

Greece

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CULTURAL EXPERTISE IN EUROPE: WHAT IS IT USEFUL FOR? (EURO-EXPERT)

PI: LIVIA HOLDEN | Post-Doc: ANNA TSALAPATANIS | Data Collector: VENETIA ARGYROPOULOU

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Sample

There were 401 respondents to the Greek survey including 71 Judges (18%), 159 Lawyers (40%), 52 Experts (13%) and 119 Beneficiaries (29%).

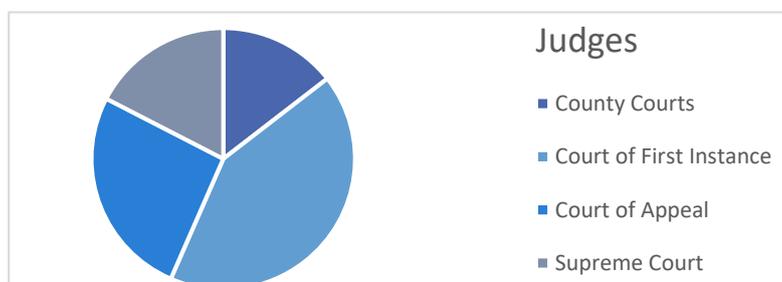
Of those that indicated a location (68%), most were based in Athens (59%), or Thessaloniki (20%). Other areas included Macedonian Region (3%), Dodecanese Islands (3%) Thessaly (2%), Crete (2%), Patras (2%), Chios (1%), with other areas of the country making up the remainder (8%).



Judges

Of the 71 Judges that responded, 57 (80%) provided their degree of Jurisdiction:

- 10 (14%) from County Courts
- 29 (42%) from the Court of First Instance
- 18 (26%) from the Court of Appeal
- 12 (17%) from the Supreme Court

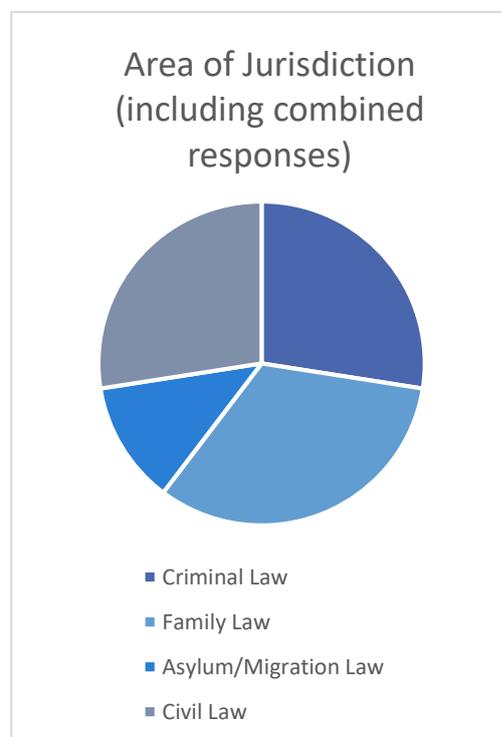


When asked about their areas of Jurisdiction, 67 Judges responded (94%). For those who selected just one area:

- 7 (10%) responded Criminal law (24 (36%) including combined responses)
- 9 (13%) responded Family law (29 (43%) including combined responses)
- 8 (12%) responded Asylum/migration law (11 (16%) including combined responses)
- 22 (33%) responded other Civil Law (24 (36%) including combined responses)

For those who elected more than area:

- 17 (25%) responded with both Criminal law and Family law
- 2 (3%) responded with both Family law and Asylum/migration law
- 1 (1%) responded with both Family law and other Civil law
- 1 (1%) responded with both Asylum/migration law and other



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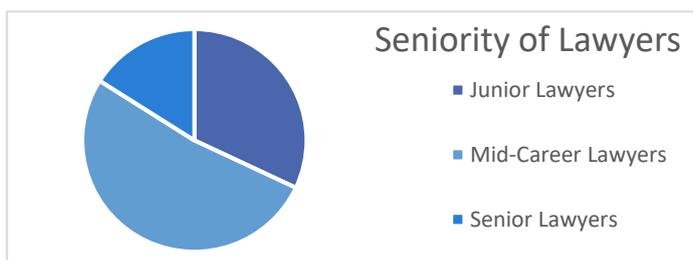
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Lawyers

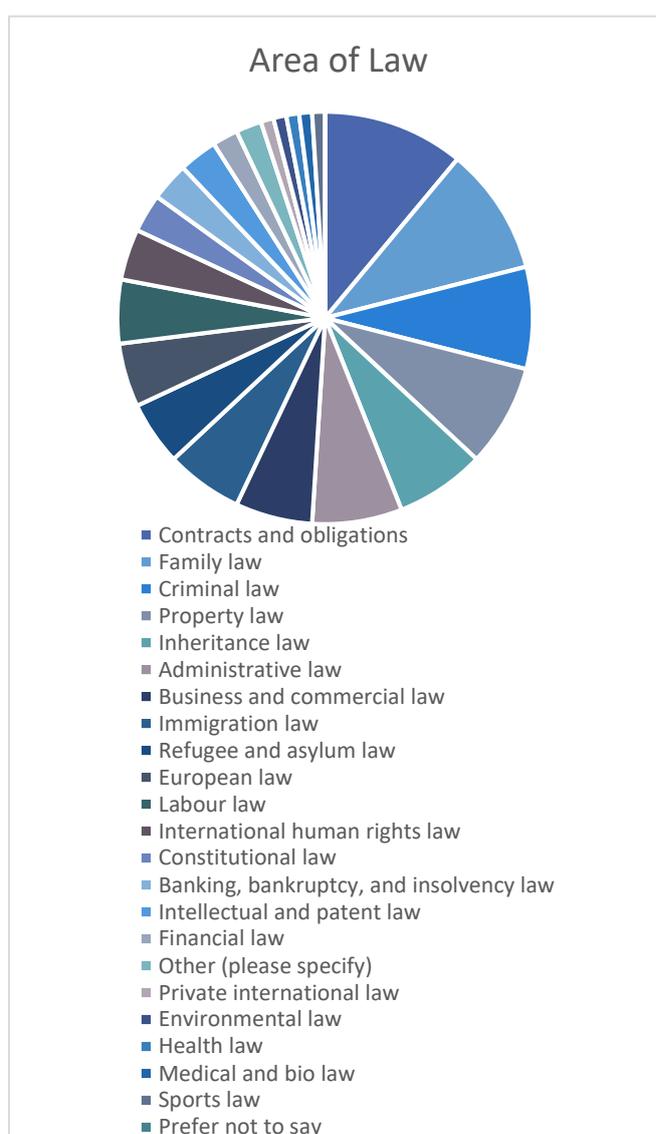
Of the 159 lawyers that responded, 146 (92%) responded to the question regarding their seniority:

- 46 (32%) identified as Junior Lawyers
- 76 (52%) identified as Mid-Career Lawyers
- 24 (16%) identified as Senior Lawyers



For the area of law they practiced in, 38 respondents of the 151 that answered (25%) selected only one response, with most selecting three or four responses, with some up to 14 responses, which is consistent with the fact that lawyers in Greece are less likely to specialise than they are in some of the other countries under investigation. The table below shows the most common areas as Contracts and obligations (11%), Family law (10%), Criminal law (8%) and Property law (8%).

Area of law	%	Count
Contracts and obligations	11%	58
Family law	10%	54
Criminal law	8%	45
Property law	8%	43
Inheritance law	7%	37
Administrative law	7%	35
Business and commercial law	6%	34
Immigration law	6%	34
Refugee and asylum law	5%	26
European law	5%	24
Labour law	5%	24
International human rights law	4%	21
Constitutional law	3%	18
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	3%	17
Intellectual and patent law	3%	16
Financial law	2%	10
Other (please specify)	2%	8
Private international law	1%	7
Environmental law	1%	5
Health law	1%	5
Medical and bio law	1%	5
Sports law	1%	4
Prefer not to say	0%	1
Total	100%	531



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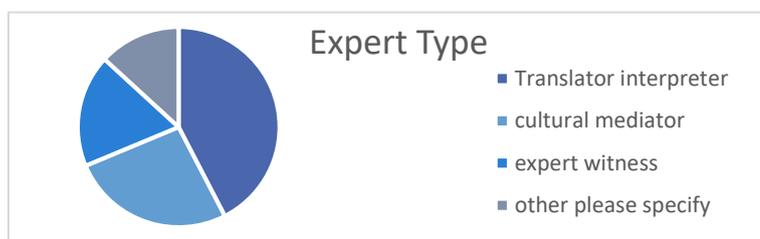
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Experts

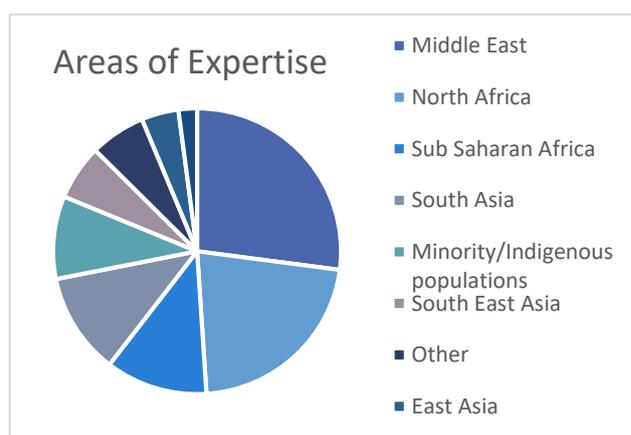
In total 38 experts responded the question asking to identify the type of expert they were, with 7 (18%) identifying themselves as an expert witnesses, 10 (26%) as cultural mediators, 16 (42%) as translators or interpreters, and the remaining 5 (13%) selecting the other category, and clarifying that they were either researchers or educators.

Expert Type	%	Count
Translator interpreter	42%	16
cultural mediator	27%	10
expert witness	18%	7
other please specify	13%	5
Total	100%	38



Regarding areas of expertise, 35 experts selected only a single area of expertise (28 respondents, 80%), and seven respondents selected more than one. Of the combined results, the Middle East was the most common area of expertise at 26%, with North Africa at 21% and Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia at 11%. For the three that responded other, one identified Europe, another the Balkans and one Greece as their areas of expertise.

Areas of Expertise	%	Count
Middle East	26%	12
North Africa	21%	10
Sub Saharan Africa	11%	5
South Asia	11%	5
Minority/Indigenous populations	9%	4
South East Asia	6%	3
Other	6%	3
East Asia	4%	2
South and Central America	2%	1
Total	100%	47



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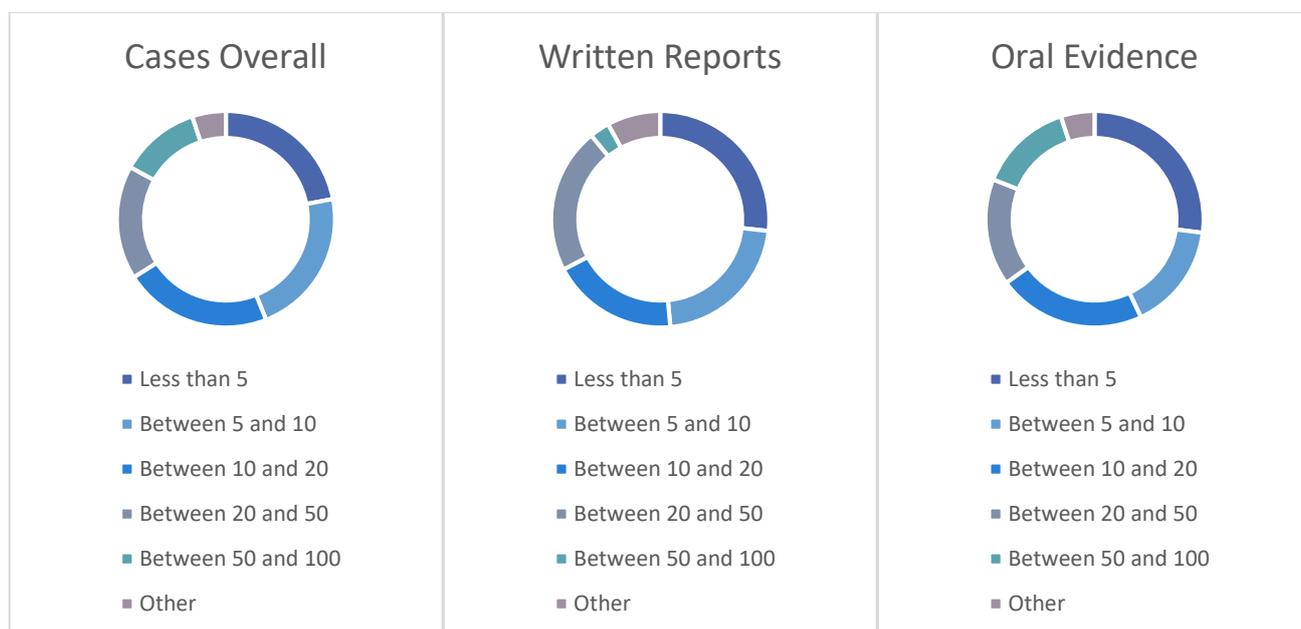
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Frequency

Numeric Frequency

In considering the number of cases that experts had been involved in, 9 (22%) selected each of the categories 'less than 5', 'between 5 and 10' and 'between 10 and 20'. 'Between 20 and 50' received 17%, and 'between 50 and 100' received 12%. When broken down by written reports or oral evidence, there was a slight increase in the 'less than 5 category' with 10 responses (27%) for both. The other categories remained relatively the same with only the 'between 50 and 100' of the written reports dropping to 3%.

Number of cases	How many cases have you provided expert evidence/translation/mediation services for?		For how many cases have you provided only a written report?		For how many cases have you provided only oral evidence?	
	%	Count	%	count	%	count
Less than 5	22%	9	27%	10	27%	10
Between 5 and 10	22%	9	22%	8	16%	6
Between 10 and 20	22%	9	19%	7	22%	8
Between 20 and 50	17%	7	22%	8	16%	6
Between 50 and 100	12%	5	3%	1	14%	5
Other	5%	2	8%	3	5%	2
Total	100%	41	100%	37	100%	37



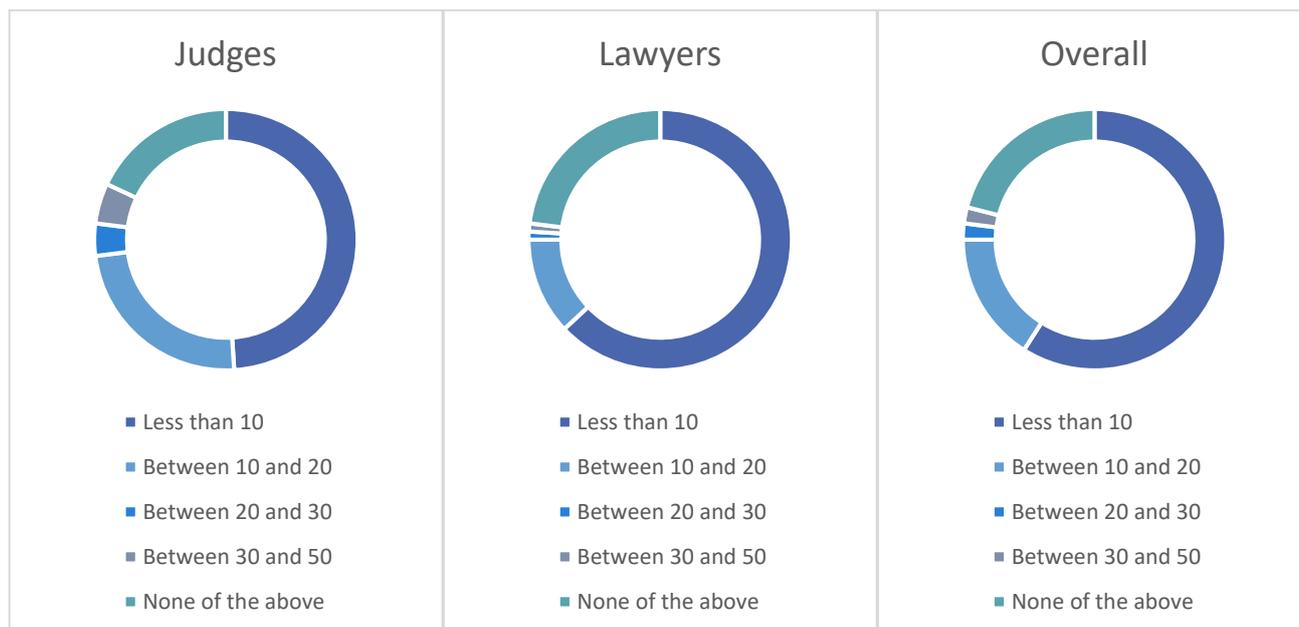
Overall, 59% of the Judges and Lawyers who responded indicated that they had instructed cultural experts in less than 10 cases. To this category, we need to add the 21% who selected 'none of the above' as almost all indicated that they had not instructed a cultural expert. Only 4% of those who responded had indicated that they had instructed a cultural expert in more than 20 cases. Dividing the results by respondent type shows that judges are involved in more cases where they instructed cultural experts than lawyers.

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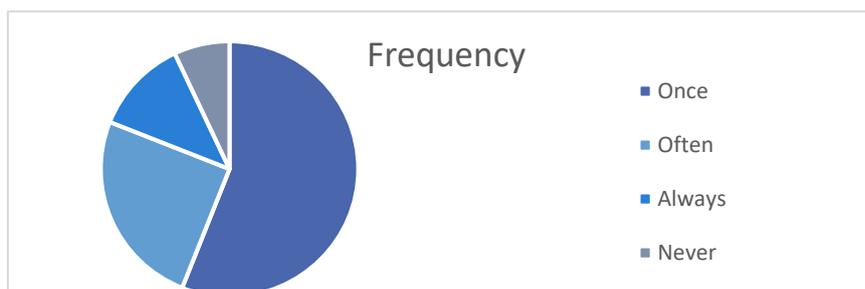
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Number of cases	Judges (count/percentage)		Lawyers (count/percentage)		Totals (count/percentage)	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Less than 10	27	49%	78	63%	105	59%
Between 10 and 20	13	24%	15	12%	28	16%
Between 20 and 30	2	4%	1	1%	3	2%
Between 30 and 50	3	5%	1	1%	4	2%
None of the above	10	18%	28	23%	38	21%
Totals	55	100%	123	100%	178	100%



The vast majority of beneficiaries (56%) responded that they had only used these services once, with one quarter replying that they used them often, with the remaining responses split between Always (12%) and Never (7%).

Frequency	%	Count
Once	56%	58
Often	25%	26
Always	12%	12
Never	7%	7
Total	100%	103



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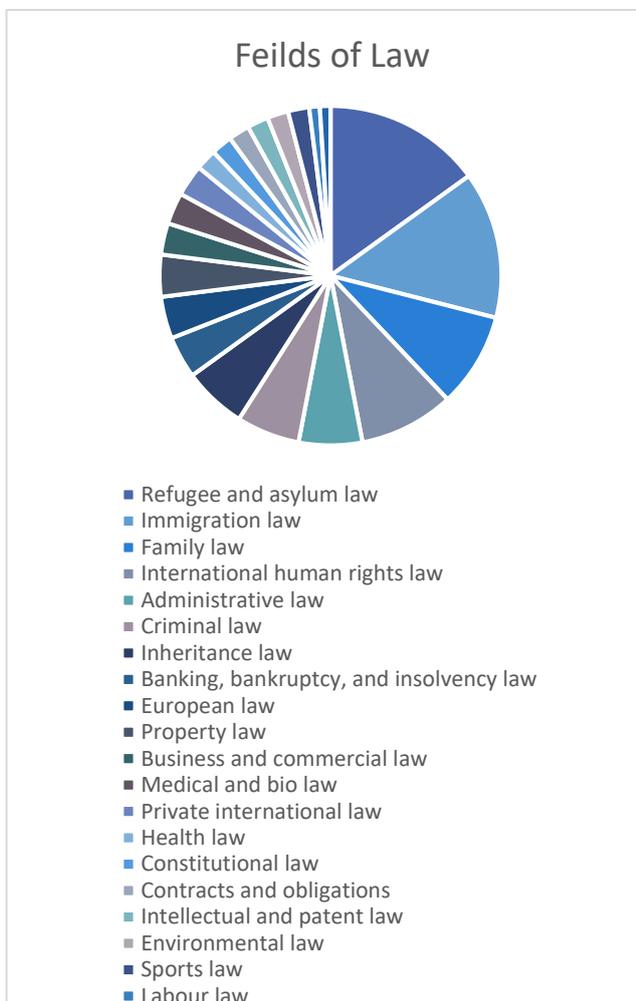
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Fields of Law

The most common field of law in which cultural expertise is used in Greece is Refugee and Asylum Law (15%), followed closely by Immigration Law (14%), then Family Law and International Human Rights Law, both on 9%.

Area of law	%	Count
Refugee and asylum law	15%	97
Immigration law	14%	91
Family law	9%	61
International human rights law	9%	58
Administrative law	6%	42
Criminal law	6%	40
Inheritance law	6%	39
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	4%	28
European law	4%	25
Property law	4%	23
Business and commercial law	3%	22
Medical and bio law	3%	18
Private international law	3%	17
Health law	2%	16
Constitutional law	2%	14
Contracts and obligations	2%	14
Intellectual and patent law	2%	14
Environmental law	2%	11
Sports law	2%	10
Labour law	1%	7
Financial law	1%	4
Other (please specify)	0%	3
Total	100%	654



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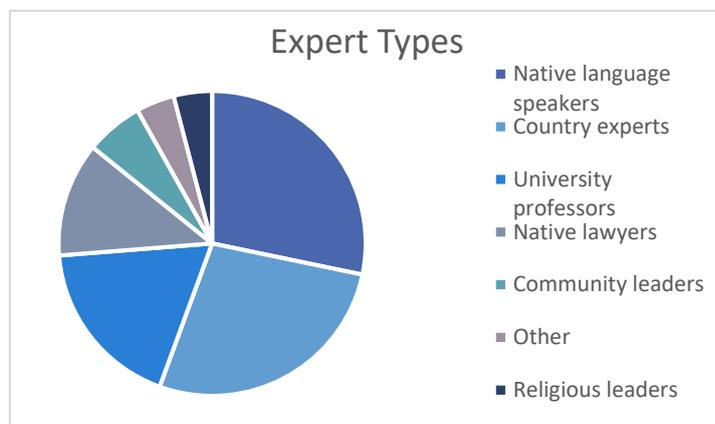
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Sites

The most common site in which cultural expertise is used as single response was 'in court' which accounted for 80 of the 171 complete responses (47%). When all responses are compiled, 'in court' continues to account for almost half, with 'Through NGOs' (19%) and 'out of court' (15%) also registering highly.

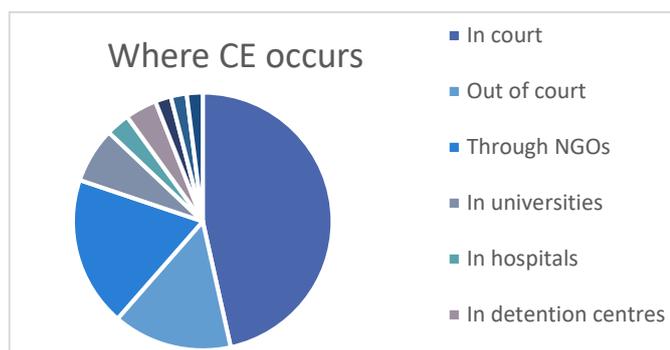
Sites	%	Count
In court	47%	142
Out of court	15%	44
Through NGOs	19%	59
In universities	7%	21
In hospitals	3%	9
In detention centres	4%	11
In schools	2%	7
Through private consultancy	2%	5
Other	2%	5
Total	100%	303



Typology of experts

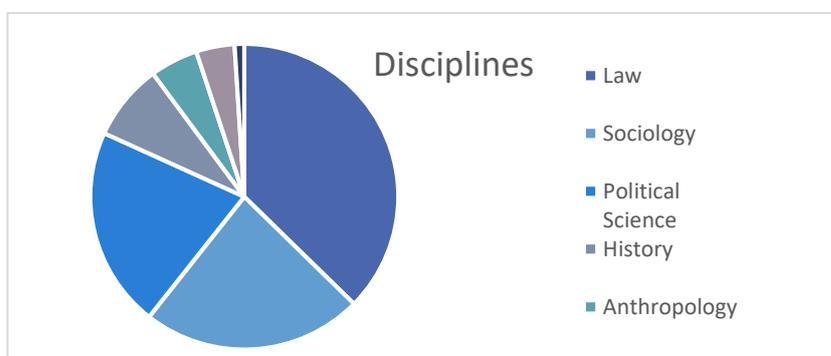
'Native Language Speakers' is the most commonly selected category of experts (28%), followed by Country Experts (27%) and University Professors (18%).

Sorts of Experts	%	Count
Native language speakers	28%	72
Country experts	27%	69
University professors	18%	46
Native lawyers	12%	31
Community leaders	6%	14
Other	4%	11
Religious leaders	4%	10
Totals	100%	253



Those that selected university professors identified their disciplines as Law (37%) followed by Sociology (23%) and Political Science (21%).

Disciplines	%	Count
Law	37%	28
Sociology	23%	17
Political Science	21%	16
History	8%	6
Anthropology	5%	4
Linguistics	4%	3
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	75



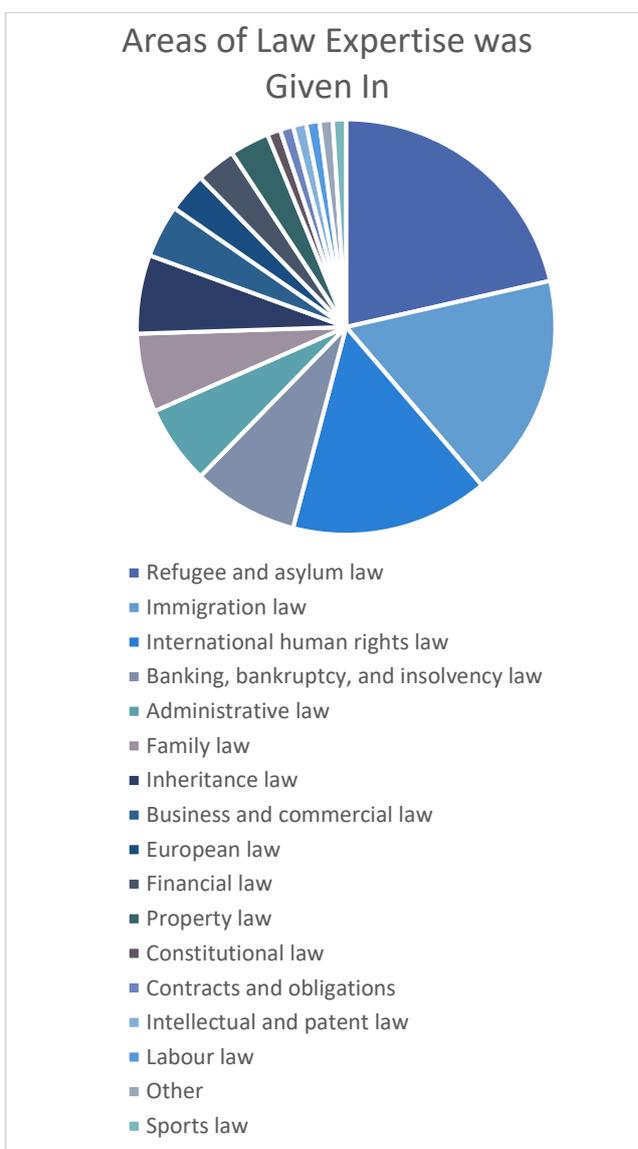
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Out of the 37 experts who answered the question regarding the areas of law for cultural expertise, the majority indicated Refugee and Asylum Law (21%), followed by Immigration Law (17%), and International Human Rights Law (15%).

Area of Law	%	Count
Refugee and asylum law	21%	15
Immigration law	17%	12
International human rights law	15%	11
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	8%	6
Administrative law	6%	4
Family law	6%	4
Inheritance law	6%	4
Business and commercial law	4%	3
European law	3%	2
Financial law	3%	2
Property law	3%	2
Constitutional law	1%	1
Contracts and obligations	1%	1
Intellectual and patent law	1%	1
Labour law	1%	1
Other	1%	1
Sports law	1%	1
Criminal law	0%	0
Environmental law	0%	0
Health law	0%	0
Medical and bio law	0%	0
Private international law	0%	0
Total	100%	71



Modalities

Appointment of Experts

Then most common factor influencing the decision to appoint an expert is the law allowing it (20%, 95), followed by the court being keen to hear cultural arguments (16%, 76), then cost (14%, 65), the client's request (13%, 60), that the appointment of an expert is advised by the court (9%, 43), that experts facilitate successful legal outcomes (8%, 38), time (7%, 34), and the reputation of the expert (7%, 32), with all remaining categories accounting for 4% or less.



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Factor	%	Count
The law allows the appointment/instruction of experts	20%	95
The court is keen to hear cultural arguments	16%	76
Cost	14%	65
Client/ Defendant /Claimant/ Applicant's request	13%	60
The appointment/instruction of experts is advised by the court	9%	43
Experts facilitate successful legal outcomes	8%	38
Time	7%	34
The reputation of the expert	7%	32
The court/ prosecutor/ Ministry of the Interior have already appointed their expert	4%	19
Expertise can also be used for an out of court settlement	2%	11
Other	0%	2
Total	100%	475

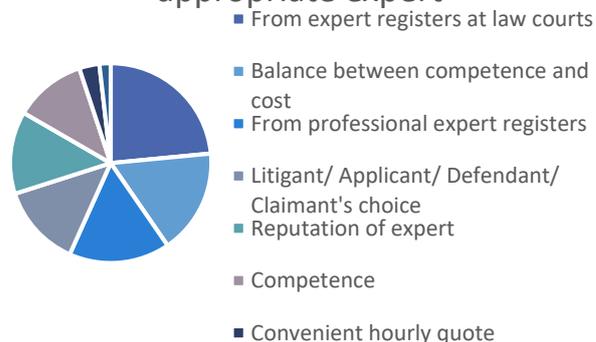
Factors influencing decision to appoint an expert



Respondents mainly chose experts from expert registers in law courts (23%, 65), followed by the balance between competence and cost (17%, 47), then from professional expert registers (16%, 45), client's choice (13%, 37), the reputation of the expert (13%, 37), competence (12%, 32), convenient hourly quote (3%, 9) and other (2%, 5), to which only one participant specified, indicating that while they had yet choose an expert, they would do so from the expert registers at courts.

Reason	%	Count
From expert registers at law courts	23%	65
Balance between competence and cost	17%	47
From professional expert registers	16%	45
Litigant/ Applicant/ Defendant/ Claimant's choice	13%	37
Reputation of expert	13%	37
Competence	12%	32
Convenient hourly quote	3%	9
Other	2%	5
Total	100%	277

Factors in choosing an appropriate expert



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Experts typically started giving expert opinions by being contacted directly by litigants (35%, 11), followed by being contacted by a lawyer (23%, 7), then being contacted by a court (13%, 4), being contacted by the Ministry of the Interior (13%, 4), being referred by a colleague (10%, 3) and other (6%, 2), to which one respondent clarified indicating that they began as a specialist researcher.

Answer	%	Count
I have been directly contacted by litigants/ applicants/ defendants/ complainants	35%	11
I was contacted by a lawyer	23%	7
I was contacted by a court	13%	4
I was contacted by the Ministry of the Interior	13%	4
A colleague referred me	10%	3
Other	6%	2
Total	100%	31



Experts are usually appointed by being an expert at an NGO (36%, 19), followed by being appointed as experts by several lawyers who contact them as the need arises (19%, 10), then by being contacted directly by litigants (15%, 8), being appointed by the courts (13%, 7), being appointed by the Ministry of the Interior (13%, 7) and other (4%, 2), where one respondent clarified indicating that this wasn't a common phenomenon.

Field	%	Count
I work as an expert in an NGO	36%	19
I have been instructed/appointed as expert by several lawyers who contact me as the need arises	19%	10
I was contacted directly by the litigants/ applicants/ defendants/ complainants	15%	8
I have been instructed/appointed by courts	13%	7
I have been instructed/appointed by the Ministry of the Interior or other equivalent authority	13%	7
Other	4%	2
Total	100%	53



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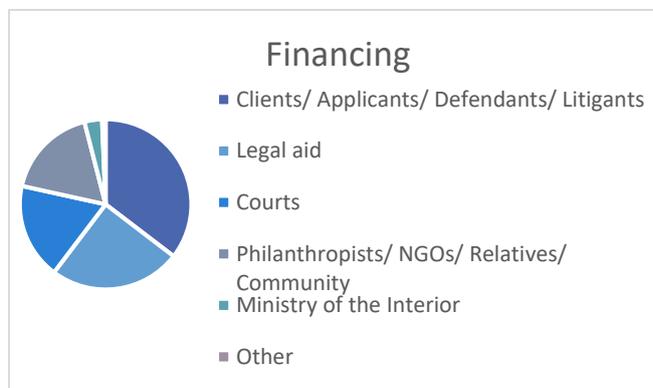
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Cost of Cultural Expertise

Cultural expertise is usually financed by clients (35%, 107), followed by legal aid (25%, 75), then courts (18%, 55), philanthropists/NGOs/relatives/community (18%, 53), the Ministry of the Interior (3%, 10) and other (1%, 2), to which one respondent clarified indicating that they did not know.

Answer	%	Count
Clients/ Applicants/ Defendants/ Litigants	35%	107
Legal aid	25%	75
Courts	18%	55
Philanthropists/ NGOs/ Relatives/ Community	18%	53
Ministry of the Interior	3%	10
Other	1%	2
Total	100%	302



The most common response to the question about remuneration was that experts most commonly work on a voluntary basis (42%, 14), followed by being paid a set price per report (36%, 12), and finally by being paid at a standard hourly rate (21%, 7).

Answer	%	Count
I am not paid, I have been doing this work on a voluntary basis	42%	14
I am paid at a set price per report	36%	12
I am paid at a standard hourly rate	21%	7
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	33



Almost half of all respondents indicated that cultural expertise could not be reused (49%, 71), followed by that cultural expert witnessing is applicable to similar cases (33%, 48), then that cultural expertise can only be reproduced in the same country/legal field (18%, 26) and one individual who selected other and specified that in their experience they are yet to see the reuse of cultural expertise.

Answer	%	Count
Cultural expertise/expert witnessing is a unique and not repeatable experience	49%	71
Cultural expert witnessing is applicable to similar cases	33%	48
Cultural expertise can only be reproduced within the same country/legal field	18%	26
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	146



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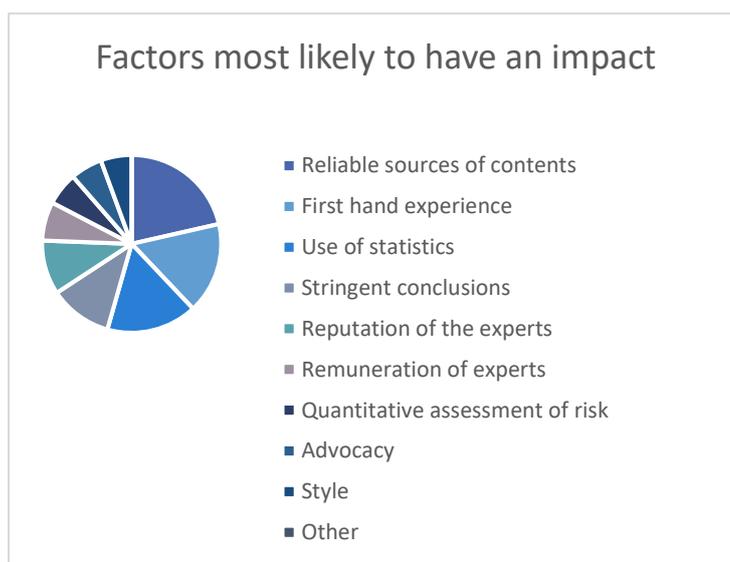
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Impact

Components of Impact

The elements of expert opinions most likely to have an impact on their addressees are the use of reliable sources of contents (21%, 115), followed by first-hand experience (17%, 89), then the use of statistics (16%, 88), stringent conclusions (11%, 61), reputation of experts (10%, 53), remuneration of experts (7%, 38), a quantitative assessment of risk (6%, 32), advocacy (6%, 31) and style (6%, 30).

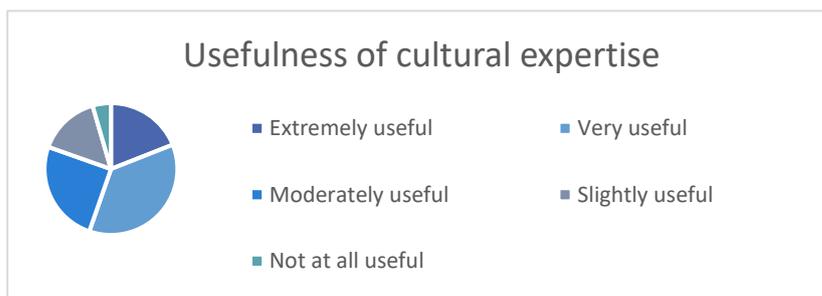
Field	%	Count
Reliable sources of contents	21%	115
First-hand experience	17%	89
Use of statistics	16%	88
Stringent conclusions	11%	61
Reputation of the experts	10%	53
Remuneration of experts	7%	38
Quantitative assessment of risk	6%	32
Advocacy	6%	31
Style	6%	30
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	537



Usefulness

The most common response to the question regarding the usefulness of cultural expertise was very useful (36%, 65), followed by moderately useful (25%, 45), then extremely useful (19%, 34), slightly useful (15%, 27) and not at all useful (4%, 8).

Answer	%	Count
Extremely useful	19%	34
Very useful	36%	65
Moderately useful	25%	45
Slightly useful	15%	27
Not at all useful	4%	8
Total	100%	179



More than half of all respondents indicated that cultural expertise is more useful in immigration law (68%, 121), followed by cultural expertise being more useful in civil rather than criminal law (15%, 27), then in criminal rather than civil law (12%, 21), and other (5%, 8). Of those who selected other and specified, three mentioned asylum law, two mentioned private international law and one mentioned commercial and financial law.

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Answer	%	Count
Cultural expertise is most useful in immigration law	68%	121
Cultural expertise is more useful in civil law than in criminal law	15%	27
Cultural expertise is more useful in criminal law than in civil law	12%	21
Cultural expertise is most useful in...	5%	8
Total	100%	177



Competitiveness

Experts believed their services to be competitive due to their competence (41%, 15), followed by their reputation (35%, 13), then the balance between competence and cost (19%, 7) and the convenient hourly quote (5%, 2).

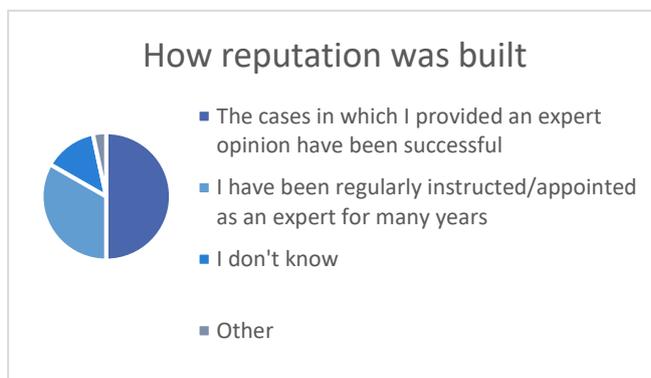
Answer	%	Count
Competence	41%	15
My reputation	35%	13
Balance between competence and cost	19%	7
Convenient hourly quote	5%	2
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	37



Reputation of Experts

Half of experts indicated that they built their reputation by the cases in which they have provided an opinion were successful (50%, 15), followed by having been regularly instructed/appointed as an expert for many years (33%, 10), then indicating that they did not know (13%, 4), and finally one participant who selected other and indicated that they were a specialised researcher.

Answer	%	Count
The cases in which I provided an expert opinion have been successful	50%	15
I have been regularly instructed/appointed as an expert for many years	33%	10
I don't know	13%	4
Other	3%	1
Total	100%	30

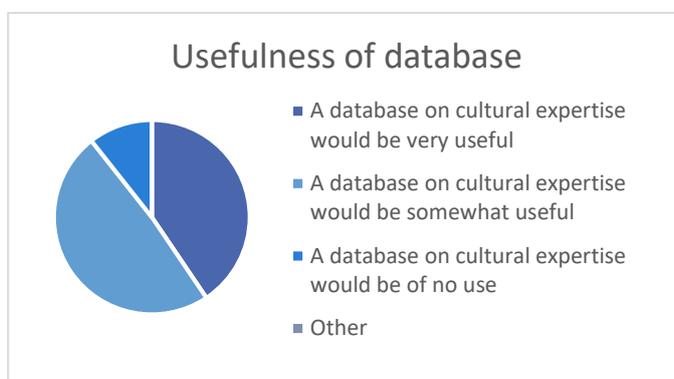


Improved Access

Database

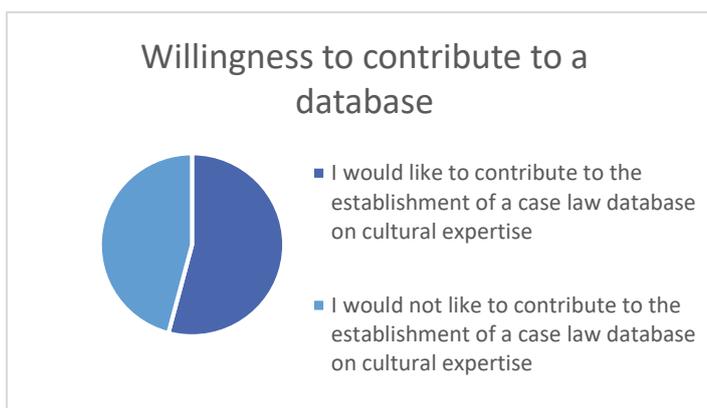
Almost half of all respondents thought that a database on cultural expertise would be somewhat useful (49%, 83), followed by very useful (41%, 69), then of no use (11%, 18).

Answer	%	Count
A database on cultural expertise would be very useful	41%	69
A database on cultural expertise would be somewhat useful	49%	83
A database on cultural expertise would be of no use	11%	18
Other	0%	0
Total	100%	170



When asked whether they would be interested in contributing to the establishment of a case law database on cultural expertise, over half of all participants indicated that they would (54%, 72), with the remainder indicating that they would not (46%, 61).

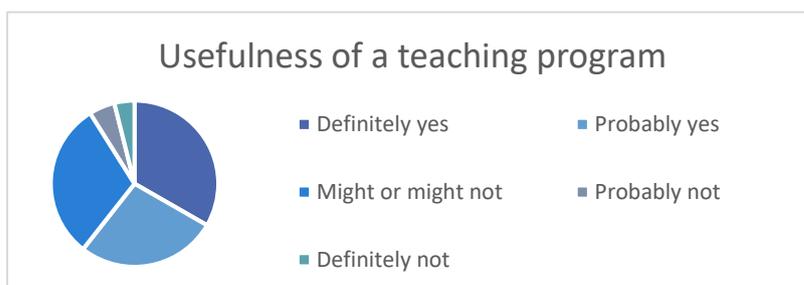
Answer	%	Count
I would like to contribute to the establishment of a case law database on cultural expertise	54%	72
I would not like to contribute to the establishment of a case law database on cultural expertise	46%	61
Total	100%	133



Capacity Building

The most common response to the question of the usefulness of a teaching program was definitely yes (33%, 60), followed by might or might not (31%, 55), then probably yes (27%, 49), probably not (5%, 9) and definitely not (4%, 7).

Answer	%	Count
Definitely yes	33%	60
Probably yes	27%	49
Might or might not	31%	55
Probably not	5%	9
Definitely not	4%	7
Total	100%	180



CULTURAL EXPERTISE IN EUROPE: WHAT IS IT USEFUL FOR? (EURO-EXPERT)

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Date of Publication: 20/05/2019 | Page 16

More than half of all respondents indicated that they would be interested in teaching cultural expertise (53%, 33), followed by knowing of education institutions that may be interested (24%, 15), then other (15%, 9), and knowing of professional organisations that might be interested (8%, 5). Of those who selected other and specified, all nine indicated that they did not know of any.

Answer	%	Count
I know of schools, universities or organisations that may be interested in teaching cultural expertise	24%	15
I know of professional organisations that may be interested in capacity building on the use of cultural expertise	8%	5
I would be interested in teaching cultural expertise	53%	33
Other	15%	9
Total	100%	62

