

Εναρκτήρια Εκδήλωση ΤΑΜΕΥ (Ζάππειο)

Φωτογραφικό Υλικό









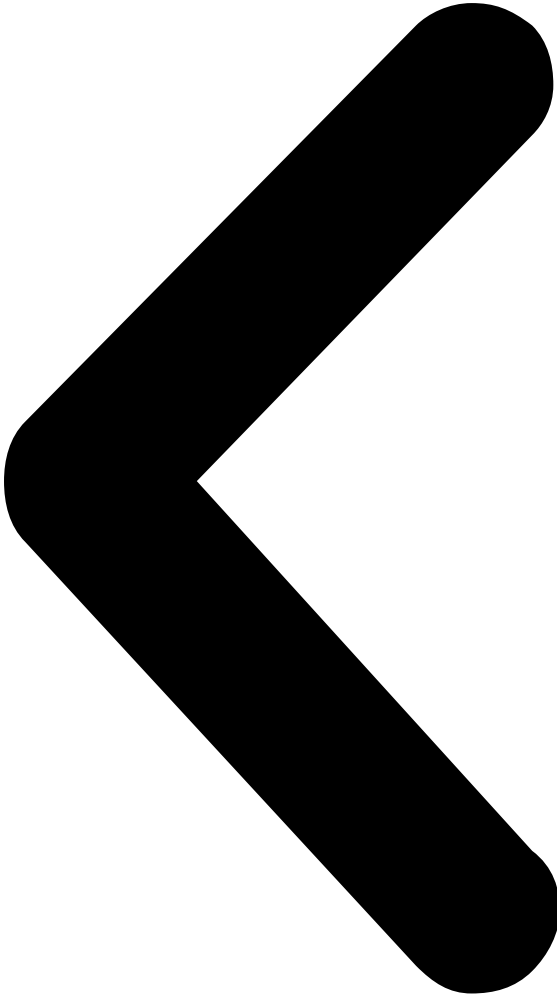


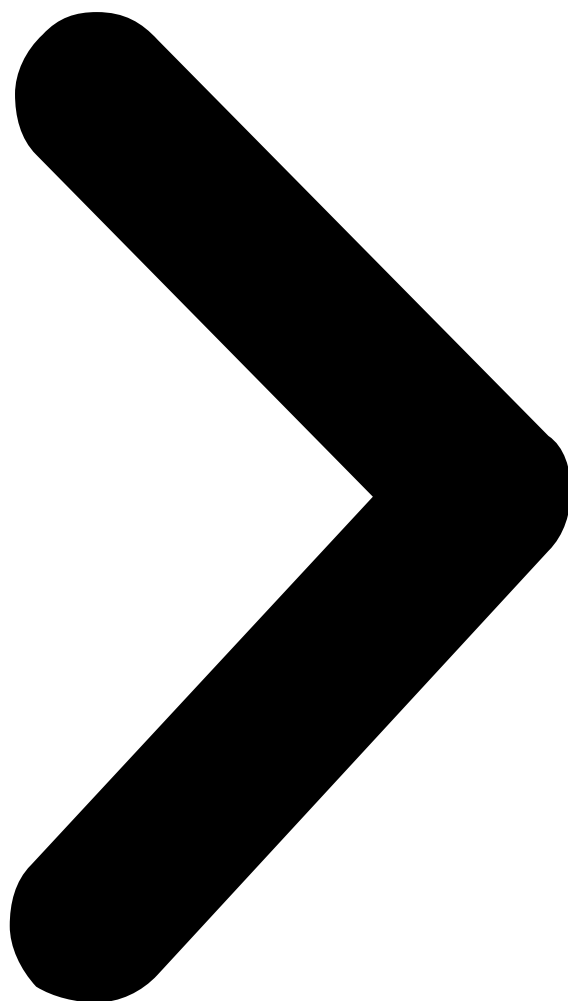












Πρόσκληση

TAMEY 2021-2027 | ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑ ΓΙΑ ΟΛΟΥΣ

Πρόσκληση

Ο Υπουργός Μετανάστευσης και Ασύλου,
κ. Νότης Μηταράκης,

σας προσκαλεί σε εκδήλωση που θα πραγματοποιηθεί
την Τρίτη, 17 Ιανουαρίου 2023 και ώρα 11.00
στο Ζάππειο Μέγαρο για την παρουσίαση των
Ταμείων Μετανάστευσης και Εσωτερικών Υποθέσεων
για τη νέα προγραμματική περίοδο 2021-2027.

Στην εκδήλωση
θα παρευρεθεί ο Πρωθυπουργός,
κ. Κυριάκος Μητσοτάκης.

Η παρουσία σας
θα μας τιμήσει ιδιαίτερα.
Ώρα προσέλευσης: 10.30

Απολογιστικό Βίντεο Εκδήλωσης

Βίντεο εκδήλωσης (Live-streaming)

GR (Ελληνικά)

EN (Αγγλικά)

<https://youtu.be/qcMhNPpL6lg>

2021EL65ISPR001 – Έκδοση 1.3

Πρόγραμμα Ελλάδας – Ταμείο Εσωτερικής Ασφάλειας Έκδοση 1.3

1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses
Reference: points (a)(iii), (iv), (v) and (ix) Article 22(3)
of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

Baseline Situation

Situated at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa, Greece is attractive to organized crime groups, especially regarding trafficking of human beings (THB) and drug crime. Global organized crime groups operate their trafficking networks in Greece, engaging in large-scale theft and financial crime. Criminal networks are also developing anti-forensics techniques such as cutting edge encryption technologies, complex algorithmic locking of data in any kind of media devices, multi layer and hidden storage volumes, aimed at restricting access of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) to critical information, misleading their forensic examinations by utilized falsified data.

S01: Exchange of information

Challenges/Needs

- The lack of a single mechanism for information, registration, communication, research, and study in the form of a competent Information Technology (IT) system. This gap can make the task of combating different forms of crime difficult and time-consuming.
- The absence of communication channels to address the

ongoing issues and forms of crime with local authorities, international public stakeholders, even the scientific disciplines dealing with criminology, forensics and other capacities that enhance law enforcement.

- To increase the data process and collection in organized crime via a national database and to ensure interoperability and interconnectedness with the other Member States' (MS) databases.
- A detailed action plan and a common methodology for large scale training and educational activities throughout different sectors of public administration, such as law enforcement, welfare authorities, labor inspectorate and the private sector.
- Adapting the relevant IT systems and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to address current and future EU challenges and Regulations.
- The prosecution and identification of criminals are also difficult without proper communication and cooperation with third countries and international organisations (e.g. INTERPOL).
- Timely, swift, and complete collection and exchange of information between MSs, in coordination with EUROPOL.
- The provision of new interconnected and interoperable systems that are constantly connected with other MSs and international databases to save time and facilitate the process of identifying individuals of interest and criminal evidence.

Relevant Data [from Hellenic Police (HP) – National Centre for Social Solidarity (NCSS)]

Cybercrime

- From 2015 to 2020, Greece has experienced an increase of almost 250% in cybercrime cases.
- During the current year, with the outbreak of the SARS-CoV-2 virus pandemic, an increase of 50% was observed in

cyber traffic.

THB

- 478 victims were reported in years 2019-2021 while 271 cases are still open.

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

- A significant increase was observed in sexual exploitation cases with minor victims from 164 cases in 2017 to 300 in 2020 (an increase of 83%) while the perpetrators appear to be nationals of various countries inside and outside the EU; in almost all cases, digital devices were used (mainly smartphones).
- The number of cases reported is small, due to the difficulty in registering the cases and the low crime reporting by the victim.

Drug trafficking

- A yearly increase in drug trafficking cases has been reported since 2015, reaching an increase of almost 100% in cases related to migrants (2,437 cases in 2015 vs. 4,867 cases in 2020).
- At the same time, the total number of drug cases at the national level remained relatively constant over the years (13,595 cases in 2019 compared to 12,283 cases in 2020) with a small decrease of 5.7% from 2019 to 2020.

Lessons Learnt

- It was the first National Programme (NP) in the field of the Internal Security using a “shared management” implementation method. Public authorities (final beneficiaries), such as the HP, the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG), and the NCSS, were not familiar with the new method and needed time to adapt. In the current Programme, the engaged beneficiaries will use the personnel and the experience they gained after the

implementation of the ISF-P Actions for the smoothest, fastest, direct and effective implementation of the new Actions.

- Key beneficiaries experienced delays in the planning and implementation process. As the internal procedures for the current Programme started in the last months of 2019, the beneficiaries were already familiar with the procedures to be followed for the co-funded actions. The respective committees updated the necessary technical specifications and performed proper tenders' offers for the services and equipment to be funded.

Administrative Capacity

- The new Ministry (Migration and Asylum) brought changes in the structure of competent authorities, and in relation to the Management and Control System (MCS). The RA's move from and to Ministries changed the procedures adopted. The authorities gained experience and know-how from the implementation of the 14-20 programmes, but still face difficulties, mainly on human resources and technical capacity.
- The capacity of the MA and of the key partners, will be upgraded with additional staff, outsourcing of consulting services, IT systems and procedural improvements (Technical Assistance). The MCS will be simplified in cooperation with experienced intermediate bodies.

National Strategy

- Implementation of the National Internal Security Strategy (SEPEA) 21-25.
- Establishment and operation of a single national database which will enable the interconnection of information, statistics and data related to criminal entities and will allow our country to share data more effectively.

- Implementation of the Schengen recommendations in the field of police cooperation: (i) timely communication with all LEAs based on a reliable and adequate Police System, at the technical and operational level; (ii) Police training and personnel development (Education and Training in the field of international police cooperation, police intranet, considering that all training activities will occur in coordination with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and enhancing synergies); (iii) upgrade IT solutions, databases, communication systems, availability, connections and radio communications under the upcoming Police Cooperation Code and Prüm 2, that will help close information gaps, boost the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offences in the EU, and foster security for everyone in Europe.
- Provision of equipment for forensic examination using new technological digital devices with 4G/5G interconnection capabilities, (e.g. IoT devices, autonomous/semi-autonomous cars etc.) to deal with global malware cases.
- Full respect of fundamental rights will be ensured. This is all the more important in the context of use of new technologies, such as AI, or the processing of special categories of personal data, such as genetic data or biometric data for the unique identification of individuals. Projects aiming at implementing EU Internal Security legislation should be in strict compliance with national and EU data protection law (Directive 2016/680 and Reg. 2016/679).
- Formalize, clarify, and increase the procedures for information sharing among MSs.

Main Actions

- Upgrade the existing IT systems, infrastructure and supporting actions, such as training.

- Implementation of cybercrime strategy. During COVID-19 pandemic there was an increase in cyber traffic by 50% worldwide because of flexible forms of work and of the virtual entertainment of users, intensifying the need for new systems and technologically modern equipment. The establishment of a Centre of Excellence for Cybercrime will help to combat such crimes, by providing all the necessary skills and means.
- Establishment of studies, pilot projects and risk assessment procedures to relevant stakeholders and personnel to combat organized crime.
- Maintenance of the IT systems already in use to expand their lifecycle and utility.
- Prediction of short-term and long-term crimes in the field of organized crime.

S02: Cross-border Cooperation

Challenges/Needs

- New emerging forms of illegal activities in terms of drug trafficking; tackling them requires immediate action. Only high-end technology and enhanced cooperation among MSs can prevent the new ways of trafficking.
- Increase the number of joined action teams through cooperation with third countries and EU-MSs. Any specific actions with Third Countries will have to be consulted prior to approval of it with COM.
- Complementarity actions with EMPACT programs

Relevant Data [from HP]

Drug trafficking

- The highest increase on specific illegal drug quantities seized were: (i) cocaine: 89 kg in 2015 – 1,608 kg in 2020, (ii) Unprocessed Cannabis: 2,298 kg in 2015 – 6,839 kg in 2020.

National Strategy

- Fostering a better protection regime through the coordination and effective cooperation between national and international stakeholders.
- Upgrade the role of the regional Forensic Services to achieve the most effective technical assistance in operations carried out in Greece by EU Authorities (eg Frontex) in cases of cross-border crimes.
- Ensure the full and uniform implementation of the EU acquis on security supporting information exchange, especially the ones stemming from the Sch-Eval and data management regarding the SIS (Reg. 2018/1860, 2018/1861 and 2018/1862). The exchange of information under the current NP is restricted to the scope of ISF Regulation related only on the continuation of the operation of the single point of contact.

Main actions

- The utilisation of best practices of intelligence-led community policing.
- Strengthen operational cooperation between law enforcement authorities, both at the European and International level.
- Prevention of illegal drug trafficking by deploying systems, trained dogs, and special vehicles. The aforementioned actions have a cross-border nature as the Directorate for Drug Prosecution of HP receives many European Investigation Orders, through various MSs such as ES, BE, SE, DE, IT and NL. There is a constant request of information on members and activities of criminal organisations and networks as well as operational cross-border actions against drug trafficking.

S03: Preventing and combating crime

Challenges/Needs

- Possible risks of radicalization leading to violent extremism originated by non-native terrorists, prisoners or within migrant communities. Through training and educational activities these risks can be mitigated decreasing the segmentation in the migrant/ refugee population.
- Outdated equipment poses a challenge by hindering the actions of forensics departments aimed at combating and preventing crime at national and European level e.g. delay on data collection and analysis, accuracy, data storage etc.
- Combating the new emerging forms of illegal activities in terms of cybercrime, trafficking of drugs and THB.
- The need for faster digitization of the forensic record and of modern equipment to combat organized crime through digital means.
- Enhance personnel capabilities by providing the necessary up to date tools, equipment, training and facilities.
- The establishment of systems, methodologies and units that aid in preventing radicalisation and terrorism, facilitating the swift response.
- All training activities will occur in coordination with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and enhancing synergies

Relevant Data [from HP, NCSS]

Cybercrime

Out of 6,019 cases reported, over 34% are related to fraudulent e-commerce services. The most important increases were: (i) on fraudulent transactions by 130% (2,055 cases in 2020, 891 in 2016), (ii) on threats regarding personal information by 95% (983 cases in 2021, 503 in 2016), and (iii) on data breaches/ illegal entry in IT systems by 180% (142

cases in 2016, 399 in 2021).

THB

Reported victims of human trafficking:

2019: 154, 2020: 167, 2021: 157. Currently there are 271 ongoing cases and an equal number of human trafficking victims receive protection services in the country.

Sexual exploitation was the most common form of abuse (64%), followed by human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation (19% – increased by 20% compared to 2018).

Fraud, Money Laundering, Illegal access to computer systems & phishing (cases per year):

2020: 2490, 2019: 2051, 2018: 1761, 2017: 1332, 2016: 1125, 2015: 158.

National Strategy

- To achieve the capacity enhancement of specialized personnel to develop and use specific techniques for the modernization of forensic equipment (audiovisual evidence system, improvised explosive devices and precursors) to combat terrorism.
- To nominate and train the personnel at the local and national level by improving forensic expertise in law enforcement operations.
- To increase cooperation of law enforcement authorities and other governmental entities dealing with organized crime.
- Qualitative and quantitative services, actions and investigations by LEAs.

Main Actions

- The assignment of necessary resources at the national level (e.g. specialized units) to enhance smooth cross-

- border cooperation with counterparts in the other MSs.
- The prevention and follow-up investigations of cross-border crimes.
 - Training of first line responders' to identify signs of cases of THB and prevent relevant crimes.
 - The fight against financing terrorism through the effective collection, processing, analysis and use of information and the conduct of relevant investigations.
 - The analysis of software and parameterization of large volumes of data, as well as the upgrade of computer equipment.
 - The provision of the necessary modern technological means to meet the high computational requirements.
 - The establishment of an electronic interface to facilitate the cooperation with the Anti-Money Laundering Authority.
 - The integration of new systems and equipment for the identification of fraud, counterfeit means of payment, upgrading the systems of identification via photo ID, vehicle ID, and fingerprinting.
 - Increase operational cooperation among the national authorities and MS in the field of fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment and corruption.

Synergies and complementarities:

National Budget (NB):

- Purchase vehicles: Vehicles funded by the NB will be allocated to all Police Offices, while the others will be covered by ISF 2021-2027 programme and allocated to Special first line Police Agencies, with main responsibility the prevention and combating of organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism, such as Immediate First Response Unit, O.P.K.E., Security Divisions etc. The vehicles will facilitate the gathering of all needed information (both undercover and plain view) on the

criminal individuals and networks, in order to be further elaborated by the respective information management agencies.

2014-2020 Internal Security Fund- Police:

- The “Smart policing” project (funded by 14-20 ISF NP) with the project “Purchase of body cameras, smart phones, ANPR vehicles etc.’’)
- The project “upgrading the Automated Fingerprints Recognition System (AFIS)” funded by current 14-20 ISF NP with the sub-project “Purchase of/upgrade the general IT fingerprint system” under the project called “Development of an integrated Information System for the Management of Cases and Preliminary Investigations”.

RRF:

- The projects “Upgrading NTA’s operational capacity in all three of its main business pillars” and “Strengthening the National Anti – corruption Framework” are linked to the project “Development of a comprehensive forensics policy framework and training package” by RRF.

HORIZON:

- Although, there are no significant complementarities with Horizon for the next programming period, there are still some projects considered to design the new ones funded by the 14-20 ISF NP, such as the projects AIDA –CONNEXIONS – CREST –FORESIGHT – HEROES. The national financial strategy is to implement pilot/immature projects by Horizon, then their “update version” of some of them by Specific Actions and afterwards by 21-27 ISF Programme.

Other CPR Funds:

- Based on National Partnership Agreement synergies will

be achieved between the ISF, BMVI and AMIF, in the field of the digitization of Public Administration services, as well as cybercrime and maritime safety (EMFAF etc.).

EUROPOL:

- ISF's actions would be complementary to EUROPOL grants on activities linked to all SOs.

EMPACT:

- The Greek participation in EMPACT projects will be fully covered by Europol grants and national budget. The programme is complementary to the 15 operational action plans (in 10 crime areas) at EMPACT, which Greece participates in.

Shortcomings to EU Acquis

The relevant EU acquis is already implemented. The current legal framework in Greece allows for the immediate implementation of the proposed actions in compliance with the EU acquis.

The new Sch-eval started at November 2021 and there are no official recommendations so far. The new Sch-Eval Recommendations finalized on July2022 and the respective action plan will be finalized in October 2022. On the 4th follow-up report, there were the following recommendations (rec):

- Rec1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, – Completed without financial implication.
- Rec 2,3 – Link to new SPOC II action at indicative type of Actions (S02).
- Rec 4 – In progress with financial implications (NB).
- Rec 9 – Link to PCCCs action at indicative type of actions (S02)
- Rec 11 – Analogue system is adequate for HP to meet the needs of a communication system/ the estimated amount of

€50 million. The NB will fund this recommendation.

The 21-27 ISF programme will cover future recommendations of Sch-eval and of the upcoming Police Cooperation Code.

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance Reference: Article 22(2) and (4) CPR

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
	1. Exchange of information	Regular actions
	1. Exchange of information	Specific actions
	1. Exchange of information	Annex IV actions
	1. Exchange of information	Operating support
	1. Exchange of information	Emergency assistance
	2. Cross-border cooperation	Regular actions
	2. Cross-border cooperation	Specific actions
	2. Cross-border cooperation	Annex IV actions
	2. Cross-border cooperation	Operating support
	2. Cross-border cooperation	Emergency assistance
	3. Preventing and combating crime	Regular actions
	3. Preventing and combating crime	Specific actions

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
	3. Preventing and combating crime	Annex IV actions
	3. Preventing and combating crime	Operating support
	3. Preventing and combating crime	Emergency assistance
	TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
	TA.37. Technical assistance – not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Baseline Situation

The main beneficiary for the implementation of the following proposed actions is the Hellenic Police (HP). As a Law Enforcement Authority (LEA) with a specific strategy and certain vision, the HP will try to implement through these actions all the national and EU policies in the security sector. The rapid changes of the methods and tools used in cross-border and organized crime require even faster measures to be tackled in an effective way minimizing risks. This could be achieved through the collaboration among the competent Authorities to dismantle such organized crime groups.

Relevant Data (Hellenic Police)

Statistics related to searches performed on the existing AFIS system:

- Number of searches on AFIS: 316,392 (2018); 330,513 (2019); 234,668 (until 09/2020)
- Number of requests on AFIS from other countries: 2,616 (2018); 1,592 (2019); 1,015 (until 06/09/2020)

Regarding the operation of the Laboratory for Registration and Search of Genetic Types, the total of the registered genetic types during 2018-2020, is: 32,654 (2018); 37,405 (2019); 40,012 (2020).

Regarding the operation of the Laboratory of Analysis of Biological Materials of Atoms, there is an increase, both of the examined samples, and of the respective Laboratory Expertise Reports that are prepared, which is expected to become more intense in the coming years. A statistic depiction of 2018-2020 is the following:

- Number of Expertise: 40 (2018, started in 11/2018); 374 (2019); 248 (until 09/2020)
- Number of tested samples: 162 (2018, started in 11/2018); 1,541 (2019); 1,116 (until 09/2020)

Indicatively, statistics of photo display cases at the national level in 2017-2019 are given as follows: 3,993 (2017); 3,423(2018); 3,582(2019).

The aforementioned data show the constant need for collaboration in the field of Forensics and, therefore, new actions have been proposed in order to enhance and upgrade the systems and the information exchanged, as described in the implementation measures.

The impact is particularly felt in the light of the increased migration and refugee flows and the observed technological developments in the compilation of forged documents and values that characterize the current situation at the national and European level. In the ongoing laboratory examinations on documents (travel, etc.), which during the years 2017- 2019 have exceeded, in terms of documents, 7,000 cases (with > 27,000 pieces of evidence) while in terms of values characteristic is the ranking of our country (i.e. based on the examinations conducted) compared with the 28 EU-MSs, in 8th, 10th & 9th place (proof banknotes) and in 7th, 5th & 2nd

place (proof coins).

Specific Challenges & Needs

- Develop of an Information System, from which the competent Authorities will derive the necessary data for their registration in SIS; it will be interoperable with other 24/7 EU databases.
- Upgrade and expansion of the existing system, to provide multiple opportunities for searches in the AFIS Database.
- Upgrade of CODIS software's computer systems along with the procurement of special equipment
- The creation of a field, in I.S.I.S. Faces Database, for the exchange of information with other EU-MS which will lead to an increase in the number of arrests of prosecuted criminals
- Cybercrime is not limited by the physical borders of each MS. This challenge requires the upgrade of cross-border cooperation. Moreover, internet access in real time and with the proper technological tools is needed, to maximize the security level of telecommunication and of classified information.
- The national LEAs should work closely together and collaborate to face the serious threat to the EU internal security. The modern concept of crime prevention and crime tackling is based to a large extent on the processing and analysis of information and the handling of specialized programs/software for this purpose. Therefore, continuous education and training of the personnel becomes particularly important in case of potential terrorist attacks.
- Greece, like all the other MS, needs to implement the Council Decisions 2008/615/JHA & 2008/616/JHA (Prüm Decisions), under the upcoming Police Cooperation Code and Prüm 2, that will help close information gaps, boost the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal

offences in the EU, and foster security for everyone in Europe.

- The European Parliament and the Council of the EU estimate that the large-scale criminal networks pose a serious threat to the internal security of the European Union, as criminal groups develop. Consequently, it is of paramount importance to enhance communication and information exchange with other MS and Union Bodies for the identification and dismantling of such networks which can act from many countries at the same time with detrimental impact on EU.
- Generally, there is a decrease of attacks in our country (13 attacks in 2017, 7 in 2018 and 2 in 2019) because of arrests and dismantling of terrorist organisations. Nevertheless, and according to EU Strategy for the security, prevention and combating of crime requires enhancement in information exchange among MS and collaboration, training, and best practice sharing.
- Constant need for timely and safe information exchange between national and EU agencies has to be facilitated in relation to terrorism, and serious and organized crime with a cross-border dimension.

Continuity and changes compared to the current funding period / Lessons Learnt:

- Out-of-date technical specifications of IT system, due to new technology progress.
- Delays to purchase the IT and equipment assets due to many appeals at the procurement process.
- Many improvements/modifications of the MCS during the existing period which facilitates the establishment of the new MCS.
- The merge of the centers of SIRENE, INTERPOL, and EUROPOL into a Single Point of Contact facilitated the information exchange with other MS.

Remedial Actions

- Assist the final beneficiaries to speed up the process with external technical experts (mitigation).
- There are permanent evaluation committees to speed up the appeal procedures (mitigation).

Implementation Measures – Annex II par.1 (a)

Indicative types of Actions [ANNEX III: (a), (h)]

- Enhancement of DNA data exchange. This action involves the upgrade of the CODIS software computer systems. In addition, it will equip the Biological Individual Material Analysis Laboratory with up-to-date forensic equipment and provide trainings for the Judicial Officers as well as the Police Personnel: ANNEX III: (a), (h)
- Training activities in line to the core capability gaps identified in the EU-STNA 2022-2025. The activities are linked to the information exchange: ANNEX III: (h)

Annex II par.1 (b)

- Upgrade and extend the process of displaying photos of suspected perpetrators throughout the Territory (Modus Operandi). This system will provide direct connection-updating of the photo display database of Forensic Science Division, as a central Service, with all the other Services involved. ANNEX III: (a)
- Cybercrime strengthening. This action will establish a fully equipped Centre of Excellence for Cybercrime with all the necessary software and hardware and will use the necessary ICT systems for the development of a European interconnected server. ANNEX III: (a), (g), (see flagship Develop ICT system).
- Apply new technologies in the investigation of financial crime cases and supply of intelligent complaint management software. This action will upgrade the technological equipment for the interconnection,

research and more efficient operation of the agency, as well as develop a software for content analysis, automated correlation and evaluation of complaints related to the commission of financial crimes. ANNEX III: (a)

Annex II par.1 (c)

- Expand and upgrade the Automated Fingerprint Recognition and Identification System (AFIS) (see flagship activity). This action will lead to the creation of an integrated National Information System, according to modern standards, (both in the field of biometric data and in the electronic management and faster processing of the requests of various Services/Authorities at national, European, and international level), from which the relevant Authorities can derive data to be registered in SIS. Through the effective connection to EU security-related information systems, communication networks of the Union will be ensured, through the acquisition of relevant equipment and the training of the staff on its use. ANNEX III: (a)
- Single Point of Contact II (SPOC II). This action will enhance the current operational capabilities of SPOC created under ISF-P 2014-2020 in the fields of information exchange with other MSs and countries. ANNEX III: (a), (k), (see flagship activity SPOCs)

Annex II par.1 (d)

- Actions to prevent and combat drug trafficking through the supply of state-of-the-art software, such as open-source management software etc., in order to obtain more information on criminal organisations in the fields of drug trafficking and enhance the exchange of information (see flagship activity).ANNEX III: (a), (k)
- Actions to combat terrorist financing. This action will assist the competent agencies to acquire the necessary

software and hardware, interconnect with the Anti-Money Laundering Authority and perform training in the field of fighting terrorist financing. ANNEX III: (a), (k)

- Strengthen operational capabilities to address specific violent crimes through the upgrade of the information infrastructure and the configuration of an integrated information system within a functional network of protection of information infrastructures. ANNEX III: (a), (k), Strengthen LEAs to tackle terrorism by enhancing the operational capabilities of the staff with software, hardware training and special equipment in order to gather more information. ANNEX III: (a), (c), (h), (k)

Through the above actions and specifically through the setting-up and upgrading of EU information systems, Greece is aiming to maintain a certain high security level by ensuring interoperability with IT systems of other MS on cross-border crime and information exchange with the use of the appropriate tools.

Desired outcomes and expected results

- Increase the number of searches in the AFIS system and fulfil the contractual obligations arising from Decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA (Prüm Decisions). Cross-border cooperation and in particular the exchange of information between the police and judicial authorities will be improved, and the fight against terrorism and cross-border crime will be more effective. This will ensure the full and uniform application of the EU acquis on the information exchange supporting security, particularly in the context of Prüm Decisions. This system will be interoperable with SIS, Smart Policing and Police online.
- Enhancement of the automated DNA data exchange among MS and increasing the amount of such data.
- Enhancement of coordination and cooperation among Law

Enforcement and other competent Authorities (LEAs) regarding organized crime and/or terrorism, through networks of specialized national units and cooperation structures.

- Ensure the conditions for the ISO certification maintenance and expansion, which is particularly important for the acceptance of the examination results by LEAs throughout the Europe Forensic Science Area (EFSA).
- Conduction of correlations of criminal entities in combination with the increase of communication channels between the Services, as well as the information exchanged by the LEAs among EU-MS
- Strengthen the ability to monitor the flow of money in cases of serious and organized crime, and to fight cross-border economic crime, to protect the interests of Greece and the EU.
- Increase in the number of messages exchanged through Europol's secure information exchange network (SIENA) and the number of searches carried out in the Europol Information System (EIS).
- Strengthen the capacity of Police Officers, increase the number of searches in existing databases (National and European) and accelerate transfer of biometric features.
- Promote regional co-operation with, inter alia, Third Countries and International Organisations, including information exchange and operational co-operation. The cooperation with third countries will not occur on a daily bases but only when there is a need for cooperation according to the operational practices used so far.
- Increase in the number of:
 - searches performed on SIS
 - searches in the system for the transnational exchange of forensic data (DNA, fingerprints, number plates) between Member States (Prüm automated data exchange system)

- messages exchanged through SIENA
- searches carried out in the Europol Information System (SIS)
- Cope with the new SIS needs and ensure the added value to the operations of the end users, enhancement of interoperability of EU priority systems, interconnection with databases at national and EU level, maintaining and enhancing a high technological and operational capability and strengthening security protocols. (Link to SPOCII).

Consultation carried out with EU agencies

No consultation was performed with any EU agency on the implementation of the programme, as the actions described under this SO do not deviate significantly from the ones described under 2014-2020 ISF-Police NP .

The planned use of financial instruments

The actions described under this SO will be implemented by direct award grants to state bodies, to be implemented through public procurements, as the main beneficiaries of the Programme are Public Agencies.

No actions will be funded under S01 operating support.

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.1.1	Number of participants in training activities	number	45	174

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.1.2	Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits	number	25	25
0.1.3	Number of ICT systems set up/adapted/maintained	number	285	901
0.1.4	Number of equipment items purchased	number	91	447

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.5	Number of ICT systems made interoperable in the Member States/ with security- relevant EU and decentralised information systems/with international databases	number	0	number	2021	566	number	Hellenic Police (ISF-P NP 2014-2020: MIS 5003277&ISF-P NP 2014-2020: MIS 5008889) Institute of Child Health (ICH) & Ministry of Citizen Protection	
R.1.6	Number of administrative units that have set up new or adapted existing information exchange mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for exchange of information with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	number	0	number	2021	1	number	Institute of Child Health (ICH) & Ministry of Citizen Protection	
R.1.7	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021	80	number	Hellenic Police	
R.1.8	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	64	number	Hellenic Police	

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18)

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	16,768,108.38
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	999,762.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	0.00
Type of action	005.Training	372,660.00
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	0.00
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	1,741,779.00
Type of action	009.Means of transport	0.00
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	187,500.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Baseline Situation

The increased operational cooperation actions described in section 1, build upon the actions presented in S.0.1 and work in correlation to each other. The actions presented here belong in different thematic categories that also work together to provide the optimal result with the available resources for the potential beneficiaries under this S.0. The main LEAs under S02 is the HP.

Relevant Data [from HP]

Drugs

The Directorate for Drug Prosecution receives many European Investigation Orders, through which various MSs (e.g., Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands) are constantly requesting specific information on members and activities of criminal organisations and networks, controls of bank accounts and financial transactions of suspects or defendants, covert investigations and even telecommunications surveillance. At the same time, the HP undertakes many operational collaborations in cooperation with other MSs and third countries. For this reason, it sets up JIITs with one or more MSs, such as France and Germany, as well as with neighbouring third countries under EMPACT OA. The cooperation with third countries will not occur on a daily bases but only when there is a need for cooperation according to the operational practices used so far and after the approval by COM.

The number of drug seizure cases carried out by the Greek Prosecution Authorities in 2019 was 13,595, remaining at the same levels compared to 2018 (+0.5%). These cases include those that were formed mainly for possession or use of drugs and secondarily for trafficking. Indicatively, it is stated that the cases in which “significant” quantities of drugs were

seized, according to the categorisation used by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 1 –i.e., categorisation applied to cases of mainly drug trafficking– correspond to 5,5% of the total. However, it is noted that in a limited number of cases, while the offense of trafficking was established, the seized quantities were less than the corresponding limits set by the UNODC. The number of defendants in the year 2019 was 18,297, remaining at the same levels compared to the year 2018 (-0.02%).

The total estimated “commercial” value of the seized quantities of drugs exceeded €1,13 billion.

The total amount of cocaine seized in Greece in 2019 was 953,422 kg, representing an increase of 474.8% compared to 2018.

Specific Challenges & Needs

- National LEAs lack technologically advanced capabilities to develop and use specific investigative techniques related to the fight against organized crime, whether deterrent or repressive. At the same time, the capacity of national authorities to coordinate and support co-operation with other European counterparts involved in organized crime, both in the exchange of information and in joint ventures, remains low.
- At the same time, the capacity of national authorities to coordinate and support co-operation with other European counterparts involved in organized crime, both in the exchange of information and in joint ventures, remains low.

Results achieved under the 2014-2020 MFF:

- The procurement of K-9 police dogs for the detection of concealed drugs allong with vehicles for their trasport, the supply of vans equipped with portable drug detection equipment and x-ray systemsthat enhanced the operational

actions against drug trafficking. These capabilities need to be enhanced further as there is a constant request of information on members and activities of criminal organisations and networks as well as operational cross-border actions against drug trafficking.

- The merge of the centers of SIRENE, INTERPOL, and EUROPOL into a Single Point of Contact facilitated the information exchange with other MS.

Implementation Measures

Indicative types of actions

Annex II: par.2 (a), ANNEX III (k),

Actions with MS (e.g. Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands) to prevent and combat drug trafficking through the procurement of relevant operational equipment which will be used in cross-border operations to obtain more information on criminal organisations in the fields of drug trafficking and perform more joint patrols and arrests. The requested equipment will be used in joint actions in EU, non-EU border such as Hellenic-Albanian, Hellenic-Turkish borders. Specifically, the cross-border actions will target Open Geospatial Consortiums (OCGs) and facilitators involved in wholesale trafficking of drugs via EU borders through Greece and the Balkan region into the EU. Also, through the actions other serious forms of criminality perpetrated by the OCGs will be appropriately pursued. Specific activities:

- will single out major on-going national investigations which will be progressively reported to Europol and to EMPACT.
- will include regular reports to Europol, regarding drug seizures and arrests that reveal tangible links to other countries. Those reports will focus on the investigative background and the details suggesting connections to

other countries.

- will provide analytical/intelligence feedback to Europol. The resulting steady circulation of intelligence will support investigations beyond single incidents, national borders and EU.
- will organize/enhance the awareness session and make tools available, which will support the surveillance/operational measures and will align the activities with Europol and EU MS.

Annex III: (k)

- Upgrade the Police and Customs Cooperation Centre (PCCC) at Promachonas (see flagship PCCCs)
- Establishment of PCCC at Kakavia (see flagship PCCCs)

Annex II par.2 (b)

Desired outcomes and expected results

- Improvement of the quality of the applied scientific methods and available laboratory equipment.
- Strengthening and utilisation of the network for the exchange of information on drugs between the EU Services and in particular through EUROPOL as well as the Services of the Balkan States.
- Strengthening of LEAs controls, to combat drug trafficking more effectively at airports, ports, railways and selected motorway points, utilizing state-of-the-art equipment.
- Renewal of technical equipment of Drug Prosecution Directorate staff.
- Modernisation of operating methods.
- Strengthening operational cooperation at the European level.
- Ongoing participation and monitoring of drug working groups, both within the EU Council (within UN, Interpol, Europol etc.) as well as participation in Europol and

Interpol operational plans.

No actions will be funded under S02 operating support.

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.2.1	Number of cross-border operations	number	0	12
0.2.1.1	Of which number of joint investigation teams	number	0	0
0.2.1.2	Of which number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions	number	0	0
0.2.2	Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits/common exercises	number	0	0
0.2.3	Number of equipment items purchased	number	7	36
0.2.4	Number of transport means purchased for cross-border operations	number	0	3

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.5	The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations	amount	0	euro	2021	1,400,000	amount	Hellenic Police	
R.2.6.1	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations – cannabis	kg	0	kg	2021	15,000	kg	Hellenic Police	
R.2.6.2	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations – opioids, including heroin	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	N/A	
R.2.6.3	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations – cocaine	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	N/A	
R.2.6.4	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations – synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants (including amphetamine and methamphetamine) and MDMA	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	N/A	
R.2.6.5	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations – new psychoactive substances	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	N/A	
R.2.6.6	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations – other illicit drugs	kg	0	kg	2021	0	kg	N/A	
R.2.7.1	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations – Weapons of war: automatic firearms and heavy firearms (anti-tank, rocket launcher, mortar, etc.)	number	0	number	2021	0	number	N/A	
R.2.7.2	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations – Other short firearms: revolvers and pistols (including salute and acoustic weapons)	number	0	number	2021	40	number	Hellenic Police	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.7.3	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations – Other long firearms: rifles and shotguns (including salute and acoustic weapons)	number	0	number	2021	0	number	N/A	
R.2.8	Number of administrative units that have developed/adapted existing mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for cooperation with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	number	0	number	2021	0	number	N/A	
R.2.9	Number of staff involved in cross-border operations	number	0	number	2021	0	number	N/A	
R.2.10	Number of Schengen Evaluation Recommendations addressed	number	0	number	2021	100	percentage	Hellenic Police	

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	0.00
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	0.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	0.00
Type of action	005.Training	0.00
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	0.00
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	3,849,750.00
Type of action	009.Means of transport	582,000.00
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	37,500.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Baseline Situation

Terrorism

Through a series of actions and initiatives implemented since 2016, CSS contributes to the strengthening of front-line professionals for better 'Understanding', 'Recognition' and 'Management' of the risks of Radicalisation leading to violent extremism and terrorism. By the end of 2019, about half of the 5,000 European fighters who had travelled to Islamic State-held areas had returned.

Relevant Data [from HP, CSS, HCG and NCSS]

From 2019-2021, the Directorate of Special Violence Crimes (DSVC) has been involved in incidents concerning terrorism and radicalisation: Incidents: 2 (2019); 6 (2020); 0 (2021, 1st semester), Arrests: 5 (2019); 14 (2020); 1 (2021, 1st semester)

During the same period, more than 600 (649) staff attended the seminars concerning the protection of infrastructures and more than 400 (453) attended the trainings.

Organized Crime

Criminal organisations mainly use vehicles with forged Vehicle Identification Number (VINs) and Engine Numbers for crimes such as THB and drug trafficking. The confiscated vehicles through the on-the-spot examination of the electronics provide useful information on the criminal organisations both at national and EU level.

Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2019, 154 cases of victims of THB were reported. In particular, Public Agencies sent reports concerning 68 victims and NGOs and International Organizations (IOs) 86 victims. In 2020, reports were sent for 167 victims of THB (Public Agencies 45; NGOs and IOs 122). During the first half of 2021, 73 reports on new cases were sent (Public Agencies 29; NGOs and IOs 44).

CSA

According to the latest available data, between 2017 and 2018, more than 14,000 victims of THB were recorded within EU. The actual number may be much higher, as many victims are not identified. In Greece, 34% of the victims of THB during the period ranging from 01/2019 to 01/2022 were children, with the predominant form of exploitation being begging as well as

recorded cases of sexual exploitation and forced crime. Children remain one of the most vulnerable trafficking groups worldwide and in our country as, 158 of the 478 reported victims of trafficking in Greece are children, some of whom are unaccompanied. Most of adult victims are under the age of 35.

One in five children in Europe is a victim of sexual abuse, while in Greece the quota is 16%. Internationally, online child abuse is on the rise and became more widespread during the pandemic, when travel restrictions prevented perpetrators from abusing children for life.

Cases of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) that were reported to the hotline specifically dedicated for the aforementioned purpose (serves as the main communication number with the CYBERALERT center of DIDHE):

2020: 300 (76 victims were identified/ 27% were under 15 years old/ 89,48% were female/ 2,6% of the perpetrators were minors, while 95% of the perpetrators were male), 2019: 329, 2018: 282

Cybercrime

Criminal organisations are using the internet and new technologies, as they facilitate their criminal activities, and they assist them to find potential victims. Anonymity and easy access to illegal services and goods offered by the "Dark Web" have created new criminal activities and methods. The HP has received many calls in 2019 and 2020 on such matters. In 2019 the total calls to the Call Centre were 108,163 and in 2020 127,366, i.e. an increase of 17.75% compared to the previous year.

Drugs

The laboratories of Forensic Science Division (DEE) are facing a constant rise in the cases that include the use of synthetic drugs that affect the sampling process, in general. The number

of laboratory procedures carried out per year is approximately 3,000 covering only certain categories of addictive substances.

Economic & Financial Crime

Several cases were reported either separately or in combination with the insurance and labour law and fraud at national and EU level, concerning corruption and money laundering that need to be monitored promptly. During 2017, 2018 and 2019, 2,624 cases were handled by the Departments of the Financial Police Division (D.F.P.D.) and of Financial Police Sub-Division of Northern Greece (F.P.S.D.N.G), in cooperation with other Authorities.

Operational Equipment

Cases of examination of audiovisual material at the national level in the last three years are as follows:

- 4,437 (2017)
- 4,683 (2018)
- 4,992 (2019)

The investigation of the recent terrorist attacks in EU required the evaluation, analysis and examination of digital data. When terrorist attacks involve the use of e.g. improvised explosive devices, it is crucial to determine the type of the explosives used and how they work. From 2017 to 2021 the competent laboratories dealt with 452 cases.

Corruption

National Transparency Authority has to acquire a strong international presence and a decisive contribution to the defense of the public interest, the restoration of citizens' trust (National & EU level) in institutions and the development of equal opportunities for all.

During 2019, 628 complaints were submitted, while in 2020

there were 438, mainly due to new technologies and the new types of electronic transactions in which there is a severe lack of familiarization by a significant percentage of the Greek public.

Specific Challenges & Needs

- LEAs lack technologically advanced capabilities to develop and use specific investigative techniques related to the fight against organized crime.
- Lack of appropriate training of LEAs personnel and personnel of other competent authorities that come in contact with (potentially) radicalized persons
- Monitoring the operation of EU and international committees in the area of cooperation with the transfer of know-how
- Informing victims of violence and terrorism about their rights, the assistance framework and support provided
- The recording and networking of all bodies active in support of victims of terrorism
- National Referral Mechanism (NRM) must be continued at a steady pace and increasing the number of reports and identified victims in the upcoming years
- The takeover of the FADO System at the central European level by EBCGA-FRONTEX, under the new Regulation for the purpose of the FADO System, has made the national workstations potentially inspected points and has increased their obligations and their contribution to the System
- The evaluations of European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA) – FRONTEX focus on the upgrade of Forgery Monitoring System
- Lack of appropriate training of the first responders in the field of THB, especially when children are involved.
- Ever evolving need for up-to-date forensic equipment for the identification of Vehicle identification number (VINs) and Engine Numbers that are used by transnational

criminal organisations as new methods of forgery are discovered by the criminal organisations, whereas the national LEAs lack the operational capabilities for rapid localisation of such cases.

- Rapid development in synthetic drug technology complicates forensic laboratories and LEAs trying to cope with trafficking of these new substances.

Results achieved under the 2014-2020 MFF:

- LEAs and other national competent authorities' personnel have been trained on the phenomenon of radicalisation in 5 different major cities. This assisted the trainees to come in touch with this contemporary matter, a pool of trainers was created, and many workshops were organized.
- The completion of two years of full operation of NRM has shown that it can have a dynamic development, which must be maintained and strengthened in every way.
- The National Coordinating Mechanism for the protection of THB victims, as well as the creation of the Integrated Operational Development Plan regarding the operation of the Office of the National Rapporteur for Combating THB at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), was established.
- Forensic equipment and training of DEE personnel enhanced the forensic capacity in areas such as digital and laboratory testing.
- Strengthening the capabilities of LEAs and, specifically, special police forces in the field of fast approach to areas that are inaccessible by vehicles, in order to respond to crises and special cases of organized crimes.

Implementation Measures

Annex II par.3 (a)

Indicative types of actions

- Management of Radicalisation with the development of cooperation systems and the performance of trainings through the exchange of best practices and the conduction of trainings along with conferences and awareness-raising campaigns ANNEX III: (h), (k), (l)
- Actions to prevent and combat radicalisation for LEAs by using IT software and procurement equipment as well relevant trainings and workshops ANNEX III: (h), (k)
- Training of Police Personnel at Common Contact Center of Promahona and Kakavia. ANNEX III: (h)(see flagship PCCCs)
- Actions to prevent and combat cybercrime through the creation of the Office for the Investigation of Cybercrime in the Deep and Dark Web and illegal activities in cyberspace, related to digital currencies. Additionally, the procurement of vehicles will help the investigations. ANNEX III: (h), (k)
- Upgrading NTA's operational capacity in all three of its main business pillars: Detection – Prevention – Raising Awareness through the procurement of equipment (which will facilitate the personnel's tasks) and the conduction of trainings and workshops (including best-practice sharing with other relevant entities) for the exchange of best practices. ANNEX III: (h), (j), (k).
- Extension of the Coordination Centre's platform functions with the development of a software application for the assessment and analysis of the effects due to the interconnection and sectoral interdependence of the critical infrastructures. ANNEX III: (j), (k)
- Strengthening the operational capabilities of LEAs against organized crime through postgraduate trainings for the LEAs staff. ANNEX III: (h)
- Upgrade forgery & counterfeiting investigation systems. Along with the system and the equipment, this action also includes training of experts, who will subsequently train audit staff to detect document fraud, thus ensuring a high level of security in the EU by the

modernisation and proper operation of the Counterfeiting Monitoring Systems and FADO of the EU Council. ANNEX III: (h), (k)

- Training of first responders on trafficking matters, with emphasis on children exploitation and on combatting child sexual abuse in the light of the Council Conclusions (12862/19) through the creation of training material, introductory videos, practical guide and the organisation of transferability workshops. ANNEX III: (a), (f), (h), (l)
- Exchange of information related to New Psychotropic Substances with EMCDDA with the new logistical equipment for the capability of direct cooperation at scientific and laboratory level (harmonized logistical infrastructure) with the respective laboratories abroad. Personnel training will take place following consultation of CEPOL; this will ensure high quality training under EU priorities. All training activities will occur in coordination with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and enhancing synergies". ANNEX III: (c), (h), (k)
- Cooperation and exchange of practices concerning financial crimes, through staff training in issues of management, information analysis and modern research technologies. Additional trainings, and workshops on enhancing financial investigations to fight serious and organized crime in the light of Council Conclusions (8927/20). ANNEX III: (j)
- Procurement of one helicopter to respond to crises, special cases of organized crimes as well as crimes with cross-border dimension when immediate action is needed. The helicopter will be used to address also BMVI related cases. Its procurement will be supported by 90% under BMVI and 10% under ISF Programme. The time of the use will be proportionate to the respective budget allocated..ANNEX III: (k), (l)
- Procurement of operational means of transport and

equipment of HCG and bomb squad equipment. ANNEX III: (k)

- Purchase of protective equipment for HCG personnel. ANNEX III: (k),

Annex II par.3 (c)

- Enhancement of the Operation of the NRM for the Protection of Trafficking Victims by organizing and conducting multi-sectoral training for Human Trafficking in front-line professionals of the public sector and civil society, throughout Greece ANNEX III: (f), (l).

Annex II par.3 (d)

- Development of a European Internal Security Knowledge Hub. This action includes exercises and trainings with the participation of many countries and also mapping of risk in EU level. The training activities will be in line to the core capability gaps identified in the EU-STNA 2022-2025. ANNEX III: (g), (h), (l) (see flagship activity).
- Upgrade of techniques and procedures for the processing of audio-visual evidence material. Trainings of HP staff will be performed in crime mapping and report management applications for short-term crime forecasting and targeted policing. ANNEX III: (k)
- Modernisation of laboratories concerning the improvised explosive mechanics and electronics analysis area with the participation of forensic officers in trainings on the acquired equipment from the action and in the mutual learning programs or special exchange programs ANNEX III: (h), (k)
- Mobile Vehicle Identification Examination Unit. This action concerns the development and use of special investigation techniques, the modernization of technical vehicle testing equipment, the provision of special type vehicles and the training of staff ANNEX III: (k)

Annex II par.3 (e)

- Enhancing the protection of Critical Infrastructure. This action concerns the establishment of a forum of representatives of the infrastructures and the competent Ministries, the operation of the pilot Coordination Centre and the performance a series of exercises on paper. ANNEX III: (g), (i), (l)
- Comprehensive security monitoring and threat mitigation of the nation's critical infrastructures. Integrated Command & Control (C2) for national critical infrastructures (CI). Development of dedicated C2-software platform for CI's common operating picture and crisis response ANNEX III: (g), (i), (l)

All the above trainings will be in-line with the training priorities and core capability gaps identified in the EU-STNA 2022-2025. Moreover considering that all training activities will occur in coordination with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and enhancing synergies

The beneficiaries will use all the assets and tools linked to EU-funded civil security research and innovation, either in the planning process or in the phase of drafting the technical specifications for the above ICT projects. As regards the selection of best procurement implementation method per project, the beneficiaries may use iProcureNet Network for Joint cross-border procurement.

Desired outcomes and expected results

- Capacity building of first-line professionals with emphasis on foreign terrorist fighters, prisoners. Moreover emphasis will be given in immigrant communities where potential presence of radicalize individuals may be expressed.
- Creation of networks for the exchange of information and cooperation

- Prison officers will acquire the training necessary for their daily tasks especially when radicalized persons are involved.
- Analysis on vulnerabilities and potential impacts on critical infrastructure networks.
- Establishment of mechanisms for a regular dialogue between authorities and operators, facilitating the exchange of information on threats and incidents, providing training to security personnel, disseminating instructions or best practices on safety standards.
- Improvement of the capacity to investigate and combat cybercrime committed on the Deep and Dark Web against individuals and businesses.
- Limit the use of on-line markets and on-line fora on the Deep and Dark Web crimes committed by criminal organisations.
- The enhancement of the research capabilities of LEAs through the provision of specialized open-source search software to locate posts, websites and social media groups that encourage extremist and terrorist act.
- Enhancement of the knowledge of LEAs' personnel about new threats and to strengthen their ability to react.
- Enhancement of forensic capabilities and exchange of information with other competent National and EU agencies.
- Transnational cooperation will be enhanced to tackle THB, and provide better information exchange, training of first responders and cross-border simulation exercise for the effective management of child exploitation cases.
- Technological upgrade of the HP based on a modern Business Architecture that covers the levels of infrastructure, technologies, applications, processes and mainly a strategy for a unified and coherent security policy.
- Increase of cooperation with other agencies (national and EU). Cooperation with the private sector and

Universities of the country will be increased

- Faster approach to inaccessible places or to cases where there is need for immediate actions by special forces and law enforcement personnel.

Consultation carried out with EU agencies

All training activities will occur in coordination with CEPOL, with a view to avoiding duplication and enhancing synergies on the implementation of the NP.

The planned use of financial instruments

The actions described under this S0 will be implemented by direct award grants to state bodies, to be implemented through public procurements, as the main beneficiaries of the Programme are Public Agencies.

Operating Support for S03

- Staff costs for the enhancement of the contribution to S03 objectives.

The beneficiaries of the operating support are Hellenic Police first responders (two-wheeled policing) who contribute to the prevention and combating of crimes which are not restricted to national level but concern cross-border serious and organized crimes. The actions proposed are fully in line with Annex VII 3 (b) of the ISF Regulation.

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
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ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.3.1	Number of participants in training activities	number	1,267	3,729
0.3.2	Number of exchange programmes/workshops/study visits	number	57	197
0.3.3	Number of equipment items purchased	number	580	5,604
0.3.4	Number of transport means purchased	number	0	2
0.3.5	Number of items of infrastructure/security relevant facilities/tools/mechanisms constructed/purchased/upgraded	number	5	31
0.3.6	Number of projects to prevent crime	number	0	1
0.3.7	Number of projects to assist victims of crime	number	0	4
0.3.8	Number of victims of crimes assisted	number	0	300

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.3.9	Number of initiatives developed / expanded to prevent radicalisation	number	0	number	2021	21	number	Hellenic Police	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.3.10	Number of initiatives developed / expanded to protect / support witnesses and whistle-blowers	number	0	number	2021	41	number	Hellenic Police	
R.3.11	Number of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security related risks	number	0	number	2021	585	number	Hellenic Police	
R.3.12	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021	2,203	number	Hellenic Police	
R.3.13	Number of participants who report three months after leaving the training that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	550	number	Hellenic Police	

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	1,596,866.70
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	223,698.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	3,923,478.71
Type of action	005.Training	1,432,050.00
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	2,012,360.55
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	5,900,687.42
Type of action	009.Means of transport	1,783,443.14
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	137,850.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

Reference: point (f) of Article 22(3), Article 36(5), Article 37, and Article 95 CPR

2.2.1. Description

Technical and legal assistance will be provided for the implementation of the new regulations and obligations for Greece derived from them in order the new IT systems and relevant processes to be better implemented, as well as ongoing technical support throughout the programmed actions to be provided. Additionally, the technical assistance addresses the need to adjust to national legislation in terms of security, data protection and fundamental rights.

Such assistance includes the provision of advice, expertise, research, analysis, training or other assistance in connection with, inter alia:

- Reinforcing systems and processes of management and coordination including anti-fraud actions
- Enhancing human resources, administrative organization and operation of entities involved in the implementation of the interventions and actions
 - Upgrading the managerial and delivery capacity of the beneficiaries of the fund
 - Completing necessary formal procedures in case and data handling in relation to the actions described above
- Analyzing the national legislation and reviewing of national laws aimed at ensuring compliance with international legal obligations or implementing E.U. laws and regulations
- Drafting non-legislative texts (such as arbitration rules) based on the documents and procedures of national and international law.

Current technical assistance programmes are undertaken in accordance with the mandate of each respective department, office, agency, fund or programme and within the existing financial resources allocated for such purposes under their respective programme budgets.

Allocation of Technical Assistance and indicative Actions

Information & Communication (allocation: 10%)

- Information Campaigns
- Communication Action Plans
- Public events and visits
 - Information campaigns
 - Commemorative plaques
 - Press releases
- Leaflets, brochures, newsletters, and magazines
- Web site for Migration & Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF)
- Participation of the Managing Authority in exhibitions and other national and international dissemination events
- Production and distribution of Magazine for Migration & Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF)

Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control (allocation 20%)

- External Consultancy for planning, monitoring, verification and evaluation process
 - External Consultancy for the on-the-spot controls
 - External Consultancy for Financial planning
- Costs for the meetings of the Monitoring Committee for Migration and Home Affairs Funds
 - Costs for the on-spot-controls

Evaluation and studies, data collection (allocation 10%)

- External Consultancy for the collection of relevant data, statistics and indicators
- Studies (eg: impact of programmes, SCOs, impact of various events on migration, best practices, establishment of new tools etc)

Capacity building (allocation 60%)

- Fixed-term staff for the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Bodies
- External Consultancy for the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Bodies
- External Consultancy for final beneficiaries to assist in the field of public procurement, planning and smooth project implementation
 - Training for the Management and Control System
- External Consultancy to assist the Managing Authority for the Home Affairs Committee and relevant legal or strategic documents of the Home Funds
- Contracting services (e.g., recording of meetings, translation/interpretation, operating costs of the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Bodies, travel costs etc.)
- Contracting supplies for the operation of the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Bodies

2.2.2. Indicative breakdown of technical assistance pursuant

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Thematic facility WPIII								
Transfer (in)								
Transfer (out)								
Total		7,164,355.53	8,820,173.00	8,606,745.00	7,418,820.00	6,310,588.00	5,721,782.00	44,042,463.53

3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
Exchange of information	Regular actions	Total	19,205,809.38	6,401,936.46	6,401,936.46		25,607,745.84	75.0000000000%
Exchange of information	Specific actions	Total	864,000.00	96,000.00	96,000.00		960,000.00	90.0000000000%
Exchange of information	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Exchange of information	Operating support	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Total Exchange of information			20,069,809.38	6,497,936.46	6,497,936.46		26,567,745.84	75.5420106051%
Cross-border cooperation	Regular actions	Total	4,469,250.00	1,489,750.00	1,489,750.00		5,959,000.00	75.0000000000%
Cross-border cooperation	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Cross-border cooperation	Operating support	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Total Cross-border cooperation			4,469,250.00	1,489,750.00	1,489,750.00		5,959,000.00	75.0000000000%
Preventing and combating crime	Regular actions	Total	12,751,555.31	4,250,518.44	4,250,518.44		17,002,073.75	74.9999999853%
Preventing and combating crime	Specific actions	Total	335,400.50	37,266.73	37,266.73		372,667.23	89.9999981216%

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
Preventing and combating crime	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Preventing and combating crime	Operating support	Total	3,923,478.71	1,307,826.24	1,307,826.24		5,231,304.95	74.9999999522%
Total Preventing and combating crime			17,010,434.52	5,595,611.41	5,595,611.41		22,606,045.93	75.2472793016%
Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			2,492,969.63				2,492,969.63	100.0000000000%
Grand total			44,042,463.53	13,583,297.87	13,583,297.87		57,625,761.40	76.4284279461%

3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds¹

Transferring fund	Receiving fund						
	AMIF	BMVI	ERDF	ESF+	CF	EMFAF	Total
ISF							

¹Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management¹

Instrument	Transfer Amount
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¹Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming

period.

4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes: 1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4412/2016 (Articles 45, 277, 340, 341) • Joint Ministerial Decision 70362_24.06.2021 • Positive Opinion of Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority 	<p>Greece has transposed into Greek law the relevant provisions of the Directives and has taken the actions induced by them: In Article 340 of Law 4412/2016, Articles 83(1-5) of Directive 2014/24/EU and 99(1-5) of Directive 2014/25/EU are integrated, by appointing the Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority (H.S.P.P.A.) as the competent body for monitoring the system, according to its competences. Furthermore, by delegation of the above Article 340, the Common Ministerial Decision no. 70362/24.06.2021 was issued, which determines the details for drafting the monitoring report for the implementation of public procurement rules (Government Gazette B' 2802/30.06.2021, see also corrections in Government Gazette B' 3488/30.07.2021).</p> <p>In Article 45 of Law 4412/2016, Articles 83(6) and 84(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU are incorporated. In article 277 of the same Law, paragraph 6 of Article 99(6) and 100(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU are integrated.</p> <p>In article 341 of Law 4412/2016, Articles 84(1), 84(3) of Directive 2014/24/EU and 100(1), 100(3) of Directive 2014/25/EU are incorporated.</p>
		2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Ministerial Decision 76928/9-7-2021 	<p>The requested data can be retrieved from the following information systems: a) Central Electronic Public Procurement Registry (KIMDIS); b) Integrated Information System of the National System of Electronic Public Procurement (OPS ESIDIS) and c) Monitoring Information System of the National Strategic Reference Framework (OPS NSRF).</p> <p>For the retrieval of requested data, the competent departments of the Ministry of Development & Investments and the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport as well as the Special Service of the Monitoring Information System of the NSRF cooperate. The details of the contractors are registered in KIMDIS in the registration tabs of award decisions, contracts and payments. The number of submitted bids is available in OPS ESIDIS.</p> <p>The value of the contract without VAT is included in every contract registered in KIMDIS.</p> <p>The final value of a contract is reflected in the value of the respective award decision and the contract which are registered in KIMDIS. There is no information available on the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in the electronic public procurement systems.</p>
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4412/2016 (Article 340) • Law 4013/2011 • Organization chart of Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority 	<p>Greece, in order to meet the requirements for monitoring the public procurement system, as set out in Articles 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU, has taken the following actions: • With Article 340 of Law 4412/2016, H.S.P.P.A. was appointed as the competent body for monitoring the system, according to its relevant competencies and responsibilities, as described in its Establishment Act (Law 4013/2011) and its Internal Rules of Operation (Government Gazette A' 52/01.04.2019).</p> <p>• With the Common Ministerial Decision no. 70362/24.06.2021, published in Government Gazette B' 2802/30.06.2021 and corrected in Government Gazette B' 3488/30.07.2021, the details for the collection and analysis of data were determined.</p>
		4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring Report of the Public Procurement System for 2017 (Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority) • DG-GROW Country reports • Hellenic public procurement monitoring report for the period 2018 – 2020 • Monitoring Report of the Public Contract System for the period 2018-2020 (Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority) • Announcements of Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority 	<p>The monitoring report of the public procurement system of article 340 of Law 4412/2016 is published on the website of H.S.P.P.A. as well as on the DG-GROW website, where all respective MS country reports are published: https://eadshy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eadshy/347-ekBesh-parakoloy8hshs-toy-systhmatos-twn-dhmosiwn-symvasewn-etoys-2017 and https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/country-reports_en</p> <p>Following publication of Common Ministerial Decision no. 70362/24.06.2021, co-signed by the Minister of Development and Investments and the Minister of Interior, published in Government Gazette B' 2802/30.06.2021 and corrected in Government Gazette B' 3488/30.07.2021, H.S.P.P.A. received the information provided by the liable entities and drafted the Public Procurement Monitoring Report for the period 2018-2020, which was approved by Decision No. 1E5/2022 of the Authority's Council: https://eadshy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eadshy/671-ekthesi-parakolouthisis-tou-systimatos-ton-dimosiwn-symvasewn-periodou-2018-2020</p>
		5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4412/16 (Ar. 340) • Law 3959/11 • MoU between Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority (HSPPA) and Hellenic Competition Commission (HCC) • https://whistle2eadshy.dis-closers.eu/#/ • https://www.epant.gr/en/whistleblowing.html • HSPPA Guidelines 20/17 & 9/15 • Corruption Risk Management Guide (National Transparency Authority) • Guide for detecting and preventing collusion practices in procurement tenders (HCC) • Notice on tools to fight collusion in public procurement and on guidance on how to apply the related exclusion ground (2021/C 91/01) 	<p>Greece, in order to ensure the proper management of cases of unfair competition or situations that distort or threaten to distort competition, has transposed into Greek Law the relevant provisions of Directives 2014/24/EU & 2014/25/EU. Said provisions were integrated through article 340 of Law 4412/16. Furthermore, HSPPA, as the competent Authority for monitoring the public procurement system cooperates closely for this purpose with the HCC, being the competent Authority for the protection of free and fair competition.</p> <p>It is pointed out that such suspected cases of bid-rigging situations can be detected through: • The anonymous complaints "whistleblowing" of HSPPA and HCC, submitted directly or through designated platforms. • Random sampling</p> <p>In order to raise awareness of contracting authorities/contracting entities for the detection and management of such cases, the following documentation was issued: • Guidelines 20 and 9 of HSPPA • The National Transparency Authority's Corruption and Fraud Risk Management Guide • The HCC Guide: "Detection and prevention of corruptive practices in public procurement procedures" (2014)</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include: 1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4914/2022 on 'Management, control and implementation of development interventions for the 2021-2027 programming period...' • Policy statement on respect for fundamental rights • Memorandum of Cooperation of HRC/EUCA • Law 4788/2021 "National Accessibility Authority, National Commission for Human Rights..." 2021-2027 HOME Funds • Establishment of the Fundamental Rights Officer and of the Committee on the compliance with the Fundamental Rights in the Ministry of Migration 	<p>The arrangements for compliance with the Charter cover all stages of the programme's implementation i.e. partnership principle; management and control systems, roles and trainings of authorities/bodies; calls for proposals/tenders; evaluation, implementation and verifications of operations.</p> <p>A Task Force for Fundamental Rights Compliance (TFFR) will be set-up within the Monitoring Committee to monitor the progress of the procedures followed at all stages. A Fundamental Rights Officer within the Ministry of Migration and Asylum will be a point of reference for compliance with the Charter. The National Transparency Authority (NTA) and the Ombudsman will investigate alleged breaches. The TFFR will report to the Monitoring Committee at least once a year on complaints and cases of non-compliance. National authorities such as the NTA and the Ombudsman are clearly defined in the handling of complaints. The National Commission for Human Rights will provide support to all actors.</p>
		2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure of "AVII_3 Reception and Examination of Complaints" in Chapter LV.VII. Management & Control System • Law 4443/2016 • Law 4622/2019 	<p>The TFFR will oversee and report to the Monitoring Committee at least once a year on complaints and cases of non-compliance. National authorities such as the National Transparency Authority and the Ombudsman are clearly defined in the handling of complaints and the National Commission for Human Rights will provide support to all actors involved.</p>
4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCPRD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC	Yes	A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCPRD is in place that includes: 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, legislated by EU: 22/12/10 & by Greece: Law 4074/2012, 11/04/12 • "Directorates – Organizational Provisions for the Implementation of the UN Convention on Rights of persons with Disabilities", art. 59 – 74, Law 4488/2017, Nat.Gazette 137 – 13/09/17 • National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (NAP) • Law 4788/21 "National Accessibility Authority" (Nat. Gazette 30A/28-02-21) • Digital portal for people with disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESAMEA Disability Observatory • National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4488/17 • 2020: NAP was completed following public consultation; Individual Reference Points were defined in Ministries, Regions, and Municipalities and activated for its monitoring • The NAP is a road map with a framework of actions especially for the period 2020-23 (however, it contains permanent actions with an implementation horizon until 2029) with 6 pillars and 30 objectives that is updated • Its implementation is monitored by the Coordinating Mechanism in the Government, the Minister of State and the GS of the Coordination of the Government, using the MIS for the Government: "MAZI". The NAP complies into a single strategic planning actions of Ministries and competent bodies that are broken down into individual projects with an implementation schedule, monitoring and evaluation indicators and those in charge of implementation • All bodies involved in the implementation of the NAP consult with the National Confederation of Disabled People and its members. The results of the monitoring and evaluation are made available annually to the public, while consultation actions on the course of the implementation of the NAP are supported.
		2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Consultations • Law 4914/2022 on the "Management, control and implementation of development interventions for the Programming Period 2021-2024" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication guide 2021-2027 • Policy Statement on respect for the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities • Law 4788/2021 "National Accessibility Authority" • Digital portal for Persons with Disabilities (PWD)/Legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group for PWD • PWD: joint action to strengthen the institutional capacity and development of the PWD Observatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4488/17 • 2020: NAP was completed following public consultation; Individual Reference Points were defined in Ministries, Regions, and Municipalities and activated for its monitoring • The NAP is a road map with a framework of actions especially for the period 2020-23 (however, it contains permanent actions with an implementation horizon until 2029) with 6 pillars and 30 objectives that is updated • Its implementation is monitored by the Coordinating Mechanism in the Government, the Minister of State and the GS of the Coordination of the Government, using the MIS for the Government: "MAZI". The NAP complies into a single strategic planning actions of Ministries and competent bodies that are broken down into individual projects with an implementation schedule, monitoring and evaluation indicators and those in charge of implementation • All bodies involved in the implementation of the NAP consult with the National Confederation of Disabled People and its members. The results of the monitoring and evaluation are made available annually to the public, while consultation actions on the course of the implementation of the NAP are supported. <p>The NAP Coordination Mechanism brought together every legislation on disability issues (6th 2021). Arrangements to incorporate the principles of non-discrimination and accessibility of the disabled into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programming: partnership, consultation with social partners, circulars with reference to the observance of horizontal principles. Contact with NCHR, Ombudsman, FRA, National Confederation of Disabled People (NCDP) - Management and Control System (MCS): responsibilities of MA (evaluation and selection of actions), Monitoring Committee (incl. NCDP), implementation of operations, handling of complaints - Implementation: design of MCS procedures, advisory support from NCDP. Using instructions from NCDP & control points, MAs/IBs to ensure accessibility in particular through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal Template: field where the beneficiary fills in how accessibility is ensured (evaluated) • Evaluation: on/off criterion for accessibility (specified in Annex II) • Implementation: accessibility review with checklists & checkpoints • In case of non-compliance: Corrective measures (fiscal correction/recovery) • Accessibility check by AA in MCS is foreseen
		3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCPRD and complaints regarding the UNCPRD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	<p>The National Authority for receiving complaints is the Hellenic AFCOS/National Transparency Authority (NTA). NTA examines incoming complaints and decides on their handling. If it considers that a complaint should be investigated, it refers it to a competent national investigation authority (Ombudsman, judicial authorities, etc.) or to the MA.</p> <p>The MA examines the case in detail with a checklist. If a violation regarding accessibility of PWD is found, it is handled in the same way as an irregularity, i.e. corrective measures are taken within the MCS and a notification is made to the EU via IMS. National Confederation of Disabled People (NCDP) provides advisory support regarding checkpoints.</p> <p>The MA informs the Monitoring Committee, at least annually, in case of non-compliances regarding accessibility of PWD identified by the NTA or the authorities of the MCS and in case of complaints against violations regarding the accessibility of PWD with a relevant reference on the case number, its course and the investigation results as well as possible corrective measures in the context of the MCS (depending on the results of the investigation process).</p>	<p>https://www.espa.gr/eL/Pages/SDE_Diadikasies.aspx</p> <p>"AVIII_3 Reception and Examination of Complaints" in chapter AII.VIII: Risk management</p>

5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 CPR

Table 10: Programme authorities

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	Special Service for the Coordination and Management for Migration and Home Affairs Funds	Theofanis Papadopoulos	Head of Special Service for the Coordination and Management for Migration and Home Affairs Funds	th.papadopoulos@migration.gov.gr
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance/ General Accounting Office/ Financial Audit Committee	Athinais Tourkolia	Head of Financial Audit Committee	a.tourkolia@edel.gr
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Special Service for the Coordination and Management for Migration and Home Affairs Funds	Theofanis Papadopoulos	Head of Special Service for the Coordination and Management for Migration and Home Affairs Funds	th.papadopoulos@migration.gov.gr

6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

For the sound preparation of the NP, the MA identified and consulted with a wide range of programme stakeholders, in order to ensure that the main actions of the programme reflect the actual needs in the policy field. The Ministry of Migration and Asylum received the follow-up contribution of stakeholders, which included concerns, comments and proposals. The MA created a specific template/application form and asked all potential beneficiaries to fill it in, while giving them all the assistance they may require. After the first-level eligibility-examination process, the MA informed all the stakeholders on the proposals included in the 2021-2027 ISF programme, and gave them time for objections or remarks. The MA tries to include into the programme many actions which cover, to the largest possible extent, the entire range of ISF objectives. The goal of partnership in the programme preparation phase, focused on integrating the strategic planning of the competent national agencies, as well as the suggestions of implementing humanitarian aid organisations with the necessary expertise, such as UN agencies, NGOs, international organisations or specialised services of the Member States into the main actions at each specific objective.

The proposed actions described in the NP were proposed by National LEAs and Agencies that are the main and only beneficiaries of the NP of ISF, are the following:

- Hellenic Police:
 - Forensic Science Division
 - Cybercrime Division
- International Police Cooperation Division
 - Financial Crimes Division
 - Special Crimes Prosecution Division
 - Drugs Prosecution Directorate
 - Police Academy
- Information Management and Analysis Directorate
 - State Security Division
- Formal & Vulnerable Objectives Division
 - Aerial Means of Security Forces
 - Internal Affairs Service
- Passports & Security Documents Division
 - IT Division
 - Special Police Forces Division
- National Transparency Agency
- Ministry of Labour / National Centre of Social Solidarity: According to Joint Ministerial Decision Government Gazette 3003/B/20-09-16, the NRM was delegated to the NCSS (establishment operation and management) while the supervision and coordination to the National Rapporteur for THB.
 - Ministry of Citizen Protection/ Centre for Security Studies
 - Ministry of Citizen Protection / General Secretariat of Anti-criminal Policy
- Ministry of Citizen Protection / National Coordination Centre for Operations and Crisis Management
 - Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy / Hellenic Coast Guard
 - National Intelligence Service
 - Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Office of the National Rapporteur on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
 - International and Greek Non Governmental Organisations

Respect of Privacy and Human Rights also play an important role in the projects and where this is sensitive, particular attention is also to be paid to it by involving relevant partners in the development, implementation and monitoring phase for the different aspects, including ethical, legal and privacy related of the selected projects linked to Artificial Intelligence under the various specific objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation

During the monitoring and evaluation phase of the programme, according to the management and control system, the MA will collaborate closely with all stakeholders. The MA will implement verification and on-the-spot controls of actions and take corrective measures when necessary. Authorities that implement actions under ISF will participate in the monitoring committee of the Migration and Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF) and will therefore contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the programme. Based on the last updated Ministerial Decision, the members of the monitoring committee are allowed to propose successful practices, while bringing their own experiences and operational expertise during the evaluation phase of the programme.

In addition, the Greek Ombudsman, the Chair of the National Committee for Human Rights, representatives from UNHCR and IOM participate to the Monitoring Committee and are involved in all Programme phases. As far as National Data Protection issues are concerned, all the Ministries have their own independent Data Protection Officer (DPO) responsible for monitoring all actions' implementation. On the latest updated national legislation, the MA has a DPO focal point with the Ministry of Development and Investment.

MA will repeat periodically every year the meetings with all potential stakeholders other than Monitoring Committee Meeting, to take their feedback related to potential problems into implementation process, and on how to reprogram or re-adjust some projects. The meetings will be conducted either bilaterally or with all stakeholders at the same time. In any case, all beneficiaries will have the opportunity to express their proposals in order to improve the quality of the projects and thus the quality of services provided to migrants. The same process will be following during the partnership at the phase of implementation with NGOs and International Organizations.

7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

The communication strategy will ensure that any and all relevant stakeholders that have an active role in the course of the funding period will receive constant and relevant information, in due time. The stakeholders outlined in the actions' descriptions include but are not limited to national government officials of the relevant Ministries, General Secretariats, the Hellenic Police, the Hellenic Coast Guard and others. Additionally, the stakeholders that will be included in the internal communication of the programme include the relevant E.U., international, member-states, and third-country officials that are relevant to the actions of the funding instrument, which will be outlined in the individual Action Proposal documents. The purposes of the communication plan are:

Objectives

Communication will focus on achievements and impact of the funded actions, not only on administrative or procedural milestones.

In order to maximize the impact of communication efforts, MA will use all the update activities such as:

- Display panels (50)
 - Banners (50)
- Promotional items (50)
 - Photographs (200)
- Audiovisual productions (15)
- Public events and visits (20)
 - Information campaigns (15)
- Commemorative plaques (1.000)
 - Press releases (200)
- Leaflets (50), brochures (40), newsletters (100), and magazines (14)
- Participation of the Managing Authority in exhibitions (6) and other national and international dissemination events (6)
- Web site for the Migration and Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF) (1)

The target audience(s) will be:

- Public bodies
- Universities
- Regional and Local communities in the islands and in the mainland
 - Asylum Seekers
 - Migrants and Refugees
 - Irregular migrants
 - EL citizens

Communication channels (including social media outreach):

- Web site,
- Creating apps
- Other communication channels

The communication and visibility actions are estimated to cost 242.100,56 for the 2021-2027 programming period.

The MA has already identified its communication officer who will serve as the link with the central communication officer from the Ministry of Development and Investment.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The evaluation will be implemented by using output, outcome and impact indicators.

Output indicators: Facebook Target Value (TS) 30,000 followers, Twitter TS 30,000 users, LinkedIn TA 1,000 users, TS Website 100,000 visits, number of TA helpdesk inquiries 50/month

Outcome indicators: 1,500 engagement / post on social media. Recognition rate, audience recall of campaign/activity, degree of satisfaction/usefulness from event, website conversions (downloads, registrations, bouncing rate, connection duration) and degree of user satisfaction, number of participants per event/conference/seminar, social media followers/impressions/views, website visitors, number of Helpdesk enquiries.

Impact Indicators: Disseminating a positive message about the Program and the EU, degree of trust in national/European authorities.

Evaluation will be carried out of the communication strategy and for activities based on the EU toolkit.

8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR		✓
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR		✓

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation within the specific objective to which the SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator triggering reimbursement (2)		Unit of measurement for the indicator triggering reimbursement	Type of SCO (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
		Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if

applicable

Appendix 2: Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Indicators		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary(ies)
		Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

(1) Refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations.

(2) Refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

Appendix 3

Thematic facility (Article 11 AMIF Reg., Article 8 BMVI Reg., Article 8 ISF Reg.)

Procedure reference	Programme version	Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2021)8460 – 26 Nov 2021 – 2	1.3	Accepted	29 May 2023	As per the Specific action under reference ISF/2022/SA/1.4/001, please note that the relevant indicators (both output and result) have been already added to the first version of the program. For this reason, the indicators are not being updated in the current revision.

Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action
TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			139,062.00		TA
1. Exchange of information	Specific actions		864,000.00		<p>ISF/2022/SA/1.4./001 CSA EUR 864.000,00 The project Towards a Coordinated and Cooperative Effort for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse at a European level is national and involves several Greek partners: Institute of Child Health (ICH), Distributed Computing Systems and Cybersecurity-DiSCS Institute of Computer Science (ISC), Foundation for Research and Technology – Hellas (FORTH); Sub-Directorate for the Protection of Minors of the General Police Directorate of Attica, Ministry of Citizen Protection; Unit of Minors Internet Protection and Digital Investigation, Cyber Crime Division, Ministry of Citizen Protection; and Digital Forensics Department, Hellenic Police Forensic Science Division</p> <p>The goal of this project is to strengthen existing and to explore new cooperation modes on the fight against child sexual abuse and exploitation, by building on previous research, developing new tools and by creating synergies following the rationale of the European Strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse. Its specific objective is to implement a series of activities to practically facilitate future cooperation among Greek Authorities, national child protection-relevant stakeholders, service providers and the EU Services -especially the under development EU Centre for preventing and combating Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Grooming- by contributing in the process of setting out obligations to timely and systematically take action to prevent CSA activities and of clarifying the work of law enforcement authorities and relevant actors in the private sector to tackle online abuse.</p>
3. Preventing and combating crime	Specific actions		1,453,700.00		<p>ISF/2022/SA/3.4.1/001 PPSII EUR 999.898,00 – The project partnership is composed of CY and EL. The project “PROTECTDOME” is led by the Cyprus Police. The project aims at establishing an autonomous situational awareness counter-drone system that employs algorithms for detecting, tracking and identification of rogue drones. It will build upon knowledge of the consortium partners through several DG HOME and H2020 project on CUAS technologies.</p> <p>ISF/2022/SA/3.4.1/003 PPSII EUR 1.059.894,00 – The project partnership is composed of EL and BG. The project “SAFEGUARD: SAFEguardinG pUblIC spAcEs through intelliGent thReAt Detection tools” is led by CERTH. The project objective is to enhance protection of public spaces from terrorist attacks by artificial intelligence systems that will support the Law enforcement agencies to monitor and prevent potential threats.</p>

Procedure reference	Programme version	Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2021)8460 – 26 Nov 2021 – 1	1.2	Accepted		

Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action
3. Preventing and combating crime	Specific actions		335,400.50		<p>ISF/2022/SA/3.3.1/001 THB EUR 335.400,50</p> <p>– In the framework of the implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (“EU Anti-trafficking Directive”) and the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (2021-2025), the objective of this specific action is to provide assistance and support services for victims of trafficking in human beings who hold the citizenship of an EU Member States or are long-term residents in one of the EU Member States participating in the Internal Security Fund.</p> <p>Greece is carrying out the project Service coordination for victims of trafficking in South and East Balkans. The partnership involves Greece and Bulgaria, and eventually Romania. The project aims at improving services provided to victims of human trafficking by strengthening the mechanism for locating and assisting trafficked persons from Bulgaria and Romania (mainly women and children) and improving the mechanisms for cooperation between authorities of the countries of origin (Bulgaria, Romania) and the locating country (Greece). It also aims at developing a Protocol of Cooperation that will coordinate their support activities towards (potential) victims of human trafficking. This initiative qualifies as a transnational referral mechanism between Greece, Bulgaria and eventually Romania.</p>
TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			20,124.03		TA

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
HEC 3 Supporting documents	Supplementary Information	11 Nov 2022		Ares(2022)7808387	Long version Short version	11 Nov 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
HEC 4 Supporting documents	Supplementary Information	11 Nov 2022		Ares(2022)7808387	final 1_NOTE ON CRPD IMPLEMENTATION final 2_Correspondence CRPD NAP final 2021-2027_1b_0.I.1.1_1_ΠΑΡΑΡΤ_II_ΠΡΟΣΒ_ΑΜΕΑ_v1_071022 final Μηχανισμός Παρακολούθησης Δικαιωμάτων του Παρατηρητήριο θεμάτων Ανα... final ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ για ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΔΕΙΚΤΩΝ ΕΣΔ_ΑμεΑ Greek version of HEC-4 Δήλωση ΓΓ ΑμεΑ	11 Nov 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Law 4825/2021 article 44 par. 2 and par. 3(a) – Designation of Managing and Coordination Authority and Audit Authority for AMIF, BMVI and ISF National Programmes 2021-2027	Supplementary Information	4 Sept 2021		Ares(2022)7808387	Law 4825/2021	11 Nov 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Absence of need for conducting an environmental impact assessment or an environmental pre-assessment for the National Programmes of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum relating to Migration and Home Affairs Funds for the programming period 2021-2027	Supplementary Information	13 Sept 2021		Ares(2022)7808387	environmental impact assessment	11 Nov 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Methodological Approach	Supplementary Information	11 Nov 2022		Ares(2022)7808387	Methodological Approach	11 Nov 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Programme snapshot 2021EL65ISPR001 1.3	Snapshot of data before send	11 Nov 2022		Ares(2022)7808387	Law 4825.pdf Δήλωση ΓΓ ΑμεΑ.PDF Μη αναγκαιότητα ΣΠΕ.pdf final 2_Correspondence CRPD NAP.PDF final 2021-2027_1b_0.I.1.1_ΠΑΡΑΡΤ_II_ΠΡΟΣΒ_ΑΜΕΑ_v1_071022.docx ISF_MethAppr_v1_3.pdf final 1_NOTE ON CRPD IMPLEMENTATION.pdf _Self-assessment_Charter HEC_Long version after ISC.pdf _Self-assessment_Charter HEC_Short version.pdf final ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ για ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΔΕΙΚΤΩΝ ΕΣΔ_ΑμεΑ.DOCX Programme_snapshot_2021EL65ISPR001_1.3_el.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65ISPR001_1.3_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65ISPR001_1.3_el_en.pdf final Μηχανισμός Παρακολούθησης Δικαιωμάτων του Παρατηρητήριο θεμάτων Ανα...docx Greek version of HEC-4.pdf	11 Nov 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης

Κείμενο Προγράμματος

Συνημμένα

[Εκτελεστική Απόφαση της Επιτροπής – C\(2022\) 8922](#)

[ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ 1 έως 2 – C\(2022\) 8922](#)

2021EL65BVPR001 – Έκδοση 1.3

**Πρόγραμμα Ελλάδας – Μέσο
Χρηματοδοτικής
Στήριξης για τη Διαχείριση των
Συνόρων και την
Πολιτική Θεωρήσεων του Ταμείου για
την
Ολοκληρωμένη Διαχείριση των Συνόρων
Έκδοση 1.3**

1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses
Reference: points (a)(iii), (iv), (v) and (ix) Article 22(3)
of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

Current Situation

Following recent Schengen Evaluation Recommendations (SR) and the strategic framework for European Integrated Border Management (EIBM), the National Integrated Border Management Strategy (NIBMS) Plan aims at achieving situational awareness and early warnings. It is structured in 4 pillars:

- Measures to be implemented in Third Countries
- Cooperation with neighboring Countries
- Border Controls
- Measures in the free movement area

NIBMS is implemented through National Coordination Centre (NCC), namely through:

- Amendments and monitoring of NIBM strategy
- 6-monthly progress reports identifying delays on predefined actions.
- Mid-term assessment and proposals for necessary amendments.

Consistency between BMVI and the NIBMS as well as the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG) capability development planning, in particular the National Capability Development Plan (NCDP) and the future capability roadmap is to be ensured. The NCDP is in place and provides a comprehensive picture of the national capabilities of all competent authorities, aligned with the National and European IBMS.

New External Service Providers (ESPs), BREXIT and Greek tourism, led to an increase in Schengen visa applications. The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 14-20 supported VIS. To maintain a robust and up-to-date system additional workstations, software, infrastructure, operational costs and other costs related to consular authorities are foreseen.

Border management

Relevant Data (source: Hellenic Police)

Border Crossing Points (BCPs): 106 (9 land, 59 maritime and 28 air); 6 of them operate during the summer only.

Following the decrease observed in 2017, migratory flows increased significantly in 2018. Arrests of irregular Third Country Nationals (TCNs) rose up to 54,859 (27% higher than 2017). The largest increase was on Evros and Greek (EL)-Bulgarian (BG) borders, and the largest decrease on north Dodecanese islands and Chios. Irregular entries continued to rise in 2019, amounting to 77,522. 97% of all irregular entries occur in EL-Turkish (TK) borders.

In 2020, 16,897 individuals were arrested for illegal entry; 5,296 were arrested during the first semester of 2021.

Inflows of 2015-2016 (over 500,000) led to depletion of resources. The Internal Security Fund for Borders (ISF-B) supported border management with EUR 285.2 mil. During 2018-2019 arrivals increased by 40%, while in 2020 they decreased by 78%. From 2017 to 2021 migrant apprehensions remained relatively high, with 77,522 in 2019 and 16,897 in 2020, mainly due to COVID19. Migrant entries decreased in 2021 (first 7 months) to 5,296, yet there is a 100% increase compared to the same period in 2020.

Lessons learnt

Automated surveillance systems contributed to border protection. However, the primary focus was to reinforce police in BCPs rather than updating technical equipment and transportation means.

Challenges & Needs

- Up-to-date, efficient border surveillance system at sea and land borders
- Upgraded border surveillance equipment and

infrastructures

- New technology for border control and situational awareness. Upgrade EUROSUR to meet the requirements of Reg 2019/1896 & 2021/581
- Quick and effective passport controls at BCPs
- Maintenance of Multipurpose Reception and Identification Centers (MPRICs) within the remit of BMVI
- Enhance border support through enforcement and administrative staff
- Collection of verifiable data verifiable by national and international authorities. Develop/upgrade Schengen Information System (SIS) , European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Visa Information System (VIS) and Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS).
- Implementation of large-scale IT Systems and its interoperability
- Upgrade of risk analysis methodology and dissemination to all relevant authorities
- Staff engaged in border management training
- Organize, manage, operate, provide security and maintenance to ETIAS National Unit
- Host the National Uniform Interface (NUI), essential component of EES and ETIAS system that allows interoperability within Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Data Centers
- Connect national border infrastructure, Central Access Points (CAPs) and competent Authorities to the NUI
- The establishment of an Automated Border Surveillance System at the borders with Albania and the Republic of North Macedonia, as well as the majority of surveillance means that will be acquired through BMVI, will enhance the national situational picture already established by NCC in accordance with Art. 25 of Reg. 2019/1896
- Human Resources (HR) strategy is not in place and for that purpose. A study under technical assistance will be

conducted in order to define a sustainable strategy. The HR strategy (more details for the study to the annex) is to increase, inter alia, the Hellenic Police's (HP) capacity via the creation and use of pools of experts in certain areas, such as screeners, debriefers and Advanced Level Document Officers (ALDOs).. The scope is to achieve a standard procedures on staffing or reinforcing front-line police units providing border management tasks at the EU external border, such as BCPs.

National Strategy

- Improve BCPs to ensure efficient controls
- Reinforce authorities at BCPs to enhance the level of control
- Upgrade situational awareness capabilities
- Implementation of EUROSUR in line with Reg. 2019/1896 & 2021/581
- Strengthen surveillance operations and focus on controlling secondary flows
- Enhance staff skills, including those deployed to the Standing Corps (Cat.2, Cat.3);
- Cooperate with other MSs and EBCGA
- Facilitate legitimate border crossing
- Prevent and detect irregular migration and cross-border crime

Main Actions

- Improve border control capacity, deploying border guards to areas with large migratory flows, materializing lessons learnt during the recent migration crisis
- Increase effectiveness in travel document controls at BCPs resulting in better migration flow management.
- Preserving Schengen area without controls at internal borders. This requires efficient controls at the external borders and ensuring that border controls at

internal borders are reintroduced only as a last resort measure for limited period of time.

- Member States should allow to prioritise border management measures taking into account the likely development of the legislative framework
- Digitalization of travel documents (harmonised standards implemented by all Member States will facilitate the whole travel process and interoperability);
- Equipping BPCs with the technical capacity to check fingerprint biometrics encoded in electronic travel documents against holder of the document. Related training will also be prioritized.
- Enhance existing surveillance system at the EL-TK border in compliance with the Schengen acquis
- Prioritise development of the legislative framework for border management
- Acquire surveillance technology equipment and land and sea vehicles
- Develop an Automated Border Surveillance System (ABSS) at the borders with Albania and the Republic of North Macedonia, similar to the already installed at the EL-TK land and riverine borders.
- Develop a National Integrated Maritime Surveillance System (NIMSS)
- Upgrade of IT infrastructure in the NCC to ensure exchange of classified information up to EU classified level
- Upgrade of the NCC in order to ensure 24/7 operation (including staff training)
- Development of automated reports into EUROSUR to ensure machine-to-machine communication
- Development of necessary technical tool in order to ensure smooth transmission of information from the National Situational Picture (NSP) to the European Situational Picture;
- Enhancement of inter-institutional cooperation at national level in order to ensure effective provision of

information from national authorities to the NSP.

Schengen Evaluation Recommendations (SR)

Based on the 2021 SR from the Council Implementing Decision 8184/22 and the new Action Plan Greece will prioritise addressing the majority of the SR under the BMVI. Namely, the strengthening of the national capacity to control and monitor the borders, the establishment of a coherent and comprehensive basic, continuous and specialised training system for border guards, the development of a coherent and comprehensive risk analysis system and a national methodology based on CIRAM. The procurement of the necessary equipment to perform border surveillance, scanning and detection is also included. Such information is further detailed in the supporting document "Additional Information and clarifications".

Flagship Activities

All the equipment (see section 2) purchased will comply with technical standards set out by Frontex and large-scale operating equipment for border management will be registered in the Agency's Technical Equipment Pool. It shall be used at national level and deployed for operations at EU level. It will be complementary to equipment purchased with Custom Control Equipment Instrument. At the same time, several of the actions refer to the acquisition of equipment, with a view to ensure effective border management, prevention and detection of cross-border crime and timely identification persons entering EU borders (including vulnerable persons).

In particular, the equipment of the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) may be used for assistance to persons in distress and supporting search and rescue operations in situations which might arise during a border surveillance operation at sea.

National capacity shall be reinforced with training and deployment of staff, such as advisers to fight identity fraud, in line with the national capability development plans for

border management (see actions in section 2).

Greece prioritises all the requirements stemming from the most recent legislation of EU Acquis, such as EBCG Regulation, and transform these initiatives into actions.

- The quality control mechanism plan and the updated CIRAM are not in place and this and the enhancement of the collection and exchange of data for the purpose of risks analysis as required in the EBCG 2.0 Regulation will be funded by BMVI (see “Development of a National Quality Control Mechanism ” under section 2) and (“Preparation of a training curriculum related to efficient implementation of CIRAM”Development of national component of EBCG: All national authorities ensure efficient cooperation with EBGC and relevant authorities in other MSs, as well as with the Frontex. Training of national staff being deployed to the Standing Corps Categories 2 and 3, has already received basic and post-training courses focused on border management. This continues to be a priority under BMVI.
- Ensure the comprehensive implementation of Reg 2019/1896, including development of national component of EBCG, comply with technical standards set out by Frontex and register large-scale operating equipment in the Technical Equipment Pool of Frontex; measures related to the updated CIRAM;
- Development of a comprehensive training system for basic, continuous and specialised training of border guards as the current system is not efficient and not sufficient.
- Preserving Schengen area without controls at the internal borders; and measures taking into account the likely development of the legislative framework;
- Digitalisation of travel documents and equipping border crossing points with the technical capacity needed in order to check fingerprint biometrics encoded in

electronic travel documents against the holders of the document. Related training will also be prioritised.

- Implementation of EUROSUR in line with the latest developments;
- Measures addressing all, currently and future outstanding shortcomings identified in the Vulnerability Assessment and SR.

Shortcomings to EU Acquis

A detailed list of elements of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 regarding EUROSUR is already in place and is provided in the supporting document “Additional Information and clarifications”. Greece will prioritise the following elements to be implemented during the period 2021-2027:

- information exchange via NCC
- adequate number of staff to ensure 24/7 functionality
- Compliance with technical standards established by Frontex (in cooperation with Member States) machine-to-machine’ communication
- Infrastructure (monitors, IT equipment, competent staff, securitised area) to be operational by the end of 2022
- Full implementation of the NCC functionalities (National Quality Control Mechanism).
- Correct composition of an NSP
- Certified Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model (CIRAM) experts from all national competent authorities will be appointed in a working group, tasked with the drafting of the national methodology for risk analysis.

Visa policy

Relevant Data (source: MFA)

Greece has 129 consular authorities (with 350 officers) which receive Schengen visa applications. Additional personnel are deployed every year from the MFA central services or from the Police, according to needs.

Total arrivals: 11,613,000 (2017), 11,668,000 (2018), 12,795,000 (2019), 2,485,000 (2020). Visa Applications: 1,029,564 (2017), 855,285 (2018), 880,892 (2019), 111,870 (2020).

Challenges & Needs

- New obligations and opportunities of the new Visa Code and VIS Reg. and interoperability rules
- Consulates allocate resources to detect “marriages of convenience” and to identify the actual purpose of a journey in the Schengen area
- Implement smart solutions to achieve resilience and flexibility
- Establish an evaluation system to ensure that EU law and SR are properly implemented
- Achieve mobility to implement new Visa Code provisions, including stricter monitoring of ESPs
- TMI to be addressed together with other MSs. Identify its effectiveness and future impact on the health system.
- BREXIT creates needs for additional consulate personnel
- Further explore consular cooperation options
- Digitalization of the Visa Process (pilot Visa On-Line system)
- Achieving sufficient Consular presence and Consular cooperation
- Develop IT tools for risk analysis and training
- Ensure interoperability of VIS with other EU large-scale IT systems

National Strategy

- Develop VIS to fully interoperate with other IT systems
- Modernize consular services, digitalize visa process, training and risk analysis
- Increase consular coverage and cooperation with other MS
- Increase the number of trained consular staff

- Monitor ESPs more efficiently

Main Actions

- Improve application processing & large-scale IT systems – VIS
- Reinforce HR dedicated to examine visa applications, especially in locations where processing time exceed the permitted maxima
- Train consular personnel to ensure streamline with Visa Code, VIS Regulation and other EU legislation
- Modify and upgrade VIS to implement the revised Regulation and relevant EU legislation
- Upgrade consular services and refurbish premises, to align with security and other Visa Code requirements
- Monitor ESPs and visit Consuls and Consulate IT officers regularly

Flagship activities

- All the flagship activities in the area of Common Visa Policy are prioritized within BMVI
- Upgrading of VIS and its interoperability with other EU systems, the uniform application of the EU acquis in relation to visas and the improvement of quality of services for visa applicants are in place and will continue to be prioritized by BMVI
- The digitalization of visa procedure is not in place and will be financed by BMVI based on the requirements of upcoming EU legislation

Justification on S02 allocation below 10% threshold

The budget allocation for S02 is 13,47% of initial BMVI allocation prior to the transfer of other CPR funds. Moreover, it covers all needs to address the Common Visa Policy, incl. Flagship activities.

Synergies and complementarities

Based on the Partnership Agreement, 3% of other Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) funds (EUR 620 million) is being transferred to BMVI (from European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), Cohesion Fund (CF) and European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)).

The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) supports facilities for eligible target group (asylum seekers, refugees, beneficiaries of international protection, returnees). Services provided in islands and in Evros are eligible under BMVI before and/or within 25 days after the asylum application.

ERDF covers the “Establishment of an IT System for event management and pre-trial investigation” and “Establishment of an IT System for internal security and border surveillance” projects.

HORIZON 2020 supports projects that create synergies with BMVI, such as BorderUAS, TRESSPASS, FOLDOUT, NESTOR.

Planned use of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not foreseen for any of the activities of this programme.

Administrative Capacity

The new Ministry of Migration and Asylum (MoMA) impacted the structure of competent authorities, in particular the Management and Control Systems (MCS). The Responsible Authority's (RA) move between Ministries implied changes in the procedures adopted. The authorities gained experience and know-how from the implementation of the MFF 14-20, but still face difficulties in covering the needs, mainly in terms of human resources and technical capacity.

The Managing Authority (MA) and key partners' capacity will add staff, outsource consulting services, IT systems and

improve procedures through technical assistance. MCS will be simplified in cooperation with experienced delegated authorities.

ANNEX I

BMVI programme – 2021-2027 – Greece

Additional information and clarifications

Lessons Learnt

MFF 14-20:

- Continuous and unexpected influx, with increased numbers of new entries
- COVID19 pandemic
- Logistic difficulties due to geographical dispersion
- Lengthy procurement procedures
- Funding gap between ISF-B and BMVI

Mitigation Measures:

- Develop and enforce contingency mechanisms, crisis mitigation strategies and planning
- Maintain the operation of MPRICs and camps to ensure response under emergency
- Geographical distribution of TCNs, to avoid disproportionate burden to border locations and population
- Simplification, digitalization and acceleration of key procedures (e.g. procurement/recruitment).

Sch-Eval Recommendations (SR)

Based on the 2021 SR from the Council Implementing Decision 8184/22 and the new Action Plan Greece plans:

- Strengthening the national capacity to control and monitor the borders by recruiting staff (border guard deployment) (SR7)

- Automated surveillance system at the borders with Albania and the Republic of North Macedonia (SR23)
- Training of Hellenic Police (HP) personnel (SR 7,9,13,26) – establish a coherent and comprehensive basic, continuous and specialised training system for border guards,
- Supply of portable thermal imaging cameras, for border control (SR22)
- Purchase of vehicles with integrated thermal imaging cameras for border control, with the capacity of satellite communication (SR22)
- Supply and maintenance of Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) and ground vehicle (Unmanned Ground Vehicle) systems for border surveillance (SR22)
- Purchase of vehicles for border surveillance of the borders (SR22)
- Supply of an over-the-top surveillance and video system, using a regular balloon, for border surveillance (SR22)
- Modernization, upgrade and supply of electronic equipment for the Directorate of Border Protection /HP Headquarters, (SR10,13)
- Supply of mobile vehicles scanning units for the detection of any hidden illegal immigrants (SR11)
- Supply of mobile heartbeat detectors for the detection of illegal immigrants and supply of CCTV camera systems (SR11,25)
- Supply of travel document forgery devices (SR13)
- Supply of the necessary equipment for the workstations for the performance of passport checks in the context of the implementation of the EES (SR13)
- Supply of personnel transport helicopters, for borders surveillance and crisis management (SR22).
- Develop a coherent and comprehensive risk analysis system and a national methodology based on CIRAM (SR 5)
- Development of National Quality Control Mechanism (SR3)

Human Resources (HR) strategy

A study under technical assistance will be conducted in order to define a sustainable strategy for Human Resources (HR). This study will ensure that the appropriate training will be implemented to staff deployed to the policy areas that BMVI supports. The goal of the study will be to ensure efficient training, operational readiness, respect for fundamental rights, efficient management of mixed migration flows and effective monitoring of the situation on the land, river and lake, as well maritime borders of the country.

Shortcomings to EU Acquis

Elements of Reg. 2019/1896 regarding EUROSUR already in place:

- Physical security of the NCC and of the technical components (IT system)
- smooth information flow
- ability to handle multiple levels of confidentiality across networks
- information to be provided in EUROSUR in near-real time
- all competent national authorities reporting to an NCC (Hellenic Coast Guard, Hellenic Police, Ministry of Migration and Asylum and any other competent Service or body in the context of Border Surveillance and Migration Policy)
- smooth and effective cooperation between the border guard authorities operating at the border and the NCC;
- capacity to attribute adequate impact levels to particular
- reporting to all information layers
- interconnection of national IT components to the Communication Network in Frontex (There is no legal obligation)
- adaptation to different levels of confidentiality of information

- connection to the Regional Coordination Centres (RCCs)/national authorities operating 'on the ground
- protection and handling of EUCI and sensitive non-classified information
- make sure that Greece are using all available data sources (Art 25, Reg. 2019/1896) to establish and maintain an NSP.

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

Reference: Article 22(2) and (4) CPR

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
x	1. European integrated border management	Regular actions
x	1. European integrated border management	Specific actions
x	1. European integrated border management	Annex IV actions
x	1. European integrated border management	Operating support
✓	1. European integrated border management	STS
✓	1. European integrated border management	Emergency assistance
x	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)
x	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)
x	2. Common visa policy	Regular actions
✓	2. Common visa policy	Specific actions

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
x	2. Common visa policy	Annex IV actions
x	2. Common visa policy	Operating support
✓	2. Common visa policy	Emergency assistance
x	TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
✓	TA.37. Technical assistance – not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Baseline situation

The total length of the Hellenic land border is approximately 1,200 km.

National border protection needs constant improvement, in order to overcome smugglers adaptations to prevention means regularly used by border authorities. Consequently, border protection authorities need to reinforce their capacities continuously and invest in emerging technology for surveillance to continue responding effectively.

It is difficult to estimate the number of arrivals in the following years. However, climate crisis and war disputes will probably lead to an increased migratory pressure in the future.

Source: HP, Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG), NCC

Entries from BCPs:

- 2017: 28,315,526: 18,252,864 (EU), 10,062,662 (TCNs)

- 2018: 26,915,673: 17,521,587 (EU), 9,394,086 (TCNs) ,
- 2019: 29,296,596: 19,960,599 (EU), 9,335,997 (TCNs),
- 2020: 5,808,567: 4,242,676 (EU), 1,565,891 (TCNs),
- 1st half of 2021: 3,140,372: 1,567,420 (EU), 1,572,952 (TCNs)

Arrests for illegal entry: 43,211(2017), 54,859 (2018), 77,522 (2019), 16,897 (2020) and 5,296 (2021 1st sem).

Specific Challenges/Needs

- Prevent usage of forged/falsified travel documents
- Prevent border crossings through unauthorized entry points
- Prevent illegal border crossings of stowaways hidden in all possible means of transportation
- Combat trafficking of irregular migrants
- Ensure long term smooth cross-border traffic, despite of any increase
- Facilitate cross-border flows, while ensuring border security
- Use assets and tools from previous Funds to propose new actions, complementary to this NP, through specific actions, or to use the technical specifications material for the ToRs of new procurements
- Potential use of the iProcureNet network for joint cross border procurement

Continuity and changes compared to the current funding period / Lessons Learnt:

During MFF 14-20, Greece invested in personnel recruitment and training, supply of vehicles/vessels, IT systems, border control and surveillance assets and equipment, resulting in:

- Reduction of operating costs
- Reduction of the number of illegally incoming aliens
- Control of secondary migration flows, with the provisions of Reg.1052/2013 (EUROSUR) (Reg. 2019/1896).

Many actions financed in MFF 14-20, either due to necessity or due to effectiveness, are foreseen for funding under MFF 21-27 also. Such actions include:

- Acquiring transportation means and patrol vehicles
- Renewing the fleet used for border surveillance
- CCTV surveillance systems and heartbeat detectors
- CCTV surveillance systems installed at border crossing points to assist the surveillance of its premises and the control of illegal entries
- Acquisition of heartbeat detectors to identify people hidden in modified crypts of vehicles
- Training personnel deployed at the BCPs
- Transition from temporary reinforcement of Border Services to a more permanent scheme (e.g. recruitment of personnel)

Implementation measures – Annex II, par.1, (a)

- Preserving Schengen area without controls at internal borders. Ensuring efficient controls at the external borders and ensuring that border controls at internal borders are reintroduced only as a last resort measure for limited period of time. Prioritise border management measures taking into account the likely development of the legislative framework
- Measures related to the implementation of updated CIRAM and the enhancement of the collection and exchange of data for the purpose of risks analysis as required in the EBCG 2.0 Regulation Equipping border crossing points with the technical capacity needed in order to check fingerprint biometrics encoded in electronic travel documents against the holder of the document
- Upgrading EUROSUR through the acquisition of all the necessary IT infrastructure complying with Frontex technical standards and the necessary equipment to ensure that NCC's performance of tasks provided for in Reg. 2019/1896 and Reg. 2021/581. In addition, the

development of necessary technical tool to ensure smooth transmission of information from the NSP to the ESP.

Indicative Types of Actions (in line with Article 13(14)(b) and technical standards set out by Frontex)

Land Vehicles: [Annex III, (1), (b)]

- Vehicles equipped with integrated thermal imaging cameras and satellite communication
- Supply and maintenance of Unmanned Ground vehicles
- All-terrain vehicles
- SUVs equipped with thermal imaging cameras.
- Vans equipped with x-ray identification systems.

Maritime Vehicles: [Annex III, (1), (b)]

- Multi-Purpose Vessels over 70 m, all-weather, with a helipad suitable for a 10-ton helicopter and a launch pad for an emergency intermediate speedboat with emerging technology surveillance equipment (radar, thermal cameras etc)
- High-speed patrol boats up to 13 m, with emerging technology surveillance equipment (radar, thermal camera etc.) that can exceed 50 knot-speed
- Patrol and rescue boats over 17.5, 18 and 30 m

Aerial Vehicles [Annex III, (1), (b)]

- Drones
- Quadcopter UAVs
- UAV Helicopter
- Upgraded AS-365 N3 Helicopters
- Activation of HC-33 helicopter type AS-365 N3
- Acquisition of new medium-range surveillance aircraft
- Acquisition of two (2) super medium helicopters for personnel transport

Provision of Border Surveillance assets and equipment [Annex III, (1), (a) and (b)]

- Automated surveillance system, and interconnection of the Regional Centres for Integrated Border Management and Immigration
- Develop NIMSS
- Supply of an over-the-top surveillance and video system, using a regular balloon
- Improve information analysis data of i2 type
- Portable thermal imaging cameras
- CCTV systems and necessary equipment
- Heartbeat detectors
- Equipping border crossing points with the technical capacity needed in order to check fingerprint biometrics encoded in electronic travel documents against the holder of the document
- Document forgery recognition devices and equipment for border and passport checks
- Automated license plate recognition system for vehicles crossing the country's official entry-exit points
- Long-range high-accuracy Surveillance Radars
- Specialized means and equipment for improving the electronic system for Management and coordination of surveillance land and sea borders
- Remote long-range high-accuracy Surveillance Radars
- Long Range Electro-Optical Surveillance Systems for NIMSS
- Extension of NIMSS in southwestern Greece, mainly between Zakynthos and Kithyra. Innovative solutions, such as offshore surveillance platforms, will be explored.
- Radar Emissions direction finder Systems for the 2-18 GHz frequency band.
- Portable Iridium Radios
- Rescue Diver Intercom
- Prioritising investments into the digitalisation of travel documents, which will facilitate the whole travel process and interoperability.
- Training for Pilot Simulator (training for aircraft

- operators)
- Vest Secular Type, Diver Wetsuits, Baby Rescue Bag, Rescue Harness, First Aid Bags with Equipment and Drugs, Thermal imaging goggles, Night vision goggles, Anti-ballistic vests, and equipment
 - Modernization, upgrade and acquisition of electronic equipment
 - Supply of canine cars and of dogs for HP and HCG
 - Construction of aircraft hangars for air fleet maintenance and surveillance
 - Achieving a secure and direct communication between the HCG staff working on the ground and the staff working in the Head Quarters (purchase of mobile phones)
 - Enhance existing surveillance system at the Hellenic-Turkish border in order to detect illegal crossings, thus protecting the lives of those who are encouraged by traffickers or state-actors to do so. Such system can be composed of technological surveillance border management infrastructure, electronic software and staff.

Ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis [Annex II, (1), (d)]

- Prioritising measures addressing all currently and in the future outstanding shortcomings identified in Vulnerability Assessment and the Schengen Evaluation.

Identification Facilities [Annex III, (1), (b)]

- Operation of the Reception and Identification Service (RIS) with food provision, cleaning services, security, technical support and maintenance)
- Deployment of interpreters in MPRICs to reduce time needed for identification and acquisition of necessary documents for the Persons of Concern (POCs)
- Develop the necessary workstations at BCPs

Training and capacity development in the field of border management [Annex III, (1), (c)]

- Ensure the comprehensive implementation of Reg 2019/1896, including development of national component of EBCG, comply with technical standards set out by Frontex and register large-scale operating equipment in the Technical Equipment Pool of Frontex; measures related to the application of the updated CIRAM;
- Training of personnel, including EUROSUR operators, as well as those deployed to the Standing Corps (Cat. 2 and 3), as well as staff to carry out checking fingerprint biometrics encoded in electronic travel documents against the holder of the document at the border crossing points (border surveillance, identification of nationality, passport control, fundamental rights, information, risk assessment – strategic analysis, legality control, foreign languages and dedicated training for Immigration Liaison Officers)
- Preparation of a training curriculum related to efficient implementation of CIRAM
- Development of National Quality Control Mechanism.
- Training of HP and MFA personnel on issues related to the implementation of the EES, including GDPR
- Training in large-scale IT systems operators
- Training personnel coming into contact with third country nationals
- Training and capacity building activities to relevant staff on fundamental rights for the MFA. The train-the-trainers actions will be covered by eu-LISA.
- The eu-LISA provides training but this training is not a part of a national training programme for the competent personnel for the HP. However, complementarity may be achieved, since HP staff (technical administrators) that will be assigned with the use of Large Scale IT systems (EES, SIS, Eurodac etc) will receive relevant training from eu-LISA during the years 2022 and 2023. And training on interoperability components.
- Personnel training of the Air Media Service HCG
- Training of HCG personnel on Integrated Border

Management as part of the development of a comprehensive training system for basic, continuous and specialised training of border guards.

Implementation measures

Annex II, par.1, (e)

Indicative Types of Actions

IT systems [Annex III, (1), (h), (l)]

- Develop / upgrade large-scale IT Systems and ensure their interoperability (EES, ETIAS, interoperability components)
- Implementing the EES
- Service used for the interconnection of National Border infrastructure
- Interconnection of National Border infrastructure, CAPs and competent authorities with the NUIs (EES – ETIAS-VIS-Interoperability).
- Developing national interfaces for access and connection to communication infrastructures and integration of the existing national systems
- Establishing an IT System for the HP related to border protection duties (The main characteristics of the system will be the following: Decision making and administration based on information deriving from other IT systems. Development of an integrated risk analysis system. Standardization of the operating mode of all Regional HP Services, by dividing administrative and operational activities.
- Development of IT tools for risk analysis for ETIAS NUI. Specific Action BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4/009 “Support to comply with the implementation of the relevant interoperability legal framework”

Desired outcomes and expected results

- Facilitate legitimate border crossings
- Reinforce border controls and surveillance across the border (land, sea, air)
- Prevent unauthorized entries through all BCPs with increased efficiency
- Ensure sufficient number of trained staff for border control; ensure a coherent HR strategy and a comprehensive training system for border guards;
- Reduce operating costs
- Strengthen the operational capacity of operational personnel in the performance of their duties
- Optimal protection of country's borders
- Strengthen and renew the fleet and consequently upgrade the response capacity of the HCG
- Increase effectiveness of border surveillance, cross-border surveillance, and the pre-border area, which are objectives of Integrated Border Management Strategy 2018-2020
- Contribute to the prevention and fight against illegal crossings of sea borders
- Ensure high added value in the pursuit of dismantling organized criminal networks
- Reduce migrant population residing in RIS facilities at the border
- Extend technological capabilities
- Provide sufficient processing time required for the conduction of work and collection of information that is processed through outdated or analogue methods
- Minimize the time required to process vehicles and individuals, and prevent illegal crossings
- Establish quality control mechanisms of EU and in particular the Schengen assessment process and the vulnerability assessment methodology.
- Ensure effective information provision and exchange in EUROSUR in compliance with the requirements deriving from Reg. 2019/1896 and 2021/581, as well as with technical standards and data security rules developed by

the Agency.

- Ensure full functionality of the NCC.

Operating Support [Annex III, (1), (1)]

To assure effective border management, Greece identified the need to add more competent and experienced personnel. Training and recruitment of Border Guards will increase the operational capacity of the competent authorities, which are in charge of the Greek border control, surveillance and the management of migration flows. In addition, recruitment of police personnel will contribute to the reduction of seconded staff temporarily transferred to these Police Directorates, optimizing both human and financial resources. The presence of Police personnel at the near-border Police Directorates will contribute to the reduction of migratory pressure in these regions and will ensure more effective control and optimal surveillance at the country borders. Personnel recruitment and training will enhance the management of the migrant and asylum-seeking population that currently resides in the MPRICs; this will contribute to reducing the time needed for identification and acquisition of necessary documents for the POCs. Specifically, the proposed actions that fall under the eligibility of operating support based on the BMVI regulation are:

Personnel Recruitment and Training

Hellenic Police [Annex III, (1), (c)]

- Increase the existing number of police personnel by 1,600 new recruits, while covering their operating expenses as part of the ongoing operating support.
- Coverage of: a) payroll costs for Border Guards and b) daily allowances away from the main base of activity/operations, overnight and travel expenses for the deployment of police personnel.
- Support personnel training to enable the use of new

large-scale IT-systems, and other border management-related trainings.

Hellenic Coast Guard [Annex III, (1), (c)]

- Coverage of expenditure for the transfer of 80 executives per year to Border Port Authorities.
- Providing short-term traineeship programmes for the new personnel of HCG on border surveillance as part of the development of a comprehensive training system for basic, continuous and specialised training of border guards. Its necessary element should be a training on Fundamental Rights (theory + practice during surveillance, and related possible Search and Rescue (SAR) activities)

Management of MPRICs [Annex III, (1), (c)]

- Recruitment of staff for the purpose of guarding, security, and emergency response in the MPRICs, where migrants and refugees entering the Hellenic territory are temporarily hosted.
- Deployment of interpreters in MPRICs to reduce the time needed for identification and acquisition of necessary documents for the POCs.

The added value of supported Staff to the achievement of the BMVI scope:

- Ensuring a high level of operational readiness and efficiency.
- Preventing border crossings at unauthorized entry points in line with the Schengen acquis and with respect for fundamental rights,
- Ensuring more efficient management of mixed migration flows
- Continuous and effective monitoring of the situation on the land, river and lake, as well maritime borders of the country.

- Provide necessary services to first-comers to EU territory migrants within the remit of BMVI.

IT systems [Annex III, (1), (L)]

- Operating costs for supporting and maintaining the information/IT systems (hardware and software) under development
- Maintenance of ETIAS National Units (NUIs) and competent authorities with the NUIs and Central EES, ETIAS and Information Operations

Maintenance of Infrastructure/ Facilities [Annex III, (1), (a)]

In order to increase the quality of services provided, the fund will support upgrading and renovation of certain buildings and infrastructures located at the national border. Specifically, the proposed actions are:

- Developing the necessary workstations at Border Crossing Points and at the Operational Centres to enable the use of the new IT systems and equipment,
- Configuration of buildings / port infrastructures and supply of material and technical equipment for the Repair Base HCG in Elefsina& Thessaloniki.
- Maintenance of RIS accommodation facilities in the MPRICs.

Goals of the proposed actions:

The operating support is expected to strengthen and develop the country's reception system at the border areas by improving and maintaining the living conditions for beneficiaries residing in MPRICs temporarily within the timelimites defined above. It is of paramount importance to comply with legal requirements for TCNs as per determined in the EU acquis.

Indicative list of Beneficiaries both from actions and

operating support, including their statutory responsibilities.

- Ministry of Citizen Protection / National Coordination Centre (NCC)
- Hellenic Police (HP) (Surveillance of the land border, BCPs/border control (land, sea, air), enforcement of aliens legislation and the national anticrime policy)
- HCG (Surveillance of sea borders and enforcement of anticrime measures in its area of responsibility)
- Hellenic Armed Forces (HAF) (subsidiary role) – (Surveillance of land, sea and air borders for ensuring country’s national integrity and defence)
- Reception & Identification Service (RIS) (Implementation of identification procedures of illegally entered TCNs or stateless persons)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) ((Implementation of the national foreign policy (EU and third countries cooperation), Visa policy)

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.1.1	Number of items of equipment purchased for border crossing points	number	3,991	7,849
0.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e-gates purchased	number	0	0

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.1.2	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	2	4
0.1.3	Number of hotspot areas supported	number	0	4
0.1.4	Number of facilities for border crossing points constructed / upgraded	number	0	0
0.1.5	Number of aerial vehicles purchased	number	4	42
0.1.5.1	of which number of unmanned aerial vehicles purchased	number	0	25
0.1.6	Number of maritime transport means purchased	number	2	49
0.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	330	994
0.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	5,180	13,102
0.1.8.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	985	11,742
0.1.9	Number of joint liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	0	0

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.1.10	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	0	240
0.1.11	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	2	2
0.1.11.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	2	2
0.1.12	Number of cooperation projects with third countries	number	0	0
0.1.13	Number of persons who have applied for international protection at border crossing points	number	0	0

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.14	Number of items of equipment registered in the Technical Equipment Pool of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021	305	number	Hellenic Coast Guard	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021	53	number	Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.16	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the Eurosur National Coordination Centre (NCC)	number	0	number	2021	0	number	N/A	
R.1.17	Number of border crossings through Automated Border Control gates and e-gates	number	0	share	2021	0	number	N/A	
R.1.18	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management	number	0	number	2021	100	percentage	Hellenic Police, Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.19	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	10,064	number	Ministry of Defence- Ministry of Citizen Protection – Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.20	Number of persons refused entry by border authorities	number	0	number	2021	0	number	N/A	

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Border checks	43,000,000.00
Intervention field	002.Border surveillance – air equipment	58,000,000.00
Intervention field	003.Border surveillance – land equipment	70,000,000.00
Intervention field	004.Border surveillance – maritime equipment	127,500,000.00
Intervention field	005.Border surveillance – automated border surveillance systems	165,000,000.00
Intervention field	006.Border surveillance – other measures	91,786,299.76
Intervention field	007.Technical and operational measures within the Schengen area which are related to border control	450,000.00
Intervention field	008.Situational awareness and exchange of information	0.00
Intervention field	009.Risk analysis	750,000.00
Intervention field	010.Processing of data and information	1,875,000.00
Intervention field	011.Hotspot areas	0.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	012.Measures related to the identification and referral of vulnerable persons	0.00
Intervention field	013.Measures related to the identification and referral of persons who are in need of, or wish to apply for, international protection	0.00
Intervention field	014.European Border and Coast Guard development	525,000.00
Intervention field	015.Inter-agency cooperation – national level	0.00
Intervention field	016.Inter-agency cooperation – European Union level	0.00
Intervention field	017.Inter-agency cooperation – with third countries	0.00
Intervention field	018.Joint deployment of immigration liaison officers	0.00
Intervention field	019.Large-scale IT systems – Eurodac for border management purposes	0.00
Intervention field	020.Large-scale IT systems – Entry-exit System (EES)	886,000.00
Intervention field	021.Large-scale IT systems – European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) – others	2,250,000.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	022.Large-scale IT systems – European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) – Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	0.00
Intervention field	023.Large-scale IT systems – European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) – Article 85(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	0.00
Intervention field	024.Large-scale IT systems – Schengen Information System (SIS)	0.00
Intervention field	025.Large-scale IT systems – Interoperability	37,732,529.25
Intervention field	026.Operating support – Integrated border management	328,014,457.79
Intervention field	027.Operating support – Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes	10,000,000.00
Intervention field	028.Operating support – Special Transit Scheme	0.00
Intervention field	029.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of, their personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof	0.00

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

Baseline situation/Relevant data (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

With the support of the previous funding instrument, Greece increased the rate of Schengen visas issued in 2017 by more than 8.7% in comparison to 2015 (166,559 more visas) and 2016 (57,313 more visas). In order to maintain the steady increase of visa application numbers, Greece with the use of the BMVI funding instrument will address the challenge of fully digitizing the visa process, by providing personnel training to those assigned to complete relevant processes and by ensuring that the data is swiftly and accurately gathered, recorded and disseminated to the relevant authorities through the use of interconnected IT systems and the national Visa Information System (N-VIS). Regarding personnel capacity for the verification of means of subsistence and fraudulent documents, it should be noted that there was an increase in the refusal rate of visa issuance in comparison to 2016, from 2.8% to 3.5%.

Specific challenges/needs

The specific challenges that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs needs to address in the following years are mainly the following:

- Delays in procurement
- Lack of legal expertise
- Upcoming personnel retirement
- Frequent personnel mobility in consular authorities
- Lack of experts (Schengen and IT experts)
- Budgetary restraints that limit the national capacity to address the needs
- Political, health and security situations in third countries and the new visa trends
- Advanced methods in identification or document forgery

Continuity and changes compared to the current funding period (including lessons learnt)

MFF 14-20 allowed optimal response and performance of the VIS

system. Applicants were served faster and working conditions were improved. In this context, Greece considers that it is vital to keep a robust and up-to-date system (regarding IT hardware and software needs). Therefore, the continuation of actions such as procurement of additional VIS workstations, upgrades of IT software, infrastructures and line bandwidth, coverage of operational telecommunication costs, as well as the cost of relocating consular authorities premises, where needed, to continue supporting VIS interoperability with other systems.

The implementation of a pilot action called “Field Workers” – with the reinforcement of Police Officers and additional specialized MFA employees at Consular Authorities bearing a high workload – increased the visa application rejection rate, while numbers of granted visas remained high (statistics 2019). Such improvement in the quality of control indicated the need to continue this action.

Health precautions for Consular personnel requires expenditure in infrastructure to continue. The new Visa Code commands limited physical presence of visa applicants (once every five years to collect fingerprints). Thus, Greece will fully digitalize the visa process in this programming period.

Finally, relevant experience gained previously by the SR on ESPs operation, will be used to properly implement contracts allowing Consuls and IT officers to perform necessary visits, allowing for constant monitoring and report.

Implementing Measures Annex II, par.(2), (a)

The indicative types of actions: Annex III, par.2, (e)

- Develop IT tools for risk analysis and training. Relevant tools already used by the Netherlands and Austria were pointed out as a best practice by the Schengen evaluation mechanism. Such tools could be shared by those countries or be developed gradually in

cooperation with Frontex and national authorities. A Risk Analysis tool will be incorporated in the VIS system similar to the national risk analysis system and its products to assist Consular staff in decision making for granting visa, or not. A Training IT tool, that includes production of video educational material with Q&A, mobile application etc.

- Monitor ESPs by allowing Consuls and IT officers to conduct regular visits. The New Visa Code requires consular monitoring by conducting on site visits at the ESPs and frequently reporting back to central authorities. This is a demanding task, as it requires IT-competent personnel. For this reason, it is necessary to have additional support from IBMF.

Annex II, par.(2), (c) / Annex III, par.2, (e)

Study on the Impact of TMI (Travel Medical Insurance) to the national health system. This study focuses on third-country nationals, holders of Schengen Visas with a TMI by an insurance company up to the amount of € 30,000. The following issues will be examined:

- How does insurance coverage work in practice from an institutional and administrative point of view?
- Are there distortions in the system (from the activation to the compensation by the insurance company)?
- What are the conclusions and proposals for hospitals and Consulates?
- The study includes the creation of questionnaires, skype interviews with Consular authorities, collection of all statistical data related to the study subject, collection of all relevant studies already conducted.

Digitalization of visa files. Greece has high expenditure for archive space, where visa applications files and relevant documents are kept. The new visa code allows digital files. The new applications may be digitally stored mainly by ESPs,

however older files need time and adequate funding to be digitized as well.

Procurement of Visa Stickers.

Annex II, par.(2), (e) / Annex III, par.2, (b)

IT systems

- Visa Information System (VIS) IT system modifications and upgrades to implement the revised VIS Regulation and relevant EU legislation, including trainings for authorised personnel (end users etc.) on fundamental rights, such as the prohibition of discrimination, the right to the protection of personal data, including the obligation of authorities to inform third-country nationals about their data subject rights, the respect of human dignity when collecting biometric data, the rights of children, the rights of persons with disability etc.
- Upgrade of NET -VIS for the interconnection of Hellenic Consular authorities in third countries with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the NUIs, which includes: monitoring of all SLA indicators, upgrading network management software, network elements and interfaces as well as operation control of services provided over the network. Troubleshooting the network through a fault monitoring system and all repairs and interventions in network equipment.
- Procurement of appropriate software for monitoring the configuration of active equipment per point/node.
- Upgrade N-VIS, including technical support for N-VIS system includes all N-VIS hardware and software in the Foreign Ministry premises in Athens, Thessaloniki and all Consular Authorities.
- Ensure proper functioning of equipment and systems software.
- Preventive & Remedial software (rehabilitation problems,

shortages, defects, deviations from specifications and applications software malfunctions, upgrades, supply and install updated versions of software).

- Preventive & Remedial Upgrade Material H /W of Foreign Ministry nodes in Athens and Thessaloniki and all Consular Missions (rehabilitation failures and malfunctions, installation parts, accessories and other necessary materials for maintenance, replacement with spare equipment in case of serious damage and also custom duties, custom fees, transportation and other expenses incurred).
- Further development of the Visa On-Line system.

Desired outcomes and expected results

- More efficient response of Consulates to the increased demands, especially in high-demand seasons, including fast visa processing
- Upgrading Consular service delivery, contributing to proper application of VIS and provision of flexible and innovative Consular services
- Ensuring system integrity and continuity and preventing VIS network failures due to obsolete systems
- Increase in data security (crypto products), improvement of response times for biometric data retrieval and processing
- Increase in network security and access control of the Consular Offices to the VIS and their systems which are interoperable with VIS (EES, etc.)
- Significant reduction of misuse-abuse of visa applications and better protection of the Schengen area from security, public order and epidemiological threats
- Providing on-the-job training to all Consular officials in their country of accreditation and subsequent reduction of personnel needing to move to the MFA HQ for training purposes
- Enhanced capacity of Consular staff, including local

staff, related to Schengen visa processing and consular cooperation

- Improving ESPs' monitoring
- Saving resources by creating AI tools for training and risk analysis
- Decreasing the need for physical presence of visa applicants by developing electronic visa processing tools
- Decreasing budget allocation for renting spaces for archiving visa files and contributing to a more efficient and secure storage mode
- Ensuring and verifying that officers have adequate capacities in the field to address any new challenges regarding Visa application processes
- Preventing irregular migration and helping protect European MS citizens better. The new systems will allow easier third-country nationals travel while it becomes easier for operational officers to efficiently identify over-stayers as well as document and identity fraud.

Operating Support – Annex II, par.(2), (e) / Annex III, par.2, (a)

Facilities / Infrastructure

Upgrade Consular services and refurbish premises to align with security and other Visa Code requirements, subject to location-specific requirements. More specifically:

- The Action focuses on renovation-refurbishment (incl. security services) of Consular premises subject to location-specific requirements in order to align with security requirements, in compliance with the Visa Code and VIS Regulation. Indicatively, subject to a per location evaluation approach: improve accessibility for disabled people, install security doors, bullet-proof windows, security cameras, seating area equipment, room separators, air-conditioning, intercom systems, crowd

control equipment, shredders etc. Additional infrastructure will be acquired for the protection of personnel from health hazards.

- In-situ training will be customized subject to each Consulate's identified training needs and will include its entire serving personnel. Apart from generic issues on visa policy, it will also cover specified topics, depending on the identified training needs of each Consular Authority, such as the identification of false / forged travel documents, data protection and their capacity to respond to the needs of the Schengen evaluation mechanism. The training will be carried out by a team consisting of both personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Hellenic Police Officers, with expertise in Schengen and visa policy.
- The above-mentioned actions have already received funding by ISF and the Final Beneficiary is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Staff training

Secondment of expert "field workers", in addition to the national secondments during high season for the support of the visa administrative process, the reduction of misuse/abuse of visa applications, including "visa-shopping" and the detection of false or falsified documents.

To be more specific:

Increase in visa processers is a major challenge for the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For this purpose, an innovative pilot programme of secondment of visa experts ("field workers") to Consular Authorities is already being implemented successfully during high season, in order to support the visa administrative process, reduce cases of misuse and abuse of visa applications, including "visa-shopping", detect false or falsified documents, and swiftly issue Visas to bona fide travellers. According to experience

gained so far, “field workers” have significantly assisted the Consulates with their work, especially in recognizing false and falsified documents and ensuring a swift and secure visa process.

Staff reinforcement is allocated according to workload, depending on requests submitted by Embassies/Consulates. The length of temporary secondment depends on the specific requests and workload of each Embassy/Consulate. Specially trained officers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Citizen Protection receive additional training and are seconded for a short period of time, in order to support the Consulates during the high season. Additionally, the current visa trends indicate that a significant increase in visa applications is to be expected in certain countries. Furthermore, it should be underlined that the cooperation with External Service Providers and intermediaries has led to an increased number of short stay visas from tourism markets.

The above-mentioned Action has been considered as a good practice to similar actions by EU member states, during Greece’s Schengen assessment, presented under the Romanian Presidency (EU “Visas”).

IT systems

- Maintenance and support of VIS system (NET-VIS network and N-VIS system)
- Maintenance and support of the NUIs Data Centers

Indicative list of Beneficiaries

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.2.1	Number of projects supporting the digitalisation of visa processing	number	1	1
0.2.2	Number of participants supported	number	0	268
0.2.2.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	0	240
0.2.3	Number of staff deployed to consulates in third countries	number	0	680
0.2.3.1	of which number of staff deployed for visa processing	number	0	600
0.2.4	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	0	3
0.2.5	Number of large-scale IT systems developed / maintained / upgraded	number	0	1
0.2.5.1	of which number of large-scale IT systems developed	number	0	0
0.2.6	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	0	20
0.2.7	Number of real estates rented / depreciated	number	0	0

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.8	Number of new / upgraded consulates outside the Schengen area	number	0	number	2021	20	number	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
R.2.8.1	of which number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for Visa applicants	number	0	number	2021	20	number	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
R.2.9	Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen Evaluations in the area of the common visa policy	number	0	number	2021	0	percentage	N/A	
R.2.10	Number of visa applications using digital means	number	0	share	2021	0	number	N/A	
R.2.11	Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing	number	0	number	2021	1	number	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
R.2.12	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	240	number	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Improving visa application processing	3,000,000.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates	1,000,000.00
Intervention field	003.Document security / document advisors	0.00
Intervention field	004.Consular cooperation	0.00
Intervention field	005.Consular coverage	9,000,000.00
Intervention field	006.Large-scale IT systems – Visa Information System (VIS)	33,000,000.00
Intervention field	007.Other ICT systems for visa application processing purposes	3,000,000.00
Intervention field	008.Operating support – Common visa policy	9,000,000.00
Intervention field	009.Operating support – Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes	0.00
Intervention field	010.Operating support – Special Transit Scheme	0.00
Intervention field	011.Issuance of visas with limited territorial validity	0.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	012.Data quality and data subjects' rights to information, access to, rectification and erasure of, their personal data, and to the restriction of the processing thereof	0.00

2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

Reference: point (f) of Article 22(3), Article 36(5), Article 37, and Article 95 CPR

2.2.1. Description

Technical and legal assistance will be provided for the implementation of the new regulations and obligations for Greece derived from them in order the new IT systems and relevant processes to be better implemented, as well as ongoing technical support throughout the programmed actions to be provided. Additionally, the technical assistance addresses the need to adjust to national legislation in terms of security, data protection and fundamental rights.

Such assistance includes the provision of advice, expertise, research, analysis, training or other assistance in connection with, inter alia:

- Reinforcing systems and processes of management and coordination including anti-fraud actions
- Enhancing human resources, administrative organization and operation of entities involved in the implementation of the interventions and actions
 - Upgrading the managerial and delivery capacity of the beneficiaries of the fund
- Completing necessary formal procedures in case and data handling in relation to the actions described above
- Analysing the national legislation and reviewing of national laws aimed at ensuring compliance with international legal obligations or implementing E.U. laws and regulations
- Drafting non-legislative texts (such as arbitration rules) based on the documents and procedures of national and international law.

Current technical assistance programmes are undertaken in accordance with the mandate of each respective department, office, agency, fund or programme and within the existing financial resources allocated for such purposes under their respective programme budgets.

Allocation of Technical Assistance and indicative Actions

Information & Communication (allocation: 10%)

- Information Campaigns
- Communication Action Plans
 - Public events and visits
 - Information campaigns
 - Commemorative plaques
 - Press releases
 - Leaflets, brochures, newsletters, and magazines
 - Web site for Migration & Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF)
- Participation of the Managing Authority in exhibitions and other commercial events
- Production and distribution of Magazine for Migration & Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF)

Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control (allocation 20%)

- External Consultancy for planning, monitoring, verification and evaluation process
 - External Consultancy for the on-the-spot controls
 - External Consultancy for Financial planning
- Costs for the meetings of the Monitoring Committee for Migration and Home Affairs Funds
 - Costs for the on-spot-controls

Evaluation and studies, data collection (allocation 10%)

- External Consultancy for the collection of relevant data, statistics and indicators
- Studies (eg: impact of programmes, SCOs, impact of various events on migration, best practices, establishment of new tools etc)

Capacity building (allocation 60%)

- Fixed-term staff for the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Bodies
- External Consultancy for the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Bodies
- External Consultancy for final beneficiaries to assist in the field of public procurement, planning and smooth project implementation
 - Training for the Management and Control System
- External Consultancy to assist the Managing Authority for the Home Affairs Committee and relevant legal or strategic documents of the Home Funds
 - Contracting services (e.g., recording of meetings, translation/interpretation, operating costs of the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Bodies, travel costs etc.)
 - Contracting supplies for the operation of the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Bodies

2.2.2. Indicative breakdown of technical assistance pursuant to Article 37 CPR

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Information and communication	5,974,615.72
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	11,949,231.44
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	5,974,615.73
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	35,847,694.31

3. Financing plan

Reference: point (g) Article 22(3) CPR

3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 5: Financial appropriations per year

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Initial allocation		69,121,265.00	83,982,874.00	90,577,059.00	70,132,698.00	58,052,963.00	58,843,976.00	430,710,835.00
Mid-term review								
Thematic facility WPI		3,956,481.00						3,956,481.00
Thematic facility WPII								
Thematic facility WPIII								
Transfer (in)		104,812,817.00	107,248,962.00	109,241,110.00	111,197,672.00	93,027,191.00	95,320,376.00	620,848,128.00
Transfer (out)								
Total		177,890,563.00	191,231,836.00	199,818,169.00	181,330,370.00	151,080,154.00	154,164,352.00	1,055,515,444.00

3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and

national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
European integrated border management	Regular actions	Total	596,022,299.76	198,674,099.92	198,674,099.92		794,696,399.68	75.0000000000 %
European integrated border management	Specific actions	Total	3,732,529.25	414,725.48	414,725.48		4,147,254.73	89.999998312 %
European integrated border management	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
European integrated border management	Operating support	Total	338,014,457.79	112,671,485.93	112,671,485.93		450,685,943.72	75.0000000000 %
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Total European integrated border management			937,769,286.80	311,760,311.33	311,760,311.33		1,249,529,598.13	75.0497857917 %
Common visa policy	Regular actions	Total	49,000,000.00	16,333,333.34	16,333,333.34		65,333,333.34	74.9999999923 %
Common visa policy	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Common visa policy	Operating support	Total	9,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		12,000,000.00	75.0000000000 %
Total Common visa policy			58,000,000.00	19,333,333.34	19,333,333.34		77,333,333.34	74.9999999935 %
Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			59,746,157.20				59,746,157.20	100.0000000000 %
Grand total			1,055,515,444.00	331,093,644.67	331,093,644.67		1,386,609,088.67	76.1220629970 %

3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds¹

Transferring fund	Receiving fund						
	AMIF	ISF	ERDF	ESF+	CF	EMFAF	Total
BMVI							

¹Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management¹

Instrument	Transfer Amount
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¹Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes: 1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 82 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4412/2016 (Articles 45, 277, 340, 341) • Joint Ministerial Decision 70362/24.06.2021 • Positive Opinion of Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority 	<p>Greece has transposed into Greek law the relevant provisions of the Directives and has taken the actions induced by them: In Article 340 of Law 4412/2016, Articles 83(1-5) of Directive 2014/24/EU and 99(1-5) of Directive 2014/25/EU are integrated, by appointing the Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority (H.S.P.P.A.) as the competent body for monitoring the system, according to its competences. Furthermore, by delegation of the above Article 340, the Common Ministerial Decision no. 70362/24.06.2021 was issued, which determines the details for drafting the monitoring report for the implementation of public procurement rules (Government Gazette B' 2802/30.06.2021, see also corrections in Government Gazette B' 3488/30.07.2021).</p> <p>In Article 45 of Law 4412/2016, Articles 83(6) and 84(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU are incorporated. In article 277 of the same Law, paragraph 6 of Article 99(6) and 100(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU are integrated.</p> <p>In article 341 of Law 4412/2016, Articles 84(1), 84(3) of Directive 2014/24/EU and 100(1), 100(3) of Directive 2014/25/EU are incorporated.</p>
		2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Ministerial Decision 76928/9-7-2021 	<p>The requested data can be retrieved from the following information systems:</p> <p>a) Central Electronic Public Procurement Registry (KIMDIS);</p> <p>b) Integrated Information System of the National System of Electronic Public Procurement (OPS ESIDIS) and</p> <p>c) Monitoring Information System of the National Strategic Reference Framework (OPS NSRF).</p> <p>For the retrieval of requested data, the competent departments of the Ministry of Development & Investments and the Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport as well as the Special Service of the Monitoring Information System of the NSRF cooperate.</p> <p>The details of the contractors are registered in KIMDIS in the registration tabs of award decisions, contracts and payments. The number of submitted bids is available in OPS ESIDIS.</p> <p>The value of the contract without VAT is included in every contract registered in KIMDIS.</p> <p>The final value of a contract is reflected in the value of the respective award decision and the contract which are registered in KIMDIS. There is no information available on the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in the electronic public procurement systems.</p>
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4412/2016 (Article 340) • Law 4013/2011 • Organization chart of Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority 	<p>Greece, in order to meet the requirements for monitoring the public procurement system, as set out in Articles 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU, has taken the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With Article 340 of Law 4412/2016, H.S.P.P.A. was appointed as the competent body for monitoring the system, according to its relevant competencies and responsibilities, as described in its Establishment Act (Law 4013/2011) and its Internal Rules of Operation (Government Gazette A' 52/01.04.2019). • With the Common Ministerial Decision no. 70362/24.06.2021, published in Government Gazette B' 2802/30.06.2021 and corrected in Government Gazette B' 3488/30.07.2021, the details for the collection and analysis of data were determined.
		4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring Report of the Public Procurement System for 2017 (Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority) • DG-GROW Country reports • Hellenic public procurement monitoring report for the period 2018 – 2020 • Monitoring Report of the Public Contract System for the period 2018-2020 (Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority) • Announcements of Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority • Law 4412/16 (Ar. 340) • Law 3959/11 	<p>The monitoring report of the public procurement system of article 340 of Law 4412/2016 is published on the website of H.S.P.P.A. as well as on the DG-GROW website, where all respective MS country reports are published: https://eadshy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eadshy/347-ekbesh-parakoly8hshs-toy-systhmatos-tvn-dimosion-symvaseon-etoys-2017 and https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/country-reports_en</p> <p>Following publication of Common Ministerial Decision no. 70362/24.06.2021, co-signed by the Minister of Development and Investments and the Minister of Interior, published in Government Gazette B' 2802/30.06.2021 and corrected in Government Gazette B' 3488/30.07.2021, H.S.P.P.A. received the information provided by the liable entities and drafted the Public Procurement Monitoring Report for the period 2018-2020, which was approved by Decision No. 1E5/2022 of the Authority's Council: https://eadshy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eadshy/671-ekthesi-parakolouthisis-tou-systhmatos-ton-dimosion-symvaseon-periodou-2018-2020</p>
		5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU between Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority (HSPPA) and Hellenic Competition Commission (HCC) • https://whistle2eadshy.disclosers.eu/#/ • https://www.epant.gr/en/whistleblowing.html • HSPPA Guidelines 20/17 & 9/15 • Corruption Risk Management Guide (National Transparency Authority) • Guide for detecting and preventing collusion practices in procurement tenders (HCC) • Notice on tools to fight collusion in public procurement and on guidance on how to apply the related exclusion ground (2021/C 91/01) 	<p>Greece, in order to ensure the proper management of cases of unfair competition or situations that distort or threaten to distort competition, has transposed into Greek Law the relevant provisions of Directives 2014/24/EU & 2014/25/EU. Said provisions were integrated through article 340 of Law 4412/16. Furthermore, HSPPA, as the competent Authority for monitoring the public procurement system cooperates closely for this purpose with the HCC, being the competent Authority for the protection of free and fair competition.</p> <p>It is pointed out that suspected cases of bid-rigging situations can be detected through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The anonymous complaints "whistleblowing" of HSPPA and HCC, submitted directly or through designated platforms. • Random sampling <p>In order to raise awareness of contracting authorities/contracting entities for the detection and management of such cases, the following documentation was issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines 20 and 9 of HSPPA • The National Transparency Authority's Corruption and Fraud Risk Management Guide • The HCC Guide: "Detection and prevention of corruptive practices in public procurement procedures" (2014)
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include: 1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4914/2022 on "Management, control and implementation of development interventions for the 2021-2027 programming period..." • Policy statement on respect for fundamental rights • Memorandum of Cooperation of HRC/EUCA • Law 4788/2021 "National Accessibility Authority, National Commission for Human Rights..." 2021-2027 HOME Funds • Establishment of the Fundamental Rights Officer and of the Committee on the compliance with the Fundamental Rights in the Ministry of Migration 	<p>The arrangements for compliance with the Charter cover all stages of the programme's implementation i.e. partnership principle; management and control systems, roles and trainings of authorities/bodies; calls for proposals/tenders; evaluation, implementation and verifications of operations.</p> <p>A Task Force for Fundamental Rights Compliance (TFFRC) will be set-up within the Monitoring Committee to monitor the progress of the procedures followed at all stages. A Fundamental Rights Officer within the Ministry of Migration and Asylum will be a point of reference for compliance with the Charter. The National Transparency Authority (NTA) and the Ombudsman will investigate alleged breaches.</p> <p>The TFFRC will report to the Monitoring Committee at least once a year on complaints and cases of non-compliance. National authorities such as the NTA and the Ombudsman are clearly defined in the handling of complaints. The National Commission for Human Rights will provide support to all actors.</p>
		2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure of "ANII_3 Reception and Examination of Complaints" in Chapter LV.VII, Management & Control System • Law 4443/2016 • Law 4622/2019 	<p>The TFFRC will oversee and report to the Monitoring Committee at least once a year on complaints and cases of non-compliance. National authorities such as the National Transparency Authority and the Ombudsman are clearly defined in the handling of complaints and the National Commission for Human Rights will provide support to all actors involved.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2019/48/EC	Yes	A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes: 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, legislated by EU: 23/12/10 & by Greece: Law 4874/2012, 11/04/12 "Directorates – Organizational Provisions for the Implementation of the UN Convention on Rights of persons with Disabilities", art. 59 – 74, Law 4488/2017, Nat.Gazette 137 – 13/09/17 National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (NAP) Law 4780/21 "National Accessibility Authority" (Nat. Gazette 30A/28-02-21) Digital portal for people with disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESAMEA Disability Observatory National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) Planning NSRF & other Programmes 2021-2027 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Consultations Law 4914/2022 on the "Management, control and implementation of development interventions for the Programming Period 2021-2024" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication guide 2021-2027 Policy Statement on respect for the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities Law 4780/2021 "National Accessibility Authority" Digital portal for Persons with Disabilities (PWD)/legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Group for PWD PWD: joint action to strengthen the institutional capacity and development of the PWD Observatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law 4488/17 2020: NAP was completed following public consultation; Individual Reference Points were defined in Ministries, Regions, and Municipalities and activated for its monitoring The NAP is a road map with a framework of actions especially for the period 2020-23 (however, it contains permanent actions with an implementation horizon until 2029) with 6 pillars and 30 objectives that is updated Its implementation is monitored by the Coordinating Mechanism in the Government, the Minister of State and the GS of the Coordination of the Government, using the MIS for the Government: "MAZI". The NAP compiles into a single strategic planning actions of Ministries and competent bodies that are broken down into individual projects with an implementation schedule, monitoring and evaluation indicators and those in charge of implementation All bodies involved in the implementation of the NAP consult with the National Confederation of Disabled People and its members. The results of the monitoring and evaluation are made available annually to the public, while consultation actions on the course of the implementation of the NAP are supported.
		2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NAP Coordination Mechanism brought together every legislation on disability issues (6th 2021). Arrangements to incorporate the principles of non-discrimination and accessibility of the disabled into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programming: partnership, consultation with social partners, circulars with reference to the observance of horizontal principles. Contact with NCHR, Ombudsman, FRA, National Confederation of Disabled People (NCDP) Management and Control System (MCS): responsibilities of MA (evaluation and selection of actions), Monitoring Committee (incl. NCDP), implementation of operations, handling of complaints Implementation: design of MCS procedures, advisory support from NCDP. Using instructions from NCDP & control points, MAs/IBs to ensure accessibility in particular through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal Template: field where the beneficiary fills in how accessibility is ensured (evaluated) Evaluation: on/off criterion for accessibility (specified in Annex II) Implementation: accessibility review with checklists & checkpoints In case of non-compliance: Corrective measures (fiscal correction/recovery) Accessibility check by AA in MCS is foreseen 	
		3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	<p>https://www.espa.gr/el/Pages/SDE_Diadikasies.aspx the "2018_3 Reception and Examination of Complaints" in chapter III.VIII: Risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Authority for receiving complaints is the Hellenic AFCOS/National Transparency Authority (NTA). NTA examines incoming complaints and decides on their handling. If it considers that a complaint should be investigated, it refers it to a competent national investigation authority (Ombudsman, judicial authorities, etc.) or to the MA. The MA examines the case in detail with a checklist. If a violation regarding accessibility of PWD is found, it is handled in the same way as an irregularity, i.e. corrective measures are taken within the MCS and a notification is made to the EU via IMS. National Confederation of Disabled People (NCDP) provides advisory support regarding checkpoints. The MA informs the Monitoring Committee, at least annually, in case of non-compliances regarding accessibility of PWD identified by the NTA or the authorities of the MCS and in case of complaints against violations regarding the accessibility of PWD with a relevant reference on the case number, its course and the investigation results as well as possible corrective measures in the context of the MCS (depending on the results of the investigation process).

5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 CPR

Table 10: Programme authorities

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	Special Service for the Coordination and Management for Migration and Home Affairs Funds	Theofanis Papadopoulos	Head of Special Service for the Coordination and Management for Migration and Home Affairs Funds	th.papadopoulos@migration.gov.gr
Audit authority	Ministry of Finance/ General Accounting Office/ Financial Audit Committee	Athinais Tourkolia	Head of Financial Audit Committee	a.tourkolia@edel.gr

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Special Service for the Coordination and Management for Migration and Home Affairs Funds	Theofanis Papadopoulos	Head of Special Service for the Coordination and Management for Migration and Home Affairs Funds	th.papadopoulos@migration.gov.gr

6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

Preparation

During the development of the NP, the MA identified and consulted with a wide range of programme stakeholders, to increase efficiency of policy-planning and ensure that the proposed main actions sufficiently cover critical and actual needs in the field. In particular, the MA carried out several meetings –both in person and online– with all de jure monopoly stakeholders, i.e. the following: Ministry of Migration and Asylum, Ministry of Citizen Protection, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In parallel, the MA carried out many meetings, per SO, with relevant actors to collect all lessons learnt from the programming period 2014-2020, examine all proposed actions and decide which ones should be integrated into the NP 2021-2027.

To sum up, the MA received and took into consideration all follow-up contributions from the above stakeholders, including their concerns, comments and proposals. In principle, the goal of the above procedure during the preparation phase of the programme was to incorporate the competent national agencies' strategic planning into the main actions of each specific objective.

Implementation/Execution

The MA focused on presenting the stakeholders with a more active role in the implementation of actions by organizing one-in-one meetings during the implementation period. Potential stakeholders are:

- Ministry of Migration and Asylum
- Ministry of National Defense
- Ministry of Citizen Protection
- Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Monitoring and evaluation

During the monitoring and evaluation phase of the programme, according to the management and control system, the MA will collaborate closely with all stakeholders. The MA will implement verification and on-the-spot controls of actions and take corrective measures when necessary.

Authorities that implement actions under BMVI (Ministry of Migration and Asylum, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Citizen Protection, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc) will participate in the monitoring committee of the Migration and Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF) and will therefore contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the programme. Based on the last updated Ministerial Decision, the members of the monitoring committee are allowed to propose successful practices, while bringing their own experiences and operational expertise during the evaluation phase of the programme.

In addition, the Greek Ombudsman, the Chair of the National Committee for Human Rights, representatives from UNCHR and IOM participate to the Monitoring Committee and are involved in all Programme phases. As far as National Data Protection issues are concerned, all the Ministries have their own independent Data Protection Officer (DPO) responsible for monitoring all actions' implementation. On the latest updated national legislation, the MA has a DPO focal point with the Ministry of Development and Investment.

MA will repeat periodically every year the meetings with all potential stakeholders other than Monitoring Committee Meeting, to take their feedback related to potential problems into implementation process, and on how to reprogram or re-adjust some projects. The meetings will be conducted either bilaterally or with all stakeholders at the same time. In any case, all beneficiaries will have the opportunity to express their proposals in order to improve the quality of the projects and thus the quality of services provided to migrants.

Communication

Authorities that implement actions under BMVI (Ministry of Migration and Asylum, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Citizen Protection, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc.) will contribute and participate to every communication and visibility action of the programme.

The communication officer is in the Programming and Evaluation Unit of the Managing Authority and will be the link with the central communication officer from the Ministry of Development and Investment.

7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

The communication strategy will ensure that any and all relevant stakeholders that have an active role in the course of the funding period will receive constant and relevant information, in due time. The stakeholders outlined in the actions' descriptions include but are not limited to national government officials of the relevant Ministries, General Secretariats, the Hellenic Police, the Hellenic Coast Guard and others. Additionally, the stakeholders that will be included in the internal communication of the programme include the relevant E.U., international, member-states, and third-country officials that are relevant to the actions of the funding instrument, which will be outlined in the individual Action Proposal documents. The purposes of the communication plan are:

Objectives

Communication will focus on achievements and impact of the funded actions, not only on administrative or procedural milestones.

In order to maximize the impact of communication efforts, MA will use all the activities such as:

- Display panels (50)
 - Banners (50)
- Promotional items (50)
 - Photographs (200)
- Audiovisual productions (15)
- Public events and visits (20)
- Information campaigns (15)
- Commemorative plaques (1.000)
 - Press releases (200)
- Leaflets (50), brochures (40), newsletters (100), and magazines (14)
- Participation of the Managing Authority in exhibitions (6) and other commercial events (6)
 - Web site for the Migration and Home Affairs Funds (AMIF, BMVI, ISF) (1)

The target audience(s) will be:

- Public bodies
- Universities
- Regional and Local communities in the islands and in the mainland
 - Asylum Seekers
 - Migrants and Refugees
 - Irregular migrants

Communication channels (including social media outreach):

- Web site,
- Creating apps
- Other communication channels

The communication and visibility actions are estimated to cost 5,952,220.55 for the programming period 2021-2027.

The communication officer is in the Programming and Evaluation Unit of the Managing Authority and will be the link with the central communication officer from the Ministry of Development and Investment.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The evaluation will be implemented by using output, outcome and impact indicators.

Output indicators: Facebook Target Value (TS) 30,000 followers, Twitter TS 30,000 users, LinkedIn TA 1,000 users, TS Website 100,000 visits, number of TA helpdesk inquiries 50/month

Outcome indicators: 1,500 engagement / post on social media. Recognition rate, audience recall of campaign/activity, degree of satisfaction/usefulness from event, website conversions (downloads, registrations, bouncing rate, connection duration) and degree of user satisfaction, number of participants per event/conference/seminar, social media followers/impressions/views, website visitors, number of Helpdesk enquiries.

Impact Indicators: Disseminating a positive message about the Program and the EU, degree of trust in national/European authorities.

Evaluation will be carried out of the communication strategy and for activities based on the EU toolkit.

8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR		✓
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR		✓

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation within the specific objective to which the SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator triggering reimbursement (2)		Unit of measurement for the indicator triggering reimbursement	Type of SCO (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
		Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

Appendix 2: Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursment by the Commission	Indicators		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary(ies)
		Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

(1) Refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations.

(2) Refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

A. Summary of the main elements

Procedure reference	Programme version	Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8993 – 12 Dec 2022 – 1	1.3	Accepted	5 Jul 2023	

Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		16,006,500.00		<p>BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/12 Specific Action Equipment for EBCG national components, purchased under BMVI and put at the disposal of Frontex (EU Contribution: EUR 16 006 500.00).</p> <p>This Specific Action aims to increase Frontex operational capacity and the EL operational capacity to implement its obligations with regard to the overall protection of the EU external borders, through the purchase of equipment – to be put at the Agency’s disposal – under the following categories:</p> <p>1. Maritime means of transport and surveillance capacities – 1 Coastal Patrol Vessel</p> <p>2. Land-based means of transport and surveillance capacities – 20 Patrol cars – 5 Patrol cars equipped with canine team inserts</p>
TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			960,390.00		Increase of Technical assistance (6%) stemming from Specific Action BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/12 (EU Contribution: EUR 960 390.00).
Procedure reference	Programme version	Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments	
C(2022)3163 – 19 May 2022 – 1	1.2	Accepted			

Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		3,732,529.25		<p>SA Innovation – EUR 2.750.400 – Greece and Cyprus will implement in partnership the project “REACTION: REal-time Artificial InTellIgence for BOrders Surveillance via RPAS data aNalytics to support Law Enforcement Agencies”, which is led by the Hellenic Ministry of Migration and Asylum (HMMA). The project objective is to integrate, validate, and demonstrate a fully functional, next generation, holistic border surveillance and awareness platform, providing pre-frontier situational awareness beyond remote areas as an effective mean for early identification of critical situations. The platform will also be integrated and interconnected with the already installed information platforms for proactively actions.</p> <p>SA Interoperability – EUR 982.129,25 – BMVI/2021/SA/1.5.4/009 -Support to comply with the implementation of the relevant interoperability legal framework” under BMVI. The objective of this Specific Action is to support Schengen countries to comply with the implementation of the interoperability legal framework. The action has two aspects: 1) preparing the end-users of EU IT system for handling properly the information on identities contained in other systems as a result of interoperability and 2) extending the capacity of the SIRENE offices to resolve yellow links during the period that makes the Multiple Identity Detector (MID) operational. Greece implements both aspects.</p>
TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			223,951.75		TA

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Supporting Documents for HEC-4	Supplementary Information	21 Oct 2022		Ares(2022)7313667	<p>final 1_NOTE ON CRPD IMPLEMENTATION final 2_Correspondence CRPD NAP final 2021-2027_1b_0.I.1.1_ΠΑΡΑΡΤ_II_ΠΡΟΣΒ_AMEA_v1_071022 final Μηχανισμός Παρακολούθησης Δικαιωμάτων του Παρατηρητήριο Θεμάτων Αναπηρίας final ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ για ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΔΕΙΚΤΩΝ ΕΣΔ_ΑμεΑ Δήλωση ΓΓ ΑμεΑ Greek version of HEC-4</p>	21 Oct 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Supporting Documents for HEC-3	Supplementary Information	21 Oct 2022		Ares(2022)7313667	Long Version Short Version	21 Oct 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Law 4825/2021 article 44 par. 2 and par. 3(a) – Designation of Managing and Coordination Authority and Audit Authority for AMIF, BMVI and ISF National Programmes 2021-2027	Supplementary Information	4 Sept 2021		Ares(2022)7313667	Law 4825	21 Oct 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Absence of need for conducting an environmental impact assessment or an environmental pre-assessment for the National Programmes of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum relating to Migration and Home Affairs Funds for the programming period 2021-2027	Supplementary Information	13 Sept 2021		Ares(2022)7313667	environmental impact assessment	21 Oct 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Additional information and clarifications	Supplementary Information	21 Oct 2022		Ares(2022)7313667	Additional information and clarifications	21 Oct 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Methodological Approach	Supplementary Information	21 Oct 2022		Ares(2022)7313667	Methodological Approach	21 Oct 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Programme snapshot 2021EL65BVPR001 1.3	Snapshot of data before send	21 Oct 2022		Ares(2022)7313667	final Μηχανισμός Παρακολούθησης Δικαιωμάτων του Παρατηρητήριο Θεμάτων Ανα...docx _Self-assessment_Charter HEC_Long version after ISC.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_1.3_el.pdf final_2_Correspondence CRPD NAP.PDF final_1_NOTE ON CRPD IMPLEMENTATION.pdf final 2021-2027_1b_0.I.1_1_ΠΑΡΑΡΤ_II_ΠΡΟΣΒ_ΑΜΕΑ_v1_071022.docx Μη αναγκαιότητα ΣΠΕ.pdf final ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ για ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΔΕΙΚΤΩΝ ΕΣΔ_ΑμεΑ.DOCX Greek version of HEC-4.pdf Law 4825.pdf BMVI_v1_3_Meth_Appr.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_1.3_en.pdf _Self-assessment_Charter HEC_Short version.pdf Δήλωση ΓΓ ΑμεΑ.PDF Additional information and clarifications.pdf Programme snapshot 2021EL65BVPR001 1.3 – Machine Translated	21 Oct 2022	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης

Κείμενο Προγράμματος :

Συνημμένα

Εκτελεστική Απόφαση της Επιτροπής –
C(2022) 8306

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ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ 1 έως 2 – C(2022) 8306

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Commission Implementing Decision –
C(2022) 8306

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ANNEXES 1 to 2 – C(2022) 8306