

2021EL65BVPR001 – Έκδοση 5.1

Πρόγραμμα Ελλάδας – Μέσο Χρηματοδοτικής Στήριξης για τη Διαχείριση των Συνόρων και την Πολιτική Θεωρήσεων του Ταμείου για την Ολοκληρωμένη Διαχείριση των Συνόρων Έκδοση 5.1

1. Στρατηγική του προγράμματος: βασικές προκλήσεις και μέτρα πολιτικής

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".

Pact on Migration and Asylum

The costs envisaged for the preparation and implementation of the Pact for Migration and Asylum are in line with the priorities defined in the National Implementation Plan (NIP) by the relevant national authorities. The most important measures will be supported under the relevant Specific Action, with focus on operations falling under the Building Blocks (BB) 1, 2, 3 and 8. The independent monitoring mechanism for screening and border procedure will be funded with the allocation provided under the Mid-Term Review. As the funding allocated to Greece under the Specific Action and the Mid Term Review, is not sufficient, resources will be made available under the National Development Programme, Regular Budget and other sources of funding (EU funds, EEA grants, bilateral support etc.) to accommodate the additional needs under the Pact.

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.

Additional info in ANNEX I

2. Ειδικοί στόχοι και τεχνική βοήθεια

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance type of action	Type of action
⊗	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Τακτικές δράσεις
⊗	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδικές δράσεις
⊗	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Δράσεις παραρτήματος IV
⊗	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Λειτουργική στήριξη
0	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	STS
0	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων Βοήθεια έκτακτης ανάγκης	Βοήθεια έκτακτης ανάγκης
⊗	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Άρθρο 85 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού ETIAS

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance type of action	Type of action
⊗	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Άρθρο 85 παράγραφος 3 του κανονισμού ETIAS
⊗	1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδική δράση συμφώνου
⊗	2. Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	Τακτικές δράσεις
0	2. Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	Ειδικές δράσεις
⊗	2. Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	Δράσεις παραρτήματος IV
⊗	2. Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	Λειτουργική στήριξη
0	2. Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	Βοήθεια έκτακτης ανάγκης
⊗	TA.36(5). Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ)	
0	TA.37. Τεχνική βοήθεια – που δεν συνδέεται με τις δαπάνες (άρθρο 37 του ΚΚΔ)	

2.1. Ειδικός στόχος: 1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων

2.1.1. Περιγραφή του ειδικού στόχου

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 RegulationEquipping 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) Mid-Term Review (MTR) Allocation for BMVI National Program

In accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 1048/2021, the Commission allocated the additional amount of EUR 87,462,628.00 euros to the national program BMVI of Greece, which will be used to finance the following actions:

- Supply of (01) Mobile Surveillance and Coordination Unit_

supply of a truck-type vehicle with surveillance equipment, a conference room and staff accommodation to enhance the operational capacity of coastal monitoring

- Establishment of an Independent Monitoring Mechanism for Screening and Border procedure
- Supply of drone/antidrone system for border surveillance
- Central Operational System of the Hellenic Coast Guard for situational awareness and decision support
- Relocation of the road border crossing point of Doirani, Regional Unit of Kilkis_
- Relocation of the road border crossing point of Kastanies

Allocation related to the participation of Schengen Associated Countries (SAC) allocation for in BMVI National Program

Additionally, the allocation for the years 2026-2027 made available from the participation of Schengen associated countries in BMVI allocation for the years 2026-2027 will be used to cover the needs of the following actions (total amount EUR 26,403,951.00 million as presented below.:

- Supply of ten (10) mobile surveillance units – vehicles equipped with thermal camera and radar
- Upgrade of the road border crossing point of Evzoni, Regional Unit of Kilkis

Specific actions

BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/015 -Project REACTION

BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/12 – Equipment for EBCG

BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009

BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1/021

BMVI/2025/SA/Pact ‘Specific Action to Support Member States in the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum’

2.1. Ειδικός στόχος 1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων

2.1.2. Δείκτες

2.1. Ειδικός στόχος 1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων

2.1.2. Δείκτες

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 4 στοιχείο ε) του ΚΚΔ

Πίνακας 1: Δείκτες εκροών

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.1.1	Αριθμός αντικειμένων εξοπλισμού που αποκτήθηκαν για τα συνοριακά σημεία διέλευσης	αριθμός	3,991	8,126
0.1.1.1	εκ των οποίων αριθμός πυλών αυτοματοποιημένου συνοριακού ελέγχου / συστημάτων αυτοεξυπηρέτησης / ηλεκτρονικών θυρών που αποκτήθηκαν	αριθμός	0	0
0.1.2	Αριθμός υποδομών που συντηρήθηκαν/επισκευάστηκαν	αριθμός	2	28
0.1.3	Αριθμός κέντρων υποδοχής και ταυτοποίησης (hotspot) που έλαβαν στήριξη	αριθμός	0	6
0.1.4	Αριθμός εγκαταστάσεων για τα συνοριακά σημεία διέλευσης που κατασκευάστηκαν/αναβαθμίστηκαν	αριθμός	0	0
0.1.5	Αριθμός εναέριων οχημάτων που αποκτήθηκαν	αριθμός	4	46
0.1.5.1	εκ των οποίων αριθμός μη επανδρωμένων εναέριων οχημάτων που αποκτήθηκαν	αριθμός	0	29
0.1.6	Αριθμός θαλάσσιων μέσων μεταφοράς που αποκτήθηκαν	αριθμός	2	50
0.1.7	Αριθμός χερσαίων μέσων μεταφοράς που αποκτήθηκαν	αριθμός	330	1,030
0.1.8	Αριθμός συμμετεχόντων που έλαβαν στήριξη	αριθμός	5,180	13,602
0.1.8.1	εκ των οποίων αριθμός συμμετεχόντων σε δραστηριότητες κατάρτισης	αριθμός	985	11,892
0.1.9	Αριθμός αξιωματικών συνδέσμων μετανάστευσης που έχουν τοποθετηθεί σε τρίτες χώρες	αριθμός	0	0
0.1.10	Αριθμός λειτουργιών ΤΠ που αναπτύχθηκαν/συντηρήθηκαν/αναβαθμίστηκαν	αριθμός	0	243

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.1.11	Αριθμός συστημάτων ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας που αναπτύχθηκαν/συντηρήθηκαν/αναβαθμίστηκαν	αριθμός	2	4
0.1.11.1	εκ των οποίων αριθμός συστημάτων ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας που αναπτύχθηκαν	αριθμός	2	2
0.1.12	Αριθμός έργων συνεργασίας με τρίτες χώρες	αριθμός	0	0
0.1.13	Αριθμός ατόμων που έχουν υποβάλει αίτηση για διεθνή προστασία στα συνοριακά σημεία διέλευσης	αριθμός	0	0

2.1. Ειδικός στόχος 1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων

2.1.2. Δείκτες

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 4 στοιχείο ε) του ΚΚΔ

Πίνακας 2: Δείκτες αποτελεσμάτων

Αναγνωριστικός κωδικός	Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Γραμμή βάσης	Μονάδα μέτρησης για τη γραμμή βάσης	Έτος/-η αναφοράς	Στόχος (2029)	Μονάδα μέτρησης για τον στόχο	Πηγή δεδομένων	Παρατηρήσεις
R.1.14	Αριθμός στοιχείων εξοπλισμού που έχουν καταχωρισθεί στο απόθεμα τεχνικού εξοπλισμού του Ευρωπαϊκού Οργανισμού Συνοριοφυλακής και Ακτοφυλακής	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	346	αριθμός	Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.15	Αριθμός στοιχείων εξοπλισμού που έχουν τεθεί στη διάθεση του Ευρωπαϊκού Οργανισμού Συνοριοφυλακής και Ακτοφυλακής	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	79	αριθμός	Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.16	Αριθμός δρομολογημένων/βελτιωμένων μορφών συνεργασίας των εθνικών αρχών με το Εθνικό Κέντρο Συντονισμού (ΕΚΣ) του Europol	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	0	αριθμός	N/A	
R.1.17	Αριθμός διελεύσεων των συνόρων μέσω πυλών αυτοματοποιημένου συνοριακού ελέγχου και ηλεκτρονικών θυρών	αριθμός	0	μερίδιο	2021	0	αριθμός	N/A	
R.1.18	Αριθμός συστάσεων από τις αξιολογήσεις Σένγκεν και από αξιολογήσεις τρωτότητας στον τομέα της διαχείρισης των συνόρων	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	100	ποσοστό	Hellenic Police, Hellenic Coast Guard	

Αναγνωριστικός κωδικός	Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Γραμμή βάσης	Μονάδα μέτρησης για τη γραμμή βάσης	Έτος/-η αναφοράς	Στόχος (2029)	Μονάδα μέτρησης για τον στόχο	Πηγή δεδομένων	Παρατηρήσεις
R.1.19	Αριθμός συμμετεχόντων που τρεις μήνες μετά τη δραστηριότητα κατάρτισης αναφέρουν ότι χρησιμοποιούν τις δεξιότητες και τις ικανότητες που απέκτησαν κατά τη διάρκεια της κατάρτισης	αριθμός	0	μερίδιο	2021	10,064	αριθμός	Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Citizen Protection – Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.20	Αριθμός προσώπων στα οποία απαγορεύθηκε η είσοδος από τις συνοριακές αρχές	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	0	αριθμός	N/A	

2.1. Ειδικός στόχος 1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων

2.1.3. Ενδεικτική κατανομή των πόρων του προγράμματος (ΕΕ) ανά είδος παρέμβασης

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ· και άρθρο 16 παράγραφος 12 του κανονισμού TAME, άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 12 του κανονισμού TEA ή

άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 18 του κανονισμού ΜΔΣΘ

Πίνακας 3: Ενδεικτική κατανομή

Είδος παρέμβασης	Κωδικός	Ενδεικτικό ποσό (EUR)
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	001. Συνοριακοί έλεγχοι	108.817.914,33
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	002. Επιτήρηση των συνόρων – αεροπορικός εξοπλισμός	85.994.260,70
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	003. Επιτήρηση των συνόρων – χερσαίος εξοπλισμός	109.044.751,08
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	004. Επιτήρηση των συνόρων – θαλάσσιος εξοπλισμός	141.000.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	005. Επιτήρηση των συνόρων – αυτοματοποιημένα συστήματα επιτήρησης των συνόρων	195.262.500,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	006. Επιτήρηση των συνόρων – άλλα μέτρα	204.426.212,97

Είδος παρέμβασης	Κωδικός	Ενδεικτικό ποσό (EUR)
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	007. Τεχνικά και επιχειρησιακά μέτρα εντός του χώρου Σένγκεν που σχετίζονται με τον έλεγχο των συνόρων	450.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	008. Επίγνωση της κατάστασης και ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	009. Ανάλυση κινδύνων	750.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	010. Επεξεργασία δεδομένων και πληροφοριών	1.875.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	011. Κέντρα υποδοχής και ταυτοποίησης (hotspot)	26.512.320,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	012. Μέτρα σχετικά με τον εντοπισμό και την παραπομπή ευάλωτων προσώπων	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	013. Μέτρα σχετικά με τον εντοπισμό και την παραπομπή προσώπων που χρειάζονται ή επιθυμούν να υποβάλουν αίτηση για διεθνή προστασία	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	014. Ανάπτυξη της Ευρωπαϊκής Συνοριοφυλακής και Ακτοφυλακής	525.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	015. Διυπηρεσιακή συνεργασία – σε εθνικό επίπεδο	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	016. Διυπηρεσιακή συνεργασία – σε επίπεδο Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	017. Διυπηρεσιακή συνεργασία – με τρίτες χώρες	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	018. Από κοινού τοποθέτηση αξιωματικών συνδέσμων μετανάστευσης	0,00

Είδος παρέμβασης	Κωδικός	Ενδεικτικό ποσό (EUR)
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	019. Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας – Eurodac για τους σκοπούς της διαχείρισης των συνόρων	12.375.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	020. Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας – Σύστημα εισόδου/εξόδου (ΣΕΕ)	886.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	021. Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας – Ευρωπαϊκό Σύστημα Πληροφοριών και Αδειοδότησης Ταξιδιού (ETIAS) – άλλα συστήματα	3.790.880,19
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	022. Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας – Ευρωπαϊκό Σύστημα Πληροφοριών και Αδειοδότησης Ταξιδιού (ETIAS) – άρθρο 85 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2018/1240	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	023. Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας – Ευρωπαϊκό Σύστημα Πληροφοριών και Αδειοδότησης Ταξιδιού (ETIAS) – άρθρο 85 παράγραφος 3 του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) 2018/1240	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	024. Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας – Σύστημα πληροφοριών Σένγκεν (SIS)	471.698,11
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	025. Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας – Διαλειτουργικότητα	37.732.529,25
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	026. Λειτουργική ενίσχυση – Ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	343.834.057,90

Είδος παρέμβασης	Κωδικός	Ενδεικτικό ποσό (EUR)
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	027. Λειτουργική ενίσχυση – Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας για τους σκοπούς της διαχείρισης των συνόρων	10.000.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	028. Λειτουργική ενίσχυση – Ειδικό καθεστώς διέλευσης	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	029. Ποιότητα των δεδομένων και δικαιώματα των προσώπων στα οποία αναφέρονται τα δεδομένα όσον αφορά την πληροφόρηση, την πρόσβαση στα οικεία δεδομένα προσωπικού χαρακτήρα και τη διόρθωση και διαγραφή αυτών και τον περιορισμό της επεξεργασίας τους	0,00

2.1. Ειδικός στόχος: 2. Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων

2.1.1. Περιγραφή του ειδικού στόχου

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. Ειδικός στόχος 2. Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων

2.1.2. Δείκτες

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 4 στοιχείο ε) του ΚΚΔ

Πίνακας 1: Δείκτες εκροών

Αναγνωριστικός κωδικός	Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Ορόσημο (2024)	Στόχος (2029)
0.2.1	Αριθμός έργων που στηρίζουν την ψηφιοποίηση της διεκπεραίωσης των θεωρήσεων	αριθμός	1	1
0.2.2	Αριθμός συμμετεχόντων που έλαβαν στήριξη	αριθμός	0	268
0.2.2.1	εκ των οποίων αριθμός συμμετεχόντων σε δραστηριότητες κατάρτισης	αριθμός	0	240
0.2.3	Αριθμός μελών προσωπικού που τοποθετούνται σε προξενεία σε τρίτες χώρες	αριθμός	0	680
0.2.3.1	εκ των οποίων αριθμός μελών προσωπικού που τοποθετήθηκε στη διεκπεραίωση θεωρήσεων	αριθμός	0	600
0.2.4	Αριθμός λειτουργιών ΤΠ που αναπτύχθηκαν/συντηρήθηκαν/αναβαθμίστηκαν	αριθμός	0	3
0.2.5	Αριθμός συστημάτων ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας που αναπτύχθηκαν/συντηρήθηκαν/αναβαθμίστηκαν	αριθμός	0	1
0.2.5.1	εκ των οποίων αριθμός συστημάτων ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας που αναπτύχθηκαν	αριθμός	0	0
0.2.6	Αριθμός υποδομών που συντηρήθηκαν/επισκευάστηκαν	αριθμός	0	20
0.2.7	Αριθμός ακινήτων που ενοικιάστηκαν/αποσβέστηκαν	αριθμός	0	0

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 4 στοιχείο ε) του ΚΚΔ

Πίνακας 2: Δείκτες αποτελεσμάτων

Αναγνωριστικός κωδικός	Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Γραμμή βάσης	Μονάδα μέτρησης για τη γραμμή βάσης	Έτος/-η αναφοράς	Στόχος (2029)	Μονάδα μέτρησης για τον στόχο	Πηγή δεδομένων	Παρατηρήσεις
R.2.8	Αριθμός νέων/αναβαθμισμένων προξενείων εκτός του χώρου Σένγκεν	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	20	αριθμός	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
R.2.8.1	εκ των οποίων αριθμός των προξενείων που αναβαθμίστηκαν για να ενισχυθεί η φιλικότητα προς τον πελάτη για τους αιτούντες θεώρηση	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	20	αριθμός	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	

Αναγνωριστικός κωδικός	Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Γραμμή βάσης	Μονάδα μέτρησης για τη γραμμή βάσης	Έτος/-η αναφοράς	Στόχος (2029)	Μονάδα μέτρησης για τον στόχο	Πηγή δεδομένων	Παρατηρήσεις
R.2.9	Αριθμός συστάσεων από τις αξιολογήσεις Σένγκεν στον τομέα της κοινής πολιτικής θεωρήσεων	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	0	ποσοστό	N/A	
R.2.10	Αριθμός αιτήσεων θεώρησης με τη χρήση ψηφιακών μέσων	αριθμός	0	μερίδιο	2021	0	αριθμός	N/A	
R.2.11	Αριθμός δρομολογημένων/βελτιωμένων μορφών συνεργασίας των κρατών μελών στη διεκπεραίωση των θεωρήσεων	αριθμός	0	αριθμός	2021	1	αριθμός	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
R.2.12	Αριθμός συμμετεχόντων που τρεις μήνες μετά τη δραστηριότητα κατάρτισης αναφέρουν ότι χρησιμοποιούν τις δεξιότητες και τις ικανότητες που απέκτησαν κατά τη διάρκεια της κατάρτισης	αριθμός	0	μερίδιο	2021	240	αριθμός	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	

2.1. Ειδικός στόχος 2. Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων

2.1.3. Ενδεικτική κατανομή των πόρων του προγράμματος (ΕΕ) ανά είδος παρέμβασης

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ· και άρθρο 16 παράγραφος 12 του κανονισμού TAME, άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 12 του κανονισμού TEA ή

άρθρο 13 παράγραφος 18 του κανονισμού ΜΔΣΘ

Πίνακας 3: Ενδεικτική κατανομή

Είδος παρέμβασης	Κωδικός	Ενδεικτικό ποσό (EUR)
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	001. Βελτίωση της διεκπεραίωσης των αιτήσεων θεώρησης	3.000.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	002. Ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας, περιβάλλον φιλικό προς τον πελάτη και ασφάλεια στα προξενεία	1.000.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	003. Ασφάλεια των εγγράφων / σύμβουλοι σε θέματα εγγράφων	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	004. Προξενική συνεργασία	0,00

Είδος παρέμβασης	Κωδικός	Ενδεικτικό ποσό (EUR)
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	005. Προξενική κάλυψη	9.000.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	006. Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας – Σύστημα πληροφοριών για τις θεωρήσεις (VIS)	33.000.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	007. Άλλα συστήματα ΤΠΕ για τους σκοπούς της διεκπεραίωσης των αιτήσεων θεώρησης	3.000.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	008. Λειτουργική ενίσχυση – Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	9.000.000,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	009. Λειτουργική ενίσχυση – Συστήματα ΤΠ μεγάλης κλίμακας για τους σκοπούς της διεκπεραίωσης των αιτήσεων θεώρησης	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	010. Λειτουργική ενίσχυση – Ειδικό καθεστώς διέλευσης	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	011. Χορήγηση θεώρησης περιορισμένης εδαφικής ισχύος	0,00
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	012. Ποιότητα των δεδομένων και δικαιώματα των προσώπων στα οποία αναφέρονται τα δεδομένα όσον αφορά την πληροφόρηση, την πρόσβαση στα οικεία δεδομένα προσωπικού χαρακτήρα και τη διόρθωση και διαγραφή αυτών και τον περιορισμό της επεξεργασίας τους	0,00

2.2. Τεχνική βοήθεια: ΤΑ.36(5). Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του

ΚΚΔ)2.2.1. Περιγραφή

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο στ), άρθρο 36

παράγραφος 5, άρθρο 37 και άρθρο 95 του ΚΚΔ

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

EL 36 EL

- 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. Τεχνική βοήθεια ΤΑ.36(5). Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ)

2.2.2. Ενδεικτική κατανομή της τεχνικής βοήθειας σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 37 του ΚΚΔ

Πίνακας 4: Ενδεικτική κατανομή

Είδος παρέμβασης	Κωδικός	Ενδεικτικό ποσό (EUR)
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	001. Ενημέρωση και επικοινωνία	8.050.488,74
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	002. Προετοιμασία, υλοποίηση, παρακολούθηση και έλεγχος	16.100.977,48
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	003. Αξιολόγηση και μελέτες, συλλογή δεδομένων	8.050.488,74
Πεδίο παρέμβασης	004. Ανάπτυξη ικανοτήτων	48.302.932,51

3. Σχέδιο χρηματοδότησης

3.1. Χρηματοδοτικές πιστώσεις ανά έτος

Παραπομπή: Άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο ζ) του ΚΚΔ

Πίνακας 5: Χρηματοδοτικές πιστώσεις ανά έτος

Τύπος κατανομής	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Σύνολο
Αρχικό κονδύλιο	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
Ενδιάμεση επανεξέταση				29.154.209,00	29.154.209,00	29.154.210,00		87.462.628,00
Θεματικό μέσο WPI						3.956.481,00		3.956.481,00
Θεματικό μέσο WPPII				16.966.890,00	32.127.093,00	33.962.834,00	33.962.834,00	135.851.338,00
Θεματικό μέσο WPPIII							252.870.989,00	252.870.989,00
Συνολική μεταφορά (εντός)	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
Μεταφορά μη θεματικό μηχανισμό (εντός)	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
Μεταφορά από τον θεματικό μηχανισμό WPPII (εντός)								
Συνολική μεταφορά (εκτός)								
Μεταφορά μη θεματικό μηχανισμό (εκτός)								
Μεταφορά από τον θεματικό μηχανισμό WPPII (εκτός)								
Συμβολή των συνδεδεμένων χωρών Σένγκεν						13.201.976,00	13.201.975,00	26.403.951,00
Σύνολο		177.890.563,00	208.198.726,00	231.945.262,00	244.447.413,00	227.399.173,00	332.371.875,00	1.422.253.012,00

3.2. Σύνολο χρηματοδοτικών κονδυλίων

Πίνακας 6: Σύνολο χρηματοδοτικών κονδυλίων ανά ταμείο και εθνική συνεισφορά

Ειδικός στόχος (ΕΣ)	Είδος δράσης	Βάση για τον υπολογισμό της ενωσιακής στήριξης (συνολικής ή δημόσιας)	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης (α)	Εθνική συνεισφορά (β)=(γ)+(δ)	Ενδεικτική κατανομή της εθνικής συνεισφοράς		Σύνολο (ε)=(α)+(β)	Ποσοστό συγχρηματοδότησης (στ)=(α)/(ε)
					Δημόσια (γ)	Ιδιωτική (δ)		
Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Τακτικές δράσεις	Σύνολο	703.443.600,70	234.481.200,25	234.481.200,25		937.924.800,95	74,9999999987%
Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδικές δράσεις	Σύνολο	50.047.607,55	9.490.845,29	9.490.845,29		59.538.452,84	84,0593014476%

Ειδικός στόχος (ΕΣ)	Είδος δράσης	Βάση για τον υπολογισμό της ενωσιακής στήριξης (συνολικής ή δημόσιας)	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης (α)	Εθνική συνεισφορά (β)=(γ)+(δ)	Ενδεικτική κατανομή της εθνικής συνεισφοράς		Σύνολο (ε)=(α)+(β)	Ποσοστό συγχρηματοδότησης (στ)=(α)/(ε)
					Δημόσια (γ)	Ιδιωτική (δ)		
Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Δράσεις παραρτήματος IV	Σύνολο	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00	
Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Λειτουργική στήριξη	Σύνολο	338.014.457,79	112.671.485,93	112.671.485,93		450.685.943,72	75,0000000000%
Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Άρθρο 85 παράγραφος 2 του κανονισμού ETIAS	Σύνολο	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00	
Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Άρθρο 85 παράγραφος 3 του κανονισμού ETIAS	Σύνολο	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00	
Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδική δράση συμφώνου	Σύνολο	192.242.458,49	64.080.819,50	64.080.819,50		256.323.277,99	74,9999999990%
Σύνολο Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων			1.283.748.124,53	420.724.350,97	420.724.350,97		1.704.472.475,50	75,3164479323%
Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	Τακτικές δράσεις	Σύνολο	49.000.000,00	16.333.333,34	16.333.333,34		65.333.333,34	74,9999999923%
Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	Δράσεις παραρτήματος IV	Σύνολο	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00	
Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων	Λειτουργική στήριξη	Σύνολο	9.000.000,00	3.000.000,00	3.000.000,00		12.000.000,00	75,0000000000%
Σύνολο Κοινή πολιτική θεωρήσεων			58.000.000,00	19.333.333,34	19.333.333,34		77.333.333,34	74,9999999935%
Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ)			80.504.887,47				80.504.887,47	100,0000000000%
Γενικό σύνολο			1.422.253.012,00	440.057.684,31	440.057.684,31		1.862.310.696,31	76,3703400737%

3.3. Μεταφορές

Πίνακας 7: Μεταφορές μεταξύ ταμείων επιμερισμένης διαχείρισης¹

Μεταφέρον ταμείο	Λαμβάνον ταμείο						
	TAME	TEA	ΕΤΠΑ	ΕΚΤ+	ΤΣ	ΕΤΘΑΥ	Σύνολο
ΜΑΣΘ							

1Σωρευτικά ποσά για όλες τις μεταφορές κατά τη διάρκεια της περιόδου προγραμματισμού.

Πίνακας 8: Μεταφορές προς μέσα υπό άμεση ή έμμεση διαχείριση¹

Μέσο	Ποσό μεταφοράς
	0,00

1Σωρευτικά ποσά για όλες τις μεταφορές κατά τη διάρκεια της περιόδου προγραμματισμού.

4. Πρόσφοροι όροι

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο θ) του ΚΚΔ

Πίνακας 9: Οριζόντιοι πρόσφοροι όροι

<tr">Αναγκαίος πρόσφορος όροςΕκπλήρωση πρόσφορου
όρουΚριτήριαΕκπλήρωση κριτηρίωνΠαραπομπή σε σχετικά
έγγραφαΑιτιολόγηση

<p>1. Αποτελεσματικοί μηχανισμοί παρακολούθησης της αγοράς δημοσίων συμβάσεων</p>	<p>Εφαρμόζονται μηχανισμοί παρακολούθησης που καλύπτουν όλες τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις και τις διαδικασίες σύναψής τους στο πλαίσιο των ταμείων σύμφωνα με τη νομοθεσία της Ένωσης για τις δημόσιες συμβάσεις Η απαίτηση αυτή περιλαμβάνει: 1. Ρυθμίσεις για τη διασφάλιση της συλλογής ουσιαστικών και αξιόπιστων δεδομένων σχετικά με τις διαδικασίες σύναψης δημόσιων συμβάσεων που υπερβαίνουν τα κατώτατα όρια της Ένωσης σύμφωνα με τις υποχρεώσεις υποβολής εκθέσεων κατά τα άρθρα 83 και 84 της οδηγίας 2014/24/ΕΕ και κατά τα άρθρα 99 και 100 της οδηγίας 2014/25/ΕΕ.</p>	<p>Ναι</p>	<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). 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. 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>
	<p>2. Ρυθμίσεις για να διασφαλίζεται ότι τα δεδομένα καλύπτουν τουλάχιστον τα ακόλουθα στοιχεία: α. Ποιότητα και ένταση του ανταγωνισμού: ονόματα των πλειοδοτών, αριθμός αρχικών υποψηφίων και συμβατική αξία-β. Πληροφορίες για την τελική τιμή μετά την ολοκλήρωση και για τη συμμετοχή των ΗΜΕ ως μέσων πλειοδοτών, εφόσον τα εθνικά συστήματα παρέχουν αυτές τις πληροφορίες.</p>	<p>Ναι</p>	<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). 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. The value of the contract without VAT is included in every contract registered in KIMDIS. 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>
	<p>3. Ρυθμίσεις για τη διασφάλιση της παρακολούθησης και της ανάλυσης των δεδομένων από τις αρμόδιες εθνικές αρχές σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 83 παράγραφος 2 της οδηγίας 2014/24/ΕΕ και το άρθρο 99 παράγραφος 2 της οδηγίας 2014/25/ΕΕ.</p>	<p>Ναι</p>	<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). • 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>
	<p>4. Ρυθμίσεις για τη διάθεση στο κοινό των αποτελεσμάτων της ανάλυσης σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 83 παράγραφος 3 της οδηγίας 2014/24/ΕΕ και το άρθρο 99 παράγραφος 3 της οδηγίας 2014/25/ΕΕ.</p>	<p>Ναι</p>	<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/categoryarticles-eaadshy/347-ek8eshparakolouthisis-toy-systimatos-twndhosimw-symvasew-etoys-2017 and https://ec.europa.eu/growth/singlemarket/public-procurement/countryreports_en. 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/categoryarticles-eaadshy/671-ekthesiparakolouthisis-tou-systimatos-tondimosion-symvasewon-periodou-2018-2020</p>
	<p>5. Ρυθμίσεις που διασφαλίζουν ότι όλες οι πληροφορίες που υποδεικνύουν ύποπτες περιπτώσεις υπόνοιας νόθευσης διαγωνισμών κοινοποιούνται στους αρμόδιους εθνικούς φορείς σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 83 παράγραφος 2 της οδηγίας 2014/24/ΕΕ και το άρθρο 99 παράγραφος 2 της οδηγίας 2014/25/ΕΕ.</p>	<p>Ναι</p>	<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. It is pointed out that 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. 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>

<p>3. Αποτελεσματική εφαρμογή και υλοποίηση του Χάρτη των Θεμελιωδών Δικαιωμάτων</p>	<p>Εφαρμόζονται αποτελεσματικοί μηχανισμοί για τη διασφάλιση της συμμόρφωσης με τον Χάρτη Θεμελιωδών Δικαιωμάτων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (στο εξής: Χάρτης), οι οποίοι περιλαμβάνουν: 1. Ρυθμίσεις οι οποίες διασφαλίζουν τη συμμόρφωση των προγραμμάτων που στρέφονται από τα ταμεία και της υλοποίησής τους με τις σχετικές διατάξεις του Χάρτη.</p>	<p>Ναι</p> <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 4789/2021 "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. A Task Force for Fundamental Rights Compliance (TFRC) 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 TFRC 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>
<p>4. Υλοποίηση και εφαρμογή της Σύμβασης των Ηνωμένων Εθνών για τα δικαιώματα των ατόμων με αναπηρία (UNCPRD) σύμφωνα με την απόφαση 2010/48/ΕΚ του Συμβουλίου</p>	<p>2. Ρυθμίσεις περί υποβολής εκθέσεων προς την επιτροπή παρακολούθησης όσον αφορά περιπτώσεις μη συμμόρφωσης με τον Χάρτη πέραν οι οποίες στρέφονται από τα ταμεία και καταγγέλλεται σχετικά με τον Χάρτη που υποβάλλονται σύμφωνα με τις ρυθμίσεις κατά το άρθρο 69 παράγραφος 7.</p>	<p>Ναι</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure of "DIVI_3 Reception and Examination of Complaints" in Chapter LV.VII, Management & Control System • Law 4443/2016 • Law 4622/2019 	<p>The TFRC 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>
<p>5. Αρμόδιες για το πρόγραμμα αρχές</p>	<p>Εφαρμόζεται εθνικό πλαίσιο για τη διασφάλιση της εφαρμογής της UNCPRD, το οποίο περιλαμβάνει: 1. Στόχους με μετρήσιμα ορόσημα, συλλογή δεδομένων και μηχανισμούς παρακολούθησης.</p>	<p>Ναι</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, legislated by EU: 23/12/10 & 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 4489/2017, Nat. Gazette 137 – 13/09/17 • National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (NAP) • Law 4789/2021 "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) • Law 4488/17 • 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 4789/2021 "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 	<p>• 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.</p> <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: – 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: • 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</p> <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. 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).</p>

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο ια) και άρθρα 71 και 84 του ΚΚΔ

Πίνακας 10: Αρμόδιες για το πρόγραμμα αρχές

Αρχή του προγράμματος	Επωνυμία του φορέα	Όνομα αρμόδιου επικοινωνίας	Θέση	Ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση
Διαχειριστική αρχή	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
Ελεγκτική αρχή	Ministry of Finance/ General Accounting Office/ Financial Audit Committee	Athinai Tourkolia	Head of Financial Audit Committee	a.tourkolia@edel.gr
Φορέας που λαμβάνει πληρωμές από την Επιτροπή	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. Εταιρική σχέση

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο η) του ΚΚΔ

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.

Monitoring Committee

The Monitoring Committee for the Migration and Home Affairs Funds programmes for the 2021-2027 programming period, was set up by decision of the Minister for Migration and Asylum, in accordance with Articles 29 and 63 of Law 4914/2022 (A 61). As per the Ministerial Decision 457538/2-11-23, every year four (4) representatives from the civil society organizations (registered to the Ministry's NGOs Registry), will be appointed as members of the Monitoring Committee with voting rights.

In line with Articles 8(1) and 39 of the Common Provisions Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, one civil society organisation (the National Confederation of Persons with Disabilities) is a member of the committee with the right to vote on horizontal matters relating to the three funds.

7. Επικοινωνία και προβολή

Παραπομπή: άρθρο 22 παράγραφος 3 στοιχείο ι) του ΚΚΔ

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)
- Workshops (4)
- Webinars (2)

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 8,050,488.74 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. Χρήση μοναδιαίων δαπανών, κατ' αποκοπή ποσών, ενιαίων συντελεστών και χρηματοδότησης που δεν συνδέεται με τις δαπάνες

Παραπομπή: Άρθρα 94 και 95 του ΚΚΔ

Προβλεπόμενη χρήση των άρθρων 94 και 95 του ΚΚΔ	Ναι	Όχι
Από την έγκριση, το πρόγραμμα θα κάνει χρήση της επιστροφής της συνεισφοράς της Ένωσης βάσει μοναδίων δαπανών, κατ' αποκοπή ποσών και ενιαίων συντελεστών στο πλαίσιο της προτεραιότητας σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 94 του ΚΚΔ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Από την έγκριση, το πρόγραμμα θα κάνει χρήση της επιστροφής της ενωσιακής συνεισφοράς βάσει χρηματοδότησης που δεν συνδέεται με δαπάνες σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 95 του ΚΚΔ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Προσάρτημα 1: Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης βάσει μοναδιαίων δαπανών, κατ' αποκοπή ποσών και ενιαίων συντελεστών

Α. Σύνοψη των κύριων στοιχείων

Ειδικός στόχος	Εκτιμώμενο ποσοστό του συνολικού χρηματοδοτικού ενισχύματος για την πρόσοδο ειδικού στόχου στον οποίο θα εφαρμοστεί το ΛΕΚ σε %	Τύπος/-οι καλυπτόμενων πράξεων		Δείκτης εναρμόνισης της επιστροφής ποσών (2)		Μονάδα μέτρησης για τον δείκτη εναρμόνισης, της επιστροφής ποσών	Τύπος ΛΕΚ (επιστροφή κόστους μονάδιων δαπανών, κατ' αποκοπή κατ' αποκοπή ποσών και ενιαίων συντελεστών)	Ποσό (σε EUR) ή ποσοστό (σε περίπτωση κατ' αποκοπή των ΛΕΚ)
		Κωδικός(1)	Περιγραφή	Κωδικός(2)	Περιγραφή			

1) Αναφέρεται στον κωδικό του παραρτήματος VI των κανονισμών ΤΑΜΕ, ΜΔΣΘ και ΤΕΑ.

2) Αναφέρεται στον κωδικό κοινού δείκτη, κατά περίπτωση.

Προσάρτημα 1: Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης βάσει μοναδιαίων δαπανών, κατ' αποκοπή ποσών και ενιαίων συντελεστών

Β. Λεπτομερή στοιχεία ανά τύπο πράξης

Γ. Υπολογισμός της τυποποιημένης κλίμακας μοναδιαίων δαπανών, κατ' αποκοπή ποσών ή ενιαίων συντελεστών

1. Πηγή δεδομένων που χρησιμοποιούνται για τον υπολογισμό της τυποποιημένης κλίμακας μοναδιαίων δαπανών, κατ' αποκοπή ποσών ή ενιαίων συντελεστών (ποιος παρήγαγε, συνέλεξε και καταχώρισε τα δεδομένα, πού αποθηκεύονται τα δεδομένα, προθεσμίες, επαλήθευση κ.λπ.)

2. Να διευκρινιστεί για ποιον λόγο ενδείκνυται η προτεινόμενη μέθοδος και ο προτεινόμενος υπολογισμός βάσει του άρθρου 94 παράγραφος 2 του ΚΚΔ για τον τύπο πράξης.

3. Να προσδιορίσετε τον τρόπο διενέργειας των υπολογισμών, ιδίως περιλαμβάνοντας τυχόν παραδοχές ως προς την ποιότητα ή τις ποσότητες. Κατά περίπτωση, θα πρέπει να χρησιμοποιούνται και, εάν ζητηθεί, να παρέχονται στατιστικά αποδεικτικά στοιχεία και τιμές αναφοράς, σε μορφότυπο που να μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί από την Επιτροπή.

4. Να εξηγήσετε πώς εξασφαλίσατε ότι στον υπολογισμό της τυποποιημένης κλίμακας μοναδιαίου κόστους, κατ' αποκοπή ποσού ή ενιαίου συντελεστή έχουν περιληφθεί μόνον επιλέξιμες δαπάνες.

5. Αξιολόγηση από την ή τις ελεγκτικές αρχές της μεθοδολογίας υπολογισμού και των ποσών, καθώς και των ρυθμίσεων για τη διασφάλιση της επαλήθευσης, της ποιότητας, της συλλογής και της αποθήκευσης των δεδομένων.

Προσάρτημα 2: Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης βάσει χρηματοδότησης που δεν συνδέεται με δαπάνες

A. Σύνοψη των κύριων στοιχείων

Ειδικός στόχος	Ποσό που υπόκειται από τη μη συνδεδεμένη με τις δαπάνες χρηματοδότηση	Τύπος/-οι καλυπτόμενων πράξεων		Όροι που πρέπει να πληρούνται / αποτελέσματα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν και που ενεργοποιούν την επιστροφή ποσών από την Επιτροπή	Δείκτες		Μονάδα μέτρησης για τους όρους που πρέπει να εκπληρωθούν / αποτελέσματα που πρέπει να επιτευχθούν και που ενεργοποιούν την επιστροφή ποσών από την Επιτροπή	Προβλεπόμενο είδος της μεθόδου επιστροφής των χρηματοδοτητών για την επιστροφή ποσών στον/στους δικαιούχο/-ους
		Κωδικός(1)	Περιγραφή		Κωδικός(2)	Περιγραφή		

1) Αναφέρεται στον κωδικό του παραρτήματος VI των κανονισμών ΤΑΜΕ, ΜΔΣΘ και ΤΕΑ.

2) Αναφέρεται στον κωδικό κοινού δείκτη, κατά περίπτωση.

B. Λεπτομερή στοιχεία ανά τύπο πράξης

Προσάρτημα 3

Θεματικό μέσο (άρθρο 11 του κανονισμού ΤΑΜΕ, άρθρο 8 του κανονισμού ΜΔΣΘ, άρθρο 8 του κανονισμού ΤΕΑ)

Στοιχεία διαδικασίας	Έκδοση προγράμματος	Κατάσταση	Ημερομηνία αποδοχής/απόρριψης	Παρατηρήσεις
C(2022)8993 – 12 Δεκ 2022 – 5	4.0	Έγινε δεκτό	3 Νοε 2025	

Ειδικός στόχος	Μέθοδος	Είδος παρέμβασης	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης	Ποσοστό προχρηματοδότησης	Περιγραφή της δράσης
1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδική δράση συμφώνου		192.242.458,49		<p>Specific Action to Support Member States in the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum (EU Contribution EUR 203 777 006 including Technical Assistance).</p> <p>Under this Specific Action, funding will contribute to the implementation of Building Blocks 1, 2, 3 and 8 of the Common Implementation Plan for the Pact on Migration and Asylum "A new system to manage migration flows at the EU external borders" by supporting:</p> <p>Under Building Block 1: A common migration and asylum information system (Eurodac), the following activities will be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a Eurodac Central Infrastructure and adaptation of the systems of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum (KERVEROS) – Host National Access Point (NAP) in the two relevant ministries (Ministry of Migration and Asylum and Ministry of Citizen Protection), in the form of ACTIVE-ACTIVE systems; System interoperability with other databases (CIR, EES, ETIAS). <p>Under Building Block 2: A new system to manage migration flows at the EU external borders, the following activities will be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of interpretation services at the borders ensuring the necessary personnel are available to provide interpretation. - Building a framework for strengthening the capabilities of the Hellenic Police – recruitment of new personnel to enhance screening under the border procedures. - Procurement of two hundred and fifty (250) specialised portable devices (add-ons) for the verification of ICAO-compliant travel documents (formats ID1-ID3). - Expansion and enhancement of the GIS-based geospatial infrastructure of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy (MMAIP), including a five-year guarantee period of operational support. - Establishment of Schengen Gates in 19 different locations for screening procedures and to strengthen the capacity to control and manage flows at the external borders (land and sea) while supporting timely detection, identification and security checks. <p>Under Building Block 3: Ensuring adequate reception standards of living, the following activities will be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material reception conditions –catering. <p>- Material reception conditions – NFIs (Non-Food Items) and heating expenses (heating oil).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilities management. <p>Under Building Block 8: Preparedness, contingency planning and crisis response, the following activities will be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational readiness of the Reception and Identification Service (RIS). RIS must maintain operational readiness for a possible temporary increase in the capacity of accommodation facilities and the enhancement of services provided (food, medical and psychosocial care, referral mechanisms primarily for vulnerable individuals and unaccompanied minors).
TA.36(5). Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ)			11.534.547,51		Increase of Technical assistance (6%) stemming from: Specific Action to Support Member States in the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum (EU Contribution EUR 203 777 006 including Technical Assistance).
Στοιχεία διαδικασίας	Έκδοση προγράμματος	Κατάσταση	Ημερομηνία αποδοχής/απόρριψης	Παρατηρήσεις	
C(2022)8993 – 12 Δεκ 2022 – 3	3.0	Έγινε δεκτό	7 Οκτ 2024		

Ειδικός στόχος	Μέθοδος	Είδος παρέμβασης	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης	Ποσοστό προχρηματοδότησης	Περιγραφή της δράσης
1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδικές δράσεις		2.012.578,30		<p>BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1/021 – (EU Contribution: EUR 2 012 578.30, without TA) ref. C(2022)8993 (Ares(2024)5488121)</p> <p>Under Lot 1: preparation at the national level for the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System (EES) and the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS). This includes adaptations to the national systems connected to or used in relation with the EES and/or the ETIAS, adaptation to infrastructure or premises related to the EES and/or the ETIAS operation, the procurement of material and equipment, and services.</p> <p>Under Lot 2: changes to the SIRENE Bureaux Case management system related to the implementation and operation of ETIAS. This includes the development and implementation of national processes and IT solutions, as well as national procedures, handbooks, and training.</p> <p>The specific action provides a flexibility option that consists in the possibility to transfer all or part of the allocation for Lot 2 (EUR 500,000.00, including Technical Assistance) to Lot 1, on condition that the Member State confirms that activities under Lot 2 will be fully carried out and that the costs will be covered by the national budget or other actions financed from the BMVI programme. Greece has decided not to make use of this possibility.</p>
TA.36(5). Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ)			120.754,70		Increase of Technical assistance (6%) stemming from Specific Action BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1/021 (EU Contribution: EUR 120 754.70) ref. C(2022)8993

Στοιχεία διαδικασίας	Έκδοση προγράμματος	Κατάσταση	Ημερομηνία αποδοχής/απόρριψης	Παρατηρήσεις
C(2022)8993 – 12 Δεκ 2022 – 2	2.0	Έγινε δεκτό	22 Νοε 2023	

Ειδικός στόχος	Μέθοδος	Είδος παρέμβασης	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης	Ποσοστό προχρηματοδότησης	Περιγραφή της δράσης
1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδικές δράσεις		28.296.000,00		<p>BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009 Specific Action “Maximising the impact of e-surveillance through the strengthening of communication links – Enhancing the capacity of the Hellenic Police for Land border’s surveillance” (EU Contribution EUR 28 296 000.00).</p> <p>The project’s purpose is the purchase of 27 Mobile Incident Management Centers (MIMCs) to meet specialized surveillance and operational requirements (mobile system of surveillance cameras and audio and video reception-transmission control center with integrated drone system). The MIMCs will be used for surveillance purposes at the land borders, as well as coverage purposes in areas that cannot be monitored via the existing means. Twenty out of 27 MIMCs will be installed in specially configured VAN type AWD vehicles, and the remaining 7 in containers that can be transported and placed at operational border areas.</p>

Ειδικός στόχος	Μέθοδος	Είδος παρέμβασης	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης	Ποσοστό προχρηματοδότησης	Περιγραφή της δράσης
ΤΑ.36(5). Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ)			1.697.760,00		Increase of Technical assistance (6%) stemming from Specific Action BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009 (EU Contribution: EUR 1 697 760).
Στοιχεία διαδικασίας	Έκδοση προγράμματος	Κατάσταση	Ημερομηνία αποδοχής/απόρριψης	Παρατηρήσεις	
C(2022)8993 – 12 Δεκ 2022 – 1	1.3	Έγινε δεκτό	5 Ιουλ 2023		
Ειδικός στόχος	Μέθοδος	Είδος παρέμβασης	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης	Ποσοστό προχρηματοδότησης	Περιγραφή της δράσης
1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδικές δράσεις		16.006.500,00		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). 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: 1.Maritime means of transport and surveillance capacities – 1 Coastal Patrol Vessel 2.Land-based means of transport and surveillance capacities – 20 Patrol cars – 5 Patrol cars equipped with canine team inserts

Ειδικός στόχος	Μέθοδος	Είδος παρέμβασης	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης	Ποσοστό προχρηματοδότησης	Περιγραφή της δράσης
ΤΑ.36(5). Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ)			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).
Στοιχεία διαδικασίας	Έκδοση προγράμματος	Κατάσταση	Ημερομηνία αποδοχής/απόρριψης	Παρατηρήσεις	
C(2022)3163 – 19 Μαΐ 2022 – 1	1.2	Έγινε δεκτό			

Ειδικός στόχος	Μέθοδος	Είδος παρέμβασης	Συνεισφορά της Ένωσης	Ποσοστό προχρηματοδότησης	Περιγραφή της δράσης
1. Ευρωπαϊκή ολοκληρωμένη διαχείριση των συνόρων	Ειδικές δράσεις		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>
ΤΑ.36(5). Τεχνική βοήθεια – ενιαίος συντελεστής (άρθρο 36 παράγραφος 5 του ΚΚΔ)			223.951,75		ΤΑ

Κείμενο Προγράμματος:

Συνημμένα

[ΜΔΣΘ – 2021EL65BVPR001 – Έκδοση 5.1](#)

2021EL65BVPR001- Έκδοση 4.0

**Πρόγραμμα Ελλάδας – Μέσο
Χρηματοδοτικής
Στήριξης για τη Διαχείριση των
Συνόρων και την
Πολιτική Θεωρήσεων του Ταμείου για
την
Ολοκληρωμένη Διαχείριση των Συνόρων
Έκδοση 4.0**

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
- Mid-term assessment and proposals for necessary

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 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, 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
- 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 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
 - 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

Schengen Recommendations Evaluation (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 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
- 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.

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
	1. European integrated border management	Regular actions
	1. European integrated border management	Specific actions
	1. European integrated border management	Annex IV actions
	1. European integrated border management	Operating support
	1. European integrated border management	STS
	1. European integrated border management	Emergency assistance
	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(2)
	1. European integrated border management	ETIAS regulation Art. 85(3)
	2. Common visa policy	Regular actions
	2. Common visa policy	Specific actions
	2. Common visa policy	Annex IV actions
	2. Common visa policy	Operating support
	2. Common visa policy	Emergency assistance
	TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	

	TA.37. Technical assistance – not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	
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2.1. Specific objective: 1. European integrated border management

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 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 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
- 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)

Specific actions

BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/015 -Project REACTION

BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/12 – Equipment for EBCG

- BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009 BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1/021

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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	7,876
0.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e- gates purchased	number	0	0
0.1.2	Number of infrastructure maintained / repaired	number	2	5
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	50
0.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	330	1,019
0.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	5,180	13,202
0.1.8.1	of which number of participants in training activities	number	985	11,892
0.1.9	Number of immigration liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	0	0

0.1.10	Number of IT functionalities developed / maintained / upgraded	number	0	242
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. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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	331	number	Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021	79	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	number	0	share	2021	10,064	number	Ministry of Defence-	
ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
	after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training							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. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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	100,802,500.00

Intervention field	004.Border surveillance – maritime equipment	141,000,000.00
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
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
Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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	3,790,880.19
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)	471,698.11
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 retriiction of the processing thereof	0.00

2.1 Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

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

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
- 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

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

2.1. Specific objective 2. Common 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)
0.2.1	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. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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
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
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 &

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

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	6,252,506.18
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	12,505,012.38
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	6,252,506.18
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	37,515,037.16

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			16,966,890.00	32,127,093.00				49,093,983.00

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)								
MFF Mid-term review								
SACs contribution								
Total		177,890,563.00	208,198,726.00	231,945,262.00	181,330,370.00	151,080,154.00	154,164,352.00	1,104,609,427.00

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	50,047,607.55	9,490,845.29	9,490,845.29		59,538,452.84	84.0593014476%
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			984,084,365.10	320,836,431.14	320,836,431.14		1,304,920,796.24	75.4133406361%
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)			62,525,061.90				62,525,061.90	100.0000000000%
Grand total			1,104,609,427.00	340,169,764.48	340,169,764.48		1,444,779,191.48	76.4552419853%

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
	0.00

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
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1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>	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:</p> <p>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 intergated, 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.</p> <p>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>
		<p>2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements:</p> <p>a. Quality and intensity of competition:</p>	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</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
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		<p>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.</p>			<p>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). 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. The value of the contract without VAT is included in every contract registered in KIMDIS. 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>
		<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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<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>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<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 4013/2016) 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.
		<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.</p>	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://eaadhsy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eaadhsy/347-ek8esh-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</p>
Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification

					Monitoring Report for the period 2018-2020, which was approved by Decision No. 1ES/2022 of the Authority's Council: https://eaadhsy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eaadhsy/671-ekthesi-parakolouthisis-tou-systimatos-ton-dimosion-symvaseon-periodou-2018-2020
		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://whistle2eaadhsy.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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include:</p> <p>1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.</p>	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 4780/2021 "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>
		<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</p>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure of "ΔVII_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</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		pursuant to Article 69(7).			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 (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes:</p> <p>1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, legislated by EU: 23/12/10 & 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4780/21 “National Accessibility Authority” (Nat. Gazette 30A/28-02-21) • Digital portal for people with disabilities • ESAMEA Disability Observatory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning NSRF & other Programmes 2021-2027 	<p>The NAP Coordination Mechanism brought together every legislation on</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
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		standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.		<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” • Communication guide 2021-2027 • Policy Statement on respect for the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>disability issues (6th 2021).</p> <p>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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Yes	https://www.espa.gr/el/Pages/SDE_Diadi_kasies.aspx the “ΔVΙΙΙ_3 Reception and Examination of Complaints” in chapter ΑΠ.VΙΙΙ: Risk management	<p>The National Authority for receiving complaints is the Hellenic AFCOS/National Transparency Authority (NTA). NTA examines incoming</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
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		<p>complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).</p>		<p>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).</p>
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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	Athinai 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

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		

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			

- This refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations
- This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

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

1. Details by type of operation

1. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

1. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of

2. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.
3. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.
4. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

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 reimburesment 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		

- Refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations.
- Refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

B. Details by type of operation

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
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C(2022)8993 – 12 Dec 2022 – 3	3.0	Accepted	7 Oct 2024	
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Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action		
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		2,012,578.30		<p>BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1/021 – (EU Contribution: EUR 2 012 578.30, without TA) ref. C(2022)8993 (Ares(2024)5488121)</p> <p>Under Lot 1: preparation at the national level for the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System (EES) and the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS). This includes adaptations to the national systems connected to or used in relation with the EES and/or the ETIAS, adaptation to infrastructure or premises related to the EES and/or the ETIAS operation, the procurement of material and equipment, and services.</p> <p>Under Lot 2: changes to the SIRENE Bureaux Case management system related to the implementation and operation of ETIAS. This includes the development and implementation of national processes and IT solutions, as well as national procedures, handbooks, and training. The specific action provides a flexibility option that consists in the possibility to transfer all or part of the allocation for Lot 2 (EUR 500,000.00, including Technical Assistance) to Lot 1, on condition that the Member State confirms that activities under Lot 2 will be fully carried out and that the costs will be covered by the national budget or other actions financed from the BMVI programme. Greece has decided not to make use of this possibility.</p>		
TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			120,754.70		Increase of Technical assistance (6%) stemming from Specific Action BMVI/2024/SA/1.5.1/021 (EU Contribution: EUR 120 754.70) ref. C(2022)8993		
Procedure reference			Programme version		Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
C(2022)8993 – 12 Dec 2022 – 2			2.0		Accepted	22 Nov 2023	
Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action		
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		28,296,000.00		<p>BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009 Specific Action “Maximising the impact of e-surveillance through the strengthening of communication links – Enhancing the capacity of the Hellenic Police for Land border’s surveillance” (EU Contribution EUR 28 296 000.00).</p> <p>The project’s purpose is the purchase of 27 Mobile Incident Management Centers (MIMCs) to meet specialized surveillance and operational requirements (mobile system of surveillance cameras and audio and video reception-transmission control center with integrated drone system). The MIMCs will be used for surveillance purposes at the land borders, as well as coverage purposes in areas that cannot be monitored via the existing means. Twenty out of 27 MIMCs will be installed in specially configured VAN type AWD vehicles, and the remaining 7 in containers that can be transported and placed at operational border areas.</p>		

TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			1,697,760.00		Increase of Technical assistance (6%) stemming from Specific Action BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009 (EU Contribution: EUR 1 697 760).		
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maritime means of transport and surveillance capacities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1 Coastal Patrol Vessel 2. Land-based means of transport and surveillance capacities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 20 Patrol cars – 5 Patrol cars equipped with canine team inserts 		
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 B0rders 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
Methodological Approach BMVI_revised_v4.0	Supplementary Information	16 Oct 2024		Ares(2024)7358971	Methodological Approach BMVI_revised_v4.0	16 Oct 2024	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
EL BMVI Programme – The changes on 16_10_2024	Supplementary Information	16 Oct 2024		Ares(2024)7358971	EL BMVI Programme – The changes on 16_10_2024	16 Oct 2024	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Programme snapshot 2021EL65BVPR001 4.0	Snapshot of data before send	16 Oct 2024		Ares(2024)7358971	Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_4.0_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_4.0_el.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_4.0_el.pdf – Machine Translated	16 Oct 2024	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης

Κείμενο Προγράμματος :

Συνημμένα

ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ

2021EL65BVPR001- Έκδοση 3.0

**Πρόγραμμα Ελλάδας – Μέσο
Χρηματοδοτικής
Στήριξης για τη Διαχείριση των
Συνόρων και την
Πολιτική Θεωρήσεων του Ταμείου για
την
Ολοκληρωμένη Διαχείριση των Συνόρων
Έκδοση 3.0**

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
- Mid-term assessment and proposals for necessary

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

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 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, 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
- 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
- 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 EURO SUR 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 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 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.

Additional info in ANNEX I

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

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

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
	2. Common visa policy	Operating support
	2. Common visa policy	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. Specific objective: 1. European integrated border management

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 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
- Vans equipped with x-ray identification

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 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 Innovative solutions, such as offshore surveillance platforms, will be explored.
- Radar Emissions direction finder Systems for the 2-18 GHz frequency
- 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
- 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 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

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)

Specific actions

BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/015 -Project REACTION

BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/12 – Equipment for EBCG

BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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	7,876

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
0.1.1.1	of which number of Automated Border Control gates / self-service systems / e- gates purchased	number	0	0
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	50
0.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	330	1,019
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 immigration liaison officers deployed to third countries	number	0	0
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. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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	331	number	Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021	79	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.1.16	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. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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)
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	72,506,500.00
Intervention field	004.Border surveillance – maritime equipment	141,000,000.00
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
Intervention field	012.Measures related to the identification and referral of vulnerable persons	0.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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
Intervention field	022.Large-scale IT systems – European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) – Article 85(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240	0.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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 retriCTION of the processing thereof	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

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 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

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
- 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

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 The new systems will allow easier third-country nationals travel while it becomes easier for operational officers to efficiently identify overstayers 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 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. Specific objective 2. Common 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)
0.2.1	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. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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
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

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

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	6,240,430.72
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	12,480,861.44
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	6,240,430.72
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	37,442,584.32

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 WPPII			16,966,890.00	29,993,760.00				46,960,650.00
Thematic facility WPPIII								
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	208,198,726.00	229,811,929.00	181,330,370.00	151,080,154.00	154,164,352.00	1,102,476,094.00

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	48,035,029.25	9,267,225.48	9,267,225.48		57,302,254.73	83.8274680051 %
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			982,071,786.80	320,612,811.33	320,612,811.33		1,302,684,598.13	75.3883010676 %
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)			62,404,307.20				62,404,307.20	100.0000000000 %
Grand total			1,072,482,334.00	339,946,144.67	339,946,144.67		1,442,422,238.67	76.4322723571 %

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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 4412/2016 (Articles 45, 277, 340, 341) • Joint Ministerial Decision 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.</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: • 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 • 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-ekesh-parakoly8hshs-toy-systhmatos-tvn-dimosion-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-systhmatos-ton-dimosion-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"> • 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: • 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>
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 (TFRC) 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 TFRC 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 TFRC 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"> 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"> 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	Athinai 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		X
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		X

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

B. Details by type of operation

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of operation.

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

4. Please explain how you have ensured that only

eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.

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5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

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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 reimburesment 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.

B. Details by type of operation

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(2022)8993 – 12 Dec 2022 – 2	2.0	Accepted	22 Nov 2023	

Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action	
1. European integrated border management	Specific actions		28,296,000.00		<p>BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009 Specific Action "Maximising the impact of e-surveillance through the strengthening of communication links – Enhancing the capacity of the Hellenic Police for Land border's surveillance" (EU Contribution EUR 28 296 000.00).</p> <p>The project's purpose is the purchase of 27 Mobile Incident Management Centers (MIMCs) to meet specialized surveillance and operational requirements (mobile system of surveillance cameras and audio and video reception-transmission control center with integrated drone system). The MIMCs will be used for surveillance purposes at the land borders, as well as coverage purposes in areas that cannot be monitored via the existing means. Twenty out of 27 MIMCs will be installed in specially configured VAN type AWD vehicles, and the remaining 7 in containers that can be transported and placed at operational border areas.</p>	
TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			1,697,760.00		<p>Increase of Technical assistance (6%) stemming from Specific Action BMVI/2023/SA/1.1.4/009 (EU Contribution: EUR 1 697 760).</p>	
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
Methothological Approach BMVI revised	Supplementary Information	22 Nov 2023		Ares(2023)7966568	Methothological Approach BMVI revised	22 Nov 2023	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
EL BMVI Programme – The changes on 22_11_2023	Supplementary Information	22 Nov 2023		Ares(2023)7966568	EL BMVI Programme – The changes on 22_11_2023	22 Nov 2023	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Programme snapshot 2021EL65BVPR001 3.0	Snapshot of data before send	22 Nov 2023		Ares(2023)7966568	Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_3.0_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_3.0_el_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_3.0_el.pdf	22 Nov 2023	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης

Κείμενο Προγράμματος:

Συνημμένα

ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ

2021EL65BVPR001 – Έκδοση 2.0

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

την

Ολοκληρωμένη Διαχείριση των Συνόρων

Έκδοση 2.0

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.

Additional info in ANNEX I

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

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

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
	2. Common visa policy	Annex IV actions
	2. Common visa policy	Operating support
	2. Common visa policy	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. Specific objective: 1. European integrated border management

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 RegulationEquipping 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 interteroperability (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

personel 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)

Specific actions

BMVI/2021-2022/SA/1.2.1/015 -Project REACTION

BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/12 – Equipment for EBCG

2.1. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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
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	50
0.1.7	Number of land transport means purchased	number	330	1,019
0.1.8	Number of participants supported	number	5,180	13,102

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
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
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. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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	331	number	Hellenic Coast Guard	
R.1.15	Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency	number	0	number	2021	79	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	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
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. Specific objective 1. European integrated border management

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	72,506,500.00
Intervention field	004.Border surveillance – maritime equipment	141,000,000.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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
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

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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
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

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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 retriCTION of the processing thereof	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 2. Common visa policy

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
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. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
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. Specific objective 2. Common visa policy

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
Intervention field	002.Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates	1,000,000.00

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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
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. Technical assistance TA.36(5). Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

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	6,070,654.72
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	12,141,309.44
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	6,070,654.72
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	36,423,928.32

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 WPPI			16,966,890.00					16,966,890.00
Thematic facility WPPIII								
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

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Transfer (out)								
Total		177,890,563.00	208,198,726.00	199,818,169.00	181,330,370.00	151,080,154.00	154,164,352.00	1,072,482,334.00

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	19,739,029.25	2,193,225.48	2,193,225.48		21,932,254.73	89.9999999681%
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			953,775,786.80	313,538,811.33	313,538,811.33		1,267,314,598.13	75.2595912812%
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%

Specific objective (50)	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)		
Technical assistance – flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			60,706,547.20				60,706,547.20	100.0000000000%
Grand total			1,072,482,334.00	332,872,144.67	332,872,144.67		1,405,354,478.67	76.3140083358%

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

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 interrelated, 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 4013/2016) 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.</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 • 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://easdhysy.gr/index.php/category-articles-easdhysy/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. 1ES/2022 of the Authority's Council: https://easdhysy.gr/index.php/category-articles-easdhysy/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"> • MOU between Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority (HSPPA) and Hellenic Competition Commission (HCC) • https://whistle2easdhysy.disclousers.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: • 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>
		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
2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance 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 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 2010/48/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) 	<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"> Planning NSRF & other Programmes 2021-2027 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"> 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 "XVIII_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

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
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

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		

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

B. Details by type of operation

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of operation.

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

4. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.

5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

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 reimburesment 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.

B. Details by type of operation

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(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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maritime means of transport and surveillance capacities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1 Coastal Patrol Vessel 2. Land-based means of transport and surveillance capacities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 20 Patrol cars – 5 Patrol cars equipped with canine team inserts
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
Methodological Approach	Supplementary Information	5 Jul 2023		Ares(2023)5089046	Methodological Approach	21 Jul 2023	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
EL BMVI Programme – The changes on 05_07_2023	Supplementary Information	5 Jul 2023		Ares(2023)5089046	EL BMVI Programme – The changes on 05_07_2023	21 Jul 2023	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης
Programme snapshot 2021EL65BVPR001 2.0	Snapshot of data before send	21 Jul 2023		Ares(2023)5089046	Programme snapshot 2021EL65BVPR001 2.0 – Machine Translated Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_2.0_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021EL65BVPR001_2.0_el.pdf BMVI_v2.0_Meth_Appr.pdf EL BMVI Programme – The changes on 05_07_2023.pdf	21 Jul 2023	Παπαδόπουλος, Θεοφάνης

Κείμενο Προγράμματος:

Συνημμένα

[ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΤΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ](#)

[ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑΤΑ](#)

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

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
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
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
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

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
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
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

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
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	
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	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
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

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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
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

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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
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

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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 retriCTION 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

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
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	

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
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
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

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
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
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. 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. The value of the contract without VAT is included in every contract registered in KIMDIS. 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-parakoloy8hshs-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. 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 	<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).
		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>	

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	Athinai 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		<p>Increase of Technical assistance (6%) stemming from Specific Action BMVI/2023-2024/SA/1.2.2/12 (EU Contribution: EUR 960 390.00).</p>
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