

IN THE UPPER TRIBUNAL  
**IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM CHAMBER**

BETWEEN

MISS ANTONIA ILIA

(APPLICANT)

-AND-

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

(RESPONDENT)

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**APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO APPLY JUDICIAL REVIEW**

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**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

1. The applicant is a Greek Citizen, born in Athens Greece on 16 March 1959. She was a Judge of the First Instance in Greece until her dismissal in Jun 2005 when she came to UK and settled. She was arrested in UK on 11.05.2011 on the basis of 5 European arrest warrants. She was detained at HMP Holloway from 11 May 2011–6 December 2012, a period of 18 months and 24 days. Originally the Public Prosecutor, Court of Appeal, Athens (the “Judicial Authority”) sought the applicant’s extradition under five European Arrest Warrants (“EAWs”). Four of these EAWs and part of EAW5 are what are often called “conviction” EAWs, i.e. they requested the surrender of the applicant in order that she serves sentences passed on her, in her absence, by a court in Greece.
2. The shape of her Extradition case has changed, given it originally concerned five European arrest warrants and now relates solely to one of them alone.
3. Her extradition has been sought by the Greek authorities

4. She is likely to face long period of pre-trial detention if she is extradited to Greece.

#### *Applicant's background in Greece*

5. She completed her first degree, in law, in the University of Athens in 1981, with Grade A, while she was working part-time, in order to contribute to her living expenses, initially, as an administrative assistant to the association "GREEK DANSES DORA STRATOU", in Athens and later to the association "IONIKOS", in Nea Philadelphia. As a student, she had a passion for law; Therefore, she participated to various workshops, she carried out successfully, important scientific studies at Civil and at Penal law (Law of Contracts, Narcotic cases and Philosophy of punishment, under the supervision of the teachers, Mr M. Stathopoulos, Mrs Spinelli, G. Magakis and the lecturer A. Vgotzas) and she joined various left wing scientist groups.
6. She completed her Training in Athens' Bar Association (1981-1983) with Specialization: Penal law (Narcotic cases), EU Law, Human Rights Law and Commercial Law. In 1983 she obtained the licence of the profession of the lawyer; following a participation in a competitive selection process (She was 1st in the process). During that time, she used to work as a trainee teacher of civil law to the private school of law, "TSITOURAS".
7. In 1983, she obtained a scholarship, from the Greek State (I.K.Y.), the University of Athens and the Council of Europe, following recommendations and references from the well-known teachers of civil law at the University of Athens, Mr Michalis Stathopoulos and Apostolos Georgiadis and after a strict selection and very difficult exams, in order to carry out postgraduate studies

in the University of Sorbonne (Paris I) in France ( 1983-1987), where she obtained, successfully, in 1986 a postgraduate (Masters) degree in a combination of Private Law, EU Law, Human Rights Law , Educational and Language Studies. During her studies, she was working, looking after and teaching children French and piano, in order to afford her living expenses in Paris.

8. Since her childhood she was very keen on Communist Party due to her influence from her close environment and due to her family history: Her grandfather, from her mother's side, Mr Vassilios Xiarhos, was a leading member of Communist Party (E.A.M) and was executed in February 1944, by the Germans, who, by this time, had occupied Greece. Since then, her mother's family suffered a lot , emotionally and financially and three of her mother's siblings, due to the continuous persecution from the right wings government, even if after the liberation of Greece from Germans, left Greece in 1960 and moved to USA, in order to set up a new life.
9. Being deeply affected by this family tragedy, she joined, as a student member, in 1977, the student branch of the Communist Party in Athens, "Panspoudastiki", signing the party regulations, participating to the annual festivals, events and paying a small subscription fee. Her commitment continued when she moved to Paris in 1983 and joined the same student branch of the party. Party membership was an important part of her lifestyle and she regularly attended conferences and demonstrations, including the annual September celebrations.
10. She published magazine articles in both Paris and Athens and made many contacts in the Communist party; she met many lawyers, University French and Greek teachers, Politicians and intellectuals with far left sympathies

throughout this period. Since 1989, she has been a member of the Women's Association (Communist Party).

11. Although she was passionate with the law studies in Paris, she could not stay longer, in order to continue her PhD in civil law, which she was carrying out under the supervision of the well-known, French teacher at the University of Sorbonne, Mr Andre Tunc and the well-known, Greek teacher at the University of Athens, Mr. Mihalis Stathopoulos ; therefore, after the termination of her scholarships, she returned, unwillingly, to Greece in 1988 where she participated in a competitive selection process, in order to become a Judge.
12. The process was designed to select the best Greek lawyers to become Judges by written and oral examination process. In the event, she was successful and came seventh in process.
13. She further stated that upon selection, successful candidates are offered life tenure in an appropriate division of the court of First Instance of Athens following training placements in various sections such as commercial, family and criminal.
14. She stated that after training, she was placed to the Court of Thebes where she worked from 1991 until 1995. She was initially selected to serve as a Judge Responsible for the division of Bankruptcies, as a President of P.Y.S.D.E (Disciplinary Council of Teachers of Secondary Schools) and later as an Investigation Judge, as well.
15. Her role as an Investigation Judge was to assess and examine designated cases that were presented by a prosecutor. She would then refer the case for custody, bail or release as may be appropriate.

16. She stated that, as an Investigation Judge, she did not have the Power to sentence as this lay with the eventual trial Judge; she did have discretion over whether to remand a suspect into custody pending trial, to release him without any condition or to grant him bail.
17. From this early stage in her career, she quickly demonstrated that she had a liberal and anti-establishment approach towards the issue of committal into custody since she did not believe that prison is automatically the consequence of a pending or unproven charge and preferring to approach incarceration as a solution of last resort, according, always, to the article 282 of the CODE OF GREEK CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.
18. She stated that she differed from most of her colleagues and during her times in Thebes rapidly demonstrated that her approach was very different from the vast majority of other Judges and she became well-known as a very dynamic and well educated Judge but with an apparent liberal, humanitarian, left wing and anti-establishment approach.
19. She further stated that she recalls four cases during this time that exemplified her focus on an individual's human and legal rights in law. At one stage, she was asked to consider the potential penalties in law arising in respect of the case of a Greek Cotton manufacturer, who was alleged to have defrauded the EU. In this instance, a local farmer was charged with perjury which does not ordinarily carry a custodial remand period. In face of considerable opposition and pressure from the Prosecutor in Thebes, she refused to commit the farmer in question into custody.
20. On another occasion, she was asked to assess a potential corruption case in respect of a major water company and related construction contracts. Again she

was not prepared to make any recommendation that would deflect liabilities away from a large utilities company and onto, in this instance, the local mayor who she believed was wrongly accused.

21. On another occasion, she was asked and refused to impose, bankruptcy, against a poor and disadvantaged trader, illegally, by violating the rules of the Code of Civil Proceedings, in the favour of big business interests.
22. She was, also, asked and refused, as a President of the Disciplinary Council of Teachers of Secondary Schools (P.Y.S.D.E.), to punish, by dismissal, a teacher, not because of his conduct as a teacher, as his case had been, politically, manipulated and had been presented, by the other teachers-members of the Council, who were appointed, directly, by the Right Wing Prefect, but because of his communist beliefs. Consequently, due to the fact, that she was not prepare to comply with illegal orders, by whomsoever they were derived and to act against her judicial, personal and political beliefs, she became associated with bias towards the poor and disadvantaged because she was not prepared to concede towards the natural bias of the judiciary in consistently favouring large (and most of the times government affiliated) corporations and interest groups; indeed this pressure from judges in the court of Thebes was overt and constant.
23. The critics regarded her as overly liberal in approach but on the other hand her rulings, strongly linked to her political opinions, did have an evident degree of popular appeal. She also stated that she was not permitted, as a Judge, to have, any public political affiliations, but her political beliefs were well-known in the legal circles.

24. She further stated that she became very disillusioned with the nature and conduct of her judicial colleagues. Despite comparatively low salaries, she observed that many of them lived lavish and extravagant lifestyles and it was recognized that many were subject to pressure from interests groups in the government and there were suggestions of corruption and bribery. She was extremely surprised by what she observed and made a “whistle blowing” disclosure to the President of the Inspectorate of Judges, Mr. Constantinos Costopoulos about one such colleague who she suspected of making biased judgments in exchange for bribes 1991-1993. She was not popular for making this disclosure and in the immediate aftermath, the tires of her car, while driving, from Thebes to Athens, surprisingly burst, in two occasions; the event had been reported to the Director of the Court.
25. She further stated that she believed that a combination of her whistle-blowing activity and her various humanitarian, friendly to left wing anti-establishment judgments were partly the reason why she was detached from Thebes in 1995, when she obtained a scholarship in 1995 from the European Court of Justice and commenced a placement as a “National Expert”, after a severe selection from the Supreme Court and the Minister of Justice, based on knowledge of EU Law, qualifications and language skills, initially at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg and later at the European Commission in Brussels. She worked there from 1995-1998.
26. She stated that she represented Greece, initially, as a legal assistant at the European Court of First Instance in Luxembourg and later, following excellent reference from the Judge at the European Court of First Instance, Mr Andreas Kalogeropoulos, at the Legal Department of Eurostat and at the environment department of EU, in Brussels.
27. She stated that immediately on arrival in Luxembourg, she discovered that she preferred working life in northern Europe and noted also that working



practices were more transparent and less overtly corrupt than she had observed in Greece. 28. She stated that nobody asked her, as a EU employee, during that time to act illegally and against her beliefs. It was on this basis that she decided to prepare her participation to an EU competition, in order to become permanent staff at the European Commission and to resign from the Judiciary where she had been suffering a lot ;on that purpose, she decided to take many banks loans for being able to make repeated, extravagant efforts (attendance to proper legal seminars abroad, frequent trips to Brussels and to Luxembourg, private tuition ,purchase of textbooks,etc...), in order to secure permanent employment overseas even after her return to Athens in 1998 when her secondment ended. Later,she realized,of course,that it was not the right decision,as far as it concerns its financial consequences.

29. She stated that in 1998 arriving back in Athens she was given the placement in the traffic division of the Court of First Instance of Athens dealing with large insurance companies. Her ideological stance of protecting and preserving the rights of the individual was repeated and consistently illustrated in her previous rulings in favour of the plaintiff and /or the disadvantage against the larger insurance companies. Many in the legal establishment and the Ministry of Justice were reported to consider her as controversial figure, although throughout this time she was keeping receiving excellent reports when the Supreme Court carried out its annual assessments investigating Judges.

30. In addition, due to her high qualifications, knowledge of EU law, language skills, she was selected to represent the Union of Magistrates in all the seminars and conferences in Greece and abroad, during which, she used to receive excellent feedbacks, which had been always communicated to the President of the Supreme Court and to the Minister of Justice.

31. She practiced these duties from 1989 till 2002.



32. She stated that during that time (1998-2000) her vehicle was, surprisingly and suspiciously vandalized, in one occasion in 1999, while it was parked outside her house; the event had been reported to the Police and to the Director of the Court.
33. In 2000, she was placed as an investigation Judge in the Narcotics Division of the Court after a severe selection from the Director of the Court, Mr Vazeos, where the events that were to give lead to the issue of the European Arrest Warrants occurred.
34. This was probably the most difficult placement that she could have had. In most cases involving illegal pharmaceuticals, the police wanted to assert and justify their investigation. Given that detection of large scale drug producers and dealers is very difficult and usually forms part of long-term investigations, there is inevitably pressure placed on the courts to deal with and penalize (comparatively) small cases of drug usage and possession.
35. Throughout her time investigating narcotics matters, she often made decision to defer or avoid incarceration for those awaiting trial in relation to such offences who were inevitably in her experience those suffering from drug addiction which in itself does not automatically incur criminal liability. She recalls that over twenty six cases that she had investigated during this period, had led to publicity, internal dissent within the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor and difficulties with the police and prosecution authorities on the basis that she was an advocate of a non-custodial approach in such cases with hindsight, she was unsurprised that she was eventually demoted to the court's traffic division in 2003, where she would end her career as a Judge.

## Dr. Lymberis Case

36. The applicant's persecution at the Judiciary, followed, later, by her political prosecution linked to the issue of *European Arrest Warrants* against her, occurred in 2001. It concerned the arrest of Dr. Lymberis, a very wealthy Athenian clinic owner. Lymberis owned the private clinic, "KASTALLIA", in Athens, specializing in the treatment of those addicted to drugs. Lymberis was very wealthy and successful and there were a significant number of businessmen and politicians interested in acquiring his clinic because of its income generation.
37. In 2001, Lymberis was arrested on his yacht and charged with the possession of cocaine. Given Lymberis' outstanding reputation, it was widely believed that the drugs had been planted on him in order to lead to his conviction and disgrace. From the outset, the applicant was uncomfortable about the case for this reason but became more so when various pressure were put onto her before and during her investigation to ensure that Lymberis would be imprisoned.
38. She came to realize that a senior Magistrate Mr. Athanasopoulos, as a close friend of Mr Apostolopoulos, who was a powerful businessman and the most keen to acquire Lymberis' business, according to various rumours by that time, at the Court, he was trying to persuade her to make a decision to send Lymberis to prison to await trial. She became very worried about the implications of her investigating decision regarding Lymberis but she adhered to her principles and granted Lymberis full bail, with the consent of the Prosecutor, Mrs Eleni Sotiropoulou. He was subsequently found not guilty of the offence in any event at the time of an evidential finding and therefore he had been acquitted, unanimously, later by the Appeal Court of

Athens. Throughout the investigation, her immediate supervisor; Mr. Vazeos, the Director of the court, made her aware that the Prosecutor, Mr. Bagias, was trying to actively interfere in her role as Investigation Judge in this matter and to influence this matter.

39. Her fear regarding the implications of this case were realized over one year following her decision, when she was passed over for renewal of her investigating judge status and unsurprisingly she lost her investigating judge status when she failed to be promoted from the Supreme Court in June 2004, notwithstanding excellent annual reports. In addition, after "Lyberis' case", she lost the duties of Representation of the Union of Magistrates, at the International Seminars and Conferences.
40. Around this time her immediate supervisor, Mr. Vazeos, the Director of the court, advised her, that he was aware that various influential judicial, political and business figures, which wanted to ensure Lymberis' conviction, were the reason of her persecution.
41. She further stated, that soon after she realized, that " Lymberis case", was linked to her unfair persecution in 2005 and to a series of problems for her in so far as it had given public demonstration of the nature of her judicial practice and had given her wide media ( Press and TV ) exposure. For instance, various judgments that she made in the narcotics section were heavily misrepresented. In addition, in 2005 the media broadcasted, unlawfully, in all TV channels, with, strongly, unusual and continuous intensity, 2-3 times a day, for more than two (2) years, illegal TAPES, related, to the cases, in which, she was never the investigator Judge, and alleged recording of her voice, talking to the assistant of her ex-boyfriend and

requesting, through him, from different defendants, whose cases were depending on other judges, to give money to different lawyers for avoiding the imprisonment and apparently attempting to threaten another lawyer, Mr. Gavalas, to withdraw a defamation action against her by threatening to make untrue allegations against him to the Vice Chairman of the Supreme Court: It was immediately clear to her that the tapes had been doctored and her voice manipulated.

42. It's noteworthy, that her ex-boyfriend Mr Giaguos Labiris, with whom she had an affair, during the time she was an investigator judge, was the son of the right wing Ex-Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, Mr Georgios Labiris, and a lawyer dealing mainly with narcotic cases. The relationship was pure and passionate between them from both sides but it terminated, badly on her behalf and due to the huge hostility on behalf of his family, especially on behalf of his father. His assistant, Mr Athanasios Toskas, was a non-educated grasser at the Police and a family friend. It's, also, noteworthy, that her boyfriend's father, as a Prosecutor at the Supreme Court ,he was charged of the famous case "KOSKOTAS", which was linked to the scandal named "KOSKOTAS", related to strong business and government interests. It was obvious to her, that, as she was talking on the phone to both of them several times a day, they (THE AUTHORITIES) managed to manipulate her voice on the purpose to fabricate the false charges against her.

43. She stated ,that, although, she kept asking the Prosecutor, who was a very close friend of Mr Georgios Labiris, for an expert, who could examine the recording, the Prosecutor ,never approved an expert, on purpose to denigrate her, in order to convict her in"the Public Opinion", to violate, seriously, her

right to a "fair trial", to sack her, illegally, to prosecute, to charge and to convict her, illegally.

44. She, also, stated that the persecution/denigration, against her, during the year 2005 and afterwards, which took place after "Lyberis' Case", had been politically motivated/ manipulated, by the Right Wing Government (Minister of Justice), supported, by the Supreme Court, by allowing and ordering the media (Judgment 26/2005 of the "Personal Data protection Authority") to present in all TV channels, continuously, illegal, "DOCTORED TAPES", related, to the cases, in which, she was never the investigator Judge, and by trying, illegally, to manipulate the Greek journalists to denigrate her, in order to convict her in "the Public Opinion" and to violate, seriously her right to a "fair trial" ,due to her judicial rulings. It's noteworthy,that her legal actions against the TV CHANNEL EXTRA,Mr A.Toskas,Mr G.Labiris and the Journalist,Mr Stelios Vorrinas,who was a very close friend to both of the above and presented THE TAPES in the public,had been,unlawfully rejected and that the TAPES, after, of course, her denigration had been considered by the Judiciary,with judgment 2707/2007 of the Appeal Court of Athens, as "illegal Judicial means".

45. In light of the above pressure, by the media, equivalent to a torture, she gave in May 2005 an important interview on the TV program "KITRINOS TYPOS" (ALTER), in order to address criticism of her conduct and apparent misconceptions about her that were developing on a daily basis, against her, unfairly in the media. She addressed many of the allegations, including Gavalas and other very important cases of corruption in the Greek Justice favouring large companies and government affiliated interest groups. She addressed the Lymberis case publically naming Athanasopoulos and describing the pressure that he had tried to exert on her. Athanasopoulos

- then resigned from as a Judge. Bagias was later to accuse her of defamation because of this interview. However, at no point did she ever accuse him of criminal activity, nor abuse of public office , during the above interview,
46. She stated, that during that interview, she said "in Public", that she knew the name of the businessman, who had been interested in obtaining Mr Lyberis' clinic and that, according to her knowledge, this businessman, Mr Apostolopoulos, whose name she did not say, "in public", was one of the most powerful and famous businessmen in Greece.
47. She further stated that shortly after this interview, in June 2005, she was invited to attend a disciplinary hearing in the presence of the Magistrates of the Supreme Court. Legal formalities in connection with her employment rights and the conduct of the hearing were not followed.
48. She was given limited notice to refute allegations against her and no opportunity to call numerous witnesses to refute the allegation against her. Therefore, she had strong reasons to believe that the outcome of this hearing, which was politically manipulated, would be pre planned and consequently the decision would be foregone, in order to dismiss her, illegally due to her rulings, as a Judge and due to her judicial / political opinions and beliefs. The hearing centred on her private life and relationships and the conduct of the various cases described above in the narcotics section. By this stage, she had instructed a lawyer, Mr. Stamoulis to act and advise. He advised her that the process was flawed and to keep her distance. It was no surprise to her when her contract of employment with the Supreme Court was terminated, unlawfully, in Jun 2005.



49. She further stated that by this time she had been served with legal papers accusing her of failing (without intent) to submit copies of her financial statements for the years 2000-2004 to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, which she was obliged, to do, as a judge, as a simple administrative obligation, on an annual basis. The period in question concerned copies of financial returns for 2001, 2002, and 2003 and 2004. She admitted that she had failed to submit copies of her returns promptly, as indeed was the case with many of her colleagues. Normally, when a judge failed to submit copies of his returns, a reminder would be issued by the Secretary of the Court or by the Director of the Court himself and if necessary, the judge would be given an opportunity to submit copies of the returns. She further stated that no opportunity was afforded to her which was highly unusual.

50. She further stated that she regarded the allegations as an attempt to discredit her, no more, not least since she was struggling to survive on her income and had relied heavily on loans from banks, friends and family, in order to afford to her professional plans and to pay her father's high medical bills, related to long term cancer treatment to the most expensive private clinic of Athens, "YGEIA", due to the lack of proper care to the public hospitals in Greece for such treatment. To provide a context, in order to serve these debts, she had lost her home and her rental property and her bank were fully aware of the financial pressure on her.

51. She further stated that she viewed the charges as expedient from the authorities, which had been imposed after a "flagrant violation" of her human rights (intense denigration / political persecution) and was unsurprised when she was convicted wrongly and maliciously as "intentionally" failing to submit copies of her financial statements for the years 2000-2004 to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, in 28 July 2005,



because she should have been convicted, as "unintentionally", as she had been initially served, given the fact, that she did not obtain any fortune or assets, which she wanted to hide and the authorities were aware of that. It's noteworthy, that all her colleagues, who had forgotten to submit copies of their TAX RETURNS and consequently they had been served as "unintentionally" failing to submit them ,they have been acquitted, following a recommendation of the President of the Supreme Court, Mr Kedikoglou. (See relevant press-cuttings in relation to this exoneration).

52. She further stated that she knew that the charges were flawed, that the authorities had no evidence of financial impropriety on her part, not least because those that had made loans to her (which constituted the payments that were challenged by the authorities) were prepared to make full witness statements in order to confirm her lending arrangements. The consequences of the conviction were most likely, a financial fine on the basis that this was the standard penalty for such an offence. She had no idea whatsoever that they were manipulating further charges.

53. She further stated that in the aftermath of the interview, at the time of the charge and in the face of huge media coverage (her image was featured on the national news bulletins three times a day, daily for over a year), she began to receive death threats. The nature of these threats and the way in which they were delivered left her in no doubt whatsoever that the threats against her were serious.

54. In Jun 2005, soon after her interview, in May 2005, at the TV program "Kitrinos Typos",she received an anonymous telephone call at home while in the presence of her sister. The person who called her told her that he was a colleague from the Appeal Court but for security reasons he refused to reveal

her his name. She confirmed that he was a colleague because he spoke about the details of the working of court of appeal. He told her that judicial, business and political interest groups had decided for political reasons, due to "Lyberis case" ,due to her anti-establishment approach and due to the serious revelations about CORRUPTION CASES in Justice, which she did during her interview in May 2005 on the TV program "KITRINOS TYPOS", to ensure that false charges would be brought against her ,in order to be convicted and sent to prison. He also told her and he gave her all the relevant references, that the senior judge Athanassopoulos, who had shown strong interest in Lyberis imprisonment, had strong connections with the journalist Stelios Vorrinas, who was the leader of the denigration against her and that Athanassopoulos was, also, the judge to a lot of cases at the Appeal Court, acting in Vorrinas and his friends favour.

55. She stated, that during the following week, she checked all these references at the Appeal Court and they were all of them accurate. So, it was no doubt to her, that the person who made the anonymous call was a senior colleague at the Appeal Court of Athens, who due to his position, as a senior judge, could have access to all these information.

56. Shortly after this, she was visited by Mr. Avramidis, a prominent and famous Greek businessman engaged in the shipping sector who was accompanied by his lawyer, who acted as an introductory source. Avramidis told her that interest groups in the government were concerned about the extent to which she had vocalized issue relating to judicial corruption and her knowledge of the practices of business groups in Athens. He confirmed that, according to his information, "THE TAPES" had been manipulated and independently stated that she needed to leave Greece immediately, because she was in

danger, because the Government and the Judiciary, would do their best, in order to charge her with false charges, to take her to prison and kill her and then they would present it, as an accident or, as a suicide.

57. After this she was terrified and accompanied by Mr Avramidis and his lawyer, following the advice of her close friend and experienced businessman of Athens, Mr Episkopopoulos, referred all the above to Mr Stamoulis, who confirmed that he shared her concerns and also believed, taking in serious consideration Mr Avramidis information, that there was a real risk to her life, coming from the businesses and government circles, who eventually should have a serious reason to kill her because, during the above interview, in May 2005 she said "in Public", that "she knew the name of the businessman, who had been interested in obtaining Mr Lyberis' clinic ,although she did not say it, and that, "according to her knowledge, this businessman, was, one of the most powerful and famous businessmen in Greece".

58. At this point, Mr Stamoulis advised her that she should be prepared to leave Greece and for that reason he requested urgently and with the strictest confidentiality, his personal notary, Mrs Heleni Krommyda to prepare legally and officially (notary's act), a Power of Attorney, in his favour, on her behalf, in order Mr Stamoulis to represent her, to the only hearing related to her failure to submit her TAX RETURNS, which it was pending, against her on 28-7-2005.

59. She further stated, that she did not have any doubt that Mr Avramidis had told her the truth because, surprisingly, on 11-7-2005 she received, a threatening legal warning, sent to her ,by the Greek police of Nea Xalkidona, on behalf of Mr Apostolopoulos, the extremely powerful businessman and friend of the senior judge, Mr Athanassopoulos, who, according to her

information had a strong interest in obtaining "Lyberis Clinic". The threatening legal warning of Mr Apostolopoulos, confirmed to her the credibility of her source of information in relation to "Lyberis clinic", simply because she had never told his name in public. Furthermore, it acted, as a scaring catalyst concerning her decision to leave Greece, given the fact, that she had already been made aware of an anonymous colleague and of Mr Avramidis, that her personal safety could be in danger from business / government circles, much prior to the ( legal warning) being issued .

60. She also stated, that since she received Mr Apostolopoulos legal warning, she was so scared that she could not live in her own house, where she used to live in Nea Philadelphia and for that reason she moved to her sister's house where she lived until she left Greece.

61. She further stated that she did not hide her decision to leave Greece and she was determined to make her decision public because she thought it was very important that people and the authorities should be aware, that, following the extent of pressure on her, her only choice was to leave Greece mainly because her life had been in serious danger.

62. She therefore held press conference at the airport of Athens where she advised the media of the fact that she was leaving Greece and the reasons why. The interview was published to all Greek newspapers and it was broadcast to a peak time audience in all TV GREEK Channels on 24 July 2005. It was known as a matter of fact that she had flown out of Greece.

63. It's noteworthy, that all TV CREEK CHANNELS refused to give to her solicitor a copy of this VIDEO, pretending, surprisingly, that they did not keep one.

64. She further stated, that her solicitor by that time, Mr I. Stamoulis, who was an international lawyer and a deputy to the European Parliament, as well, had advised her that notwithstanding the conviction on 28-7-2005 for not submitting copies of her TAX RETURNS to the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court , she was free to travel within the EU because the Judgment was subject to appeal.
65. She further stated that, following her solicitor's advice, after coming to the UK, for security and safety reasons, she did not contact anyone in Greece including her mother Stavroula Ilia and her sister Evangelia Ilia to whom she sent only some messages via different friends, who used to travel in Greece, in order to let her know, that she was alive.
66. She further stated that, following her solicitor's (Mr I.Stamoulis) advice, based on his knowledge of English Law, in order to protect her life from the Greek government, she changed, by simple declaration, her name and date of birth and nationality, without using any false passport or false ID. She called herself as Antonia Jamin and date of birth as 17 March 1963 and French national. When she arrived in UK she was penniless.
67. She started working as an au pair, for Mrs Nguyet Hung. She initially lived with her and earned £60 a week to care for her three children. At the same time, she also taught French and Greek as a private tutor and she worked as a Part time administrative assistant at Mr Les Batchelor's Office. Due to the fact that she was a very successful tutor, strongly attached to her students, with whom she keeps till now excellent relationships, she went from having three students to teaching classes of thirty. She then went on to become in 2008 a part time employee at City College, Brighton where she worked with

excellent annual reports until her arrest in 2011. As her number of students increased her income rose and she was able to move out of Mrs. Hung's address and to move, in 2008, to her own address, with the help of Mr Les Batchelor , (her previous employer and the father of the landlady of the house where she moved to live, at 146 Portland Road in Hove), as Mrs. Hung and Mr Les Batchelor can confirm this.

68. She further stated that during her employment at City College, she paid tax and national insurance as Antonia Jamin. Although her friends and students in UK never knew her background because she was and remains afraid of her life by the Greek Government they never stopped supporting her emotionally since her arrest.

69. She was arrested at CITY COLLEGE, by the UK police on 11 May 2011. When the police arrested her, based on 5 EAW issued against her in Greece, she denied her original ID because she was under strong choc and she was afraid of being extradited to the Greek Government.

70. She stated that due to the fact, that Mr. Stamoulis died in 2006 and following his advice she did not keep any contacts with anybody in Greece, she did not know anything about the convictions and the accusations against her related to the EAW, which she found out only at her arrest.

71. Therefore for challenging them, being, completely, innocent, she instructed, after being arrested, initially in June 2011 a new adviser in Greece, who was called Mr. Plevris and later, in June 2012, she instructed the solicitors, Mrs Alexadra Vogiatzi and Mr Georgios Nicolacopoulos, who used to be, also, an old friend and one of her co-accused, who had been acquitted.

72. She further stated that in 2006 & 2007 & 2010 the Greek Court, based on false charges, against her, convicted her, wrongly and maliciously in her absence for a series of offences over the period of 2000 and 2005 in which she was accused to have abused her position as a Judge and otherwise acted improperly, as follows:

a. \*\*\* EAW 2 / (Judgment 8110/2007 of the Appeal Court of Athens, Misdemeanour) / Wrong conviction of 2 years imprisonment, in her absence, for extortion / Never been served / Is based on illegal Judicial means (tapes), which had been doctored

b. \*\*\* EAW 3 / (Judgment 1737/2007 of the Appeal Court of Pireus, Misdemeanour) / Wrong conviction of 5 years imprisonment, in her absence for defamation / Never been served / Her opinion (information coming from the Director of the Court, Mr. Vazeos) in a TV program, should never have as a purpose, to pervert the course of Justice.

c. \*\*\* EAW 4 / (Judgment 10111/2006 of the Appeal Court of Athens, Misdemeanour) / Wrong conviction of 2 years imprisonment, in her absence for failing to declare intentionally in 2005 certain details of income in statement of assets, / Never been served / She was not obliged to declare details, related to her car ("Leasing") / Any omission, on her behalf, should have been recovered, as she had enclosed copies of her TAX RETURN, to the Prosecutor, as she had to do.

d. \*\*\* EAW 5. There were a number of co-defendants. The charges were brought under felony and misdemeanours. The trial was preceded against her co-defendants on all charges. As she was out of Greece at that time (2008) therefore, the trial was proceeded in her absence on misdemeanour (Conviction matters / Judgment 4898/10) but the trial of the felonies was suspended



(Accusation matters / Judgment 4519/08), until her attendance could be secured, as follows:

\*\*\* Conviction matters / (Judgment 4898/10 of the Appeal Court of Athens) / Wrong conviction of 80 months imprisonment for breach of duty and concealment of grounds for exclusion, in her absence / Invalid charges / Never been served. They punished, intentionally, her judicial and political opinions, because they convicted her, unlawfully, for granting bail, as interrogator judge and not ordering the detention, in favour of various criminal defendants (See statement of the solicitor, Mr Spyridon Robotis, dated on 8-5-2015).

73. It's noteworthy, that her conviction, which is related to time barred offenses (misdemeanour offenses committed between 2000-2004), has not been linked to any dishonesty or any improper motivation on her behalf (corruption).

74. She did not appeal against her conviction until August 2012 because she was never served, as she had to be served, according to the GREEK LAW, at HMP, where she used to be detained, by that time a copy of the judgment 4898/10, with the originating summons.

75. She appealed on the basis that the conviction was unlawful.

76. \*\*\* Accusation matters / (Judgment 4519/08 of the Appeal Court of Athens, Felonies) / Never been charged and served for felonies ( money laundering, swindling, bribery ) / They transformed "intentionally", her personal loans, to money laundering, swindling or bribery // (See

Statement of Mr Episkopopoulos' on the 31-5-2012) / None of the accusation offenses should stand against her, due to the new article 406 A of GPC and due to the irrevocable judgments 4898/10 and 1487/12 of the Appeal Court of Athens, which acquitted all her co-accused (the lawyers Mr.G.Nicolacopoulos,Mr A.Kehagioglou,Mr N.Emmanouilidis and the Bishop Mr P.Giossakis,charged with the same charges) of the same felonies,which have been stated at EAW 5 (See second , third and supplementary legal opinion of the Legal Expert,Mr Pyromallis' on 2-11-2012, 19-4-2013 and on 13-5-2013 / See G.Nicolacopoulos Statements on 12-10-2013 and 25-3-2014).

77. She further stated that the above 5 European Arrest warrants issued against her in Greece, which have been based on false charges and on wrong/malicious convictions, were issued after her political persecution/denigration and after a "flagrant violation" of her human rights (intense denigration).
78. The first four were revoked, by the Greek Authorities, on the basis that the Greek legislation was passed giving favour to those who were sentenced to imprisonment to commute their sentence of imprisonment to a monetary fine and to pay the penalty in instalments.
79. She further stated, that the Greek Authorities acting, always, "ON BAD FAITH", they delayed, unacceptably, her applications for payment in instalments, by not giving to her solicitor for 6 months her Certificate of Earnings of the YEAR 2005 and they never made aware, on time, the UK authorities, that the EAW 1-4 and the conviction matters of the EAW 5 had been converted to fines and for a long time ,before being obliged, by law to

withdraw them, they were keeping pursuing her extradition for these warrants.

80. She further stated, that the EAW 5 dated 18/04/2011 has not been revoked and the Greek authorities are asking, unlawfully, as "AN ABUSE OF PROCESS" , the UK authorities to extradite her to Greece for trial, by providing misleading information to the English Court given the fact, that the EAW 5, is not enforceable against her, because, the acquittal of her co-defendants, N.Emmanouilidis, A.Kehagioglou, G.Nicolacopoulos, P.Giossakis, for bribery, related to her, automatically, precludes, contrary to the GREEK PROSECUTORS statements, her conviction for the offence of bribery/corruption and for the offence of money laundering linked to this offence and as a result, she cannot be prosecuted, charged or extradited for an offence, which, according to the reasoning of the Court, never took place, (See statement of the Priest Iakovos-Pavlos Giossakis dated on 21-5-15 and statement of the solicitor in "LYBERIS CASE", Mr Athanasios Kechagioglou, dated on 2-6-15).

81. In addition, the new article 406A of the Greek Penal Code, which is applied to her, as well, regardless, if she was in Greece at the day of the proceedings or not, contrary to the GREEK PROSECUTORS statement, raises, automatically, "AN EXTRADITION ISSUE" , because she cannot be prosecuted or extradited for the offense of swindling (fraud) and MONEY LAUNDERING, linked to this offense (article 45par.3 of the Law Nr.3691/2008), which, due to the new law, is no longer punishable / extraditable offense

82. She stated that it constitutes strong evidence, of the violation of her right to a fair trial on behalf the GREEK AUTHORITIES (article 6 of ECHR) and that

the Greek Authorities want to punish her for her political beliefs and principles because they are trying to obtain her extradition from the UK, by misleading, unlawfully and unacceptably, the UK courts

83. She ,therefore, does not want to return to Greece. If she will be extradited then she will be imprisoned and treated in such a way where her life will be in danger. On this basis she applied for asylum in UK.

84. Her Asylum application triggered from the fact that the statements of Greek prosecutors namely Mrs Zairi dated 03.07.2013 and of Mr. Aggelis dated 05.02.2014 are false and constitute a misrepresentation

85. She stated that she has a case behind the scene and the Greek Prosecutors lied with the UK authority on purpose to extradite her, unlawfully, to denigrate her in her return, to damage her reputation, in order to take her, not to a trial, but to the GREEK PRISONS, where her life for all the reasons mentioned above, would be in danger.

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