From an act of despair to criminal prosecution. A 27-year-old woman who attempted to self-immolate at the infamous Kara Tepe refugee camp now to face trial for arson on the 22nd June on the island of Lesvos.

On February 21, M.M. attempted to take her life by setting herself on fire inside the new Kara Tepe Reception and Identification Centre (RIC) of Lesvos. As a result, she sustained injuries on several parts of her body, including her head, both hands, back and legs and inhaled smoke which caused her to lose consciousness for a short period of time. The residents of the neighboring tents rescued her from the burning tent and extinguished the fire using water bottles and towels before the fire-fighter brigade’s arrival at the scene. M.M. was then transferred to the hospital due to the injuries she sustained from the fire. Following the incident, M.M. was charged with arson with intent, endangering life and the objects of others as well as with damage of an object of common utility by means of fire. M.M. and her family had been living in the RICs of Moria and Kara Tepe for a year and four months, in conditions which amount to inhuman and degrading treatment. In particular, the conditions at Kara Tepe, where the pregnant 27-year-old had to live, raise three children, and give birth to a fourth child by cesarean section, have been marked with extreme lack of hygiene and sanitary infrastructure as well as with severe weather conditions to name but a few of the problems. The extreme weather conditions, the effects of which have been compounded by the terrible seaside location of the camp and by the lack of adequate infrastructure, have led to flooding of the camp, on multiple occasions, including the flooding of tents. It should be also noted that article 58 of Law 3646/2019 includes pregnant women in the list of vulnerable categories of persons who should receive special reception conditions; therefore M.M., as a pregnant woman, should have been transferred to suitable accommodation.

While the case was still pending at the pre-trial stage, the family was successfully relocated to Germany after a legal intervention for lifting her travel restriction. During the pre-trial procedure, the Judicial
Authorities failed to recognize M.M.’s act of desperation as self-harm, which is not punishable according to the Greek penal code. For this act of despair, the woman was eventually charged with arson with intent, endangering life and the objects of others, as well as with damage of an object of common utility (tent) by means of fire. M.M., represented by HIAS Greece will be tried by jury on the 22nd June on the island of Lesvos.

This criminal case constitutes another example of a misguided use of criminal law mechanisms against refugees, and simultaneously reveals that the prosecution has served to eclipse the State’s responsibility and failure to ensure adequate living conditions for persons seeking international protection in Greece by portraying an act of despair as the result of criminal intent. After all, this case did not take place in a political vacuum; notably the incident occurred only a few months after the arson and the complete destruction of Moria camp in September 2020.

Despite HIAS deep concern about the criminal prosecution of a behaviour that does not itself constitute a criminal offence, we still hope that the criminal law will be applied appropriately in this case of attempted suicide and that the right to a fair trial will be respected unconditionally.

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