooperation, for a common security system embracing all Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals. Approaching the threshold of the 21st century, we need to redefine the relations and cooperation structures of the European countries in regard to security matters, in order to successfully address issues concerning:

- the internal adaptation of NATO (new command structure)
- the external adaptation of the Alliance
- the evolving relationship with Russia, Ukraine and the other countries of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) Programme
- the Western European Unions (WEU) role
- the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) new role.

Today, the most important developments in security matters in Europe are based on the fact that NATO changes, adapts to the new situation, adopts a new strategy, reorganises its command system and changes the structure of forces within the Alliance, creating multinational rapid reaction forces in order to improve its collective defence capability and its participation in crises management.

NATO, confronting the challenges of the new post-cold war international system, is moving forward with radical restructuring of its strategic goals, structures and operation. It aims to transform from a collective defence (military) organisation to a political, diplomatic and, at the same time, military organisation, mainly concerned with peace keeping in a wide geographic area, beyond the traditional region of responsibility of the Alliance. NATO generally promotes stability in Europe through the Euro Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and the Partnership for Peace Programme (PfP).

Greece believes that the new Atlantic Treaty with its multiple capabilities and roles, aiming at gradually including all countries of Central and Eastern Europe, will constitute the guarantor for peace in the Balkans as well as in Europe, being the only reliable politico-military organization, able to fill the "security vacuum" created in the area by the collapse of the bipolar system. Based on this perspective, our country participates actively in all the procedures regarding NATO's transformation, the keystones being the development of a European Security and Defence Identity (ESDI), the establishment of an organisational structure for the implementation of the "Combined Joint Task Force" (CJTF) concept, the establishment of new headquarters and regional commands, as well as the promotion of PfP Programmes and the regional cooperation in the context of the EAPC, in a way that the existing regional balances are not upset by the structural reorganisation of the Alliance. Our country, persuaded that NATO's evolution serves security and peace in its wider area, aspires to become a "bridge" for the Southeast European countries, aiming at their smooth integration into the defensive system of the Alliance.

The new strategic goals of the North-Atlantic Treaty, concerning both its external and internal adaptation, were included in the Declaration of Madrid, that was adopted at the Summit

Meeting of the leaders of NATO member-states on July 8-9, 1997. The basic principles of this declaration are as follows :

MADRID DECLARATION
ON EURO-ATLANTIC SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION (JULY 8, 1997)

- We, the heads of NATO member-countries, have come together in Madrid in order to give shape to the new structure of the Alliance, as we move towards the 21st century.
- The North-Atlantic Alliance will be the driving force in the process of the emergence of a new Europe with greater cohesion and co-operation.
- We move towards the realisation of the vision of a just and lasting order of peace for Europe as a whole, based on human rights, freedom and democracy.
- While maintaining our core function of collective defence, we have adapted our political and military structures to improve our ability to meet new challenges of regional crises and conflict management.
- The Alliance will remain open to new members accession, under article 10 of the North-Atlantic Treaty. Today, we invite Hungary and Poland to begin accession talks. Our goal is to sign a relevant Protocol of Accession at the time of the Ministerial meetings, in December 1997, and conclude the ratification progress by the 50th anniversary of the Washington Treaty, in April 1999.
- Countries, which have previously expressed an interest in becoming NATO members, but were not invited to begin accession talks today, will remain under consideration for future membership. No European democratic country, whose admission would fulfil the objectives of the Treaty, will be excluded from the possibility of accession in the Alliance. As far as the future aspirants are concerned, we recognise and take into account the positive developments towards democracy and the rule of law in a number of south-eastern European countries, and especially in Romania and Slovenia. In 1999, we will review the expansion process.
- We adopt the decision taken in Sintra, concerning encouragement of the Partnership for Peace (PfP), strengthening, at the same time, the political dialogue and augmenting the role of the partners in decision making and planning for PfP.
- Through the new forum, that has been established, the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council, the two sides will consult, co-operate and, where appropriate, act together to address challenges to security in Europe.
- The Mediterranean region merits greater attention and emphasis, since the European security is closely connected with security and stability in the Mediterranean. We endorse the decision of establishing a new committee, the Mediterranean Co-operation Group, that under the aegis of the North-Atlantic Council, will have the overall responsibility for the Mediterranean Dialogue.
- We welcome the progress achieved concerning the Alliance's internal adaptation. Its fundamental objectives are to maintain the Alliance's military effectiveness and its capability to react to a wide range of contingencies, to preserve the transatlantic link and to develop the European Security and Defence Identity (ESDI), by assigning NATO forces for operations of the Western European Union (WEU).
- The members of the Alliance welcomed Spain's announcement to fully participate in NATO's military section.
- We continue to attach utmost importance to the CFE Treaty.

- We reaffirm the importance of arrangements in the Alliance for consultation, on threats of a wider nature, including those against the security interests of NATO, as well as those linked to illegal arms trade and acts of terrorism.

At the same time, the Western European Union (WEU) is strengthened, whereas, the procedures are promoted in order to allow it become the defence branch of the European Union.

Greece participates in efforts to build up a European defence identity in the framework of the WEU, playing a positive role towards a gradual reorganisation of the WEU with its own strategy and objectives. Greece, at the same time, favours the maintenance of links between the WEU and NATO. To this end, it supports the designation of a framework of agreement concerning mutual support of these two organisations, in their perspective to maintain independence and the ability to decide and act independently, whenever required.

As far as the European Armaments Programme is concerned, Greece favours the establishment of an institutional body that will take over the co-ordination of the policy of the European countries in this area. Europe in the framework of the Maastricht treaties widens the concepts of defence and security from a national to a European level. The armaments programmes are common, so are the modernisation, support, and maintenance programmes. Common procedures for systems acquisition are examined covering all stages of the procurement cycle, from recognition of the requirement and determination of operational characteristics, to the implementation and provision of support, as well as a common exports policy.

Greece, due to its geopolitical position, has to maintain, at least until the establishment of a common European foreign affairs and defence policy, the status of national security and independence in critical armaments programmes. However, Greece actively participates in common programmes of research and technology, aiming at the development of cooperation among the European countries, as well as at the strengthening and modernisation of the European defensive technological infrastructure, so that the future requirements of the Armed Forces of the EU member-states can be met.

(see graphic 1)

3. THE ROLE OF GREECE IN THE BALKANS AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Both challenges and opportunities emerge for Greek national security due to developments in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean.

The challenges stem from the continuing fluctuation and instability at the triangle encompassing the Balkans, the Middle East and the Caucasus and from the strenuous international antagonism of the industrial countries in order to secure access to the natural resources of Central Asia.

On the other hand, the post-cold war international setting offers important possibilities of strengthening Greek security in relation to the central geopolitical position of Greece but also to the shift of the basic orientation of international politics from the relations between East-

West to the relations between North-South. The focus of the international political system has shifted from Central Europe and the out-of-date conflict between east-West, to the perimeter of the European continent and especially to the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Greece and Cyprus consist critical factors in the formation of a stable regional security system. Within the next few years, our country can take advantage of its unique strategic position, in order to become a stabilizing factor in the areas of the Balkans, the Black Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean as well as a vital link of those areas with Europe.

In the Balkan setting, the elements of economic uncertainty and political instability, as well as the problems caused by changes in the established order are still dominant factors and it will take a long time to be overcome. Greece's objective is to contribute to the establishment of conditions of stability and peace in the broader area that will allow us to play an active role in the overall development of the Balkan peninsula.

Greece, the only member of the European Union (EU), NATO and the Western European Union (WEU) in the area of the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, is both capable and willing to play a stabilizing role in the wider area. Through a series of bilateral defence cooperation and confidence building measures (CBMs) agreements with Balkan and other countries as well as with the promotion of PfP programmes and regional cooperation initiatives in the framework of EAPC, Greece makes an effort to contribute to the reduction of tension in the area, to the cut down of arms build ups and to the establishment of security and cooperation structures.

Greece promotes a series of political initiatives aiming at improving bilateral relations with its northern neighbours and promoting security and stability in the area.

(see map1)

Greece is unfortunately obliged to confront the challenges of a changing international environment, and at the same time, to face Turkey's policy against Greece and Cyprus.

The revisionist policy of Turkey towards Greece, as demonstrated in the Aegean, Cyprus, and Thrace, causes serious concern and is considered as the most significant threat against Greek security.

By disputing the legal sovereign rights of Greece, by violating its national territory, -almost on a daily basis- and by twisting the international law principles, Turkey aims at convincing the international community that there are serious differences between the two countries, with the aim of changing, through negotiations, the status quo in the area to Greece's disadvantage. Among Turkey's ambitions are the extension of its operational responsibility boundaries in the Aegean, within the NATO framework, the extension of its FIR westwards, the extension of the research and rescue boundaries, the changing of the territorial status quo in areas of the Aegean (a first step is the attempt to create "grey" zones) and the co-exploitation of the Continental Shelf. At the same time, it openly threatens Greece with war in case the latter decides to exercise its legal right (according to article 3 of the new Law of the Sea) to extend its territorial waters from 6 to 12 nautical miles. Turkey is clearly escalating a tension strategy, as shown by its provocations and claims concerning the Imia rock islets that brought the two countries on the brink of war, the unprecedented challenge of the Hellenic sovereignty of Gavdos (which Turkey was forced to withdraw because of Greek and international reactions)

and of other islets and islands as well as the cold-blooded murders of civilians in Cyprus, in August 1996.

CHAPTER 2: THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

1. THE NATIONAL STRATEGY

Greek national strategy includes the following fundamental principles:

- The deterrence of any external threat.
- The support of the country's European course.
- The support of the country's position in the Balkans with a view to its gradually becoming European Union' s Balkan gateway.
- The active presence of Greece in the area of the Black Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean.
- The development of an active and dynamic defence diplomacy aiming at promoting civil security, peace, and cooperation in the area of the Balkans, the Black Sea, and the Eastern Mediterranean.
- Active participation in all international organisations.
- The presence of Greece as the metropolitan centre of Hellenism, that takes the necessary initiatives to mobilise the Hellenes around the world.

2. THE NATIONAL DEFENCE POLICY

The general aim of the national defence policy is the strengthening of Greece's security, through combined actions in the area of defence diplomacy and foreign policy, and its constructive role as a driving force for stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans.

The principles of the national defence policy are:

a. Abiding by the international treaties and agreements, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of Helsinki, according to which:

- Greece considers its borders, as well as the exercise of its legal sovereignty rights, to be firmly defined and aspires to the respect of status quo in the region, as this has ensued from the international treaties and agreements which Greece has signed.
- It remains firm in matters concerning its national security and sovereignty.
- It considers the survival of the Cypriot Hellenism, and the guarantee of its security to be a national duty and a vital interest.

b. Attachment to peace, stability, and the principles of international law.

c. Peaceful resolution of disputes and deterrence of threats against national security through political, diplomatic, economic, and military means.

d. Respect of international obligations that arise from the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, the Open Skies Treaty and other relevant agreements.

e. Prevention from acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical,

biological) and support of international efforts for the reduction of their proliferation.

Aims of the national defence policy are:

a. Keeping the peace, safeguarding the country' s territorial integrity, protecting the national independence, sovereignty and security of Greek people from any attack or threat from abroad.

b. Guarantee of the Cypriot Hellenism's security and concern about the Hellenic minorities' security abroad.

c. Acquiring, according to priority, the necessary means for national defence, so that the exercise of national sovereignty on land, sea and air is effectively supported.

d. Ensuring the capability to perform land, sea and air transportation.

e. Existence of stability in the region, resolution of peripheral conflicts and preservation of military balance.

f. Promotion of friendship and good neighbourhood relations, as well as of cooperation in the zone of our geopolitical interest in Europe, the Balkans, the Black Sea, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East, and North Africa.

g. Maximisation of the advantages from Greece's participation in alliances and collective security organisations (NATO, WEU, OSCE, EU) for the protection of its national interests, honoring at the same time, the country's obligations towards them.

h. Contribution to the development of the national economy, especially through the development of the domestic defence industry and the materialisation of armament programmes and research on defence issues.

i. Reinforcement of security conditions for the citizens with the contribution of the Armed Forces when facing disasters, major calamities, and, in general, civil emergencies, especially in the frontier areas, as well as reinforcement of the unity and solidarity between the people and the army, thus promoting the social role of the Armed Forces.

3. THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

In the framework of the national defence policy, as defined by the Governmental Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence, the Ministry of National Defence formulates the national military strategy which provides the directives for the use of the country' s military power, the development of defence planning, the planning of the structure of the forces, as well as the procedures for decision-making in defence matters.
The national military strategy is a part of our national strategy, which aims at strengthening the position of Greece both in our region, and in the broader international area.

The central axis of Greece's military strategy is the deterrence of the Turkish threat as well as of the dangers and risks sremming from other directions, in combination with the policy of

relaxing the tensions. The country' s military doctrine is defensive. Greece aims to increase the operational ability of the Hellenic Armed Forces in order to achieve an effective deterrent policy, which should be constant, undiminishing, and convincing, and have the following elements:

- credibility
- declaration of the country's intention that it will react if challenged
- capability to respond to an attack.

As a result, Greece's national strategy consists of three elements: "defensive sufficiency", "flexible response" and the country's ability to effectively cover the "Greece-Cyprus Joint Defence Area".

Defence Sufficiency

The "defence sufficiency" policy provides an alternative to the arms race between Greece and Turkey and sets as a target the securing of all those defensive means, as well as the quality of manpower, which constitute the necessary and sufficient conditions for the deterrence of any threat. At the same time, it means a systematic effort for the introduction of new technology and weapon systems that ensure the maximisation of "cost-effectiveness".

Flexible Response

According to the defence policy principles, Greece's reaction to any challenge should be appropriate, selective, prompt, and effective. The defence preparation of the Armed Forces must ensure a large variety, both with regard to the selection of forces for employment of limited potential and reliable deterrent ability, and with regard to the accomplishment of a variety of foreign and defence policy objectives that may become relevant to an escalation of a crisis in the Aegean.

Joint Defence Area

In 1993, Greece and Cyprus decided to establish a Joint Defence Area in order to deter the Turkish threat. The initiative in progress assumes a clear defensive character and aims at preventing or addressing any offensive actions against the participating parties.

4. THE NEW STRUCTURE OF THE ARMED FORCES

In order to create effective armed forces, suitable to meet the principles of the country' s defence policy, Greece should:

a. Develop, on land, flexible, mobile, and effective forces, with armour protection, great fire power and effectiveness, properly organised and deployed, capable of securing the integrity of mainland and insular Greece and contributing to the defence of Cyprus.

b. Develop, on sea, a naval force, capable of protecting Greece's sovereign rights, defending the Hellenic shores and islands from sea attacks, keeping the sea lines of communication

open, and projecting power ashore.

c. Develop, on air, an air force capable of protecting Greece's sovereign rights, and ensuring the country' s air-defence.

d. Maximise the capability of coordinated action among the services of the armed forces, so as to be able to conduct combined operations in order to achieve the objectives of the country's defence strategy in the direction of development and support of joint operations.

e. Reorganise the forces of the three services, with a view to improving the effectiveness and reaction time and aiming, at the same time, at reducing their operational cost.

5. DEFENCE DIPLOMACY

In the context of the European Union, Greece:

a. Supports any effort for the development of a common defence policy on the part of the European Union and the development of the WEU as its defence pillar.

b. Actively participates in the developments within the European Union and the WEU and pursues a substantial role in the decision-making and planning levels.

Greece's defence diplomacy in the Balkans is developing on the basis of the preservation of good relationships, constructive cooperation, and resolution of problems and differences by peaceful means, aiming at:

a. The bilateral defence cooperation between Greece and Albania on the basis of the respect of the existing borders and the human rights of the Greek minority.

b. The support of international community's efforts for full implementation of the Paris peace agreement on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

c. The preservation of friendly relation-ships with FYROM under the condition of eliminating those issues that conceal irredentist aspirations against Greece.

d. The promotion of close defence cooperation between Greece and the Balkan states, which can also be extended to joint exercises of the armed forces.

e. The assumption of a substantial role in promoting "Partnership for Peace" activites in the Balkan region.

f. The preservation of close relationships in the economic, political, and, under certain conditions, defence sectors with FR Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

g. Supports Romania and Bulgaria' s accession to NATO.

In Eastern Europe, Greece:

a. Pursues the development of a military co-operation with Russia, the Black Sea and the Transaucasus states on matters of defence industry, military education and training, and the transfer of know-how.

b. Develops bilateral defence co-operation with these countries.

In the Middle East and the Mediterranean Greece's defence diplomacy focuses on:

a. The pursuit of defence cooperation with countries of the Middle East and the Mediterrannean on matters of cadre training, defence industry, and exercises.

b. The promotion and support of initiatives and actions for keeping the peace, establishing mutual confidence, reducing arms build-ups and promoting co-operation among the countries of the region.

c. The reinforcement of the Hellenic naval and air presence, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean.

With regard to NATO, Greece's defence diplomacy specialises in the following actions:

a. Active participation in the activities, exercises, and the decision-making mechanisms of the Alliance.

b. Supports NATO' s evolution to a "common security" organisation, as well as its enlargement given that no overturning will take place and that the existing configuration of power that guarantees the stability and peace in the different areas of the Alliance especially in its South eastern region, will be further reinforced.

c. Support the establishment of NATO headquarters on Greek territory, in connection with the various NATO decisions concerning the development of a new NATO command structure.

As far as Greece's cooperation with the USA is concerned, its defence diplomacy focuses on the following:

a. Promoting good relations without neglecting its European identity or slowing down defence cooperation programmes with other countries.

b. Keeping a balance of (military) power between Greece and Turkey.

As far as the U.N. is concerned, Greece supports peace-support and humanitarian aid operations. It also participates actively in the assembly of forces to serve those objectives.

As far as the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is concerned, Greece supports its transformation to a conflict-prevention and crisis management organisation.

CHAPTER 3: THE CONTRIBUTION OF GREECE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

1. INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

The obligations and rights which derive from Greece's participation in international and defence organisations (UN, OSCE, NATO, EU, WEU) are integrated in the defence planning. Thus, the role of Greece as a factor of stability and peace in the sensitive area of SE Europe is substantially reinforced.

At the same time, the primary goal of compliance with international Law is implemented. For this purpose, Greece's defence planning includes the treaties and agreements signed by the country concerning arms control, international regulations for armed conflict (rules of international humanitarian law), regulations for international shipping and navigation (Treaty for the International Law of Sea and the Chicago Treaty), regulations and limitations relative to the control of conventional forces in Europe (CFE Treaty), freedom of over-flight for the purposes of the "Open Skies" Treaty control of exports and transfer of conventional weapons (Wassenaar Arrangement), ban on development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical, biological and toxin weapons and control of missile technology, as well as regulations related to the implementation of Article V of the Dayton Agreement.

Additionally, the limitations and commitments that our country has undertaken as a result of ratification of previous treaties concerning the nuclear weapons, especially the ban on placing nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed, the comprehensive nuclear test Ban treaty (CTBT), the ban on military or any other aggressive use of technical methods of environmental modification and the ban on the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the ban on the use of inhumane weapons, as well as the regulations of international humanitarian law (Geneva Treaties and the attached Protocols) are incorporated in Greece's defence planning.

(see graphic 1)

Organisation for security and Co-operation in Europe (osce)

The organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) constitutes the only forum on an inter-European level, for addressing security, co-operation and human rights issues, jointly by all European nations, the USA and Canada. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness of its political role through the triptych of:

- crisis management,
- conflict prevention,
- peaceful settlement of differences.

On the absence of legal binding, this organisation is based on political obligation for implementation of its decisions.

- During the period of 1996-1997, Greece provided assistance to the work of OSCE as well as to the Dayton Agreement participating countries, by sending assistant escorts to conduct the inspections. In addition, Greece provided training related to the reduction of conventional weapons and is prepared to offer further assistance, if required.

On implementing the agreement on armament control in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Articles II and IV of Dayton Agreement), our country headed the multinational inspection delegation on 24/06/96 in this country.

Besides, within the framework of the Dayton Agreement, OSCE has undertaken total responsibility for the conduct of elections for governmental agents. The Hellenic Force in B-H, which constitutes the main transportation body of IFOR/SFOR, has effectively contributed to the successful completion of the elections.

OSCE Agencies / Organs	
FSC Forum for Security Cooperation	Forum for security co-operation. It operates in Vienna since September 1992, with a primary responsibility to examine issues on security and stability in Europe and to take specific measures.
CPC Conflict Prevention Center	Conflict Prevention Centre.
ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.
HCNM High Commissioner on National Minorities	High commissioner on national minorities. His task is to ease tensions related to issues of national minorities before they evolve into open conflicts.
Chairman in Office	Chairman of OSCE. He/she is the Minister of foreign Affairs of the nation which chairs the organisation. He/she is responsible for coordinating current OSCE issues and is assisted by the Troika, which includes the chairman, his/her predecessor and his/her successor
Secretary General	The Secretary General who acts as a representative of the chairman and has only administrative duties.
Ministerial Council	A Ministerial Council, consisting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member nations. It convenes annually.
Senior Council	A senior council, which convenes three times a year in Prague and once as a financial forum.
Summit	A summit at heads of state or government level which convenes every two years.
Permanent Council	A permanent council. A regular body of political consultative character which convenes weekly in Vienna.
Parliamentary Assembly	A parliamentary assembly. An agent with consultative

	responsibilities based in Copenhagen.

Conventional Forces in Europe (CfE) Treaty

In the framework of the "Conventional Forces in Europe" (CfE) treaty, which has been signed by 30 countries and is in force since July 1992, Greece has agreed to reduce its armaments by November 1995 to the levels shown in the following table:

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WEAPON SYSTEMS According to the CfE treaty	
Category	**CfE Ceiling**
Tanks	1,735
Armoured Vehicles	2,498
Artillery Pieces	1,920
Fighter Aircraft	650
Helicopters (for the year 2000)	70-100

In order to carry out its obligations, Greece has destroyed, in total, 1,052 tanks, 428 APCs - AFVs, 192 artillery pieces and 285 mortars.

In compliance with the terms of the CFE treaty and the resulting CFE 1A act, Greece has specified the maximum number of Army and Air Force personnel as 158,621 men. Additionally, in the framework of the CFE treaty, Greece implements the scheduled yearly transfer of data relative to units and formations of the Army and the Air Force. Greece receives a number of CFE inspections and at the same time conducts inspections on military facilities of other signatory countries, in order to verify the declared weapon systems.

The organs of control, planning and implementation of the Treaty are:

- The Joint Consultative Group (JCG), a permanent OSCE organ based in Vienna (All NATO member countries and the other CFE member countries are represented - 30 countries in total).
- The Verification and Co-ordination Committee (VCC) based in Brussels (NATO member countries are represented).

The main Treaty provisions are:

Annual Data Exchange: Greece declares 112 sites (Objects of Verification-OoV), (Army : 100, Air Force : 12) and their corresponding weapon systems.

Inspections: With the aim of verifying the declared data through a system of active and passive inspections, Greece receives and conduct verification inspections.

Implementation agents: within the member countries are usually the Verification Centers. In Greece, the corresponding responsibility has been assigned to HAGS's Arms Reduction Control Division (ARCD), to Directorate A3/4 of HAGS and to the CFE Directorate of the National Intelligence Service (NIS). MoD Staff and HNDGS' ARCD are responsible for the co-ordination, planning and monitoring of the developments.

2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

During 1996 and 1997 and with the aim of promoting Greece's bilateral relations, supporting the country's national interests and exercising a rigorous defence diplomacy, the Hellenic Minister of Defence, the Deputy Minister as well as HNDGS staff officers visited several countries in the Balkans, the Mediterranean Basin, and in Western and Eastern Europe.

In addition, a substantial number of visits by Ministers, Deputy Minister and Chiefs of Staffs from Balkan, Mediterranean, EU and Central and East European countries, as well as of visits by representatives from international organisations, has taken place within the same period of time.

The result of this intensive activity in the area of international relations was the signing of a series of defence agreements and agreements of military co-operation, as well as the participation of Greece country in peace support operations. The aim of these agreements is the creation of an atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation.

It is noted that within the framework of international co-operation in the area of defence, Greece has reached agreements (Memoranda of Under-standing - MOU) with :USA, U.K., France, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Romania, Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Norway, Ukraine, S.Africa, Albania and Israel, while similar agreements with Bulgaria, India the Nether-lands, Azerbaijan, Poland and Canada are in progress. With these agreements Greece aims at playing a primary role in the area of SE Europe, the Black Sea, and the Eastern Mediterranean countries.

The activities which took place in 1996 aiming at improving Greece's international relations, include:

- The participation of a Greek delegation in the High Level Consultative Committee (HLCC) meeting, which took place in the US between 14 and 17 May 1996.
- Medical training of Albanian military personnel.
- The signing of military co-operation agreements with Ukraine and Georgia.
- The promotion of military co-operation agreement with the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia and Azerbaijan.
- The approval by the NATO Ministers of Defence Meeting 13 on June, 1996 of Country Chapters which include the Force Goals of the member countries of the Alliance for the period of 1997-2000. The Force Goals represent the agreed goals which must be implemented by the member countries as part of the

commitment to the co-ordinated planning of alliance forces and their equal contribution to collective defence, taking into consideration the existing political and financial limitations.

- The continuation of staff processing of the Long Term Study (LTS), which -inter alia- concerns NATO's new command structure, with the provision for the establishment of a joint NATO HQs in Greece (Larissa).
- The commencement of bilateral co-operation with the Spanish Navy and Air Force, aiming at the co-operation areas with regard to operations and training.
- The invitation extended to twenty-six officers' families from Bulgaria, six from Hungary and ten from Armenia to stay at holiday resorts.
- The signing of a bilateral agreement for the provision of scholarships to officers from Albanian in order to study at Military Academies and NCO Schools in Greece.
- The signing of co-operation protocols with Romania for the reciprocal training of officers.

The activities developed in 1997 include:

- In May 1997 a meeting of the High Level Consultative Committee (HLCC) with the USA, took place in Heraklion, Crete.
- Annual programmes of military co-operation between the Hellenic MOD and the MODs of Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Poland and Russia, were signed and are being implemented.
- The plans of military co-operation for 1997 between the Hellenic Navy General Staff (HNGS) and Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Russia were implemented. Within the framework of these activities, particular attention is drawn to the participation of certain ships in PfP exercises and to the exchange of personnel.
- Bilateral agreements on the provision of scholarships, with Cyprus, Jordan and Armenia, for Cypriot, Jordanian and Armenian students to attend Greek Military Academies and NCO schools are in progress.
- In the framework of the military training assistance, 68 scholarships for attendance in Military Academies and NCO schools of our country have been provided to Armenia, Albania, Georgia, Moldavia, Jordan, Eritrea, Namimbia, South Africa, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Uganda, Ghana, United Arab Emirates and Morocco.
- Research projects on issues of a common European defence policy and operations in the framework of WEU, as well as on issues of a NATO-WEU expansion, have been implemented.

PARTICIPATION OF THE GREEK ARMED FORCES IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS AND HUMANITARIAN AID MISSIONS

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA / ECMM **Verification of "BRIONI" agreement** *Army* O/10, NCO/2 *Navy* O/6, NCO/9	**GEORGIA / ABHAZIA / UNIMOG** ***Cease - fire monitoring*** *Army* O/3 *Navy* O/1 *Air Force*

Air Force
O/4, NCO/1
July '91 - to date

KUWAIT / UNIKOM
Monitoring of demilitarized zone
Army
O/5
26.4.91 - to date

N. IRAQ / UNGCI
Provision of humanitarian aid
Army
O/2, NCO/3
Navy
O/1
Air Force
O/2
26.7.91 - to date

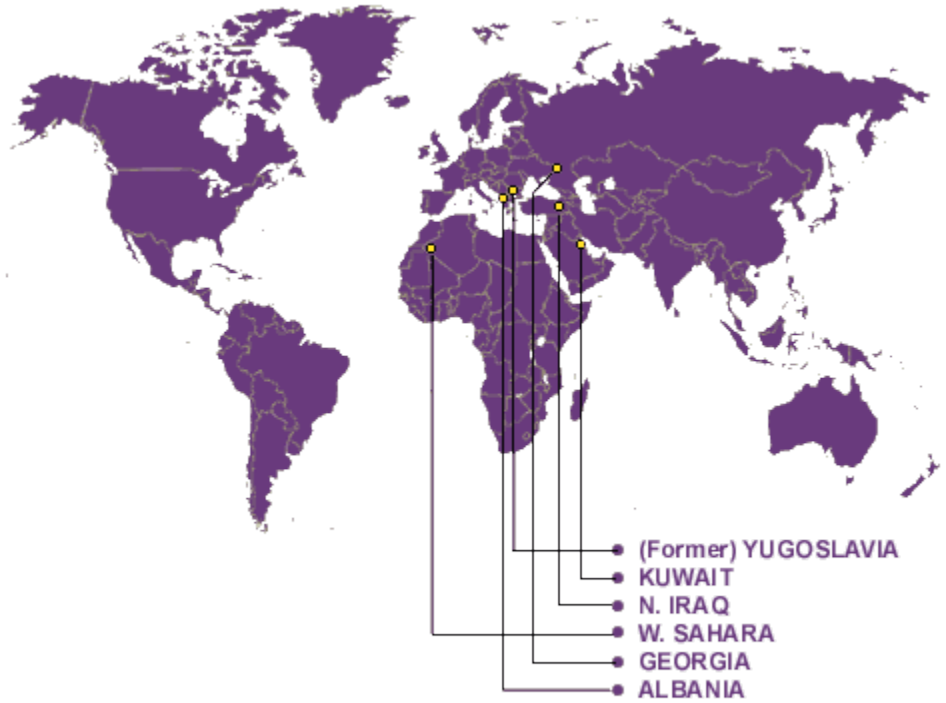
W. SAHARA / MINURSO
Election process supervision
Army
O/1
Navy
O/1
Air Force
O/1
20.9.91 - to date

A/1
10.9.94 - to date

BOSNIA - HERZEGOVINA /
SFOR / ARRC REAR / HFB
- Imposition of DAYTON peace
Army
O/33, NCO/251
In addition seven officers at the SFOR and ARRC HQs in order to increase their capabilities.
10.1.1996 - to date
- Transportations for SFOR
Army
HFB
Air Force
two (2) C-130 a/c

ALBANIA / HFoA
- Reorganisation of Albanian armed forces
- Delivery of clothing, camp equipment, food rations, and vehicles
Army
O/13, NCO/196
Navy
O/1
Air Force
O/1
16.4.97 - 3.8.97

O (Officers)
NCO (Non-Commissioned Officers)



AIR FORCE	SORTIES	HOURS	TRANSPORT	
			Personnel (persons)	Supplies (tons)
RIMINI-BOSNIA	244	1231:45	18,362	882.5
CYPRUS-BELGRADE	3	24:50	185	45
GREECE-ARMENIA	2	21:10	32	14
GREECE-UKRAINE	1	06:50	20	15
GREECE-LEBANON	1	05:10	15	7.5
TOTAL	**251**	**1289:45**	**18,614**	**964**

Transportation means used: Two (2) C-130 A/C (based in Rimini) until March 1997. afterwards one (1) C-130, one Transport Company (280 men with 136 various type vehicles, based at Visoko), one destroyer or frigate (depending on the situation, in the Adriatic sea during the embargo, in Greece on a five day readiness) and now the SNFM ship, two minesweepers (in five and seven day readiness in Greece)

3. HELLENIC PEACE - SUPPORT MISSIONS

In the framework of UN activities, our country participates in peace-support missions with the assignment of cadres from all three services of the Armed Forces.

Basic requirement for the hellenic participation in peace-support operations is the observance of certain principles, such as, the existence of a mandate prior to the formation of the force, specified chain of command and control structure, size of the force, specific rules of engagement and operational concept as well as acceptance of the national composition of units from all the opposing parts.

Our country participates in the UN readiness system for peace-support operations, by forming the Hellenic Peace-support Mission Unit (HPMU). The manning of this unit will be effected on a voluntary basis.

The Hellenic Armed Forces, in solidarity with other countries, currently participate in two peace-support missions, in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Albania.

The Hellenic Force in Bosnia (HFB), consisting of 280 men and 136 vehicles, deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina as of 10 January 1996, with a mission to transport supplies and all kinds of equipment for the IFOR (Implementation Force) and then for the SFOR (Stabilisation Force) from the airports and ports of this country, as well as from Croatia. The HFB is stationed in a military compound in the town of Visoco, 45 km north-west of Sarajevo with forces of Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria, and will remain there until completion of its mission. The forces of these countries form BELUGA (initials of the participating countries) and HFB is the leading nation since 1st April 1997, after the withdrawal of the major part of the Belgian forces. Up to this date, for the implementation of its mission, HFB has traveled 3,300,000 km and has consumed 760,000 lt. of fuel without any accident. The daily operational cost of HFB, covered entirely by the Hellenic MOD, is 12 million Drs, while the total cost up to 30/7/97 was 6.8 billion Drs.

(see map 1)

The Hellenic Force of Albania (HFoA), consisting of 803 men and 224 vehicles, deployed in Albania on April 16 1997, for operation ALBA with the following mission:

- To secure the main entry points in the area of operation, in order to ensure the arrival of the humanitarian aid and the on time delivery at the distribution stations.
- The creation of a safe environment for action for the International Committee and the International Organisations that are involved in the provision of aid to Albania.
- To create a safe environment for the elections of 19/6/97.

The HFoA was stationed in four military compounds of the Albanian Armed Forces in the areas of Tirana (Camps Isbberish and Vaqar), Avlon and Elbasan.

Missions of HFoA

Missions conducted by HFoA include reconnaissance, securing of routes and escort of the humanitarian aid of the international organisations in central and southern Albania, as well as

transportation and security of the OSCE observers during the parliamentary elections. In total, 362 missions were executed, using 1,082 vehicles with the participation of 3,434 members of HFoA. The total distance covered amounted to nearly 225,000 km. After the completion of the mission of the Protection Force (FMP) within the time frame of the mandate, the withdrawal of the HFoA began and was completed on 3/8/97, except for one Company (205 men), that remained at the isbberish camp, following a bilateral agreement between the Governments of Albania and Greece. The main mission of this company is to assist the work of Greek military advisors to reorganise the Albanian armed forces and to protect the Military Hospital of Tirana built with Greek funds.

(see map 2)

Bilateral agreements

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF SIGNATURE
BULGARIA	Protocol of co-operation between the Hellenic Ministry of National Defence and the Bulgarian Ministry of Defence.	1996
UKRAINE	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Hydrographic Services of the two countries.	26.2.96
ISRAEL	Agreement between the Hellenic and the Israeli Navies for the search and location of the lost Israeli submarine DAKAR in the area of Crete - Karpathos - Rhodes.	16.4.96
ARMENIA	Agreement of military co-operation between the ministries of National Defence of the two countries.	18.6.96
ALBANIA	Agreement between the Hellenic Ministry of National Defence and the Albanian Ministry of Defence for the provision of scholarships to Albanian students for attendance of Hellenic Military Institutions.	11.2.97
ROMANIA	Memorandum of military and technical co-operation between Greece and Romania.	27/28.3.97
GEORGIA	Agreement of military co-operation between the Hellenic Ministry of National Defence and the Georgian Ministry of Defence.	10.4.97
EGYPT	Protocol of military co-operation between the Hellenic Ministry of National Defence and the Egyptian Ministry of Defence.	19.6.97
GEORGIA	Defence co-operation protocol between Greece and Georgia.	17.7.97
ALBANIA	Assistance and co-operation protocol for the Armed Forces between the Hellenic Ministry of National Defence and the	5.8.97

	Albanian Ministry of Defence.	
UKRAINE	Military co-operation agreement between the Ministries of National Defence of the two countries.	6.10.97
NORWAY	Memorandum of co-operation between Greece and Norway in the area of defensive armaments.	10.7.97
RUSSIA	Agreement for the attendance of staff officers of the Hellenic Armed Forces at military educational institutions of the Russian Ministry of National Defence.	23.4.97

CHAPTER 4: ORGANISATION AND OPERATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

1. DEFENCE POLICY AGENCIES

The responsibility for the defence of the country lies with the Government which determines the National Defence Policy and exercises the command of the Armed Forces.

1.1. Government Council on foreign Affairs and National Defence (kysea)

The main decision making body on issues of National Defence is the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence.

The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. other members include the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, National Defence, National Economy, Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation, Public Order and the Chief, Hellenic National Defence General Staff.

The jurisdiction of the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence covers the following areas:

- Formulation of the National Defence Policy based on the evaluation of long term perspectives and approval of long and mid-term development programmes of the defence capabilities of the country as well as major programmes of defence procurement.
- Decision making on issues of National Defence and especially on issues requiring co-ordination of more than one Ministries.
- Decision making on declaration and cancellation measures and status of alert, as well as the partial or general mobilisation of the country.
- Proposal to the President of the Republic, after the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, for the declaration or cancellation of the general or partial mobilisation as well as the declaration of war.
- Decision-making on assignments of the Hellenic Armed Forces within the framework of the country's international obligations.
- Selection of the Chief, Hellenic National Defence General Staff and the Chiefs of the General Staffs, after recommendation of the Minister of National Defence.

1.2. Ministry of National Defence (MOD)

The Ministry of National Defence and its subordinate national Armed Forces, that is the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, are responsible for the implementation of the National Defence Policy.

The main agencies of the Ministry of National Defence are:

- The Minister of National Defence
- The Deputy Minister(s) of National Defence
- The Defence Council
- The Joint Council of Chiefs of General Staffs
- Chief, Hellenic National Defence General Staff
- The Supreme Councils of the services of the Armed Forces (Supreme Army Council, Supreme Navy Council, Supreme Air-Force Council)
- The Chiefs of the General Staffs of the three services
- The Armed Forces of the country (Army, Navy, Air-Force)
- The Staff of the Minister of National Defence (MOD Staff)
- The General Armaments Directorate
- The Integrated Administrative Agency.

1.2.1. The Minister of National Defence

The Minister of National Defence:

- Is responsible for the command and control of the Armed Forces and the implementation of the National Defence Policy of the Government.
- Is directing the MOD Staff, the HNDGS as well as every service of the Armed Forces. He commands and controls the Armed Forces through the Chiefs of HAGS, HNGS and HAFGS and is coordinating them through the Chief, Hellenic National Defence General Staff.
- Approves the National Military Strategy, the military evaluation and assessment and the directions of the defence planning that specify the objectives of Greece's national defence.
- Recommends to the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence the future structure of the Armed Forces.

(see graphic 1)

- Decides upon the structure and organisation of the Armed Forces as well as on the posts allocated to career personnel and civilian personnel of the Ministry of National Defence.
- Decides upon the required annual reviews of the approved mid-term defence planning.
- Determines the ceilings of personnel and public investments.
- Decides upon the establishment and deactivation of the units of the services of the Armed Forces.

- Directs and co-ordinates the actions of other public organisations and services regarding their contribution to national defence and evaluates the national defence potential.
- Provides the general directions for the preparation of the annual budget, the programme of public investments and the financial policy of the Ministry.
- Decides upon infrastructure projects.
- Recommends to the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence the policy over the development and modernisation of the defence industry.
- Proposes and implements the offsets policy.
- Co-ordinates and approves procurement programmes.
- Submits to the Parliament an annual report on the most important activities of the Armed Forces.
- Determines the policy on training and personnel.
- Determines the policy of participation of the national forces in allied exercises or within the context of international agreements.

1.2.2. The Deputy Minister(s) of National Defence

The Deputy Minister(s) of National Defence is assigned the tasks decided jointly by the Prime Minister and the Minister of National Defence. The Deputy Minister(s) may delegate them to the Chiefs of the HNDGS, the HAGS, the HNGS, and the HAFGS, as well as to other officers as provided in the regulations in effect.

1.2.3. The Defence Council

The Defence Council is a high-level advisory body to the Minister of National Defence.

The Defence Council consists of the Minister and the Deputy Minister(s) of National Defence and the Chiefs of the General Staffs. It is also possible that other persons (like representatives of other ministries directly involved in National Defence, experts, diplomats etc.) participate in it, for the provision of additional information and submission of recommendations.

The responsibilities of the Defence Council include:

- Assessment of international developments that could directly influence the national security of the country.
- The structure of the Armed Forces, the armaments and the R&D programmes, budget and public investment programs.

Practically, it is an institution that promotes the formulation of a broader understanding on matters such as national defence and foreign policy, and the co-ordination between operational and administrative duties of the General Staffs, the development of new ideas and the preparation of proposals to be submitted to other agencies, like the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence.

Among other issues, the Defence council has examined the following subjects:

- Greek military participation in the implementation of a peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

- Participation of Greece in military exercises in Cyprus.
- Armed Forces recruitment and Reserves legislation.
- Exercise of operational command.
- Revision of the EMPAE for 1996-2000.
- NATO military budgets.
- Annual progress report on emergency planning for 1996 and defence expenditures budget for 1997.
- Civil Defence.
- Hellenic military participation in the implementation of the humanitarian aid plan 'SUNRISE', in Albania.
- Future structure of the armed Forces, performance of weapons and other systems, efficiency and productivity of the Cadres.
- Security developments in the wider area of the Balkans.
- Assessment of the security environment in the region.
- Air defence of the country.

1.2.4. Joint Chiefs of General Staff Council

The Council consists of:

- Chief/HNDGS
- Chief/HAGS
- Chief/HNGS
- Chief/HAFGS

The Council's duties include:

- Decision making as provided by the existing legislation, as well as on issues submitted by the Minister of Defence, the Chief/HNDGS or by any other member.
- The submission of proposals or recommendations to the Minister of National Defence on issues of National Military Strategy, military evaluation of readiness, directions of defence planning, structure of the Forces, as well as on other issues of major importance.

1.2.5. The Chief/HNDGS

The Chief/HNDGS is the head of the Hellenic National Defence General Staff and of all directly and indirectly subordinate services and units. He is selected by the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence among the Lieutenant Generals, Vice Admirals and Air Force Lieutenant Generals. He is appointed with a presidential decree and promoted to the rank of General, Admiral or Air Force General for a period of two years (which may be extended for one more year). The Chief/ HNDGS is the main advisor to the Minister of National Defence on military issues and military advisor to the Government Council on Foreign Affairs & National Defence and has a wide-ranging operational responsibility both in times of peace and war.

(see graphic 2)

1.2.5.1. The Hellenic National Defence General Staff

The HNDGS, under the Chief/HNDGS, is the Staff Agency which assists the Minister of National Defence to exercise his duties. It consists of the Joint Staff, services and directly and indirectly subordinate units and it is organised in Joint Staff Directorates (JSD) and branches. It comprises military and civilian personnel provided by all three services of the Armed Forces as well as the military personnel of the Joint Corps.

1.2.6. The Supreme Councils of the Services of the Armed Forces

These Councils decide upon or make recommendations on issues such as :

- Organisation and structure for each one of the services.
- Operational Doctrine of the forces of each service.
- Discipline and internal administration.
- Armaments programmes.
- Budget and public investment planning of each of the services.
- Assignments, promotions, retirements and complaints by officers about unfair treatment.
- Preparations of laws, decrees and regulations pertinent to each one of the services.

1.2.7. The Chiefs of the General Staffs

The Chief of each General Staff is the commandant of the respective Staff, and commands all of its units. He is selected by the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence and appointed by a presidential decree for a period of two years (which may be extended for one more year).

Each one of the chiefs of the General Staffs is the main advisor to the Minister of Defence for issues, such as organisation and operational control of his service.

1.2.8. The Services of the Armed Forces

In order to implement the objectives of Defence Policy, the Armed Forces of the country are organised in Land, Naval and Air Forces. The geopolitical position of the country and the current Defence Doctrine dictate the form of this structure. The existing organisational structure of the three services is expected to be modified significantly in the coming years, according to the modernisation requirements and the need for improvement of the defence capabilities of the Armed Forces.

1.2.8.1. The Hellenic Army

The mission of the Army is to ensure the defence of the country and to protect the national independence and the territorial integrity of the homeland.

At times of peace the duties of the Army include :

(1) Maintaining a high operational readiness in co-operation with the other services of the Armed Forces, in order to effectively deter external threats.

(2) The continuous vigilance for the security of the land borders of the country, as well as of the islands and islets of the Eastern Aegean and those of the Dodecanese.

(3) Contributing to activities of social assistance programmes, emergency relief, support of public services, contribution to environmental protection and restoration works, organisation of cultural and athletic events, etc.

(4) The joint contribution of the three services to international peace and security, the strengthening - support and promotion of the implementation of the joint defence area doctrine between Greece and Cyprus and working out the implementation of the "equivalent retaliation".

The main branches of the Army are the Arms and the Corps.

The Arms are assigned combat or combat support missions of the army.

- Combat Arms : Infantry, Cavalry-Armour and Artillery.
- Combat Support Arms : Engineers, Signals and Army Aviation.

The Corps of the Army provide the logistical support.

- Combat Support Corps : Technical, Supply and Transportation, Ordnance and Medical.
- Other Corps : Financial, Geographic, R&D and Information Systems, Auditing, Military Registrars, Post, Military Bands, Quartermasters, Arms Corps Technicians Corps.

The Army is divided in Units, Regiments and Formations.

- Basic Unit is the Battalion.
- The Basic combat Group is the regiment (for the Infantry and Special Forces), the Artillery Command and the Artillery Group (for Artillery). Basic Formations are the Brigade, the Division, the Corps and the Army.

(see graphic 3)

The new structure of the forces of the Army, as approved by the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence in July 1997, provides for the following:
a. Continuation of the mechanisation of the Army and establishment of more Brigade level formations.

b. Reduction of the Command Echelons and abolishment of the Division and the Regiment level of Infantry, to the greatest possible extent, in order to obtain the desirable flexibility and mobility in the areas of command and operations.

c. The existence of sufficient forces at threatened areas for the protection of the borders.

d. Establishment of powerful rapid reaction forces (Second Army Corps) including

mechanised formations, army aviation Brigade, all the Special Forces and airborne units and other forces with the objective of:
* Immediate intervention at any part of the country deemed necessary.
* Implementation of the "equivalent retaliation".
* Successful implementation of the Joint Defence Area Doctrine.
* Fulfillment of the national obligations at the international level.
e. A change in training policy, according to Greece's operational needs and the international standards.

f. Enhancement of the Army's capabilities with all the necessary modern weapon systems.

Furthermore, in order to set out a single training policy for the Army, improve the quality and enhance its effectiveness, the Supreme Army Council has decided to establish the "Doctrine and Training Directorate", consisting of the Training Division, the Doctrine Division and all the schools and training centres of the Army.

ARMY WEAPONS – MEANS							
Main Battle Tanks		**Armoured Personnel Carriers**		**Indirect Trajectory Weapons (Artillery Pieces-Mortars)**		**Attack Helicopters**	
M48	714	BMP-1	501	M101	445	AH-64A	20
M60	669	M113	1.578	M56	18		
LEOPARD I	352	LEONIDAS	131	M52	73		
		BTR-60	3	M109	133		
		AMX-10P	99*	M114	267		
				M110	181		
				M107	12		
				RM70	116		
				4.2 mm Mortar	624		
				M270	18		
	1.735		**2.312**		**1.887**		**20**
*Under replacements							

The Army, in order to maintain and enhance its deterrence and defence capabilities, has begun the implementation of a modernisation and armaments programme through the purchasing of certain state-of-the-art weapon systems. The 1996-2000 Procurement Plan (EMPAE) provides for an armament programme (estimated cost 4,000 billion drachmas) which includes:
a. Anti-aircraft missile systems (SHORADS) for the increase of the air defence capabilities.

b. New generation MBTs.

c. Modern attack and transport helicopters.

d. Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (MLRS).

e. Long - range missiles - ATACMS.

f. Modern self-propelled guns.

g. Smart weapons.

h. Sophisticated Radars.

i. Advanced Communication Systems.

j. New anti-tank weapons with laser technology.

k. Global Positioning Systems.

l. Command Control -Communications Intelligence- (C3I) Systems.

m. Modern mortars and small arms for the infantry as well as other kind equipment for the Special Forces.

n. Other support systems and logistical support means like vehicles of all types, mobile field hospitals, modern engineering equipment, etc.

Implementation of the programme is progressing at a fast pace according to schedule and it is estimated that the new weapon systems will enter service within the time limits set.

1.2.8.2. The Hellenic Navy

The Hellenic Navy is assigned to carry out the necessary missions and tasks in order to contribute to the deterrence of any external threat, preserve the territorial integrity of the country, protect Greece's sovereign rights and national interests and fulfil the objectives of the national defence policy.

In order to achieve those tasks, Greece must project the maximum of its naval power. Greece with its 3000 islands, the connecting link between the Black Sea, the Straits and the SE Mediterranean, Cyprus and the Middle East, constitutes a region with significant geopolitical and geoeconomic importance for the West, and as a result, the development of the naval power is a principal defence objective.

The Hellenic Navy General Staff (HNGS) is the staff organisation which assists the Chief, HNGS, and through him, the Minister of Defence in performing his duty: it is organised into commands and directorates and covers a wide spectrum of activities and functions.

The Fleet Command, with headquarters in Salamis Naval Base, is tasked with the organisation, command, operational training, maintenance, security, and war readiness of the ships and the services of the Fleet Command.

(see graphic 4)

The Naval Training Command, with headquarters in Scaramangas, is tasked with the training

of the cadres of the Navy and the career management of the other ranks.

The Logistic Support Command, with headquarters in Athens, is tasked with the provision of optimum logistical support for the ships and the naval services. The Naval Bases of Salamis and Crete, and the Naval Supply Centre are subordinate to this command.

The Naval Forces include separate commands and services, some operational such as the Naval Commands, the Advanced Naval Bases, the MEDEAST HQS, 353 Airmaritime Co-operation Squadron, the 353 hydrographic service, and others of logistic support, such as the Naval Cadets Academy, the Naval War Academy etc.
The goals of the Hellenic Naval Strategy are as follows:

- *deterrence*
- *naval presence*
- *sea control and*
- *power protection ashore*

The Fleet is a defence and deterrence instrument and it is tasked to:

- contribute to the safeguarding of Greece's territorial integrity,
- defend the country's sovereign rights on the continental shelf,
- maintain open sea-lines of communication, and
- contribute to the high morale of the population of the islands.

The fleet may conduct the following operations:

- maritime surveillance and collection of information throughout the Hellenic seas. For this purpose, units of the Fleet constantly use the islands as their bases to conduct continuous or occasional surveillance and reconnaissance patrols;
- naval presence throughout the Mediterranean sea as an instrument of national defence policy and manifestation of political determination;
- conduct of naval, airmaritime and joint exercises in an operational environment, as well as the participation in allied exercises, for the purpose of familiarising the personnel and ensuring high-level training;

(see graphic 5)

- maintenance of the Hellenic naval tradition, a centuries old heritage which has brought the Hellenic civilisation through the seas;
- conduct of transports in support of the other services of the Armed Forces;
- use of naval power for crisis management;
- maintaining the regular flow in the local sea lines of communication;
- enhancing the morale of the population of the islands;

The naval presence on the Hellenic islands and particularly on those of the Eastern Aegean as well as the wider region of the island of Kerkyra (Corfu) is continuous. This presence is exercised by warship patrols which have the duty to confront any activities against Greece's national security, assist the Coast Guard in intercepting the infiltration of illegal immigrants in Greece as well as successfully tackle drugs trafficking, arms smuggling etc.

Ships, helicopters and other units of the Navy also contribute to social activities and participate in peace-support missions. Naval operational training is conducted at various levels, since the ships of the Fleet participate in both national and NATO exercises.

The annual training programme conducted mainly afloat includes:

a. Large scale combined tactical exercises (LIVEX) with the participation of all the services of the Armed Forces.

b. Medium and small scale tactical and technical exercises directed by various command levels, starting from Flotilla Commands and Squadrons.

c. Large scale command post exercises (CPX).

d. Medium scale multinational technical exercises (INVITEX), in which the Navies of the NATO-member countries are invited.

e. Participation in allied multinational INVITEX-type exercises of other countries.

The Navy, in order to successfully accomplish its mission, disposes a sizeable fleet consisting mainly of attack units, such as frigates, destroyers, fast missile boats and submarines, equipped with modern electronic and weapon systems, and numerous logistic boats (oil tankers etc.) necessary for the support of battle units.

The destroyers and the frigates which constitute the core of the Hellenic Fleet, with large displacement and strong fire power, can simultaneously conduct all types of missions such as surface missions, air-defence and antisubmarine warfare.

Modern and effective weapons of the Navy include the surface-to-surface guided missiles HARPOON, PENGUIN and EXOCET, the surface-to-air guided missiles SEA SPARROW and STANDARD, as well as the air-to-air guided missiles PENGUIN fired from the modern SHIKORSKY helicopters. These helicopters, together with the older AB-212 and the new airmaritime co-operation aircraft P-3B, constitute the core of the Fleet's air-arm. They participate both in surface operations and in anti-submarine missions, since they are equipped with special submarine detection systems and respective weapons. The silent sail, the modern electronic torpedoes and the sensitive sonar systems are the main features of the flexible 209 type submarines of the Hellenic Fleet. The presence of the fast boats of the Hellenic Navy in the Aegean is continuous and dynamic.

UNITS OF THE HELLENIC NAVY			
NAVAL MAIN UNITS		**NAVAL SUPPORT UNITS**	
		OIL TANKER 1200MT CAPACITY	2
FRIGATES	11	DIESEL OIL TANKERS 1000MT CAPACITY	2
DESTROYERS	4	WATER BARGE 340/600 MT CAPACITY	5
SUBMARINES	8	WATER BARGE 1200MT CAPACITY	1

TANKERS	1	OPEN SEAS TUG BOAT	11
FAST LSTs	7	MIDDLE SIZED TUG BOATS	10
FAST LIGHT LSTs	2	PORT TUG BOATS	3
FAST PATROL GUIDED MISSILE SHIPS	17	OIL BARGES 300MT	4
TORPEDO-PATROL BOATS	12	BEACON SHIPS	2
MINE LAYERS	2	HYDROGRAPHIC SHIPS	3
MINE SWEEPERS	14	CRANE SHIPS	4
GUNBOATS	11	RECOVERY BOATS	3
REPLENISHMENT FLEET TANKERS	2	AMMUNITION SHIPS	1
GENERAL SUPPORT SHIP	2	NET LAYING SHIPS	1
INTELLIGENCE GATHERING SHIPS	1	TROOP TRANSPORT SHIPS	2
HELICOPTERS	17	DIVING TENDERS	3
MARITIME CO-OPERATION AIRCRAFT	5	TORPEDO TRANSPORT SHIPS	2
GUIDED MISSILE BATTERIES	2	WATER BARGE 300MT	1

1.2.8.3. The Hellenic Air Force

The mission of the Hellenic Air Force is to achieve air superiority, contribute to deterrence, conduct intensive and sustained air missions, secure the air defence of the country, and provide air protection. The Hellenic Air Force also supports the missions of other services of the Armed Forces, supports the civilian sector in civil emergencies and conducts peace-support missions and humanitarian aid missions, contributing, thus, to international peace and security.

Air superiority is a modern defence tool against any crisis requiring demonstration of force, and is characterised by speed, flexibility and effectiveness. Air superiority provides the possibility to the country's Armed Forces to ensure the necessary control of the air space, a prerequisite of deterrence.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE HELLENIC AIR FORCE	
1910	ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AVIATION COMPANY. FIRST HELLENIC PILOTS: KAMBEROS, MOUTOUSIS, ADAMIDIS

1st WORLD WAR	ORGANISATION OF THE AIR FORCE INTO TWO DIVISIONS: WAR ARMY AND NAVY AVIATION
END OF WAR	RESTRUCTURING OF THE AIR FORCE INTO THREE MILITARY AND TWO NAVY CO-OPERATION SQUADRONS
1925	THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY OPERATES IN FALIRO / PRODUCTION OF HYDROPLANES-TORPEDO PLANES OF VELOS TYPE
1930	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE AIR FORCE
1931	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST AIR FORCE OFFICERS ACADEMY IN DEKELIA
1941-44	ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO FIGHTER SQUADRONS (335 & 366) AND ONE BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON (13th)
1952	DEVELOPMENT / REORGANISATION OF THE AIR FORCE (PROCUREMENT OF JET-PROPELLED AIRCRAFT, CONSTRUCTION OF BASES, AIR FIELDS CONTROL AND WARNING STATIONS).ORGANISATION OF FIVE-LEVEL COMMAND: GENERAL STAFF, TACTICAL AIR FORCE COMMAND, COMBAT WINGS, COMBAT GROUPS, SQUADRONS
1970	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COMBAT SQUADRONS-REORGANISATION OF AIR CONTROL SYSTEM
1988-89	DELIVERY OF MIRAGE 2000 AND F-16C AIRCRAFT

Air Force General Staff

The Air force General Staff (HAFGS) is the supreme command level of the service. The Chief, HAFGS, exercises full command and control over all the personnel and assets of the Air Force and is responsible for the air defence of the country.

Hellenic Tactical Air Force

The mission of the Hellenic Tactical Air Force (HTAF), with headquarters in Larissa, is to maintain a high level of combat effectiveness and operational readiness of its forces, so as to contribute to the deterrence of any threat and to conduct, if necessary, air operations in accordance with the concept of air operations and the existing war plans.

Air Support Command

The mission of the Air Support Command, with headquarters in Elefsis, is to program and monitor the maintenance of the equipment, to ensure quality-control, as well as to conduct air-transport, search-rescue, air applications, air evacuation, and air fire-fighting missions.

Air Support Command

The mission of the Air Support Command, with headquarters in Elefsis, is to program and monitor the maintenance of the equipment, to ensure quality-control, as well as to conduct air-transport, search-rescue, air applications, air evacuation, and air fire-fighting missions.

Air Training Command

The mission of the Air Training Command, with headquarters in Dekelia, is to program, monitor, evaluate and improve the training of the Air force personnel.

The Air force, in order to carry out its mission, disposes, besides its highly trained personnel, modern weapon systems and high capability means.

The air-to-air ammunition of the Air force includes a vast variety of small, medium, and long range missiles. Medium range missiles comprise AIM-7E, AIM-7F, and S-530D MATRA. These missiles are semi-active radar homing and need the radar of the firing aircraft until the target is destroyed.

(see graphic 6)

The arsenal of the Air Force also includes modern long-range missiles (BEYOND-VISUAL-RANGE) AMRAAM type, which are based on the "fire and forget" philosophy. Moreover, attack on ground targets is effected with the delivery of a wide range of bombs, guided by electrooptics and laser, as well as general purpose bombs,

CBU and ROCKEYE, and 2,75" and 5" rockets. Finally, the arsenal includes modern anti-aircraft systems "VELOS" as well as surface-to-air missiles "NIKE", which, together with the HAWK guided-missiles and the air-defence aircraft, constitute a security umbrella over the national interests and the population of the country.

A I R C R A F T S									
FIGHTERS		**TRAINING**		**TRANSPORT**		**HELICOPTERS**		**OTHER A/C**	
F-16C/D BL-30	37	T-33	24	C-130	16	AB-205	12E-D	CL-215	15
F-16 C/D BL-50	40*	T-37	34	YS-11	3	AB-212	4VIP	P-3B	5
M-2000	36	T-2E	35	C-47	4	AB-206	1	HU-16B	1
F-4E	66	T-41	20	Do-28	15	OH-13H	3	PZL	21
RF-4E	24					47G	7	G-164	12

F-1C	26								
A-7E/H	88								
F/RF / 5A/B	42								
TOTAL	**360**		**113**		**38**		**27**		**54**
**Under delivery*									

1.2.9. The Mod Staff

A special advisory body, as in other WEU and NATO member-countries the MOD Staff, has been operating since 1-1-96. This staff is not incorporated in the hierarchy of the General Staffs, it is manned with military and civilian personnel with special skills and experience in the administration of human resources, planning of armament programmes, preparation of budgets and strategic studies, international relations, research and development in the military sector, preparation of draft laws and also in social activities and public relations. the Minister of National Defence is, thus, provided with complete information on subjects of his responsibility, which, in turn, contributes to the good performance and the efficiency of the Armed Forces.

The management, the programming and the control of the directorates of the MOD Staff fall under the responsibility of the Director General, whose tour of duty is two years. He is appointed by the Minister of National Defence and he must be a person with excellent knowledge and significant experience in the subjects of the competence of the staff.

(see graphic 7)

Here are some of the most important activities of the MOD Staff for the period 1996 - 1997:

- the planning of the unified MOD budget of 1998.
- the editing of regulations for the organisation and operation of the General Armaments Directorate and drafting of the regulation of the internal service of the Air Force.
- the completion of the catalogue of instructions on various stages of the execution of the national defence planning.
- the revision of the 1996-2000 EMPAE which has been approved by the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and Defence (1998-2002 EMPAE).
- the drafting of the first 15-year armament targets programme for 1998 - 2012.
- the drafting of a joint ministerial Decision for the arrangement of the agreed dividend warranties and former of the FMF contract loans (from 1969).
- the development, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the HNDGS and the permanent representations of Greece abroad, of proposals for the formulation Greece's positions in international organisations such as the WEU and NATO.
- the preparation and implementation of bilateral defence agreements.
- the utilisation of the EU initiative "INTERREG" for the additional education and training of the enlisted personnel.
- the contribution to the law drafting process on subjects of major importance such as recruitment, the salary policy for officers and NCOs and also the career of the permanent cadres of the Armed Forces.

- the study of the restructuring of the operational framework of the Military Academies and NCO schools, the establishment of professional orientation in the Armed Forces and the improvement of the training of the civilian personnel.
- the drafting of laws for the possibility of entry of migrant Hellenes to the Military Academies, for the extension of benefits to peacetime casualties, to national resistance and civil war combatants and for the moral reinstatement of soldiers and victims of the Turkish invasion in Cyprus.

1.2.10. Armaments General Directorate

The directorate was created in 1996 to run the procurement programmes for the main equipment of the Armed Forces, to process and present proposals for the defence technology, research and development, to co-ordinate the procurement of materiel for the Armed Forces, modify and standardise the materiel, take full advantage of the offsets and assume the international representation of the Ministry in the armaments sector.

So far, the Armaments General Directorate has carried out important tasks such as:

- the intensification of the restructuring and the improvement of the domestic defence industry.
- the signing of many contracts for the procurement of defence equipment with significant offsets in the fields of sub-contractors and transfer of know-how.
- the implementation of a series of inter-governmental defence co-operation agreements in the fields of procurement and technology.
- the co-ordination of unified provisions for the procurement of similar - other than the main - equipment for all General Staffs and, in addition thorough examination of the possibility of their production by the domestic industry.

Armament Programmes

The Directorate is the agency responsible for the implementation of programmes of acquisition of main defence equipment as well as the signing of the respective contracts. This responsibility covers all the programmes implemented for the first time after the approval of the 1996-2000 EMPAE.

Defence Industry

The Directorate's aim is to increase the hellenisation rate of MOD procurements. The activities until today focus on:

- proposals to determine the sources of procurement
- informing the defence industry about the procurement programmes
- control of the implementation of the contracts
- organisation of specialist's committees
- participation in procurement committees
- certification of quality control systems
- participation in research programmes
- participation in international development and construction programmes

- controlling and proposing on financial issues of state industries, supervised by the MOD
- provision of government guarantees for loans to the defence industry
- ensuring the participation of domestic industry in co-production
- ensuring production and know-how through various offset benefits.

(see graphic 8)

Especially, in order for the domestic production of materiel for the Armed Forces to be increased, a committee was formed with the main task to submit certain proposals. So far, proposals submitted cover the following:

- Creation of a data base.
- Domestic production of materiel - spare parts (determination of materiel producable in Greece).
- Licence for domestic production of material - spare parts.
- Technological, economic studies of programmes for main equipment (studies for hellenisation).
- Registration of Hellenic constructors.
- Legal status.
- Programmes

The objective is to increase the participation percentage of the domestic industry at 15% of the EMPAE.

International Relations

1. Targets

The main targets of the Directorate's international relations are:
a. The active participation in international organisations and the exploitation of intergovernmental co-operation agreements for Greece's procurement policy.

b. The equal participation of the MOD in the decisions for the development of a common European Security and Defence identity (ESDI).

c. The elaboration of the convergence programme of the Hellenic Defence Industry and establishment of financial resources to ensure its viability and competitiveness within the Open European Defence Market.

d. Planning and implementation, in co-operation with industry, of an active marketing programme aiming at the promotion of export activities of our defence industry.

For each of the aforementioned targets, an implementation study has been scheduled which will define the various activities, means and human resources required, as well as the necessary co-operation in national (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Economy, Organisation for Export promotion, Hellenic Industries association, Hellenic Ordnance Manufacturing Association, etc.) and international (DDI Countries) level.

2. Participation in International Organisations and Programmes
e. The directorate actively participates in fora and activities of international organisations such as NATO, WEAG, WEAO and also in a series of important programmes in order to improve the capabilities of the country in critical armaments sectors and, in addition, to modernise the defence industry.

f. Our country participates in the National Armaments Directors (NAD) conference which is one of the highest level organs of NATO in the field of co-operation in armaments.

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES WITH HELLENIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM					
	PROGRAM	**AGENCY COUNTRIES**	**OBJECT-PHASE**	**HELL. INDUS. INVOLVED**	**PROGRAM BUDGET**
1	STINGER	WEAG PANEL-I GREECE GERMANY TURKEY THE NETHERLANDS	Co-production of AA portable missile STINGER/ Mass production.	HAI HPCC, SA	Hellenic participation for fiscal years 1997-2001 8.5 billion Drs.
2	ACCS	NATO	Air Command and Control system - Lock 1/Rep for Development validation and implementation	HAI INTRACOM ECON CE Advanced Technologies	LOCK Budget 1.140 billion Drs.
3	ESSM	GREECE. GERMANY USA DENMARK THE NETHERLANDS. NORWAY CANADA. SPAIN. TURKEY. AUSTRALIA	Development and production of an improved ESSM missile for the Navy / Contract signature pending	HAI INTRACOM ECON ELFON	Hellenic participation budget 6.5 billion Drs.
4	IRIS-T	GREECE. GERMANY SWEDEN. ITALY NORWAY. CANADA	Development and production of air-air missile. Definition stage completed, development stage under planning	HPCC, SA INTRACOM	Definition phase Hellenic participation budget 300 million Drs. Development phase Hellenic participation budget 5 billion Drs.

5	RTP 11.8	WEAG / EUCLID	Research in low cost training simulators / Implementation	ECON	Total 900 million Drs. Hellenic participation 108 million Drs.
6	RTP 6.6	WEAG / EUCLID	Research in Command and Control Models / Contract signature pending	HAI INTRACOM	Total 900 million Drs. Hellenic participation 150 million Drs.
7	RTP 10.10	WEAG/ EUCLID GREECE, ITALY, FRANCE	Research for stochastic data creation, Mediterranean wind and wave Atlas / Implementation agreement signing.	National Technical university (N.T.U.)	Total 1.7 billion Drs. Hellenic participation 168 million Drs.
8	RTP 13.1	WEAG / EUCLID GREECE ITALY FRANCE	Research in chemical substance detection through image processing / RFP publication	HAI ECON	Total 900 million Drs. Hellenic participation 170 million Drs.
9	RTP 13.2	WEAG / EUCLID GREECE ITALY FRANCE	Research in chemical substance detection with sensors / Implementation contract signed / RFP publication	HAI ECON	Total 900 million Drs. Hellenic participation 108 million Drs.
10	RTP 12.4	WEAG / EUCLID	Research in transportation and rejection of aircraft payload / Initial project definition stage	HAI KETA NTU	Not determined
11	RTP 10.14	WEAG / EUCLID GREECE GERMANY	Research in improved ship design	HELLENIC SHIPYARDS NTU	Total 300 million Drs. Hellenic

		ITALY U. KINGDOM	techniques / Implementation contract promotion pending		participation 70 million Drs.
12	RTP 3.15	WEAG / EUCLID	Research in aircraft structural material / New project.	HAI	Total 1.8 billion Drs. Hellenic participation 180 million Drs.
13	RTP 6.9	WEAG / EUCLID	Research in UAV algorithm technology / New project	HAI INTRACOM	Total 1.2 billion Drs. Hellenic participation 170 million Drs.
14	RTP 8.4	WEAG / EUCLID	Research in ultra-violet sensors / New project	HAI	Total 1.8 billion Drs. Hellenic participation 140 million Drs.

The programs of the NAD conference regard missiles, aircraft, helicopters, air surveillance systems, modernisation of RADARS, new frigates, satellite systems, communication and electronic warfare systems, etc.

In addition, the participation of Greece to the Joint Armament co-operation organisation is now under consideration.

3. Bilateral co-operation

In the framework of international relations the directorate maintains bilateral contacts with respective services of countries that have signed Defence Industrial Mous with Greece.

It should be noted that 8 out of 14 Defence Industrial Co-operation Mous have been signed during 1996-97.

The committees established by these Mous have regular meetings.

The purpose of all these co-operative efforts is to improve relations between the countries at the industrial level, but mainly to increase the participation of the Hellenic Defence Industries, either state or private, to the implementation of the domestic armaments programmes, either directly or in the form of industrial offsets.

Furthermore, the directorate, through inter-governmental relations and in co-operation with

other involved agencies (Hellenic Ordnance Manufacturing and export association, Hellenic Industry association) encourages the defence industries to participate in international exhibitions.

Offset Programmes

The programmes that were implemented or are in progress through offsets can be divided in three categories:

- The assignment of work to the Hellenic defence industry.
- Transfer - provision of know how - construction plans - production equipment - reception facilities or investments.
- Delivery of materiel or services to the Armed Forces.
- So far, production awards to the defence industry reach the total net amount of 35.5 billion Drs.

Most of the orders placed cover materiel and systems of high technology, such as aircraft structural material and spare parts, missiles spares and accessories, electronic parts of RADARS, etc.

Co-ordination Procurement of General (Non-Main) Equipment

1. Formulations

The following arrangements and formulations are made:

- Determination of processes.
- Standardisation of the legal framework of procurement of general equipment for the Armed Forces.
- Harmonisation, on a joint basis, of process for procurement (long-term contracts, common pricing readjustment formula, etc.).
- Separation of equipment in main and general.

2. Implementation of procurement

At this stage, the directorate co-ordinated and formulated proposals for major procurement of general equipment for the General Staffs.

3. Standardisation - codification of equipment

- A permanent joint committee has been established to improve codification of equipment.
- Computerised support of the codification system is under examination.
- Co-ordination and control of NATO STANAGs have been reviewed.
- Codification process and implementation of codification clause were improved, in co-operation with the General

Control of Hellenic Added Value - pricing - Quality Control

- Application of relevant contract clauses was controlled concerning the Hellenic Added Value percentage and the quality control of materiel.
- Legal instructions were issued on quality control and verification of an Added Value percentage.
- Price lists were established for many materials for contract drafting purposes.

Research-Technology-Development

A specific strategy is implemented as a first stage with the following steps:
a. For the first time, a budget of research and technology was drafted (FY 1998) to finance research and development programmes.

b. Development programmes of defence equipment are promoted, especially in the sector of guided weapons, telecommunications and surveillance.

c. Specific research programmes are promoted in order to make the Hellenic Defence Industry and the Hellenic Research Centres capable to develop defence material.

In addition specific administrative measures were approved, in order to enhance the MOD Research Centres and to improve the control of the research programmes.

The short-term goals in the R&D sector include:

- Further development of the above mentioned activities.
- Improvement of the technological communications and the creation of high-technology scientific units in priority areas.
- The completion of the framework of the research policy.
- The establishment of computerised infrastructure to facilitate the access of the defence industry and the various research centres in the country to technological / research data.
- Co-operation with the databases of the MODs of friendly nations.
- Further exploitation of WEAG and NATO.

1.2.11. Integrated Administrative Agency

In 1994, an Integrated Administrative Agency was established at the MOD in order to harmonise and co-ordinate issues that concern the civilian personnel of the Armed Forces. This Agency consists of the Civilian Personnel Directorates of the General Staffs of the Armed Forces, under the direction of a Special Secretary.

He/she is given the following responsibilities:

Recruitment, except for the special scientific personnel, appointment of training personnel, at Military Academy, assignment, appointments permanent civilian personnel, reassignment and temporary transfers and change of status of the civilian personnel for physical or mental incapacitation, temporary suspension, re-appointment, diminishing, annulment of contracts, establishment of administrative committees, recommendations to the administrative committees, long time suspensions, submission of questions to the legal advisor or to the state legal service, awards, training permits, missions abroad, permission to exert private business,

recommendation approval, exert appeals, answer to associations and corporations about civilian personnel issues.

2. THE HUMAN RESOURCES IN ARMED FORCES

2.1. Military personnel

The military personnel consists of the career and the enlisted personnel.

The career military personnel includes the following categories:

- Career Officers
- Officers in special categories
- Re-enlisted Reserve Officers
- Warrant-Officers
- Career-Volunteer Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs)
- Volunteer female NCOs
- Military school students
- Five year term volunteers (male and female).

ENLISTED PERSONNEL DETAILS OF EACH CLASS (average of 6 classes)			
	DRAFTED	**ENLISTED**	**PERCENTAGE**
ARMY	20.137	11.010	54,6%
NAVY	810	760	94%
AIR FORCE	9.838	7.507	76,3%
TOTAL	30.785	19.277	62,6%
In each class ,the enlisted personnel constitutes 50% of those drafted for the first time and 50% of deferments, etc.			

The needs in career military personnel are annually covered by graduates from the military Academies and the NCO schools.

INDICATIVE DETAILS OF 1997 CLASS ***(Born 1976 - First drafted in 1996)***		
Class performance	64.378	
Deferment due to studies in Universities, Technological Institutions in Greece and abroad	16.966	26,3%
Deferment due to health problems/enlisted brother	2.311	3,5%
Residents in foreign countries	2.417	3,7%
Exception in order to sit University entry examinations	4.798	7,4%
Various types of exception (Last year at Lyceum, Medium)	8.484	
Technological Schools, Professional Training Centres (State or private)		13,1%

Unsuitable for enlistment	1.092	1,6%
Wanted - Defaulters	1.408	2,1%
Other categories(Deceased, excepted from service, deserters, five year service volunteers, Military Academy cadets, double entries	1674	2,6%
TOTAL	**39.150**	**60,9%**
ENLISTED	**25.228**	**39,1%**

The training of the career personnel aims at providing the armed forces with personnel in the entire command structure consisting of Officers able to command their units, to occupy critical posts of specialisation, and to meet the multi-directional staff demands.

Each year, enlisted personnel join the armed forces to do their military service which is compulsory according to Greek legislation. The number of enlisted personnel serving depends on the number of persons registered each year in the recruiting records.

It should be noted that due to the demographic problem in our country, class performance is gradually decreasing. It has been estimated that the class of the year 2011 (born in 1990) will be only 57.6% of the year 1955 class (born in 1934). It has also been estimated that only 60.3% of the enlisted people that are called in each class finally joins the armed forces. For the class of the year 1999, it has been estimated that the percentage of the enlisted people will be about 50%. The main reason for not joining is the deferment due to studies or health problems.

The continuous decrease of the draftee resources is expected to have a negative effect to the combat effectiveness of the armed forces, in case the present structure and recruiting system are maintained.

The Ministry of Defence is oriented to a radical re-structuring of the armed forces, in order to significantly improve their combat effectiveness and overcome the weaknesses of the present system.

One of the priorities of the Ministry of Defence is to improve the salaries of the armed forces personnel, to correspond with their performance. A new bill was passed for the wages of the armed forces personnel, which also covers the personnel of the security forces, the Coast-guard and the Fire Department.

The new salary policy is based on the following principles:
a. A fixed rate has been established between the minimum wages of all ranks to the minimum wages of the second lieutenant.

b. The abolition and incorporation of the thirteen out of sixteen existing allowances, as well as the automatically calculated consumer's index increase, with the exception of the service and family allowances. These extra payments will remain at the same level with the ones of the civilian personnel.

c. Retainment and rescheduling of the rationalisation allowance which regulates payment differences.

d. A special employment allowance for all cadres and as a staff responsibility allowance for the General/Flag Officers, due to the importance of their position, were also established.

Law 2439/96 is of major importance for the personnel of the armed forces because it regulates "the command structure and the career of the Officers in the armed forces" and rationalises the system, related to the cadres of the armed forces:

- The meritorious and rapid promotion of capable Officers.
- The establishment of a percentage rating scale for the evaluation of the Officers.
- The establishment of fixed criteria for assignments.
- The provision of the possibility for all capable Officers omitted from the promotion lists for General/Flag

MILITARY PERSONNEL			
CATEGORY	**ARMY**	**NAVY**	**AIR FORCE**
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS	11.907	3.248	6.080
WARRANT OFFICERS	1.592	1.015	1.848
NCOss	4.551	3.573	4.524
VOLUNTEERS	1.391	150	220
LONG-TERM SERVICE VOLUNTEER	3.007	1.434	673
FIVE YEAR TERM VOLUNTEERS	6.134	1.371	1.911
POTENTIAL RESERVE OFFICERS	5.191	0	112
NAVY RESERVE OFFICERS	0	190	0
MILITARY ACADEMY/NCO SCHOOL CADETS*	2.673	535	867
SERVICE MEN	76.378	7.524	10.518
TOTAL	112.824	19.040	26.753
** including foreign cadets.*			

2.1.1. Military Personnel Training

Army Training

Officers' Training

- Induction: Military Academy (Education equivalent to University)
- Duration of Studies: Four (4) years
- Admission : National Entry Examinations, common to those for University level faculties and additional special medical examinations, physical fitness and psychometric tests.
- Academic Curriculum: University, theoretical and professional knowledge, as well as practice.

- Programme of Studies: First and second semesters (from early-September to mid-June) University education and practice. Third mid-season (mid-June to mid-July) training in Kehries.

During their career, all officers must attend four (4) additional compulsory courses:

- Arms-Corps Application School, approximately seven (7) months long, where 2nd Lieutenants are taught technical and tactical subjects of the Arm or Corps in which they have been commissioned.
- Advanced Training Course, approximately twelve (12) weeks long, for Captains within three years after their promotion, where officers are taught technical and tactical subjects of their Arm or Corps.
- Higher Army War College staff officers Course, twelve (12) weeks long, mandatory for Captains after their graduation from the Advanced Training Courses and covering Brigade and Regiment echelon.
- Higher Army War College, forty-four (44) weeks long, for Captains and up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, after entry examinations, covering Division echelon and above. Successful graduation from the College is required for Officers' promotion to general/flag rank.

Moreover, Engineers, Technical, Supply and Transportation and Ordnance Corps Officers attend courses provided for the Departments of Technical and in Economic Universities Greece, while several others attend specialised schools or post graduate studies in Greece and abroad in the following fields:

In Greece:

Strategic Studies, European Studies, Turkish Studies, Balkan Peninsula History, Operational Research - Statistics, Computer Studies, Food Chemistry

Abroad:

In the United States of America (Monterey, Army War College, National Defence University)

In the United Kingdom (National Defence College)

In Italy (National defence College, Communications School)

In Germany and France (Army War College)

In Russia, Romania, Bulgaria (National Defence College).

NCOs Training

- Induction: NCOs School
- Duration of Studies: 2 years
- Specialties: They are assigned to the administrative and technical branches and,while at School, they are allocated to the Arms-Corps of the Army. Career NCOs training continues after the graduation at Application Schools of Arms-

Corps. Furthermore, career NCOs can, during their assignment, attend specialty schools (in-country and abroad) on devices and weapon systems, according to their specialty.

Training of Enlisted Personnel

Those enlisted for full military service attend the following training cycles, starting at the time of their enlistment at the various Training Centres.

Training Cycle A:

- Basic Training eight (8) weeks long, aiming at adapting them to the military life providing military and physical training as well as individual and tactical training. They are given specialties and then attend respective special training.

Training Cycle B:

- Special Training, ranging from four (4) to thirteen (13) weeks depending on each specialty. It is conducted in Units or in Special training Centres. Training is finalised in Field-Units (Cycle B), twenty-six (26) weeks long, where specialty training is completed, and special knowledge and experience are obtained in the weapon system, means or equipment to which each individual has been assigned, along with the conduct of tactical exercises.

Training Cycle C:

During the rest of the military service, training continues in Cycle C Units, where refreshment courses are conducted and performance levels are

Navy Training

Training of Officers

- Induction: Naval Academy (Education equivalent to University level).
- Duration of Studies: Four (4) years (Naval Cadets and Engineers.) One (1) year (Ensigns of the Supply branch and Coast guard Officers with a University degree).
- Admission: National Entry Examination, common to those for University Level Faculties (for Naval Cadets) and additional special medical examinations, physical fitness and psychotechnic tests.
- Academic Curriculum: University theoretical and professional knowledge as well as practice in warships.
- Programme of studies: Each year of education is divided into two semesters:

a) Winter (the first ten days of September - the last ten days of June). Theory and practice.

b) Summer (July - End of August). Long duration instructional tour aboard the training ship "ARIS".

During their career, all Officers must attend four (4) additional Compulsory Courses:

A. Ships Supervision assistant Directors School, forty (40) working days long. Furthermore, Officers obtain theoretical and practical training on the equipment of the ship in which they are going to serve and on their duties as Officers.

B. Ships Supervision Directors School, three (3) months long (for sea-captains), seven (7) and six (6) for Engineers and Supply Officers. Upon training's completion, sea-captains attend Operations Specialty Schools, Navigation Direction, Communications, Antisubmarine Warfare and Weapons Systems.

C. Navy Staff Officers Schools for Lieutenants, approximately four (4) months long, where they get a staff Officer degree.

D. Navy War College for Lieutenant Commanders or Commanders, seven (7) months long. Successful graduation from Navy War College is required for promotion to Flag Officers ranks.

Several officers attend Specialty Schools or post graduate studies abroad, some of them are listed below:

- in U.S.A (Monterey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Naval War College, etc.)
- in Great Britain (National Defence College, Staff Officers College, Electronic Warfare)
- in Italy (National Defence College, Communications School)
- in Germany (Supply)
- in the Netherlands (Helicopters)
- in Belgium (Antisubmarine Warfare).

NCOs Education

- Induction: Navy NCO School
- Duration of studies: 2 years. It corresponds to two classes, each one year long.
- Specialty/Skills: The specialties/skills in which Navy NCOs are allocated are the following:

* Navigators
* Telegraphists
* Signalmen
* Radio locators
* Gun technicians
* Managers
* Quartermasters
* Medical orderlies
* Electricians
* Fire Direction Electronics / Automated Systems / Communication / Radio Locators / Antisubmarine Systems / Underwater Weapons' Specialists
* Torpedoes - Mine Technicians
* Mechanics
* Technicians - Adjusters / Internal Combustion Engines Adjusters
* Laminators / Founders / Blacksmiths / Welders / Climatisation Specialists / Technicians / Tube makers / Boat Repairmen / Moulders

- Career NCOs training continues afterwards in Schools of their specialty or skill in the rank of Petty Officers, and finally in a general training School, in the rank of Warrant Officer. Furthermore, career NCOs, during their assignment, attend specialty Schools in country and abroad, on devices and weapon systems according to their specialty.

Training of Enlisted Personnel

Navy enlisted join Training Centres "PALASKAS", "KANELLOPOULOS" and "POROS". After approximately 30 days they are allocated to various Schools for a few days of specialty courses.

Air Force Training

Air Force schools for officers and NCOs include the Air Force Academy, Air Radio navigators school, Air force Technical NCO School and administrative NCO School.

Enlistment of new students (male - female) in the schools' first class takes place every year through the national entry examinations held by the Ministry of Education and following preliminary medical, physical fitness and psychotechnic tests conducted by the Air Force General Staff.

Air force Academy is equivalent preparation to other public universities, and aims at the training of pilots, officers specialised in operational and administrative support, capable of responding to the increased responsibilities of a very sophisticated organisation such as the Air Force, and of a very sensitive area in terms of operations, like the Hellenic air space.

Training in the Air Force Academy aims at giving to its graduates all the knowledge necessary in their career in order to adapt to the rapid technological developments and meet new challenges. Training is divided in military, academic, physical and aviation and provides the students with the possibility of postgraduate studies in various areas, such as: international law, international relations, European social policy, international public affairs, etc.

(see graphic 1)

DURATION OF STUDIES IN AIR FORCE STAFF OFFICERS SCHOOLS				
S/N	**SCHOOL NAME**	**STAFF ATTENDING**	**DURATION OF STUDIES**	**TRAINING PROVIDED**
1.	AIR FORCE WAR COLLEGE/ SENIOR	SENIOR OFFICERS	23 WEEKS	a. Theory and practice in order to develop and improve their staff and commanding capabilities. b. Monitoring and studying of

	OFFICERS			scientific and technological developments and their impact on the Air Force in order to establish and communicate unified directives for the effective use of these forces.
2.	AIR FORCE WAR COLLEGE/ JUNIOR OFFICERS	JUNIOR OFFICERS	11,5 WEEKS	Theory and practice of students in order to develop and improve their skills as staff officers

SERVICE OF THE ARMED FORCES	**SCHOOLS / COLLEGES**		**DURATION OF EDUCATION**	**NUMBER OF GRADUATES**	**GRADUATES RANK OR TITLE**	**H**
ARMY	**OFFICERS**					
	MILITARY ACADEMY	(a)	4 years	310	2nd LIEUTENANT	A
	STAFF OFFICERS COLLEGE	(b)	90 days		STAFF OFFICER	T
	HIGHER ARMY WAR COLLEGE		300 days	120	STAFF OFFICER	T
	N C O S					
	NCO SCHOOL	(c)	2 years	300	SERGEANT	T
NAVY	**OFFICERS**					
	NAVAL ACADEMY	(d)	4 years	100	ENSIGN	P
	NAVY STAFF OFFICERS COLLEGE	(e)	105 days	35	STAFF OFFICER	A
	NAVY WAR COLLEGE		225 days	18	STAFF OFFICER	A
	NCOS					

	NAVAL NCO SCHOOL	(f)	2 years	150	PETTY OFFICER	SE
AIR FORCE	**OFFICERS**					
	AIR FORCE ACADEMY	(g)	4 years	150	2nd LIEUTENANT	DI
	AIR JUNIOR STAFF OFFICERS COLLEGE	(h)	90 days	40	STAFF OFFICER	DI
	AIR FORCE WAR COLLEGE	(i)	180 days	30	STAFF OFFICER	DI
	NCOS					
	AIR RADIO NAVIGATION SCHOOL		2 years	50	SERGEANT MAJOR	DI
	AIR FORCE TECHNICAL NCO SCHOOL		2 years	350	SERGEANT	DI
	ADMINISTRATIVE NCO SCHOOL		2 years	200	SERGEANT	TI
JOINT	**OFFICERS**					
	ARMED FORCES CORPS OFFICERS SCHOOL	(j)	4-6 years	150	2nd LIEUTENANT AND EQUIVALENT	TI
	ORDERLY OFFICERS SCHOOL		4 years	35	2nd LIEUTENANT AND EQUIVALENT	AT
	NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE		270 days	120	NATIONAL DEFENCE STAFF OFFICER	AT

REMARKS
(a) Arms Officers (Infantry, Armour, Artillery, Engineers, Signals) and Corps Officers (Supply & Trans
Ordnance, Technical) graduate from the Military Academy.
(b) Staff Officers' College operates three (3) classes per year for the first time.

(c) Cadet NCOs are allocated in two (2) categories: Administrative and Technicians.
(d) Naval Cadets are allocated in two (2) categories: Naval Cadets and Engineers. Cadet Ensigns and S
Guard Ensigns attend a one (1) year course.
(e) Two (2) classes pre year are provided.
(f) Cadet NCOs are divided in three (3) groups depending on the specialities.
(g) Air Force Cadets are divided in two (2) categories: Pilots and Engineers.
(h) Three (3) classes pre year are provided.
(i) Two (2) classes pre year are provided.
(j) The School attend: Physicians (6 years), Dentists (5 years), Pharmacists (4 years), Recruiting Office
Financial Officers (4 years).

2.1.2. Training of Female Personnel

In accordance with Law 1848/89 as amended by Law 1911/90, admission of female students to Armed Forces Schools (officers - NCOs) was allowed.

Military Academies accept female for all non-combat specialties at a percentage specified in accordance with MOD's guidelines. More specifically:

- Military Academy allows them to join the corps, i.e. Technical, Ordnance, Supply and Transportation.
- Naval Academy allows them to join Supply Officer Corps.
- Air Force Academy allows them to join the specialties of Engineer, Tele-communications - Electronics, Air installations Technicians, Administration, Supply, etc.
- Armed Forces Corps Officers School allows them to join the specialties of Physicians, Pharmacists, Veterinarians, Judicial, Recruitment, Financial Corps.
- Orderly Officers School recruits only Orderly Officers.

At this point it must be noted that the aforementioned Schools (Corps Officers and orderly) commission officers in all three (3) Branches of the Armed Forces.

A training programme (academic - military), as this is specified for their male colleagues is also applied in all the aforementioned Academies - Schools during their entire study of four (4) years.

Upon graduation they are commissioned as Second Lieutenants - Ensigns - Air Force Second Lieutenants and according to their specialty, they attend Application Schools. They are assigned and promoted like their male colleagues.

All the above are also valid for female personnel enlisting to the following NCOs Schools as well: Army NCO School, Naval NCO School, Air Force Technical and Administrative NCO Schools.

Further to the categories of female Officers - NCOs, there is a third category of female personnel, the Five - Year Term Volunteers.

They enlist in accordance with Law 1513/85 and specifically for the Army, they enlist at

Female Personnel Training Centre (Goudi), for the Navy at Palaska Training Centre and for the Air Force at 128 Telecommunication - Electronics Training Group (Kavouri), where they attend basic training and are assigned as corporals - junior petty officers and Air Force corporals.

After completion of the aforementioned training, they attend Application and Specialty Schools to obtain knowledge on their specialty. They are assigned to Unit Services like their male colleagues and are promoted up to the rank of Warrant

2.2. Civilian Personnel

The civilian personnel, working at the services and the Corporate Entities under Public Law of the Ministry of National Defence, represent 26.1% of the permanent military staff, including those employed under civil law contracts.

One part of the civilian personnel is occupied in the administrative, financial and supply services. The largest percentage, however, are, mainly, of technical specialties occupied in the following sectors:

- Military factories and naval bases (maintenance, repair, overhaul of tanks, aircraft, ships, radar etc.);
- Research centres;
- The National Meteorological Service;
- The Army Geographic Service;
- Military hospitals.

C I V I L I A N P e r s o n n e l			
CATEGORY	**ARMY**	**NAVY**	**AIR FORCE**
University Education	384	206	344
Technical College Education	345	238	480
Secondary Education	6.009	1822	3.608
Compulsory Education	946	163	257
Other	0	21	0
Total permanent personnel	7.684	2.450	4.689
Under contract	540	1385	606
Total	**8.224**	**3.835**	**5.295**

3. MILITARY SERVICE

Law 2510/97 for the "settlement of military obligations of some categories of male enlisted, draft evaders and soldiers, amendment to the recruiting legislation, establishment of alternative service and other provisions" which was ratified in 1997 by Parliament, attempts to settle a number of issues related to the fulfillment of the military obligations of Greek citizens. The new law responds to the new facts and problems that arose in the period from the previous law on the "National Drafting System" until today.
Improvement of recruiting offices

- *The new staff organisation provides for subordination of all recruiting offices to the HNDGS through regional directorates.*
- *The computerisation study of all recruiting offices has been completed by the University of Athens.*
- *Detailed instructions were issued to the recruiting offices regarding the expedient service of citizens.*
- *The new standard operating procedures of all recruiting offices was ratified, effective 1-7-97. The new procedures establish bureaucracy suppression measures, expedient service of citizens, the simplification of procedures and the decentralisation of authority.*

The new law has taken into consideration the critical demographic situation dictating the imposition of stricter criteria, in allowing deferment and exceptions from compulsory service and offering incentives for younger generations to join the armed forces at the youngest possible age. This measure was considered appropriate to restrict insubordination and working out the chronic problem of draft evaders.

The new law aims to:

- Modernise the National recruiting System.
- Regulate with rationalised criteria the deferment and exception system.
- Integrate all valid but separate recruiting provisions of laws.
- Motivate a large number of draft evaders to enlist in the Armed Forces by providing serious incentives.

Specifically, the assignment of specialities to the conscripts is based on their education and their physical and psychological abilities, while at the same time it takes into consideration the needs of the Armed Forces. Thus, not only greater operational effectiveness is achieved for the units, but also the qualifications of the conscripts are utilised and expanded, so that after their discharge they also have work experience in their respective fields.

The determination of the abilities of the recruits is achieved mainly through medical examinations, while the assignment of specialities is mainly computerised.

Categories of enlisted men eligible for draft deferment	**Duration of deferment due to studies**	**Required documentation and applicable procedures for granting the deferment**
• Students in university or College faculties in Greece. • Students in university or College faculties abroad. • Senior high school students that have not graduated from another senior high school. • Students of professional education institute or	• Until 31st of December of the year resulting from the addition to the remaining duration for the acquisition of the degree or diploma, of the year of issuance of the deferment, increased by two years in case of student of university or college faculty and one year for all other cases.	• The documentation and the procedure for obtaining a deferment is defined by decisions of the Minister of National Defence. • Basic required documents are: - Application submitted at the recruiting office. - Certificate of the respective faculty (enrolment, duration of

public or authorised secondary school in Greece or abroad. • Holders of a Ph.D. that excel in scientific studies or research abroad. • Candidates of university or college faculties and seafare apprentices. • Those with a brother serving in the armed forces. • Permanent residents of another country. • Those serving in the armed forces of a foreign nation. • Those enlisted on commercial ships. • Those naturalised as Hellenes. • Those terminating their permanent residency in Turkey or a country of the former Eastern Block. • Those hospitalised in a public, legal entities, local administration and /or foreign hospital. • Those imprisoned or detained by any Hellenic or foreign competent authority. • Displaced persons. • Those attending a rehabilitation programme at a drug rehabilitation	• Until 31st of December of the year when the conscript becomes 31 years of age (for those holding a Ph.D. and candidates for medical speciality). • Until the 31st of December of the year when the conscript becomes 29 years of age (candidates for a Masters degree). • Until the 31st of December of the year when the conscript becomes 21 years of age (for candidates of university or college faculties in Greece or abroad). • For the remaining cases the duration of the draft deferment is governed by the provisions of article 7 of law 1763/88 as amended by law 2510/97	studies etc.) - Certificate of authentication in case of a foreign faculty. • Procedure and time of submission: - The 1st of January of the year when the person becomes 19 years of age. • It is possible, for reasons of public interest, to prohibit the grant of deferment for studies, in certain faculties or foreign educational institutions as well as when the studies or part of the studies is conducted in Greece • During a period of general mobilisation or war it is possible, after a decision by the Minister of National Defence, not published in the Government Gazette to suspend the draft deferment of all or specific categories of conscripts.

centre. • Those that are temporarily unable to fulfil their military obligations for medical reasons.		

Born during the years	Duration of military obligation	Related factors	Reimbursement for early discharge
1948 - 1959	3 months	family obligations	Not less than 100,000 dr. for each month
1957 - 1964 a. Full tern b. Reduced tern c. Reduced tern and ability rating I3 or I4	6 months 4 months 3 months	age physical fitness	The military obligation can, in each case, be fulfilled in two month periods, within three years from first enlistment.
1965 - 1966 a. Full tern b. Reduced tern	12 months 6 months		

Eligible for reduced term

3 month tern	6 month tern	12 month tern
• The only or older son of deceased parents, if he has at least one minor and single or incapacitated brother or sister. • The widower father of at least one living minor or incapacitated child. • The father of at least one minor or incapacitated single child, if that father has an incapacitated wife. • The father of three living children.	• The three older brothers of six or more living brothers or sisters. • The father of two living minors or incapacitated and single children. • The permanent residents in another country. • One who has served at the armed forces of another country for a duration of at least six months. • Soldiers that come from a country of the former eastern block or Turkey, if they have discontinued their residency	• The only or oldest brother of four or five living brothers and sisters. • The fourth and the younger brothers out of six or more living brothers and sisters. • The father of a living minor or incapacitated single child. • The only or older son of a parent incapacitated, or older than seventy years of age, or widowing, if that parent does not have another capable adult child. • The only or older son of a deceased single parent or

	in that country and moved to Greece after the eleventh year of age. • The only or older son or brother of a person that deceased while serving his term at the Armed Forces or Security Forces and as a result of his/her service. <br< •="" those="" naturalised="" as="" hellenes="" or="" registered="" non-quoted="" male="" citizens,="" because="" they="" have="" hellenic="" citizenship="" upon="" birth="" on="" territory,="" after="" their="" 35th="" year="" of="" age.="" <="" td=""></br<>	unmarried mother, if that parent does not have another capable adult child. • The only or older son of deceased parents. • The husband of an incapacitated wife.

Duration and type of fulfillment of the obligation by conscience objectors (article 19-21)

Category	Time	Type of fulfillment	Selection of a suitable reserving organisation
Unarmed service	Increased by twelve months	Obligation will be fulfilled only in units and services of the MOD in areas other than the Attiki and Thessaloniki prefectures, the place of their birth, origin or residency and large population centres.	In September of each year the HNDGS invites the various organisations of the public sector to state if they wish to employ persons that are eligible to fulfil alternate service, as well as the offered posts. If there are no posts corresponding to applicant requests, the receiving organisation of alternative service is determined by a joined decision of the Minister of National Defence and the competent Minister.
Alternative civilian-social service	Increased by eighteen months	In service of receiving organisations of the public sector, (as defined by the provisions of paragraph 1 article 14 of law 2190/94). It consists of the provision of public service in areas other	

		than the Attiki and Thessaloniki prefectures, the place of their birth, origin or residency and large population centres.	

Examination of conscience objectors requests	**Exceptions**
The conscience objectors are subject to the provisions of this law, and their subsequent service in receiving organisations of the public sector, for alternative service or their enlistment in the Armed Forces, for unarmed service, is regulated by the Minister of National Defence, after recommendation of the special committee, that defines if the applicant conscience objectors are eligible according to submitted documentation or personal testimony. This committee consists of: a. Two university professors specialising in philosophy or sociopolitical sciences or psychology. b. One Deputy of the Council of State c. Two senior officers, one of the recruitment and one of the medical Corps of the Armed Forces.	• The following categories will be excepted of unarmed service or alternative civilian social service and are not eligible to be subject to the respective provisions: a. Those that fall under the provisions of par. 4 of article 18 (armed service in the Armed Forces or Security Forces, permission to carry arms or activities that are related to the use of arms, convicted for a crime related with use of arms, ammunition or illegal violence). b. Declared draft evaders due to failure to present themselves in the Armed Forces or the receiving organisation they were assigned to in the time limit set. c. Those that commit disciplinary or penal crimes, which can result in the dismissal or termination of employment contract for the personnel of the receiving organisation. d. Those punished, because of violation of the provisions regarding leave of absence, that are in force for the employees of the receiving organisation. • In case of exception from the right of unarmed service or alternative civilian social service, the remainder of the military obligation is served under arms.

4. RESERVE FORCES

The need for reserve forces results from the requirement to reinforce the active Units of the Armed Forces, in order to enable them to confront any potential external threat against the country. The Reserve Forces include:

- The Regular Reserve (retired) Officers.

- The discharged potential Reserve Officers, until they reach the age limit of their rank.
- The medical officers and soldiers with age limit per specialty.
- All those discharged from the Armed Forces up to the age of 50 years.
- Those who have not legally served in the Armed Forces, between 41 and 50 years of age. Unit manning with reservists starts with the mobilisation of classes of reservists, starting from the younger ages. Reservists to be called up first are the inhabitants of the respective region and in case that is not sufficient, from neighbouring geographical areas. The Units can complement their personnel with conscripts of their regular force to be discharged, conducting the so called "automatic integration".

A number of reservists participates periodically, in the following categories of exercises:

- joint exercises,
- exercises of the Service of the Armed Forces which they belong to,
- seven-day refresher training,
- one-day orientation course at a Unit close to their residence.

The Veteran Combatants, War Casualties and Invalids Directorate developed, in the last two years, special activity in order to fulfil the requirements of social groups including invalids and war casualties. Among them, there are activities which concern reserve officers as well as those concerning the awarding to veteran reservists for their participation in the National Resistance.

The discharged Potential Reserve officers attend training courses in respective Schools of their Service and Arms/Corps in order to qualify for promotion, while reserve soldiers are trained in respective Training Centres to receive a second or third specialty, in addition to the one they had when discharged.

It is characteristic that due to the demographic problems of the country, the needs of the active Units, anticipated to be complemented with reserve personnel, are increasing. Furthermore, it is estimated that the use of the appropriate computer system for reserve forces, will drastically reduce the time of mobilisation, if needed.

5. CIVIL DEFENCE

Civil defence is the participation in the national defence of the available local potential of both sexes, who can provide services and is not included in the Armed Forces and the National Guard complements. The concept of civil defence is based on the notion that the National Defence is and must be an affair concerning all citizens, requiring nation-wide mobilisation. In this sense, the term means:

- the gradual incorporation of wider population groups into the defence planning for mobilisation in the event of a threat to our national security; and
- the awakening and the essential contribution of the civilians to defence activities.

The peace-time mission of the Civil Defence is:

- The political protection, i.e. dealing with natural, technological or other disasters.

The missions of Civil Defence during crises or war include:

(a) The political defence, i.e. blackout, camouflage of sensitive areas, population warning about air-strikes etc.

(b) Area defence.

Related subjects are governed by a bill of law, the discussion of which has already started and is expected to be completed in mid 1998.

CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING

The Civil Emergency Planning includes the planning and the programming of the organisation, preparation and activation of the country's civilian forces, for survival during the war as well as for handling of emergency situations, disasters or serious technical accidents, in peace or war.

The mission of the Civil Emergency Planning is carried out according to decisions of the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and National Defence, by all the Ministries and subordinate agencies. The Ministry of National Defence is the highest responsible co-ordinating Agency for providing guidance to civilian agencies involved.

The main activities of the Civil Emergency Planning are:

- *the co-ordination and monitoring, in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Order, of the defence policy concerning the protection and survival of civilians in war time;*
- *the co-ordination and monitoring of statutory and organisational subjects of its responsibility, as well as the organisation of exercises at national level;*
- *the co-ordination and organisation, in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Order, of civilian personnel, of organisations and of enterprises employees training;*
- *the determination of the way and the extent of involvement of the Armed Forces, in both the prevention and handling of natural or technological disasters;*
- *the determination of the way and the extent of involvement of the Armed Forces in the reforestation of the country;*
- *finally, the co-operation with foreign countries and international organisations, such as the UN, NATO, and the WEU in emergency related situations.*

6. MEDICAL SERVICE

The mission of this service is mainly the medical support of the Armed Forces in case of war and its contribution to the sustainment of the physical condition of the Armed Forces personnel. In order to carry out this mission, the medical service disposes, from peacetime, the required personnel and means for:

- Early response to emergencies and proper training of the medical personnel, in the units
- High level hospitalisation, special medical support (e.g. for airmen and divers) as well as training - specialisation of the personnel, in hospitals.

The current structure of the medical corps of the three Services consists of:

- Medical Corps Directorates, which are Staff organisations responsible for medical matters, in peace and war;

- Military Hospitals, which provide hospitalisation to the military and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces as well as to other social groups (the Hellenic Police, the Fire Department as well as to civilians), providing auxiliary services to the National Health System;

- Special Medical Committees;

- Infirmaries in Units, Ships and Air-bases;

- Mobilisation Units of the Medical service for the Army;

- Ship Hospitals for the treatment and evacuation of casualties in time of war for the Navy;

- Field surgeries-hospitals for the treatment of casualties in air-bases, in time of war, for the Air Force.

The Army Medical Corps

First echelon medical aid is provided by the medical staff of the units, the return services and the outpatients wards of the military hospitals. Hospitalisation is provided by the military hospitals (401 Athens General Military Hospital and 424 General Training Military Hospital in Thessaloniki) and, in case that is not feasible, by civilian hospitals.

In order to monitor the health of the military personnel, as well as some specialties of civilian personnel (Orderly, Microbiology and X-ray Technicians, Barbers, Cooks etc.), medical examinations are conducted at unit level and in all the military hospitals. All Army personnel undergo annual medical examinations. Military Academy candidates as well as Corps Officers, Orderly and NCOs Schools, the five year term volunteer candidates, and the conscripts not capable of joining the Recruit Training Centres due to serious health problems, are also examined in the military hospitals.

The training of the medical officers and NCOs is conducted at the Medical Application School under the supervision of the Medical Directorate, HAGS.

The Supreme Army Medical Committee is the responsible agency to provide physical condition certificates.

The number of hospitalised (of all categories) in the Army Hospitals reaches 200,000 annually.

Navy Medical Corps

First echelon medical aid is provided by the sick-bays of the naval services and war ships and the outpatients wards of naval hospitals (Athens Naval Hospital, Crete Naval Hospital, salamis naval Hospital). Hospitalised treatment is provided by the clinics and laboratories of naval hospitals. In case that this is not feasible, treatment is provided by other state or private clinics.

The Supreme Naval Medical Committee is the agency responsible for providing physical condition certificates. It also decides on the initial induction or enlistment of personnel in the Navy.

In detail, the Navy medical Corps consists of 198 physicians, 15 pharmacists, 18 dentists and 137 orderlies. The number of hospitalised (of all categories) in the Hellenic Naval Hospitals reaches 12.000 annually. The number of available beds in Naval Hospitals is 440.

Air force Medical corps

First echelon medical aid is provided by the medical services of the units and the outpatients wards of the 251 General Air force Hospital. In order to monitor the health of the military personnel, as well as some specialties of the civilian personnel (Barbers, Cooks etc.) medical examinations are conducted at unit level, at the 251 General Airforce Hospital and at the Air Medicine Centre.

The medical examinations of pilots for certifying their flying ability is effected in the Air Medicine Centre. During the medical examination of these Officers, training is also provided in flight physiology subjects. The training of medical officers in air medicine is conducted at the Air Medicine Training School under the supervision of the Air Medicine Centre. Examinations for all Air force Schools candidates also take place in the Air Medicine Centre.

The Supreme Air force Medical Committee is the agency responsible for providing physical condition certificates. it also decides on the initial induction of any person, military or civilian in the flying personnel.

7. MILITARY JUSTICE

A new Armed Forces Judicial Corps code was established by law 2304/95. The provisions of this code apply to the Armed Forces judicial corps military judges. A new legal status established by these provisions conferred multiple institutional changes in the Armed Forces judicial organisation and the status of military judges.

The new code guarantees functional and personal independence of the judiciary (Art. 96 par. 5 of the Constitution), the lack of which had provoked serious difficulties related to the administration of justice and personal independence of military judges. The Armed Forces judiciary corps is directly subordinate to the Minister of National Defence.

The Ministry of National Defence has established a Directorate of Military Justice, directly subordinate to the Minister of National Defence.

The responsibilities regulated by the Code cannot be transferred to other agencies and are implemented by the Directorate of Military Justice.

The Judiciary are administered by the Supreme Judicial Council, which deals with promotions, transfers, and runs the services' affairs without the involvement of the Armed Forces, as was the case until today.

The members of the judiciary are assigned strictly and purely legal duties, even when they work in administrative positions. The disciplinary jurisdiction applied to the Armed Forces judiciary is exercised by the Supreme Court, the five and eleven member Section of the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Disciplinary Board according to Art. 91 of the Constitution.

Staff organisation of the Armed Forces Judiciary is as follows:

RANK	**POSTS**	**SERVING PERSONNEL**
Military judge A'	1	1
Military judge B'	3	3
Military judge C'	7	7
Judge in the Court of Appeal A'	16	16
Judge in the Court of Appeal B'	24	20
Judge in the Court of Appeal C'	31	20
Judge in the Court of Appeal D'	29	40
Deputies	28	-

The responsibilities of the above mentioned personnel are included in the Armed Forces judicial code and the Military Penal Code.

In August 1995, the new military penal code was ratified by the first article of law 2287/95. Most Military Courts are mainly composed by judges. Prosecution under this code was transferred from the Commander of a major military formation to the Prosecutor of the respective Military court.

Today the following military courts operate in Hellas: six army-courts in Athens, Thessaloniki, Xanthi, Larissa, Khania and Ioannina, two naval courts in Piraeus and Khania, three air courts in Athens, Larissa and Khania, and one Court of Appeal in Athens.

The composition of these courts is:

Court of Appeal	
Chairman	Procecutor
Vice-Chairman	Vice-procecutor
Members	

Military, Naval and Air Courts	
Chairman	Procecutor
Vice-Chairman	Vice-procecutor
Judges	

The responsibilities, replacements and exceptions applicable to them, are detailed in the new military penal code.

Application of the above Codes is a major step forward for the fast conduct of trials and the administration of justice.

In May 1997 the Directorate of Military Justice organised in Athens the 15th International Conference on Humanitarian Law and Armed Conflicts with a wide participation from the international legal community.

Finally, visits were exchanged with delegations from the Judicial Corps of Poland, Romania and other countries.

CHAPTER 5: THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE HELLENIC ARMED FORCES

1. DEFENCE EXPENDITURES

The necessity of ensuring a reliable and effective deterrent force against the increasing aggression and arms build-ups of Turkey resulted in to a growing strain on the National Budget and Public Deficit due to defence expenditures. This is demonstrated by the steadily growing trend in recent years of the budget of the Ministry of National Defence and the total defence expenditures in absolute figures.

(see graphic 1)

During the last decade, the budget of the Ministry of National Defence in current prices has undergone an average annual growth of 15%. It should be noted that, compared to the 1995 budget, there is an increase of 19.8%.

(see graphic 2)

Evolution of National Defence Budget and the overall defence expenditures in connection with the General National Budget and the Gross National Product during 1988-1997							
YEAR	GNP	GENERAL NATIONAL BUDGET	GENERAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURES	MOD BUDGET	OVERALL DEFENCE EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE:		MOD BUDGET AS PERCENTAGE OF THE:
	IN MILLION DRACHMAS				GENERAL NATIONAL	GNP	GENERAL NATIONAL

					BUDGET		BUDGET
1988	7.446.223	2.801.530	471.820	339.000	16,8%	6,3%	12,1%
1989	8.742.000	3.361.800	503.032	341.100	15,0%	6,3%	10,1%
1990	10.610.000	4.690.000	612.344	396.700	13,1%	5,8%	8,5%
1991	12.500.000	5.900.000	693.846	455.100	11,8%	5,5%	7,7%
1992	15.100.000	6.700.000	835.458	510.100	12,5%	5,5%	7,6%
1993	17.285.000	8.151.000	934.040	598.800	11,5%	5,4%	7,3%
1994*	23.176.000	10.305.000	1.052.760	776.000	10,1%	4,5%	7,5%
1995*	25.503.000	11.707.000	1.171.377	725.000	10%	4,6%	6,2%
1996**	29.576.000	14.543.000	1.343.276	789.000	9,2%	4,5%	5,4%
1997**	32.723.000	14.852.000	1.510.684	745.000	10,2%	4,6%	6,0%

**Temporary date.*
*** Estimate.*

In 1988, the operational budget of the MOD represented 12.1% of the National Budget while, for 1997, the percentage is around 6%.

(see graphic 3)

Despite the gradual reduction of the Defence Budget and the overall defence expenditures, compared to the National Budget and the Gross National Product, the expenses for national defence remain at a high level, especially if we take into consideration the capabilities of the Hellenic economy. It should be noted that our country is the NATO member country with the highest percentage of defence expenditures compared to the Gross National Product.

It is also noteworthy that out of all the resources made annually available to cover the country's defence requirements, only 34.7%, in average, represents appropriations for development, i.e. expenses for the procurement of weapon systems while the remaining 65.3% is used to cover personnel salaries and operational costs.

Furthermore, it is estimated that around 50% of development appropriations of the MOD Budget is made available for the repayment of loans and other requirements of the previous years.

Particularly for 1997, the development expenditures reached 267 billion drs which represents the 28.25% of the MOD Budget, i.e. 1.79% of the National Budget and 0.81% of the GNP. Besides, appropriations around 122.5 million USD are anticipated from FMF loans for the 1997 armament programmes.

Considering the fact that the previous commitments from the implementation of armament programmes increase annually at a fast rate, there is an obvious need for greater rationalisation in the use of existing resources. The aim of the policy, which the MOD

follows, is to gradually orientate the defence expenditures mainly towards development. Today, achieving this objective is considered much more essential, due to the drastic increase of Turkey's defence expenditures during the last years. If, at the same time, we take into consideration the fact that the demographic problem of the country is expected to have an impact on the manning of the units, the significance of the target implementation for the maintenance of the deterrent capability of the Hellenic Armed Forces becomes apparent.

The aim of the development-oriented defence expenditures means the gradual taking of measures, on one hand, in the direction of stabilising the obligation/ credit relationship during the next years and, on the other, a more rational distribution of defence expenditures. The minimization of non-productive expenses, the redefinition of procurement requirements on the basis of their development result and the linkage of procurement programmes with the capabilities of domestic industry, form the policies which can accomplish this target.

Total defence expenditures of NATO member-countries for 1996
In own currency (using 1990 prices)

COUNTRY GROSS	**Total expenditure for defense (in millions of monetary units)**	**Percentage of GNP**
BELGUIM	115.197	1,6
DENMARK	15.395	1,8
GERMANY	48.967	1,7
GREECE	659.124	4,6
ITALY	24.470	2,0
LUXEMBOURG	3.571	0,8
THE NETHERLANDS	11.625	2,0
NORWAY	21.311	2,7
PORTUGAL	283.488	2,7
SPAIN	910.598	1,6
TURKEY	15.782.382	4,4
UK	16.594	2,5
CANADA	10.623	1,6
USA	229.064	3,7
FRANCE	209.660	3,0

(see graphic 4)

The better exploitation of resources, which will be thus achieved will allow, in the long term, the reduction of the defence budget in absolute figures, while, at the same time, the country's defence capability will be maintained.

1.1. Armaments programmes

Today' s requirements for increased defense ability of the Armed Forces are depicted and satisfied through the Unified Medium Term Programmes of Development and Modernisation (EMPAE).

These are successive five-year plans first introduced in 1988, which refer to the procurement and funding of main weapon systems.

In November 1996, the 1996-2000 EMPAE of 4 trillion drs was approved by the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and Defence, out of which 1.95 trillion drs is expected to be disbursed until 2000, immediately after the placing of orders, and the remaining according to deliveries.

For the economic support of the effort to improve the defence ability of the country through a nation-wide contribution, the National Fund for the Armed Forces Procurement (NFAFP) has been established, which is a legal entity of public law, subject to the Minister of Defence, through his staff. The Fund's financing of operational costs is effected through the ordinary budget. Supervision and instruments of NFAFP are:

• ***The National Supervision Council*** *which consists of the President of the Parliament, a representative of each party with parliamentary representation, the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of National Economy, a representative of the Hellenic diaspora communities in America, Africa, Australia, Europe and Asia who will be proposed by the Council of Diaspora Hellenism, a representative of the Central Union of Municipalities and Villages of Greece and representatives of every productive class (Hellenic Industries Association, Professional Chambers, Supreme Administrative Union of Civilian Employees, Hellenic General Workers Confederation, Hellenic General Confederation of Agricultural Associations, Hellenic Chamber of Commerce).*

• ***The Administrative Council***

For achieving the targets set for upgrading and improving the quality of the Armed Forces, the five-year plan 1996-2000 is characterised by the following points:

- Emphasis is given to new technologies with a shift towards the acquisition of communication and intelligence collection systems, "smart" weapons and other force multipliers.
- Justified purchasing of weapon systems, through new procedures which improve the transparency with regard to the procurements, necessitating the justification of the acquisition of a weapon system on the basis of specific operational requirements.
- Coordination of the three services of the Armed Forces in order to give a common priority with regard to arms procurement.

The main funding sources for the armament programme included in the EMPAE are :

a) National Budget Funds

b) Foreign and Domestic Loans

c) U.S. Loans (FMF)

For the 1996-2000 EMPAE, the percentage of participation of each of the above sources in armament funding programmes is 32%, 60% and 8% respectively.

The main armament programmes which are expected to be implemented or are being implemented concern :

- For the Army, acquisition of attack helicopters, transport helicopters, various types of vehicles, main battle tanks, multiple rocket launchers, anti-aircraft systems, Stinger missiles, telecommunication and electronic warfare equipment, target acquisition radars and others.
- For the Navy, upgrading of submarines and building of MEKO-type frigates, landing ships-tanks (lst), patrol vessels, missile boats, corvettes, acquisition of new submarines, fast transport boats, fleet oil tankers, helicopters, guided missiles and light and heavy type torpedoes.

State-Of-The-Art Command Control, Communications And Information Systems

The Army has begun the process of procuring unmanned air-vehicles for tactical surveillance, moving target radars and a large number of Geographical Positioning Systems (GPS). Together with the other services and under the coordination of the Hellenic National Defence General Staff (HNDGS), the Army is proceeding with the introduction of a joint Command Control Communication and Information System.

This system will support the new force structure and the joint operations of the three services of the Armed Forces.

At the same time, the Air Force is considering the acquisition of an airborne early warning and control radar system for the collection of information on the movement of friendly and hostile aircraft in the air-space in real time.

- For the Air Force, extension of the life-cycle and upgrading of AVIONICS of the A-7E and RF-4E fighter aircraft, acquisition of new fighter aircraft, search and rescue helicopters (SAR), airborne early warning systems (AEW), upgrading of operational equipment, acquisition of medium transport aircraft, smart weapons and air-defence systems in order to replace the "NIKE" system.
- Continuation of the independent communication programmes of the services of the Armed Forces and of the joint national defence communication system and launching of a satellite communications system programme.

1.2. The development of the programmes

1.2.1. New purchases and upgrading of equipment

Over the last two years many new contracts for the procurement and upgrading of defence systems have been signed, including:

- AMRAAM air-to-air missiles
- AIM-9LI and AIM-9L air-to-air missiles
- ANTIRADIATION HARM missiles
- EXOCET air-to-surface missiles
- "Smart Weapons" and various types of ammunition for the Air Force
- Aircraft self-protection systems
- A-7E and C-130 aircraft
- Aircraft droppable fuel tanks
- F-4E aircraft
- F-16 aircraft flight simulators
- HAWK surface-to-air missiles
- ATACMS surface-to-surface missiles
- 155 mm self-propelled guns
- LEONIDAS armoured vehicles
- Various types of vehicles
- Light Armoured Panhard vehicles
- Various types of machine-guns
- A large number of portable weapons
- Various types (18) of ammunition for the Army
- Various types of equipment and communication systems (radios, cipher systems, etc.)
- Gas masks
- One S-type frigate
- Two SIKORSKY helicopters
- HARPOON missiles
- SEA SPARROW missiles

- CIWS PHALANX systems

- Submarine batteries

- Torpedo accumulators

- Various types of ammunition for the Navy

The overall cost of these programmes is approximately 350 billion drs.

1.2.2. Delivery of new units and material

Significant quantities of equipment was received over the same period in the context of new or previous contracts, which include:

- MLRS (Multiple Rocket Launcher systems)

- TOW II A antitank missiles

- Fagot antitank missiles

- Carl Gustaf antitank weapons

- "ARTEMIS 30" guns

- Telecommunication equipment

- Various types of ammunition

- Stinger missiles

- Various vehicles

- Upgraded sidewinder missiles

- Long-range radar systems

- Reconstructed A-7E aircraft

- F-16 C/D BLOCK-50 aircraft

- LANTIRN systems

- One MEKO-200 - type frigade (the first of three to be built at Skaramangas shipyard)

- One landing ship (the second to be built at Elefsis shipyard)

- P-3B maritime patrol aircraft

- One SIKORSKY helicopter

- CL-215 fire fighting aircraft (4 units)

- PENGUIN air-to-surface missiles

- One S-type frigate, that arrived in Greece in early 1998.

1.2.3. Ongoing programmes

- F-16 C/D BLOCK-50 aircraft deliveries, to be concluded by the end of 1998

- Upgrading of Glafkos-type submarines. Works on the third submarine have been completed

- Building of MEKO-200 - type frigates

- Building of landing ships/tanks (LSTs)

- Production of Stinger missiles

1.2.4. Tenders

- 1 1/4-ton vehicles (2000)

- 1/4-ton vehicles (305)

- General purpose vehicles (611)

- Various vehicles (140)

- LEO-1A5 tanks

- Night driving devices

- Night observation devices

- Telecommunication equipment

- Telecommunication network

- Portable arms 5.56mm

- Modern ammunition for the Army

- Modern ammunition for the Air Force

- Building of 4 gun-boats

- Recovery tanks

- Fast transport boats

Total expenditures for these new programmes will exceed 400 billion drs.

1.2.5. Support programmes

- The development of a base infrastructure project, to control Sea Sparrow guided missiles has been completed.
- The participation of the Air Force in the bilateral programme IRIS-T, for the development and production of short-range IR missiles, has been approved.
- The following infrastructure projects have been completed:

* Upgrading of airport infrastructure at Souda, Skyros, Heraklion, Chryssoupolis, Araxos, Larissa, Anchialos, Kasteli and Elefsis airfields

* Improvement of personnel living conditions

* Acquisition and installation of new radar systems

* Extension of fuel pipes in Northern Greece

* Building of new storage sites and new moorings

- The refurbishing of the out-patients building at the Tirana Military Hospital has been completed. The work was carried out by a Hellenic company, and funded by the Hellenic National Defence General Staff. Its cost reached 350 million drs.
- NATO infrastructure projects, carried out in Greece, have been funded with appropriations of the Alliance, totaling 14 billion drs.

1.2.6. Utilisation of new weapon systems

The programmes of operational use for the Apache attack helicopters, MLRS (multiple launchers), AEGEAN HAWK/SEA HAWK helicopters, ORION (P-3B) maritime patrol aircraft and F-16 C/D BLOCK-50 are continuing with excellent results.

2. THE HELLENIC DEFENCE INDUSTRY

In the context of internationalisation of the market, the role, competitive position and prospects of the domestic defence industry depend, to a great degree, on the objective conditions, which tend to develop in the international market for defence equipment.

The Ministry of National Defence is making significant efforts to ensure the viability and to increase the competitiveness of the Hellenic defence industry, increasing its share in the market, supporting its export activity and encouraging a turn to the production of military products.

Despite the attempts to cleanse and develop the field, the percentage of the Hellenic defence industry's participation in equipping and supplying the Armed Forces remains remarkably low. While approximately a billion dollars are spent each year for the procurement of military equipment, only 5% is channeled to the Hellenic defence industry, which remains problematic.

ECONOMIC DATA OF STATE-RUN INDUSTRIES (in billions of Drs)								
Hellenic Vehicles Industry (HVI)					**Hellenic Arms Industry (HARI)**			
YEAR	**TURNOVER**	**EXPORTS**	**ECONOMIC RESULT**	**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**	**TURNOVER**	**EXPORTS**	**ECONOMIC RESULT**	**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**
1988	9,108	0,069	0,262	864	9,119	8,164	-4,879	1617
1989	9,847	0,114	-1,465	969	3,529	1,466	-7,394	1950
1990	9,796	0,186	-0,845	978	1,771	0,204	-10,006	1910
1991	16,761	3,757	0,525	847	0,566	0,028	-15,758	1459
1992	26,848	9,169	2,565	836	1,356	0,05	-14,315	1242
1993	16,610	1,035	0,329	831	5,108	2,133	-11,722	1231
1994	14,968	0,218	0,293	879	12,4	3.004	-5,416	1457
1995	24,678	1,087	1,469	1007	13,978	3,500	-6,239	1529
1996	25,625	12,382	0,370	1026	19,060	0,976	-3,979	1547
1997 *	25,000	15,000	1,000	1030	15,500	0,115	-4,800	1495
H P C C - S A					**Hellenic Air Space Industry (HAI)**			
YEAR	**TURNOVER**	**EXPORTS**	**ECONOMIC RESULT**	**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**	**TURNOVER**	**EXPORTS**	**ECONOMIC RESULT**	**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**
1988	9,588	4,177	-4,753	3224	9,771	1,631	-0,595	3162
1989	4,818	1,088	-8,815	3132	12,056	2,608	-0,758	3260
1990	4,324	0,702	-14,608	2841	13,808	3,625	-2,876	3381
1991	4,726	0,551	-14,129	1952	14,432	6,314	-1,303	3313
1992	3,683	0,637	-17,469	1642	20,192	5,259	-0,878	3117
1993	5,643	0,51	-10,057	1420	24,137	7,165	2,633	3021
1994	5,727	1,044	-17,539	1515	25,035	7,268	0,949	2981
1995	11,226	3,810	-24,565	1621	27,481	6,325	0,493	2870
1996	13,112	4,620	-60,821	1745	26,851	7,184	3,614	2810
1997 *	12,000	4,000	-31,000	1675	31,669	6,895	2,427	2952
* Estimate								

Note: Hellenic Powder & Cartridge Company, SA (HPCC) economic results after 1994 are balanced before interest and depreciation. Particularly, the economic results for 1996 show some strain because, in the framework of the cleansing, the company took into consideration fines and augmentation that had been ascribed to it and consequently put in on the stock market according to article 14 of the 2303/95 law (which concerned the economic cleansing of the state defence industries).

This is mainly due to weaknesses in the areas of organisation, marketing, programming and labour relations; also to the low productivity, the high administrative costs, overborrowing, as well as to the large fluctuation of the orders. The solution of these problems constitutes the necessary condition for the harmonisation of the Hellenic defence industries with the requirements and trends of the international market.

Under the current working conditions, the Hellenic Defence Industry offers the following services:

- Maintenance - repair - production of structural sections and engine parts for aircraft and helicopters.

- Production of parts and upgrading of missiles.

- Production of electronic sub - assemblies.

- Production of small arms, infantry heavy weapons, anti-aircraft systems, etc.

- Production of aircraft droppable fuel tanks.

- Production of military clothing.

- Production of various types of ammunition and charges for special projectiles.

- Co-production of various types of vehicle and armoured vehicles.

- Production of state of the art telecommunication, observation and vision devices.

- Building and upgrading of ships.

- Maintenance and upgrading of tanks, guns and weapon systems.

- Production of spare-parts.

Despite the fact that the domestic production units inherited high debts from previous years, there has been a gradual return to stability during the last two years and in some cases even to profit. Particularly in 1996, and according to estimates also in 1997, the Hellenic defence industry turn-over has shown a stable rise. A similar positive trend is also seen in the exports, a fact that depicts the success of an "aggressive" marketing programme, taken up during the aforementioned period.

Although the sector of domestic defence industry cannot yet be described as competitive, the

prospects for development and expansion in supplying the Armed Forces are realistic. For this reason a systematic and collective effort is required both from the state bodies as well as from the management and workers in the Hellenic defence industry, in order to make it profitable.

Finally, the development of a strong network of bilateral or multilateral cooperations with countries with an advanced defence industry, is expected to significantly contribute to reaching the target of adjusting with the contemporary tendencies of the European and international market.

2.1. The "hellenisation" of supplies

A continuous point of reference in the MOD's procurement policy during 1996-1997 is the gradual hellenisation of supplies, in such a way that the domestic defence industry becomes the main supplier of weapon systems to the Hellenic Armed Forces. The fact that the Hellenic defence industry absorbs only 5% of the funds available for military equipment for the Armed Forces results in a high degree of foreign dependence and, at the same time, in a huge outflow of foreign currency. On the other hand, the transformation of the industry's production units to reliable suppliers of high technology weapon systems in-country and abroad will bring multiple benefits to the Armed Forces defence capability, as well as to the Greek economy.

The attempt to support the domestic defence industry is expressed through particular action at statutory, management and technological research level. One should mention Law 2303/95, on the "Non-enforcement of penalty clauses and interest", according to which the state defence industries are relieved of their accumulated losses of previous years. Thus, the industry's units are released from unbearable financial costs. In addition, according to the Presidential Decree, 439/95 concerning the "General Armaments Directorate", the restructuring efforts of the defence industry is assisted and the processes of co-ordinating their productive abilities with the needs of the General Staffs are ensured. Of special importance for the viability and improvement of the competitiveness of the industry is the attempt to enforce the practice of five-year contracts for General Staff orders, which shall allow them to rationalise their productive process.

On a managerial level, the attempts have been focused on the drawing up of operational plans, based on the 1996-2000 EMPAE as well as on increasing its capability of entering into the international market of military equipment.

In the context of the above-mentioned attempts, a closer cooperation with research centres (military or civilian) is sought, in order that new technology be incorporated both into the production process as well as into the products themselves.

In the attempt to upgrade the defence industry products, international cooperation plays an important role through the transfer of accumulated knowledge and experience from abroad.

Greek defence industry is called upon to confront with great challenges, especially in the international arena. The Ministry's target is that the defence industry be gradually transformed into a development booster and become a field upon which technological and research programmes are materialised, while the results of those programmes are used in other areas, in addition to national defence. The Hellenic defence industry plans to become an area for investment and development of a huge reserve of scientific knowledge.

Efforts for the integration of the E.U. and the formation of a common European Security and Defence Identity are rapidly advancing. Our country will be called upon to respond to the challenges of a unified European armaments market, with the lifting of every form of trade protection, despite the particularities due to its geopolitical position. There is therefore an imperative need to participate in international cooperative projects, especially within the WEAG (Western European Armament Group), so that Greece can accelerate the development and improvement process of its competitiveness with regard to its industrial infrastructure, through the assimilation of valuable experience from the industrially more advanced countries.

For this reason, our country actively participates in a long term research programme, called EUCLID (European Co-operation For Long Term In Defence).

Similar programmes in the area of research and technology as well as in the co-production of defence equipment are being materialised both in the framework of NATO and through other bilateral or multilateral agreements.

3. THE NEW MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

National defence priorities which imposed the new organisational structure of the Armed Forces, that was recently adopted by the Government Council on Foreign Affairs and Defence, force us to prepare land-planning studies and seek solutions, which will meet the requirements for large, modern and operational camps, thus achieving the required operational readiness level.

At the time of the initial establishment of the camps, the built-up areas were obviously of smaller size, whereas the boundaries of the urban areas were very limited compared to the present ones. The camps were then established on the periphery or outside the urban areas, at positions which not only met the requirements of the camps, but were also compatible with the use of land of the specific area.

Because of the disorderly post-war model of development (centralisation, urbanisation, etc.), the cities spread out at a fast, mostly uncontrolled pace, without rational distribution and organisation of the use of land. A direct consequence of this process was the containment of the camps within the urban areas of the cities and - in most cases - in immediate vicinity with uses of land that are incompatible with the purpose, the functioning and the requirements of the camps.

The cost of establishing new, large, modern camps is considerable, estimated to amount to tens of billion drachmas. This cost cannot be borne by the Armed Forces and the national budget, under the present financial conditions, not even in a long-term planning.

For the above reasons, promotion of a complete, nation-wide programme was adopted, for the relocation of camps, upgrading, at the same time, the urban areas.

The financing of this programme will be implemented through financial resources, which will come from development of the existing in-cities military installations, a development that is planned being always in mind that the further goal is to maximise the social profit.

The programme of taking military installations away from urban centres and their relocation to new areas includes camps all over the country, its main goal being to meet the present and long-term MOD operational requirements on national defence, whereas, at the same time, contributing to the improvement of the environmental conditions, the upgrading of living standards and the restoration of the continuity and regular functioning of the urban area. A framework of co-operation has been agreed upon among the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Environment, Country Planning and Public Works and the A' and B' level Local Authorities Organisations concerning the planning and implementation of this programme.

For the fulfillment of the above goals, the National Defence Fund, that has the ownership of the releasable camp areas, and the Ministry of National Defence, in the context of its responsibility for planning the national defence strategy, will establish an autonomous, self-reliant and independent body, in the form of a Legal Entity of the Private Sector governed by the regulations of the Civil Code and supervised by the Minister of National Defence.

This programme constitutes an extensive and efficient intervention, that offers the capability to significantly upgrade the military installations and to contribute to social development.

CHAPTER 6: THE SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE ARMED FORCES

The armed forces contribute with personnel, equipment, and means to the prevention and relief of emergencies due to natural and technological causes: fires, floods, snow-falls, earthquakes, destruction of dams, lethal epidemics, etc.

The social work of the armed forces includes :

- Contribution to the country's reforestation effort;
- Cleaning areas from old shells and explosive devices;
- Transportation of humanitarian aid by military means;
- Blood donation;
- Availability, charge-free, of space for cultural events of societies and organisations;
- Availability of enlisted personnel for cultural productions of municipal radio/television broadcasting stations;
- Availability of museum material to interested bodies;
- Donation of withdrawn machinery to municipalities and villages;
- Availability of military buses for the transportation of students from remote mountainous villages for purposes of education, entertainment, excursions, etc;
- Availability and transportation of tent material and mobile housing to therapeutic communities and border areas.

During 1996-1997, the Armed Forces made available essential means and personnel in order to :

- face problems arising from floods;
- monitor and extinguish forest fires;
- promptly rescue citizens and patients in danger;
- face problems arising from earthquakes.

1. THE SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY

The Army's Programme

Starting date:
May 1995

Aim:
Associating the armed forces with regional communities

Implementation:
- Development of Army initiatives with a social character
- Support of local authorities programmes
- Co-operation with state and social bodies

Targets:
- Strengthening the enlisted personnel's social conscience
- Exploiting the enlisted personnel's knowledge and expertise
- Contribution of the army to the development of the periphery, support of local societies of special geographic and social character (mountainous, sparsely populated, etc.)

Characteristic of programme:
Voluntary participation of the enlisted personnel, with no interference with their military training and pending obligations.

Area of implementation:
Thrace (Xanthi, Rodopi, Evros) and Aegean Sea islands (from 1.1.97)

Body of implementation:
4th Army Corps and H.M.C.I.I. (Higher Military Command of Interior and Islands)

Perpespectives:
- Feasibility of extending the programmes to other border areas.

Among the multiple activities in the army's social contribution are the following :

Infrastructure activities
- Rural roads, 591 kms in total, were opened, maintained, and arranged.
- Engineering machinery was made available to agencies for earthworks and football-basketball fields and bridges were built.
- Scientists from the enlisted personnel were made available to Local Authorities to carry out various studies.

Provision of health - welfare services

- Mobile medical and dental units with doctors of various specialties were dispatched to mountainous, remote and problematic areas in order to examine the population. Since May 1995 a total of 10,097 people were examined.
- 2,000 school students from mountainous areas of Xanthi were micro-X-rayed. First aid was offered by unit infirmaries to residents of various areas; enlisted physicians were made available to social welfare institutions; water analysis on irrigation systems-rivers-sea was conducted in military laboratories.
- Helicopters were made available for the transportation of patients.

Cultural and social events

- Showing of movies on mountainous and remote villages
- Organising musical events in military clubs.
- Artistic-cultural events with enlisted artists.
- Day excursions for 2,600 school students with military buses to places of historical, archaeological, and tourist interest in Thrace.

Sports and education

- Availability of Candidate Reserve Officers and soldiers, who are professional physical training instructors, as coaches to sports clubs.
- Availability of military physicians and ambulances during school and club games.
- Running of schools for illiterate servicemen and for teaching of folk dances.
- Availability of enlisted teachers to teach Greek, English, and to organise seminars.
- Organisation of educational seminars to servicemen regarding occupational orientation and the use of computers.
- Availability of enlisted scientists to the Dimocretian University of Thrace to teach and organise seminars.
- Recording of the Pomak language, one of the few oral European languages, of its grammar and syntax, and publication of the Pomak-Hellenic. Dictionary as well as the Pomak-Hellenic Dialogues.

(see graphic 1)

Fighting drugs

Since the beginning of 1997, a campaign was launched in military units, all over the country to prevent and fight drug abuse.

The aims of this campaign are:

- No one in the army to be addicted to drugs.
- No cadre or enlisted to use drugs, inside or outside military installations.
- Occasional users (i.e. all those that have used drugs a few times, out of curiosity, imitation, show-off, etc.) to stop taking drugs, to be incorporated in the army, to be trained in their specialty, to complete their service, and to be re-incorporated in the society.
- Addicts to be identified as soon as possible in order to be sent to specialised hospitals for medical examination and treatment.

The Hellenic Army General Staff, in its attempt to keep servicemen away from drugs, and

participating in the general effort of the state to deal with the problem, pronounced 1997 as the "Drugs Fighting Year", with a view to achieve the best possible results towards this objective.

For this reason, a co-ordinating committee, under the chairmanship of a Major General, has been established in order to monitor to the development of the planned activities, and all medical and scientific personnel of the army, relevant to this problem such as psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, social workers, has been activated.

The following activities are in progress :

- lectures in all training centres and units, presented by specialist psychiatrists, with parallel use of audio-visual aids.
- Seminars, meetings, cultural and sports events at each formation.
- Competition for the brightest idea for poster drawing or development of initiatives, in the framework of the objectives set by HAGS, regarding drug fighting.
- Special questionnaires and studies preparation.

The following activities have been planned :

- Printing of written material and production of video-tapes that will be provided to formations and units.
- Production of commercials that will be presented in the mass media, as well as a special entry in the Internet for the publicisation of the issue.
- Organisation of two Panhellenic meetings in which state and scientific bodies will participate.
- Study for the establishment of a detoxication centre.

2. THE SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE NAVY

The Navy supports the state in its effort to protect the well-being of the country's population. To this end, it has established a mechanism that encounters emergency situations caused by natural, technological, or other reasons at peace or war.

The social contribution of the Navy is of great importance. Among its recent activities one can distinguish:

Humanitarian Aid

The Navy, following a resolution for a humanitarian aid mission in Albania, transported a large quantity of food, drugs and clothing to Aghioi Saranta, on 13 March with the mine-sweeper ATALANTI and on 19 March 1997 with the mine-sweeper ATALANTI and the torpedo-boat CYCLON.
Moreover, on March 14-15, 1997, the Hellenic Navy executed a special operation for evacuation of Greek and foreign citizens from Albania as follows: the frigate AEGEON, the Missile Boat KAVALOUDIS, the Torpedo Boat LEALAPS and the Minesweeper KLEIO executed a fast, effective and safe operation and a great number (more than 300) of Greek citizens, citizens from other European countries, as well as from China, were taken from Dyrrachion.

Finally, in the context of providing assistance to Albania from the end of November 1997 the following activities of the Navy are in progress :

- A special committee inspected the naval bases at Dyrrachion and Aghioi Saranta.

- A special committee visited Aghioi Saranta to consider the capability/method of refloating five (5) sunk torpedo boats.

- Training of Underwater Demolition Teams (UTD).

- A quantity of paint, as well as paint for the ship's bottom were sent for maintenance of civilian ships; a sufficient quantity of clothing for the newly-enlisted seamen was also sent.

- The Beacon vessel KARAVOGIANNOS inspects the beacons network from the South-Western coast of Albania to Avlon and performs repairs-maintenance.

- A final decision is expected concerning the number of scholarships for the Hellenic Military Academies.

Emergencies / disasters

- During 1996, 2,553 persons were assigned to various fire fighting missions with the necessary fire extinguishing means (water-carriers and fire tenders) of a total cost of 47,5 million Drs.
- Reforestation of burned areas and planting of 15,500 small trees on a total area of approximately 1.077 square km.
- Assignment of underwater demolition groups for ammunition disposal in 47 occasions.

Health / welfare services

- Execution of evacuation missions of 51 patients and of search-rescue operations using helicopters.
- Allocation of 3 warships for search and rescue of shipwrecked persons, as well as of eight (8) underwater demolition groups for search of missing persons.
- Provision of treatment in nine (9) cases in the depressure cell.
- Organisation of nine (9) voluntary blood donations in groups and of 102 individual ones.

Contribution to the local authorities

- Construction and operation of nurseries at the naval ports of Salamis and Souda, Crete, serving both the military and civilian personnel of the Navy, as well as the adjacent municipalities.
- Use of the port facilities of the Navy located at Sigri, Lesvos, by the car ferries of the Lesvos shipping company for the commercial and economic development of Western Lesvos.
- Allotment to the National Tourist Organisation of a lighthouse at Kranae, Gyhteion for establishment of the Mani Naval Museum.
- Return of the security zone of the lighthouse located at Kaki Kefali, Chalkis, to the municipality of Chalkis for the creation of a recreation grove.

- Allotment of an area of 50,000 square metres from the naval port of Nea Michaniona for the installation of a biological cleaning facility which will serve the wider area of Thessaloniki.
- Acceleration of the necessary infrastructure works so that the port facilities of the Advanced Naval Base at Paleokastritsa can serve the fishing boats of the area.
- Studies preparation for the construction of port facilities at Psara and Kardamila, Chios.
- Execution of 25 water-supply projects on waterless islands.

Contribution to the cultural development

- Acceleration of the suitable infrastructure works of the central building of the Poros Training Centre, which, following efforts of the Navy, was characterised by the Ministry of Culture as a Heritage Building in order to receive a face-lift and become a pole of attraction for the public.
- Completion of the study for the shelter of the trireme "Olympias" and acceleration of its building to be opened the public.
- Reconstructure of the lighthouse Tourlitis, at Andros, based on the patterns of the old ruined one, for safer access of ships at the port of Chora, Andros.
- Organisation of twenty-four (24) charitable activities, mainly through provision of instruction materials to schools, municipalities and organisations, and provision of 36 warships and 5 vehicles for various social activities.
- Organisation of the "Naval Week" from June 30 to July 6, with celebrations which had Komotini as their centre and covered all Greece.
- Allotment of 35 war vessels for local insular anniversaries and religious celebrations and of 195 detachments for municipal activities.
- Construction of 37 church bells, out of which 27 in churches in Albania.
- Participation in 27 football, sailing and rowing games.

Drug Fighting

The Navy, being especially sensitive in problems concerning drug abuse, has organised the Preventive Psychological Office at the Naval Training Command for prevention and anti-drug policy purposes and it has proceeded in manning this office.

In parallel, there are the properly manned Personnel Welfare Offices at the Admiralty and the Poros Training Centre, where the drugs problem and, especially, that of drugs prevention are of top priority.

3. THE SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE AIR FORCE

In combination with its operational mission and in the framework of its social mission, the Air Force performs air evacuations of persons in need of urgent transportation using its transport aircraft and helicopters.

The Air Force thus contributes to the general effort of the state to protect and provide confidence and security to the population, showing that the Armed Forces are on their side when needed and provide the best assistance possible.

The Air Force performed in 1996 and 1997 a series of air evacuation missions with C-130 aircraft and helicopters from the mainland and insular Greece for 530 patients.

The Air Force takes over relief missions for persons at risk, due to various reasons, as assigned to it by the Search - Rescue Co-ordination Centre. For this reason, it has deployed at eight (8) suitably selected sites, search and rescue aircraft and helicopters, which, during 1996 and 1997, executed a great number of missions.

AIR EVACUATION MISSIONS
YEAR 1996

TYPE	**1st QUARTER**		**2nd QUARTER**		**3nd QUARTER**		**4th QUARTER**	
	SORTIES	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**
C-130	60	127:30	75	191:40	124	254:40	62	143:50
AB-205	4	13:30	11	27:40	76	151:20	27	63:10
Do-28	2	4:00	5	4:30	7	7:40	1	3:10
TOTAL	**66**	**145:00**	**91**	**223:50**	**207**	**413:40**	**90**	**210:10**

YEAR 1997				
C-130	74	158:00	37	77:10
AB-205	45	75:00	13	25:30
Do-28	3	2:50	4	7:10
TOTAL	**122**	**235:50**	**54**	**109:50**

SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

YEAR 1996

TYPE	**1st QUARTER**		**2nd QUARTER**		**3nd QUARTER**		**4th QUARTER**	
	SORTIES	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**
C-130	31	63:35	19	28:15	22	34:30	23	81:30
AB-205	4	3:50	30	66	42	74:10	35	87:30
CL-215	5	13	1	2:10	4	5:30	13	42:50
TOTAL	**128**	**214:05**	**143**	**509:45**	**160**	**342:20**	**151**	**382:50**

YEAR 1997				
C-130	29	37:20	23	33:20
AB-205	23	46:40	31	59:10

Do-28	74	187:30	54	121:50
CL-215	6	16:20	7	14:30
TOTAL	132	287:50	115	228:50

Public Agencies Air Service Unit

The mission of the Public Agencies Air Service Unit, established by HAFGS, is to provide aircraft, helicopters and personnel for aerial activities of the Ministry of Agriculture. It constitutes a significant contribution of the Armed Forces in fighting various plant diseases and, with direct positive effects in the increase of production and the protection of forests. The Public Agencies Air Service Unit assists in forest fire extinguishing. During 1996 and 1997 the Public Agencies Air Service Unit sprayed a significant acreage. At the same time, using the same aircraft, PZL type, it contributed to forest fire extinguishing.

1996 FOREST FIRE FIGHTING MISSIONS

TYPE	**1st QUARTER**		**2nd QUARTER**		**3nd QUARTER**		**4th QUARTER**	
	SORTIES	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**
CL-12	-	-	169	360	561	1237	16	27:40
PZL	-	-	-	-	574	668	-	-
TOTAL	**128**	**214:05**	**143**	**509:45**	**160**	**342:20**	**151**	**382:50**

YEAR 1997				
CL-12	7	11:40	70	140:10
PZL	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**122**	**235:50**	54	109:50

1996 AERIAL SPAYING MISSIONS

TYPE	**SORTIES**	**HOURS**	**ACRES**	**MISSION**
CL-12	748	1010:40	2,997.60	SPRAYING
PZL	149	137:45	206.90	
PZL	574	668:00	-	FOREST FIRE FIGHTING
TOTAL	**1471**	**1816:25**	**3,204.50**	

YEAR 1997

TYPE	SORTIES	HOURS	ACRES	MISSION
GR	810	1220:50	3,253.30	SPRAYING
PZL	205	195:10	305.20	
PZL	480	592:20	-	FOREST FIRE FIGHTING
TOTAL	**1495**	**2008:20**	**3,603.50**	

Sports Activities

In order to help spread out the athletic spirit, track and field competitions are annually organised between Air Force units so are football, basketball and volleyball internal championships.

Additionally, the Air Force successfully participates each year with a number of teams, with over 300 athletes, in sports events, such as track and field sports, shooting, skiing, judo, karate, tae kwon do, weight lifting, sailing, water polo, swimming, handball, wrestling, football, basketball, volleyball and cycling, whose supervision, planning and implementation are undertaken by the Supreme Sports Council of the Armed and Security Forces.

Many students of the Air Force Academy, the Air Force Technical NCO School and the Administrative NCO School participate in a large number of events.

Drug Fighting

Stressing the importance of education and prevention against drug use, the Air Force, invited the "PEGASUS" Information Mobile Unit of the Therapeutic Centre for Addicted Persons, to visit its units, in order to provide information to the airmen. Furthermore, courses on preventing drug abuse are organised in the 251 Air Force General Hospital and the Air Medicine Training Centre for all career and enlisted physicians to be assigned in Air Force units afterwards, aiming at offering them proper information on this matter, thus allowing them to inform the enlisted personnel on this major problem, through regular monthly lectures.

4. ARMY MAPPING / GEOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

The Army Mapping/Geographical Service provides Public Services and civilians with maps, diagrams, aerial photographs, landmark co-ordinates, barometric indicators, geomagnetic data, that constitute the foundation of the study and construction of all major engineering works of the country. Moreover it undertakes geodetic, topographic, cadastral and aerial photography works for the wider public sector.

Recently, following the large scale burn-down of the Seih-Sou forest/Thessaloniki, the Army Mapping/Geographical Service took photos of the broader area, and compiled a coloured photomosaic of the entire burned area, which clearly depicts the extent of the destruction. It is now working on the production of an orthophoto map of the destructed area, that is to be used

by the Ministry of Agriculture for reforestation purposes.

5. THE HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE AND THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE OF THE NAVY

Hydrographic Service

The mission of the Hydrographic Service is to pro-vide information to navigators, public services and civilians by means of maps and other data. The Navy Hydrographic Service is equipped with specially built hydrographic - oceanographic ships, in order to conduct scientific oceanographic research.

For the past year, the following activities of the Hydrographic Service were recorded:

- Issue of 1567 notices to navigators.
- Transmission to Spain of 100 international notices, concerning international maritime lines within the Hellenic maritime territory.
- Daily transmission of six (6) regular and several special bulletins via the official NAVTEX stations.
- Issue of three hundred and eighteen (318) notices for updating purposes of maps and naval publications.
- Completion of the 'Beacon List' project.
- Provision, gratis, of 6,856 Hellenic edition maps to in-country and abroad services.
- Co-operation with:

- The National Technical University (NTU) of Athens/Faculty of Ship Building, concerning development of project "AMPHITRITE".

- The Institute of Technological and Metallurgical Research and the Hellenic Centre of Underwater Research for the conduct of oceanographic sailing.

- The Hellenic Television Network for the transmission of notices to navigators and many other organisations.

- Maintenance of twelve floating markers and tidometers operating in respective ports and installation of two more tidometers in the Ports of Rhodes and Patras.

For carrying out the abovementioned works, all four ships of the Hydrographic Service spent a total of 495 days at high seas.

Lighthouse Service

The Lighthouse Service of the Hellenic Navy General Staff is responsible for the operation and maintenance of beacons, lighthouses, buoys, indication signals and floating markers, as well as for the publication of relevant notices, in order to provide support to navigators.

Navy Beacon Ships are made available to the Lighthouse Service, in order to help accomplish its mission.

For 1996, the following activities of the Lighthouse Service were recorded, apart from any scheduled maintenance of the national beacon network:

- Installation of 20 new beacons in various areas of Greece.
- 12 modifications of beacon networks either with regard to their operation or their characteristics.
- One hundred and sixty nine beacon damage repairs all over Greece.
- The ships of the Lighthouse Service sailed for a total of 10,637 miles, which is translated to 1,538 hours (=200 days) of maritime service.

6. THE NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

The main mission of the National Meteorological Service is the support, from a meteorological point of view, of the national defence, the national economy and the society, in general. The National Meteorological Service represents our country in three international organisations:

- The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), established in 1947, based in Geneva. Among its responsibilities is the planning, world-widely, of the Weather Observation Meteorological System.
- The ECMWF (a European Organisation, established in 1973). Its responsibility is the research and development of arithmetic methods for forecasts of medium time scale by using atmospheric models, and for the allocation of the results of the models in real time to the member countries.
- The EUMETSAT (a European Organisation, established in 1986). Its responsibility is the development and operational exploitation of meteorological satellite systems. Among the National Meteorological Service's tasks are the weather forecasts of any nature, specific weather forecasts for air and sea, navigation and farmers, as well as the meteorological conditions of atmospheric pollution in Athens.

In order to accomplish its mission, the National Meteorological Service operates a net of meteorological stations throughout the country. It has at its disposal decentralised meteorological centres, meteorological offices in airports, and offices for meteorological briefings at air and sea ports.

The National Meteorological Service is manned with military and civilian personnel of high professional qualifications; its technological infrastructure includes powerful mainframes and workstations, a digital satellite station for receiving meteorological satellite data, as well as meteorological radars.

7. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ARMED FORCES TO SPORTS

Supreme Sports Council Of The Armed And Security Forces

Established in 1947, the Supreme Sports Council of the Armed and Security Forces aims at the organisation and promotion of Physical Activity and Sports in the Armed and Security Forces of the country.

The mission of the Council is:

- Establishment of the general outlines for the promotion of military sports.

- Promotion of research in the fields of physical activity and sports.

- Realisation of training courses, lectures, analyses of technical and athletic issues.

- Encouragement in terms of development of friendship and fellowship among the different services of the Armed Forces.

- Handling of issues concerning publicity, organisation, preparation and conduct of athletic events.

Athletic Contests And Championships Of The Armed And Security Forces

- A number of athletic events for the Higher Military Academies and the NCO Schools, as well as a number of championships for the General Staffs and the Security Forces Headquarters, are scheduled and carried out each year by the Council.
- In 1996, the Council scheduled and conducted thirty three (33) athletic events, covering nearly the whole range of Olympic sports. More specifically:

- 8 events for the Military Academies.

- 5 events for the Armed Forces NCO Schools.

- 20 events for the Armed and Security Forces.

- The Armed Forces and the Security Forces National teams participated in four (4) World and two (2) Regional European Champion-ships of the CISM.
- The national teams participated in fifteen (15) sports events in the form of friendly meetings with local teams, thus aiming at the promotion of sports, mainly in border areas, as well as for social and fund-raising reasons.
- In 1997 the Council scheduled and proceeded with carrying out of thirty six (36) athletic events. More specifically:
- Eight (8) events for the Military Academies
- Six (6) for the Armed Forces NCO Schools
- Twenty two (22) for the Armed and the Security Forces.
- In an effort to promote and attract people in the mass athleticism in the periphery of the country, the Council organised athletic events for new athletes in the areas hosting its championships.
- The Armed Forces and Security Forces teams participated in seventeen (17) athletic events for fund-raising and social purposes.
- Armed and Security Forces national teams participated in the CISM International Championships of Football, Field Race, Tae Kwon Do, Judo, Wrestling and in the European Weight Lifting Championship. These participations were great successes, giving our country a worldwide glamour.
- Our national team conquered the first place in the CISM Football World Championship, held in Tehran (July 21 to August 7).